



Challenges of Quality of Higher Education in Madhya Pradesh

Dr. Paras Jain

Director, SilicobYTE Katni Degree College, Dikshabhumi Campus, Katni (M.P)-483501

ABSTRACT

Quality in higher education is global need which expects academic culture, multi facet development of students. Higher education includes academic progress, research, students, staff, co curricular activities, infrastructural and instructional facilities, employment of students, social dimensions etc. At present, Indian higher education system is working with rigidity needs renovation. Numbers of govt. and private higher education institutes without fulfilling standard criteria are coming in existence every year.

KEYWORDS : Higher Education , Quality Committed Pvt.Colleges

Introduction:

India has a vast higher education system with complexity of constituency it commands. Higher education has the responsibility to recognize and conduction of all universities and colleges. At present, higher education system is ineffective for high career aspirants. There is a shortage of staff and there is abrupt cut on teaching and non teaching staff posts. The failure of higher education is conduction of non professional courses mostly which are symbols of degree and diploma but not helpful in getting job or self employment. Higher education may consider as a factory of unemployed persons. Higher education institutes have only a little autonomy that's why institutes can't take steps for improvement at their level. Apex agencies as UGC, AICTE, NCTE, BCI, MCI, NAAC etc. are trying best for improvement in higher education. NAAC inspects and assess quality of higher education but during inspection universities and colleges try to exhibit what they are not, so the mission of NAAC is affected.

M.P. higher education system is known for implementing new policies however is facing many challenges to make it qualitative. In MP state with govt. universities private and deemed universities are exist with various courses. Govt. colleges, aided private colleges, non aided private colleges, autonomous colleges are available for carving students career.

Table-1: Status of Universities in MP

University	No.
Central University	1
State University	20
Deemed University	3
Private University	23

Table-2: Status of Colleges in MP

College	No.
Govt. College	457
Granted Pvt. College	75
Non Granted Pvt. College	789
Granted Institute	5

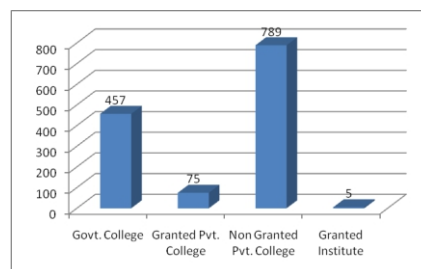
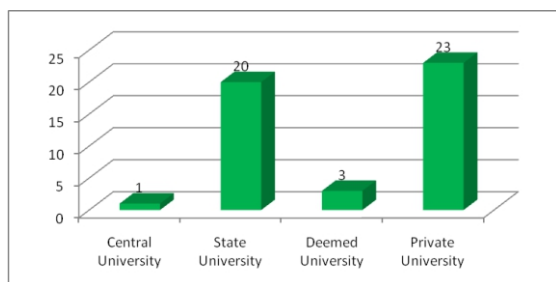


Chart : Status of Universities & Colleges in MP

Problems of Higher Education:

A strange and alarming issue is staff and student's attendance. In colleges the attendance is very short. Teachers and students both are present in college campus but not for teaching and learning. Higher education institutes have become meeting points and place of political and anti social activities. When 80% attendance is compulsory, how these students are allowed to appear in final examination? Now students are more updated, knowledgeable than teachers due to their inactive attitude towards teaching.

Continuous comprehensive evaluation was introduced by higher education to make education interesting but students didn't take it seriously. Job oriented project was brought to develop employability among students but all these steps have proved formal and ineffective. Higher education's policies have not proved successful practically.

Research is the soul of higher education. Today it is carrying out more of analytical, descriptive functions rather than advisory. Research has become a ritual and it has lost its credibility.

Implementation of semester system for all courses paralyzed university examination system. Practically, existence of higher education is just formality because enrollment, exams, starting of session, result declaration all activities depends on university working.

Higher education has taken admission of students in own hands. Online admission process was initiated to streamline higher education has proved factor of imbalance between govt. and private institute. A higher secondary pass student is unaware about process of college admission and unknown about existed good colleges. Unnecessary process of registration and verification deviated students toward govt. system. Result of this process is no. of students are taking admission in govt. colleges where no. of teachers are insufficient, instructional facilities are not available. Time limit prevent students to get admission, complicated process of admission becomes burden for villagers and expensive for poor students. On the name of self finance govt. colleges are collecting funds but no use in enhancement of quality in favor of students.

Career advancement schemes and plans are not serving the quality enhancement purpose. A large no. of refresher courses meant for staff academic development and capacity building are just formalities. Even if the teacher gets some new knowledge he is unable to utilize it at his workplace.

Most of the courses run by higher education are theory based conventional courses which do not have capability of employment. In this condition, student's interest is losing. They take interest in doing other professional courses which are helpful in placement and job selection before the end of course. Generally these courses are based on market demand mostly in technical and managerial field.

Status of Govt. Colleges:

In present govt. system, govt. colleges are facing problems of liberal management, lack of teaching and non teaching staff, increasing student strength, increasing govt. control, lack of instructional facilities and dependency on govt. These colleges are assigned for other non academic works as conduction of competitive exams, election etc. Govt. is not recruiting permanent employees for colleges since a long time. After retirement of old teachers colleges are depend on guest employees. They are unstable as their joining is for very short period. Govt. is expanding lot of money to develop infrastructure and other facilities but in absence of skilled and knowledgeable man power, policies and efforts are fruitless.

Every year govt. is opening new colleges in villages but unfortunately govt. itself doesn't fulfill criteria of college. These colleges are established in school buildings with 2-3 rooms. Neither teacher nor principal, office staff are recruited. Leading colleges of related district send persons there for college conduction while leading college itself suffer problem of lack of staff.

Status of Pvt. Colleges:

Some private institutions are working on the concept of commercialization. They have turned into source of earning money. Such institutes don't have capable, experienced and qualified teachers, insufficient infrastructure, incapable academic structure that's why students couldn't get quality education. They charge high fees, provide unnecessary freedom to students, students are not forced to be regular in classes and in these colleges students join only for amusement.

Quality Committed Private College:

On the other hand, there are some private higher education institutions are committed for quality education. These institutes are facing hurdles in the way of quality education as high affiliation fees charged by university, decreasing no. of admissions, cut throat competition, decreasing student's fee, financial crises, increasing govt. intervention, online admission process. To uphold quality teaching they have well qualified, experienced, high salaried teaching staff. In these conditions committed higher education institutes are struggling for survival. They have no source of fund to maintain quality. Online admission process is hurdle in development of quality committed colleges. There are some cases also where private institute's fees is less than govt. institute.

Conclusion:

There is need to think seriously about problem of higher education. With the advancement of students college teachers also need to upgrade their knowledge so that student may listen them. Students may have feeling of learning. Affiliation, recognition, approval of new college required transparency. Teachers need to enhance specific knowledge, relationship with other subjects. Morality among staff and students should be focused. Online admission system, semester exam pattern needs revision. We have to make it meaningful for students and staff. Students should have faith that after entry in higher education their life will be filled with joy, happiness, advance learning and success. Teachers should have faith that they will get advance knowledge, and a platform to

express their knowledge, experience and innovations. There is a need of sharing resources and courses within different types of institutions so that every institute of higher education can be powerful, resourceful and successful.

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