Higher Education in Rajasthan

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Abstract

Higher education is one of the significant aspects of any country. Several schemes have been launched by central/state government. Still there is a requirement of improvement is necessary. There are world fame institutes in India and on other side; number of colleges and universities are facing the problems of adequate number of faculties and supportive staff. Researcher has made an effort to reveal the various issues and challenges in higher education and also suggest some measures to improve them.

Keywords: Quality Assurance system, Technology & Infrastructure, Challenges and ethics, Time management.

Introduction

According to Department of College Education, Government of Rajasthan there is 210 Government colleges, 1511 (as on 20 September 2016) unaided private colleges and 813 B.Ed. colleges. There is 1 Central university, 9 deemed universities, 15 state universities and 24 private universities in Rajasthan. In recent, the education scenario of Rajasthan has changed. As per 2011 census the population of Rajasthan was 68.55 million, the male population was 35.55 million and female population was 33.00 million. The literacy rate of Rajasthan was 66.11%, of which the male literacy is 79.19% and female literacy is 47.76%. The sex ratio of Rajasthan was 928 females per 1000 males, which is much below the national average of 940. Scenario of higher education in Rajasthan as compatibility of sex ratio, age and

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Professional Panorama: An International Journal of Management & Technology

literacy rate it’s not a good indicator for higher education. Government stepped new schemes and executed.

**Issues in Higher Education in Rural**

Quality issues in higher education are increases and faced many problems. No or very less updates are there in the syllabus. Quality of teaching has been replaced with quantitative teaching due to privatisation. Education has become a business these days.

Few faculties are not able to give sufficient timing to their research work due to administrative engagements. Ensuring equitable access to qualitative higher education for students coming from poor families is a major challenge. Students from poor background are put to further disadvantage since they are not academically prepared to complete highly competitive entrance examinations that have bias towards urban elite and rich students having access to private tuitions and coaching.

There is an inadequate and diminishing financial support for higher education from government and society. Several colleges opened in rural areas are non-viable, are under-enrolled and have extremely poor and lack of infrastructure.

Technology is the issue in rural areas for students which couldn’t do work itself they depend on other persons because all things are going online.

This time to modernise our education system so that Rajasthan can get much more technically graduated people which can help the country. Today’s youth always try to go to other state and metro cities for higher education as they have much better facilities and quality of their system. Both rural and urban are creative but the issue is that urban area students have facility for good innovation easily in compare to rural students. In remote areas ICT facility is not available they depend on newspaper and TV but if they want to compete with other students they don’t have faculty for career counselling.
Challenges in Higher Education in Rural

Higher education in rural areas has many challenges: teaching methods, declining research standards, unmotivated students, vacant classrooms and widespread geographic, income, gender, and ethnic imbalances. Apart from this students are exploited by private college and universities. Poor family’s student comes for higher education but equity issue is an important challenge; do not accept these students in rich environment.

Only IC policy may not be able to completely overcome from all these challenges though it may play a vital role in information and resource sharing. Still several parts of the state are untouched and out of reach. There is a need to specify to upgrade higher education system so that the systems get more skilled faculties and supporting staff. This will later on help to the economy due to proper quality education of youth. If students will get better facilities in the state then the students will not migrate easily.

Suggestions

There are some suggestions for improving quality of higher education:

**Update of Curriculum** - It is necessary for the educational institutes to update their syllabus time to time which is dynamic and related to the current scenario of the market. The updated syllabus helps the students to understand the market

**Innovative** – Education institutes needs to take some innovative steps in their institutes such as satellite and video classes, seminars on various topics etc. Educational institutions used the old patterns for educate their students. Faculties are resisting to change, they just pass the time in every minute. It should be flexible with technology then we can get digital innovation and if we do some more creative education world we have to use traditional ways with technology then we can provide innovative education.
Rise of Industry Interaction- Interaction of the industries should be increase in higher education. There are less placements occur in the rural areas due to lack of awareness and knowledge. To increases awareness about the institutions in rural area about industries, which is beneficial for the future. Government should try to give opportunity for job through placements cell.

Alumni- Alumni networking are beneficial for institutions because they can understand the various issues of the institution being the part of the same institute once.

Fees Structure- It is necessary for the institutions to maintain their fee-structure according to the student’s pay capacity. So, the students belong from the low economic levels can achieve highly and fully subsidised education.

Information Age- Today we are listening information world that means each and every person has appropriate information about career or task. Communication should be clear and flexible. Everything is online such as admission process is online and scholarship is totally online formats but issue is that rural students cannot access easily with computer then few offices charged higher rate to fill the form even government provide rate list but they charged high amount. Government should provide a computer faculty for institutes which provide awareness about online works etc. few universities remove computer practical from syllabus I think it’s should be continue and fulfill the vacant post of computer faculties.

Monitoring Rationally of Subsidised Education- Removal of Impediments of SC, ST, Women and Poor Students to Access Higher Education Special emphasis is being laid by the State Govt., increasing the enrollment of SC, ST, Women and poor students, by providing scholarships, free ships, clothes, hospital facilities, book bank, etc. Further, following proactive steps are to be taken to achieve the above goals: Subsidised higher education for non-income tax payers, SC, ST and
free education to SC/ST girls. Subsidised education to girls in rural areas. Encourage donor participation in Girls’ SC and ST education.

**Public Private Partnership**- PPP is most essential to bring in quality in the higher education system. Governments can ensure to inspect time to time then we can get a success in higher education. University Grants Commission and Ministry of HRD should play a major role in developing a purposeful interface between the Universities.

**Quality Development**- Quality depends on the pattern of teaching and academic, research, staffing, students, infrastructure, facilities, equipment and the academic healthy environment. It should be interactive and innovative methods to improve quality education such as in rural areas. ‘Nukkad Natak’ and ‘Plays’ are more effective methods it is traditional method but it will be organised by help of technology then result will be effective. The awareness of research programs, seminar and conferences should be valuable. Most of the institution which is in rural area never organised single seminar or conferences. It should be mandatory for every college that organised it once in a session.

**High-tech Libraries**- The facility of library must be available in each and every institutes of the state. But in few institutes library facility is not available because of the non-presence of the librarian... Institutions have to improve their library with valuable and knowledgeable books for students and faculties. Basic requirement is manpower then we will execute online library for betterment future.

**Trained Faculties**- This is basic issue in higher education; few people do not want to change with technology because they think that if they know about it then responsibility of that work will be on shoulders. They just pass our time minute to minute of working hour. While we do not dedicate towards our work these issues cannot resolve and overcome.

**Conclusion**
Number of institution and universities increases in all disciplines but with the quantitative growth not qualitative. Government has established new colleges but they do not have manpower to run these colleges few colleges have one man show is there on quantity of students. Everything is going online this is major issues for student they totally depend on market. Where name comes market it directly means profit oriented business because students are not aware about it. In future we require to skilled manpower and well equipped infrastructure has to trained colleges to increase funds resources not depend on totally government. Equity should be in all government and private sector. To notably careful selection recruit skilled staff and professional. Focus on career planning and career development programs for teaching and non- teaching staff. API system decreases the quality of education that is why work in research is going down. There is basis issue in higher education few resist to change or misguide to other people. Each and every one has to know our responsibility and lead the work as team.

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