

Analysis of Factors affecting the Quality of Higher Education in India in comparison to the Global Scenario

Dr. Nivedita
Associate Professor,
Department of Management
Science, Tecnia Institute of
Advanced Studies, Delhi, India
(dr_niv_mishra@yahoo.com)

Sagarika Goswami
Assistant Professor,
SOMC, Sanskriti University,
Mathura, Uttar Pradesh,
India

Dr. Shalini Gupta
Associate Professor,
Department of Management
Science, Tecnia Institute of
Advanced Studies, Delhi,
India

ABSTRACT

It has long been recognized that education was among the most important determinants in a country's economic growth. A developed country is always a well-educated country. As a result, the learning process should be altered by current needs and indeed the globalized context. After the United States and China, India has the world's third-largest higher education sector. Since freedom, India has struggled to make progress in the area of education as a developing country. Following independence, India's higher education sector has seen a huge influx of universities and colleges. The private sector's engagement in academia has been a game-changer for such rapid expansion. This same Right to Education Legislation has ushered in a sea shift in India's educational system. As India's Higher Education System has faced several concerns and challenges, it also has numerous chances to overcome these obstacles and improve the system. The function of schools and colleges in the new century, as well as rising scientific knowledge on how individuals learn, all need increased openness and accountability. India needs highly qualified and educated individuals who can propel our economy ahead. According to study, just 25% of engineering graduates are immediately employable, and most institutions' educational quality is inadequate. Neither Indian university has ever been ranked among the top 200 universities in the world. This study analyses the current state of higher education, as well as identifying new concerns and challenges in the sector. Finally, this study proposes a viable response in Higher Ed to developing concerns and challenges.

KEYWORDS

Accountability, Constitution, Globalization, Higher Education, Transparency.

1. INTRODUCTION

India is a country with high academic ideals, with a strong student body that is technically competent, motivated, and diligent, as well as committed faculty personnel. At the same period, such brilliant faculty personnel is in limited supply throughout India's schools and associated institutes. The paper's study goal is to investigate the many aspects that influence IT engineering graduates' and post-graduate's career choices in teaching and to identify the best candidates as the most important determinants of such job decisions. The elements taken into account in the Aspiration, vision, passion, financial and business protection, and vocation knowledge-based and talent are among the topics investigated. Finally,

there is a proclivity for investigation. The study demonstrates the impact of gender on teaching profession choices and perceptions. Also demonstrates that the university course of study has a considerably distinct impact on the many elements that influence a career as a teacher the study also examines the current state of higher education in India and analyzes the elements that influence it. In the current Indian context, there is a scarcity of teachers and career options. The study is based on statistical analysis findings [1].

For several years, technological advancement and its implementations were in the spotlight in economics and marketing. IT is now being used in the school system, which is causing old methods and processes to change. Many universities in India have recently prioritized the use of information and communications technologies (ICT) for teaching and student learning. The use of ICT in the classroom is significantly faster in India. Given the large number of schools and institutions in India, the use of ICT in teaching is a crucial area for progress. This would assist in satisfying the needs of the millennial age, as the emphasis shifts from teacher-centered to student-centered approaches. Unlike their professors, who seem to be technological migrants, the current generation is progressing access to technology [2].

Education, in its broadest meaning, refers to the act of passing on one's habits, ideas, and beliefs to the next generation. It is the standard procedure whereby society passes on its collected information, skills, customs, and attitudes from a decade to the next. Education is critical in providing the necessary tools for living a pleasant and happy life. It affects a person's conduct and helps to give existence a true purpose; it also plays a significant part in forming the mentality of an individual and a country. Education is a critical element of the process of repairing cultural - financial infrastructure that has been broken. To ensure a brighter future after independence, the Indian government issued a policy announcement on postsecondary learning in mid-1980, which has guided work since then, as well as a General Policy on Education in 1986 and a Program of Action in 1986, both of which were amended in 1992 [3].

Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning have played a critical role in social change. Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning are at the heart of every nation-building process. Higher Ed was among the most effective tools for the republic since it provides highly trained labor as well as polished ideas and concepts [4].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Dastidar et al. in their case study suggested that when India's education industry expands at a breakneck speed; one of the most pressing problems will be to provide high-quality education. Among the most important aspects determining teacher, standards have been recognized as teacher quality. As a result, it is impossible to overstate the significance of drawing high-quality candidates into the teaching profession. Many people in India, particularly in academia, are concerned that today's very bright students are mostly hesitant that accept education and study as career alternatives. While data from other nations suggests that lecturing, a surprisingly cheap profession, is a bad career choice, there is little study on the subject in India [5].

Deshpande et al. in their case study suggested that educators have great prospects to alter teaching methods as Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) become more widely available. Many students in southern Asia, particularly India, come from rural backgrounds where instructional tools are inadequate. That would have an impact on the level of English language comprehension in higher education. The desire for instructors to incorporate ICT into existing learning and teaching programs is significant, putting extra strain on academics in an already difficult job. Because of the pervasiveness of ICT in everyday life, the community has become dependent on systems and technologies that pose difficulties to how people think and operate. This study examines the elements that influence the usage of ICT in teaching in-depth. The findings of this study will assist teachers, academics, and policymakers in developing policies to increase English language knowledge and efficient performance [6].

Ghosh et al. in their case study suggested that with the advancement of the nation, the necessity of excellent education is growing. A government's basis is its educational system. Educational institutions have sprung up throughout the nation since the nation's economic democratization, raising concern regarding of education provided. This study focuses on identifying and evaluating variables that influence school and just as graduation rates in India. The goal is also to evaluate the indicators and examine the interrelationships between them. With the support of 136 competent and intelligent secondary and upper secondary school teachers, a survey utilizing a form with nineteen questions was done, and also the results suggest that the elements may be classified into five key dimensions. The regression model is also used to examine the influence of one aspect on the others [7].

We conclude that the overall caliber of professors, curricular criteria, technology capabilities accessible, scientific atmosphere, accrediting framework, and management policies and processes adopted in colleges and universities are all important variables that influence the quality of education. Increasing student enrollment and school attainments are increasing as a result of urbanization. One is that in today's global, technology, knowledge-based, and intense society, academic training is becoming more of a need for decent employment.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. Challenges and Emerging Issues

Higher education has a critical and complex role in the rising knowledge economy for both countries least and Economies such as India. The Indian Higher Education system is beset by a slew of fundamental issues. Lower teaching quality, funding for higher education, a focus on theories that instead of specific work, outdated teaching techniques, privatization, insufficient facilities, infrastructure, and a quota system are among them [8].

3.2. A lower degree of educational excellence

Our education system has been harmed by difficulties of reliability in many of its universities and institutions. Issues such as a shortage of faculty, poor teaching quality, antiquated teaching methods, and a lack of accountability have raised concerns about the Indian educational system.

3.3. A government budget that isn't up to snuff

In the sphere of university education, a limited budget is a significant obstacle. The school system receives a minimal amount of funding. And the fact is that the majority of the funds are spent on school education, with just a small portion going to higher education.

3.4. Inadequate Infrastructure

Even though India has made significant progress in higher education, there are still many colleges, institutes, and institutions where even basic amenities are lacking. There are old classrooms; there is a shortage of suitable buildings, staff rooms, libraries or resource rooms, laboratories, technical equipment, practical class instruments, bathroom and drinking water facilities, and so on. Institutional infrastructure issues are directly affecting educational quality. This issue is most prevalent in rural settings.

3.5. Discrepancy between demand and supply

India's youthful population is rapidly increasing. After completing their upper secondary school, they want education. However, it falls short of meeting public demand. According to an ASSOCHAM report, 93 percent of MBA graduates are unemployed. It's because the supply isn't keeping up with demand in the business.

3.6. An insufficient number of faculty members

Another major issue in higher education is the scarcity of qualified faculty members in colleges and universities. The planned learning goals cannot be attained without the instructors. Even a single teacher must teach a variety of topics to a big number of pupils in addition to their other responsibilities.

3.7. Teachers and principals have a poor track record

In India, a significant portion of the teaching community fails to fulfill its responsibilities. They believed that once they were sent to institutions, their education was complete. They just go about their regular routines to ensure that students continue to attend college.

3.8. Privatization is a term that refers to the process of turning a business

Privatization of higher education is becoming more common in today's world. In India, higher education is delivered via private colleges at a premium expense. The goal of private institutions is to make ever-increasing profits. The issue, however, is not that straightforward. To maximize profit, private providers have every motivation to cut costs by lowering the quality of education given in their institutions. For the higher education industry to thrive in the future, the quality and number of teaching personnel at private institutions and universities are critical problems [4].

3.9. Primary and secondary education is of poor quality

The level of basic and secondary education in India is appalling. When a student gets admission to graduation after completing the 12th test, despite possessing the necessary facilities and infrastructure, they are unable to receive an education owing to the low quality of elementary and secondary education. Figure 1 discloses Factor Influencing Higher Education Quality and Figure 2 discloses the Factor Affecting the Quality of Higher Education.

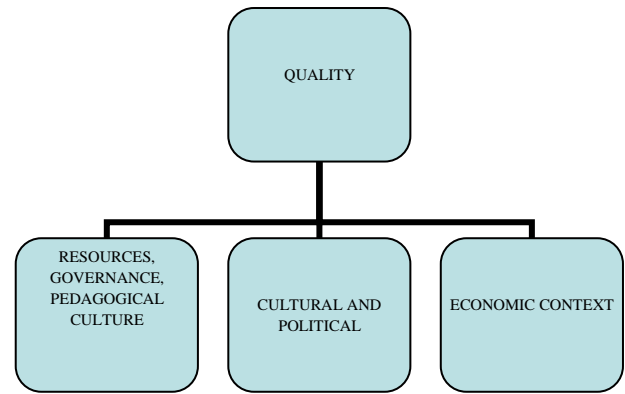


Figure 1: Factor Influencing Higher Education Quality [4]

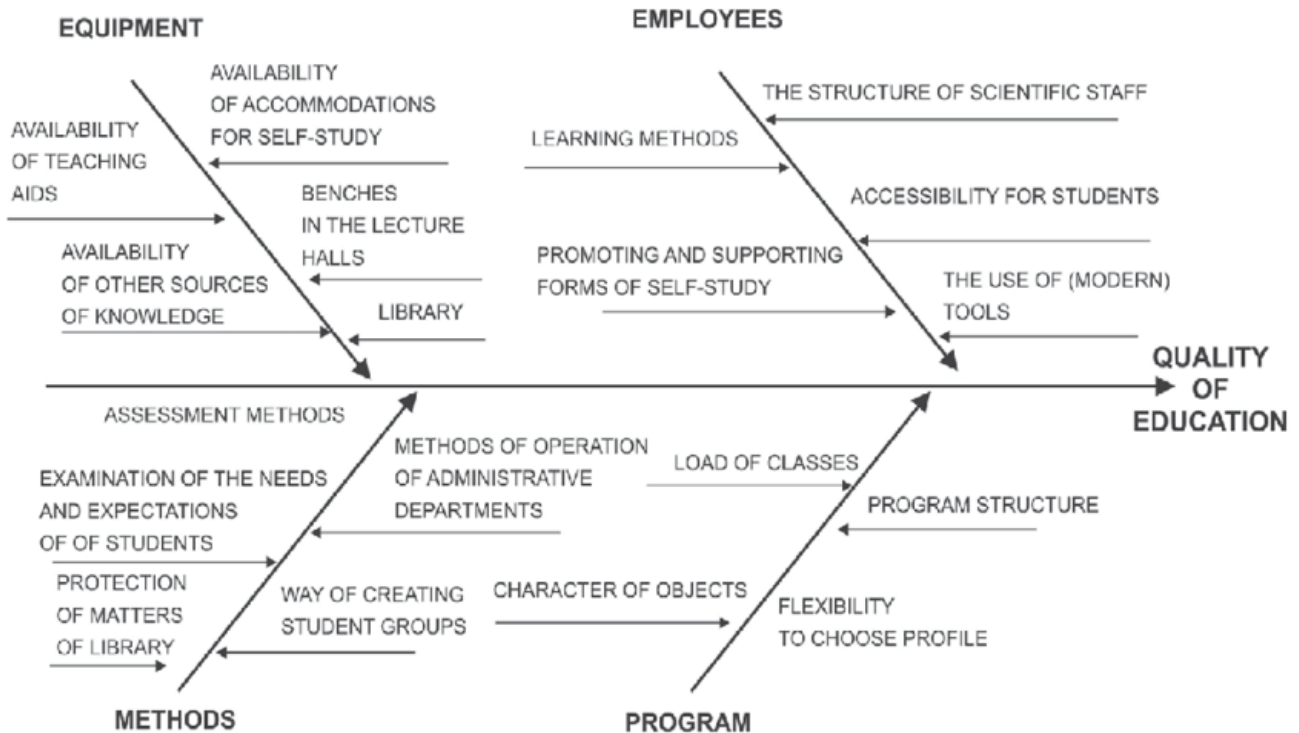


Figure 2: Factor Affecting the Quality of Higher Education [4]

3.10. Inadequate monitoring system

The lack of a monitoring mechanism has a significant impact on government colleges, government-aided institutions, public universities, professional schools, and private institutions. Teachers are either absent or arrive late at the schools. The government and public institutions have failed to design and execute a mechanism to keep track of them.

3.11. Poor Gross Enrollment ratio (GER)

India's gross enrollment ratio (GER) in the secondary ad is barely 15%, which is very low when compared to both developed and developing nations. With the rise in school enrollment, the availability of academic institutions is inadequate to fulfill the country's expanding needs.

3.12. Improvements to the Higher Education System Suggestions

Government, business, educational institutions, parents, and students all have suggestions and expectations for increasing higher education quality.

3.13. Student-centered education with a dynamic approach

Education to learn, studying to do, studying to be, and educating in becoming should all be addressed via higher education methods. Teachers will need to adopt new attitudes and abilities as a result of student-centered education and the use of dynamic educational approaches. The lecture approach of teaching will have to make way for techniques that emphasize self-study, personal interaction between professors and students, and dynamic seminars and workshops [8].

3.14. Reforms to the examination system

Exam changes must be adopted, progressively transitioning from the terminal, yearly, and semester examinations to frequent and ongoing evaluation of students' learning performance.

3.15. Education of the highest caliber

In higher education, India must strive towards world standards. Many national institutions, such as those in the

United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, allow overseas students to study in their nations and through correspondence courses. Similarly, Indian institutions of international standing may offer courses to international students as part of internationalization.

3.16. Developing One's Personality

Education must promote personality development rather than the stifling of creativity or inherent abilities. In today's globalized society, opportunities for educated individuals are many. As a consequence of business process outsourcing, global trade competitiveness has risen, focusing on the manufacture of high-quality items and their widespread availability on the global market.

3.17. Libraries with high-tech equipment

University libraries in India contain a large number of books; however, they are all in disarray. Indian colleges should focus more on offering quality education that is similar to international standards by having an online library that is favorable to serious study.

3.18. To deliver job-oriented courses based on demand

The goal of education is to help people develop their whole personalities. However, modern education neither imparts actual life knowledge nor develops a student's potential so that he or she may achieve success in the sector in which they are interested. As a result, a mix of art courses and data science, scientific method and crafts or humanities should be established so that students may work after being hired in certain firms, reducing the need for unneeded further education. The curriculum should concentrate on pursuing higher studies, as well as on methods and mechanisms for quick and effective knowledge transfer and application to unique national and local conditions and requirements [9].

3.19. The Link between Industry and Academia

Academia should guarantee that curriculum and skills are in sync with industrial requirements in the age of globalization. Skill development is critical since it ensures academia's employability in terms of understanding and securing employment. Industry and students alike are hoping for specialized courses to be given so that they may get the most up-to-date and finest education possible [10].

3.20. E. Educating One

Higher education should include modern technology. As a result, it provides prospects for economic development, improved health, enhanced service delivery, increased learning, and socio-cultural advancement. Though improvements in the country's inventive capabilities are necessary.

3.21. A preliminary examination

A student pursuing a bachelor's degree should be accepted by an entrance test, with specified minimum requirements for passing the exam (such as a 45 percent score).

3.22. Plan of action to improve the quality of life

External experts must perform a faculty and students audit at colleges every year to ensure excellence in all elements of academic activity. Its analysis should be posted on the website of the college or institution.

A thorough assessment of data connected toward the model is used to identify variables impacting students' use of ICT tools

in this paper. There's also a substantial association of characteristics such as expected outcomes, hedonic motivation, that social impact on behavioral intention. The present study also finds a link between behavior and the intention to use ICT tools among learners. Usage behavior has a direct positive association with the facilitating circumstance. As a consequence, we believe that the findings of this investigation are consistent with those of the original study.

This premise is evaluated based on the findings of the data analysis. The study first describes the correlation between performance expectation and behavioral intention. The finding indicates that performance expectations have a beneficial influence on the intention to utilize ICT technologies. This indicates that a student with a high expectation of utilizing ICT resources for their assignments is now more likely to do so than a person with a low expectation. One of the predictors of students' inclination to use ICT tools in schools and institutions was their performance expectation. Students in higher education believe that utilizing ICT resources supplied by their university helps them be more productive, successful, and get excellent results in their subjects. Outcome anticipation is one concept that exhibits a substantial association with behavior intention, according to medical studies conducted by different academics.

India has to have the 3rd largest openly supported higher education system, behind the Washington and Beijing. The Nodal Agency is the major regulating organization at the tertiary level, and it enforces its standards, supervises the governments, and serve as a liaison between the center and the states. The National Education Policy oversees accrediting for higher education via 15 independent organizations (UGC). According to the 2011 Census, 8.15 percent of Indians (98.615 million) are graduates, with the Nations of Chicago and Delhi leading the pack with 24.65 percent and 22.56 percent of their populations, respectively.

Between 2000–01 and 2010–11, Taiwan's higher education system grew at a rapid rate, adding approximately 20,000 institutions and more nearly 8 million students. India will have over 1000 universities by 2020, including 54 university libraries, 416 public schools, 125 designated schools, 361 private universities, and 159 Establishments of Extreme Importance, such as AIIMS, IIMS, IITs, IISERs, IITs, and NITs.

According to the MHRD, there are 52,627 colleges operating under those same campuses, including federal college libraries, elite universities, and freestanding institutes, among post-graduate academic institutions. Colleges can be autonomous, meaning they have the control to scrutinize their own degrees up to the doctoral level inside some cases, or – anti, meaning their evaluations are overseen by the higher education institution with which they would be acquainted; with either situation, grades are won in the institution's name than by the colleges.

In addition to access, Indian college education is revolutionary, and it requires dramatic adjustments in terms of quality, value, and pace. A focus on enforcing both revamping and higher standards of curriculum with the support from international academic authors for transparency, having to make the technical education and master's teaching infrastructure value-oriented and innovative, personalization of the sector for students to gain rapid but rather valid transferable certificates at their own pace (e.g., Open online instruction, digital learning, etc.), holder to enter the workforce through exit matriculation. The rise of range of varieties and multinationals of educational leadership has given these forerunner universities and content creators a constitutive role in ascribing what is considered legitimate awareness from a Foucauldian 'regime of truth' perspective, and thus ties with international bodies of legitimacy are required to maintain

international competency. The development of interest in the IT industry and professional education in India has filled students' heads with information, limiting their opportunities to explore and develop their interests via contemporary educational features such as cross education, work-based training, and so on. Furthermore, by the conclusion of the four-year degree, the majority of what students learned in the first years has become useless or is prone to knowledge deterioration. Many foreign nations believe that the conventional degree track, which requires working-age students to take a half-decade break to acquire a credential in a digital learning institution, is ineffective and unfit for a growing economy.

Many of these small - angle x or learning blocks serve as the start of a set of information or add on to an amount equivalent, especially in Career disciplines where "micro-certificates" are a scholars agree of lifelong learning is a subfield to stay in the spotlight; many of these small non or learning blocks be it function as a begin of a wealth of knowledge or incorporate on to an original structure. Most programming courses, for example, take just three months to master in a college context, and that's with other topics included in, yet are the only prerequisite for many programmer tech positions. In India, extracurricular liberal arts routes are also required to widen students' worldviews, personal management experience, interests, inventiveness, and smooth personal development.

4. CONCLUSION

The study focuses on the many elements and concerns surrounding the Higher Educational system. It is a detailed examination of the many elements that influence and lead students in their decision to pursue a teaching profession. The Indian government has made several steps to encourage brilliant students and professionals to choose careers as teachers. Aside from these activities, the subsequent suggestions will help the authorities address the professor shortage and associated challenges more effectively.

- More higher education institutions should be affiliated to offer an excellent education at a low cost, with a concentration on rural and impoverished individuals.
- Strengthen and promote partnership with international universities in areas such as study financing, training, and expansion.
- Provide tax breaks to private-sector executives to help them set up and administer a high-quality education system.
- Allow instructors to engage and work with business. Approach Encourages specialized study institutions to place more emphasis so much on human communication basic disciplines and virtue theory on social expectation but also accountabilities. This will advantage the industry by providing centralized resources, while educators will have to be capable of transferring up-to-date insights obtained promptly first from industry to students.
- Provide low-cost IT facilities to students in general of the society.
- Finally, provide attractive incentives and pay, and benefits to instructors to recruit high-quality teachers and keep them in the profession.

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