



## PROBLEMS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION

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### Abstract

*Kothari Commission rightly said, "The destiny of the nation is shaped in the classroom" So the education system of India mainly developed during the colonial rule, demands major change as well as innovation. After 60 year of independence we did not change the colonial pattern of education. Still we are following the Macaulayan system of education and hence producing the 'Brown Englishmen'. So the need of time is to establish our own kind of education system which suits our environment with the contemporary changes. Curriculum is required the major changes. Instead of opening the uncountable colleges/institution we need to emphasize on quality Institutions. If we really want to bring innovations in our education, we need root level changes in our education system and honest implementation.*



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### Introduction

Our country interested various ups and downs in the fields of education. The present system of education was developed during the colonial rule. First time in the year 1813 AD the British Parliament passed a budget of one Lac rupees as annual expenditure for the education of Indians. But amount could not spend because there were differences of opinion regarding the mode education. One group was supporting western education rules another one was supporting traditional Indian education system. In the year 1935 AD, the recommendation of Lord Macaulay ended the discussion.

In the year, 1854 AD Wood's dispatch encouraged the voluntary institutions for established of school and college. A scheme was chalked out for establishment of university in every province. Thus universities were founded in Bombay, Calcutta and madras on the pattern of London University. According to Wood's proposal lord Dalhousie open some agricultural Institution and Roorkee Engineering Institution.

The government accepted the Hunter commission recommendation as a result of which universities were established in Punjab and Allahabad in 1882 AD and 1887 AD respectively for teaching and examination. Lord Curzon passed the Indian Universities Act to establish control over the universities and colleges. The chief aim was to centralize higher education.

Dr. Radhakrishnan was appointed the chairman of education commission established after the independence. The recommendation following improvement in the University education:

- (1) The period of pre- university education was fixed 12 years.
- (2) The working days in a University were fixed 180 days.
- (3) The pay scale of the university teachers proposed to be enhanced.

(4) University Grant Commission was established to look after University education.

(5) Annual examination system was to be introduced.

With the minor changes the pattern of higher education in India remained unchanged after the 64 years of independence. So the discussion was after raised to made major changes in the higher education in time to time (in between those 64 years) and many innovation and new changes were suggested. The Government also accepted and tried to implement the suggested changes and innovation. But still there is problems in higher education the few of them are discussed here.

### **Problems of higher education in India**

1. *Shortage of qualified a competent teacher* is the big problem of higher education when the scholars found no another option of employment he unwillingly join the higher education and thus shows no interest in the upliftment of education.
2. *The contractual nature of job* is the problem which draws back the foot of teacher to bring out the innovations. Because they do not know while they will get reappointment next session or not.
3. *Lack of infrastructure and other facilities like equipment, new technology etc.* In the absence of which it is difficult to make out the use of any innovative measure planed by the teacher. Hence they do not think of changes in the future which bring the stagnation in the education pattern.
4. *Very few facilities for research, attending seminar, conference etc.* There is no fund in colleges/ affiliated institution which provides registration fees, TA /DA to the teacher for attending the seminar/conferences. This further affects the innovative capability of teachers and thus they do not accept the burden of change.
5. No incentive, credit is given to the innovative faculties as well as it is very difficult task for an individual faculty to make practical use of his innovation in teaching and learning. Hence the new ideas finished with the individual.
6. *Indulgence of politics* is increasing day by day .Our political leader use educational institutions for their benefits which canverted the institutions of higher education into political battlefield. In such circumstances it becomes difficult to bring innovation in education.
7. *The continuous rise in the number of the student* in every year results dissatisfaction and indiscipline. This result to the strike, damage to existing infrastructure which further affect the environment of educational institution and nobody things of new.
8. *Dissatisfactions of teachers* is another major problems of higher education. Though they get better pay scale but still they feel themselves cut out from the society. That separation certainly affects the creativity of the teachers.

Here we have raised few major problems of higher education. If we really want to bring change in our existing system? If we demand innovation from our educationalist? Than we must chalk out the problems first. So we have few innovative ideas as follows:

### **Few Innovative Practices**

#### **1. New classification is required**

In the past, the education was meant for the overall development of human being and economic aspect was silent. But today the ancient quotations “knowledge for the shake of knowledge” is not enough. Modernization and industrialization made the education

more and more professional. It is the need of time that higher education must be job-oriented. Though it is difficult task but unless we do it all the innovations or measures taken for improvement will not prove fruitful.

Here we are suggesting the measure which will bring certain changes in the higher education for example

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<b>BA.</b>	<b>Can eligible only for the civil services like IAS /PCS/SSC and other subordinate civil services ,of centre and state.</b>
<b>MA.</b>	<b>Should be limited and eligibility for research.</b>
<b>BCom</b>	<b>eligibility for accounts/ marketing.</b>
<b>MCom</b>	<b>eligibility for Research only.</b>
<b>BE/ BTech</b>	<b>only engineering services.</b>
<b>Other technical Diploma</b>	<b>only for there respective technical assistance job.</b>

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The above kind of of limitation will make the student as overall their parent's cautious in choosing their stream of higher education. It will also help the extreme flow of admission in the higher education. Otherwise the student has taken admission in more than two courses simultaneously. For example one has taken admission in B.sc-1<sup>st</sup> year as well as he was doing BBA and BCA etc. Our motive is to limit the higher education for only those who in fact have Capability to do higher in the life.”

## **2. Examination Reforms**

Still after the introduction the semester system there came no change in examination pattern. The question asked in question paper still traditional. Almost all the question of question paper repeatedly arises in every semester/ annual examination (Picture-1). Thus the result is

- a) The student does not think of attending the class and their dependence increases on modal paper1.
- b) Paper setter does not think of are framing the new kind of questions.
- c) This result lack of innovations in the higher education.

**(Almost Similar Questions)**

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**MA (Previous) 2009**

**M. A. (Previous) Sociology 2009**

वर्णनात्मक शोध प्रवचना से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है? वर्णनात्मक शोध प्रवचना के प्रमुख चरणों का वर्णन कीजिए। What do you mean by Descriptive Research Design? Describe main steps of Descriptive Research Design.

2. सामाजिक अनुसंधान के प्रमुख चरणों का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the main steps of Social Research. OR समस्या का चयन तथा समस्या का निर्धारण सदैव मूल्य निर्णयों द्वारा प्रभावित होता है? क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? बताइये। Selection of problem and formulation of problem is always affected by value-judgements. Do you agree with this statement? Explain.

3. एक अच्छे निदर्शन की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए तथा सामाजिक शोध में निदर्शन के महत्व को समझाइये। Describe characteristics of a Good Sample and explain importance of sampling in social research. OR प्राथमिक तथ्य से आप क्या समझते हैं? प्राथमिक तथ्य संकलन के स्रोत तथा सामाजिक अनुसंधान में प्राथमिक तथ्यों की उपयोगिता को समझाइये। What do you understand by Primary Data? Explain the sources of Primary Data collection and its utility in social research.

4. वैयक्तिक अध्ययन पद्धति की मौखिक मोर्याताओं एवं कसिप्रणाली को विवेचना कीजिए। Discuss the basic assumptions and procedure of case study method. OR अन्वेषक विरलेषण को परिभाषित कीजिए तथा अन्वेषक विरलेषण की प्रक्रिया को उदाहरण देकर समझाइये। Define Content Analysis and explain with example the process of content analysis.

5. S. P. S. S. पैकेज क्या है? सामाजिक शोध में S. P. S. S. पैकेज का क्या महत्व है? समझाइये। What is S. P. S. S. Package? What is the importance of S. P. S. S. package in social research? Explain. OR निर्मित तथ्यों से माध्यक की गणना कीजिए : Calculate median of the following data :

Class Interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequency	3	9	15	30	18	5

**M. A. (Previous) EXAMINATION, 2009**  
**SOCIOLOGY (Paper Fourth (a, b, c, d and e))**  
**Paper Fourth (a) Criminology**

Time : 3 hrs.] (M. Marks 100)

Note : Attempt all the five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

UNIT-I

4. सामाजिक शोध को परिभाषित करते हुए इसके अध्ययन क्षेत्र की विवेचना कीजिए।

**2010**

Anuj Unsolved Paper

**M.A. (Previous) EXAMINATION, 2008**  
**SOCIOLOGY Paper Third**  
**(Techniques of Social Research)**

Time: Three Hours ] [Maximum Marks: 100

Note: सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं। Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- सामाजिक शोध के अर्थ, प्रकृति एवं महत्व को समझाइये। Explain the meaning, nature and importance of social research. **अथवा(Or)** विवरणात्मक एवं वर्णनात्मक शोध प्रवचना में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। Differentiate between exploratory and descriptive research design.
- उपकल्पना से आप क्या समझते हैं? उपकल्पना के प्रमुख प्रकारों एवं इसके महत्व को समझाइये। What do you understand by Hypothesis? Explain main types of hypothesis and its importance. **अथवा(Or)** सामाजिक अनुसंधान में सारणीयन के महत्व को समझाइये। Explain the importance of tabulation in the social research.
- निदर्शन प्रणाली के अर्थ एवं प्रमुख प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the meaning and main types of sampling method. **अथवा(Or)** प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक तथ्यों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए। Differentiate between primary and secondary data.
- सक्षात्कार से आप क्या समझते हैं? सक्षात्कार की प्रक्रिया के प्रमुख चरणों का वर्णन कीजिए। What do you understand by Interview? Describe the main steps of the process of Interview. **अथवा(Or)** सामाजिक शोध में सारणीयन के महत्व को समझाइये। Explain sociometry with example.
- निम्नलिखित समूहों से बहुलक की गणना कीजिए। Calculate mode of the following data:

वर्ग अन्तराल Class Interval	आवृत्ति Frequency
0-5	07
5-10	08
10-15	10
15-20	15
20-25	20
25-30	5
30-35	4
35-40	3

**अथवा(Or)**

तथ्यों के विरलेषण में SPSS पैकेज के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the importance of SPSS package in the analysis of data.

**Picture-1**

(Note: while we were in the college, there was no "modal paper" the science streams as well of post graduate classes but there days there are number of the modal paper in the market for almost of the examination .though the semester system raised the attendance of student in the class but that is because of "internal examination marks which lies in hands of their teacher.)

So, we suggest the following changes in the annual / semester pattern of examination:

- Curriculum should be revised. The content of syllabi should be reduced and projects, survey, group discussion, ppt should not only be the part of curriculum but also of the evolutions pattern. The job-oriented new courses should be included in the curriculum of UG/PG classes.
- The question of the question paper most demanded of new approach and it should be market specially. Here I have example from movie "3-idiots" that in our colleges / institution nobody talk of innovation or some thing new , all are memorizing the already exist content or definitions. The statement is correct and hence the research quality is very poor in our country.

(Note: No doubt there is demand of Indian student but I thing that is basically because they are available at cheaper wages.)

### **3. Some new Teaching Methodology is required**

In present world of electronics and communication we need to introduce some new teaching learning methodology. Though number of methodology is suggested in last few decades but we suggest the one as follows:

#### **Teacher student equal participation method ( TSEPM)**

In this method we have divided the 45 minutes of class as follows:

<b>First 5 minutes</b>	<b>attendance</b>
<b>Next 07 minutes</b>	<b>presentation 1<sup>st</sup> student</b>
<b>Next 07 minutes</b>	<b>presentation 2<sup>nd</sup> student</b>
<b>Next 07 minutes</b>	<b>presentation 3<sup>rd</sup> student</b>
<b>Next 15 minutes</b>	<b>teacher's presentation</b>
<b>Next 04 student</b>	<b>questions by rest of the student</b>

The next days the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> student will get the chance to present one another topic. That way the whole Syllabus can be discussed. The above process not only helps to complete the course in time but also provide the equal opportunity to all. It will enhance self-confidence of the students. It will certainly bring new fact related to the topic because it was prepared by all and will prepare the student to expose themselves.

Finally our present pattern of education only does the mantel development. Hence we have no of cases where a acaclomially were good student fails to occurred the actual position in his life and becomes the victims of presentation. Though the no of innovation schemes, plans were introduce for better education but can not prove fruitful. Hence, with the academic improvement the moral and personality development programmes should be included as the part of Evaluation system.

#### **Few Suggestions:**

- All the power of innovation lies in the hands of few who actually do not belong to the ground level. A teacher, who actually faces the students and come to know the ground realties, does not have any role in the innovations. Sometimes they are called in the so called conferences but nobody wants to hear the ground realities. Thus all the innovations without the consent of grounds man (Teacher) fails.
- The role of beurocracy should be minimized.
- Incentive, award or reward has to be there for the innovative teaching and teacher.
- Before the introduction of any modern technological innovation, the appropriate infrastructure must be developed.
- Any innovation brought forward once should be given 5 or 10 years because we can not get its result in a year or two.

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