

EMERGING ISSUES RELATING TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

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Abstract: Recent studies and surveys have shown that not a single university of India, including IITs and IIMs has been included in the world's top most 200 universities. India's total contribution, in the global research output in 2010, was 3.5%. In global research on computer, it was 2.4%. Three emerging economies have contributed in the world share of researches, those are China (15%), South Korea (6.3%) and Tawan (5.7%). As for as, the patent registration is concerned, India has 6000 applications for it, which is only 0.30% of the total applications of the different countries in the world. Japan filed 4.64 lacs, China 3 lacs and USA 4.2 lacs. It has also been found that 10-15% graduates from humanities and social-sciences, 21% from business studies and 25% from engineering stream were found eligible for employment. This shows the quality of education in the higher level i.e. colleges and universities.

IndexTerms – Rashtriykshaa Uchttar Shiksha Abhiyaan, Higher Education, Quality-cum-value Education

Recent studies and surveys have shown that not a single university of India, including IITs and IIMs has been included in the world's top most 200 universities. India's total contribution, in the global research output in 2010, was 3.5%. In global research on computer, it was 2.4%. Three emerging economies have contributed in the world share of researches, those are China (15%), South Korea (6.3%) and Tawan (5.7%). As for as, the patent registration is concerned, India has 6000 applications for it, which is only 0.30% of the total applications of the different countries in the world. Japan filed 4.64 lacs, China 3 lacs and USA 4.2 lacs. It has also been found that 10-15% graduates from humanities and social-sciences, 21% from business studies and 25% from engineering stream were found eligible for employment. This shows the quality of education in the higher level i.e. colleges and universities.

By keeping in view all the above, the Central Govt. has taken an initiative to launch the RASHTRIYA UCCHATAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN program throughout the country, to improve the quality of education. The liberty to initiate this program has been left on the states and for it every state will be 75% (90% to the Hilly States) and 25% (10% by Hilly States) to be spent by the state govt. Himachal Pradesh has also taken a step towards this by implementing this program in the session 2013-14. The purpose of it is not only Quality of Education, but also the value education. Goal oriented education is the main motive. Preservance and enhancement of the quality is the main idea. NAAC has clearly mentioned in its 'Student Charter' that unless students demand quality education and demonstrate their commitment for learning as their responsibility, higher education institutes have little motivation for quality enhancement.

Many researches have been done for the qualitative education, but these policies have remained in papers which means used as philosophy but not in action. National Knowledge Commission (2009) has demanded the implementation of the qualitative education in the academic institutes. The researches have intended to discuss the concept of 'Student Charter' in depth, to prove its significance, institutional scope and its development process.

UGC and HRD Ministry Anubhuti (2012) of the Indian Express reports students' entitlements to get good academic environment, timely classes and ragging free campus. Pallavi Majumdar from Times of India, has considered the Student Charter as a powerful tool to redress the students grievances and to seek legal redress.

By keeping in view, all the above researches RUSA program has been implemented in HP from 2013-14, which is taken as a Game Changer as follows:-

1. Quality-cum-value education improvement.
2. Infrastructure improvement of the colleges.
3. Smart class-room teaching.
4. Nation building education.
5. Over-crowdedness to be lessened.
6. Choice-based credit system.
7. Sex ratio to be equaled.
8. The students feedback mechanism to be implemented.

9. Forming of character besides training skills.
10. To prepare for progressive and responsible citizens.
11. To rise above prejudices based on caste, sex, religion and language etc.
12. CCA and semester system will make the students burden less.

Limitations:-

1. Improper infrastructure, many of the colleges in Himachal Pradesh haven't their own buildings.
2. Limited number of sheets due to which everyone is not able to take advantage of right to education.
3. Insufficient faculty.
4. Less number of colleges.
5. All streams are not being run in every college.
6. Professional degrees like MCA, MBA are not in every college.
7. Unavailability of hostels.

Suggestions:-

1. Infrastructure of the colleges is required to be improved, so that every subject of every stream can be run smoothly.
2. Number of the seats is required to be improved, so that none can be deprived of his choice based subject and education.
3. Increase in the number of colleges will also help to implement this program effectively.
4. Required faculty to be recruited timely.
5. Each stream with each subject will also help for the qualitative learning.
6. Hostel facilities for the students will be helpful to save time and to devote that in learning.
7. Professional courses to be introduced in each college because these are crucial and career orientated.
8. Research and discussion orientated teaching.
9. Implementation of 'Student Charter' effectively.

It has been analyzed, if the sincere efforts are taken collectively with positive approach by believing in action, then this program will be successful and will be a milestone in the field of education for the state. As all of us know that every ailment has its remedy but required to be invented and discovered which is possible only with the initiative and execution for it.

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