



### NEW EDUCATION POLICY FOR RESURGENCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Shaikh Zeeshan

*Ph.D Research Scholar,*

*Department of Philosophy, University of Mumbai*

#### Abstract

*This article present a glimpse of India's National Education Policy 2020 for Higher Education. After more than three decades India formulated and adopted a new education policy for education in 2020. A policy is a plan of action chosen by government for solving various issues present in any field. The term higher education means any kind of education which a student get after twelve years of learning by getting admission into various degree and diploma courses. Higher education is a tertiary level of education which generally includes UG, PG and research course like M.phil, Ph.D etc. It is the most advance level of education. Education is one of the most important sector because the future of any country will be determined by its education system. Education system is very important for the overall development of an individual, society and nation. The condition of a country will be influenced by the quality, equity and accessibility of HEIs . The purpose of education system is to make rational and emotionally sound citizens. The vision of this policy is to make India a global knowledge superpower. This present research work also focus on causes of deteriorating condition of higher education system in India and strategies to tackle them. Solutions of all problems that arise in modern society lies in right type of education.*

**Keywords:** *New Education Policy 2020, Social and Economic Development, Higher Education, Teaching and Learning.*

**Copyright © 2022 The Author(s):** This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

#### Introduction:

Education is a process in which through teaching knowledge is transfer from teacher to the students for the all-round development of learners that is known as learning. In 2020 Government of India announced its new Education policy which is based on the recommendations by an expert committee headed by Dr. Kasturirangan, Former chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).

New Education Policy 2020 replaces old policy of education 1986. Different countries plan their education systems to progress further. The first NEP was proposed in 1968, second in 1986 and third in 2020. After the independence illiteracy was one of the major problem related to education. India's first education minister Maulana Azad suggested uniform education system. Government of India founded University Education Commission in 1949



and University Grants Commission in 1956 and NCERT was established in 1961. India's first PM Jawaharlal Nehru promoted education of sciences. Accessibility and promotion of good quality education among all was one of the goals of MDGs and now it is also included in SDGs.

Education is important for realizing and achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Universal high-quality higher education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the nation, and the whole world. The highest population of young humans now live in our India but the destiny of our country will be determined by the quality of higher education which Indian youth receive. The goal of education is to develop all aspects and capabilities of learners. Education should build character, make students moral, rational, compassionate, self-supporting and efficient for particular employment. In the past India used to be a Center of Learning and people used to come from different parts of world to study in Tashashila, Nalanda, Vallabhi, Vikramshila, Odantpuri etc. but now situation is changed people wants to study in MIT, Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Stanford universities. India again wants to become a Vishwa Guru and this can only be possible if our country will become knowledge centers for whole world by providing quality education at all levels.

The new education policy is the third policy on education. The National Education Policy 2020 is a step to reform the existing education system of the country. It primarily focuses on imparting high-quality education to the students. It also focuses on

offering advanced learning mechanism, which includes online courses and multidisciplinary approaches to the student.

### Problems & Solutions:

We have to accept that crisis exist in education system and therefore right type of education and training on moral lines can solve all problems. Over population is not a real problem for our country. We should consider our large population as boon for the country. Without right type of education these huge amount of population will become burden for the country and therefore the purpose of education is make this large number of persons literate, educated, skilled and trained in such a way so that their knowledge, skills, experience, talents, leadership qualities, wealth and service can be used in best possible manner for various development activities of the society and nation.

Regulatory bodies like UGC, AICTE, MHRD, NCTE are important in developing higher standards of education. Accreditation bodies like NAAC and NBA plays and important role in higher education system of India. Problem with private educational institutes is that they are not even trying for making teaching and learning effective and interesting but they are selling degrees for money. Malpractices of various kinds exist in various educational institutions and no efforts are made to improve or at least maintain basic quality to education. This system has to be changed through radical system if we want to save our education system. Despite the presence of various regulating and accrediting authorities, councils, ministry, board and commission still we need many more new apex bodies for education system so that they work on light but tight principle. Reform is necessary in



Indian education system. Teacher is at centre of the fundamental reforms in the education system. Teachers are most respected and essential members of our society, because they are the nation builder. Last policy on education NEP 1986 which was modified in 1992 focused on issue of access and equity of education but this present policy NEP 2020 try to achieve unfinished agendas of earlier policies. RTE 2009 is one of the landmark act for achieving universal elementary education. NEP 2020 was formulated to solve various problems associated with higher education like rigid separation of streams, limited access of education of socially and economically backward masses of the country, limited teacher, lesser emphasis on research, ineffective regulatory bodies, low standard of education in UG courses due to heavy workload of large universities. Creation of large multidisciplinary universities and colleges by ending fragmentation of higher education is one of the main thrust of this policy along with the establishment of National Research Foundation and light but tight regulation for higher education by a single regulator.

The aim of new HEIs is to increase the GER in higher education from 26% in 2018 to 50% in 2035 which means current enrollment ratio is not adequate. For attracting outstanding students in various educational courses freeships, scholarships and fellowships can be given to students. There is a need that large number of students should take vocational education because currently about 5% workforce are trained in vocational education which is very low as compared other developed superpower countries. Students are the prime stakeholders in the education system. Therefore the

purpose HEIs is welfare and development of students and not the profit for the managing authorities. Research is the backbone of any country for development and advancement but problem is that less than 0.75% is spent on research in India which is very low if we compared other countries of the world. More than six decades ago a proposal was given that 6% of total GDP should be spent on education sector but still this idea is not implemented. We are below the average in spending amount of GDP for education. Now a days education is just become a formality for parents and business for the authorities. Still less than 4% of our GDP is spending on education. Because of Covid-19 pandemic worsen level of education system. It has disrupted education severely.

Teaching is a noble profession. It would be better if we say that teaching is a sacred service. The best way to define a teacher is a friend, a philosopher and a guide. Teachers plays most important role in every education system. The conditions of teachers who are not permanent government employees are very bad in terms of money and some government are not fulfilling their duties and responsibility despites of taking six figures government salary. A teacher is a nation builder because it is commonly held belief that education is a master key for fast social, economic and political development of any country. Therefore good amount of resources should be spent on quality of teacher training education. Their duty is not only to give information to students but to give them good quality education which makes them to think. A teacher have duties towards students, society and his or her teaching profession. It is said that young students are future of the country therefore quality of teacher, teaching and learning is



directly going to affect destiny of any country. Education system of any society can rise upto the quality level of its teachers. If the quality and standard of Indian education is not upto the level of other developed countries then it due the poor quality of teacher, institutes and other regulating and managing authorities. As the teachers so the students and as the students so the nation. The success of higher education institutions depends upon the quality and engagement of its faculty.

The aim of quality education is more than just making humans fit for a particular job. Conduct and character development on moral lines should be one of the main objective of teaching. But most of the times teachers try to bombard information and data on the students without making them to think why? The main objective of education should be to make students think, ask question and develop scientific temper. NEP 2020 is based on flexible student centric approach as opposed to rigid teacher centered approach. Now a days gross enrollment rate is increasing decade by decade but tensions among nations as well as within the nations are also increasing. Corruption in the field of education also worsen the condition. Educational institutions have ceased to be temples of learning. Now a days they have become business centres. Authorities are not not ready to spend on quality education for future of India. There are few questions which always come in our mind that why few communities in India are educationally backward ? Why rural literacy rate is low as compared to urban areas ? Why arts and humanities are neglected ? Why some states have high literacy rate as compared to other states ? What are the different causes low literacy rates among women in India? Why despite being third largest

country on the basis of student enrollment India's not even one university or institute come in top 100 list in international ranking.

Education is a kind of public service and therefore a teacher should continuously strive to improve the quality of this service. It is a duty of every teacher to maintain a high level of competence and for this s/he has to engage in continuous professional development throughout the teaching career so that s/he can perform her/his professional duty effectively in the classroom, institute and society. A teacher should always keep in mind that to get good quality education is a fundamental right of each and every child and therefore s/he should always strive for fulfilling this end. A teacher should always strive for to improve education level and life of all members of society.

### Conclusion:

Ignorance is the root cause of all problems so right type of knowledge gain through education provide permanent long lasting solutions for various kinds of socio economic political and educational issues. It is well established fact that educational policy will determine the economic and social progress of a country. No matter what promises our political leaders make no real progress is impossible unless and until we focus on developing the standards of our education system. But the question which comes in our mind is that "Is it possible to attain all the objectives of NEP 2020?" Education is a subject in concurrent list therefore it the duty of both state and central government to realize the aims of NEP 2020. No matter how ideal and futuristic a policy is drafted and made by government its success is depend upon the effective implementation of that policy. The main aim of all education is nothing but overall



development of the personality of pupil. Educational institutions are human resource development center of society and all the responsibility lies on the teacher to make the students morally good citizen of the country. Higher education plays vital role in creating India as it mentioned in our Constitution. Quality higher education must aim at to make best human resources for various kinds of development. Quality higher education should be available to all individuals because it can change the life of individuals and their communities in a positive manner who are socially and economically disadvantaged. The primary focus of NEP 2020 is to develop the HEIs to ensure quality education is imparted in colleges and universities. NEP 2020 is an attempt to promote learning in regional languages for local people. It aims to increase use of ICT in education system for bridging the digital divide. It provides greater flexibility for the choice of subjects that will enable students to select their subjects and choose their career as per their interest. It is expected that NEP 2020 will revolutionize the entire education system in future and it will help our country in becoming a superpower.

### Bibliography:

- KVS Madaan. NTA UGC NET/SET/JRF Paper 1 Teaching and Research Aptitude; 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed. Pearson Publication, Chapter 10 Higher Education System p.
- [https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/NEP\\_Final\\_English\\_0.pdf](https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf)
- [https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5294663\\_Salient-Featuresofnep-Eng-merged.pdf](https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5294663_Salient-Featuresofnep-Eng-merged.pdf)
- [https://www.amity.edu/gwalior/jccc/pdf/dec\\_02.pdf](https://www.amity.edu/gwalior/jccc/pdf/dec_02.pdf)
- [https://riseprogramme.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/Indias\\_New\\_National\\_Education\\_Policy\\_Evidence\\_Challenges%20.pdf](https://riseprogramme.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/Indias_New_National_Education_Policy_Evidence_Challenges%20.pdf)
- <https://www.ilkogretim-online.org/fulltext/218-1618385168.pdf>
- <https://www.questjournals.org/jrhss/papers/vol10-issue2/Ser-2/B10020609.pdf>

### Cite This Article:

**Shaikh Z., (2023).** *New Education Policy for Resurgence of Higher Education, Electronic International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, XII, Issue – I(a), Jan-Feb, 2023, 70-74*