



## RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THENATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

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### Abstract

*The quality of Education system has fallen due to mismanagement and insufficient focus. Even though access to education has increased but its essential to improve the quality. The country needs to invest on its strength that is the children for a better future of our citizens and nation as a whole. Various Policies on education were introduced to improve the education standards of our country. According to the Ministry of Human Resource Development's (MHRD's) Input report, the draft of the New Education Policy of 2016 will aim to address these key areas of concern with respect to the Indian education sector which are access and participation, quality, equity, system efficiency, governance and management, research and development and financial commitment to education development. Research and development initiatives in universities in India remain weak. There has been only a limited initiative for upgrading the skills of existing faculty; build synergies between teaching and research to promote excellence in both, promoting internationalisation by encouraging and supporting higher education institutions and their faculty to engage more deeply with institutions and faculty around the world to improve quality of research; creating and facilitating alliances for research, and linking university departments with research institutions and industry to accelerate the process of knowledge development.*

**Keywords-** *Innovation, Research, Internationalisation*



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### Introduction

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world”-Nelson Mandela.

India today has one of the largest system of education in terms of institutions, teachers and students. The quality of Education system has fallen due to mismanagement and insufficient focus. Even though access to education has increased but its essential to improve the quality. The country needs to invest on its strength that is the children for a better future of our citizens and nation as a whole.

Various Policies on education were introduced to improve the education standards of our country. According to the Ministry of Human Resource Development's (MHRD's) Input

report, the draft of the New Education Policy of 2016 will aim to address seven key areas of concern with respect to the Indian education sector – access and participation, quality, equity, system efficiency, governance and management, research and development and financial commitment to education development. These will be addressed through policy interventions broadly into preschool and adolescent education, curriculum development and examination reform, teacher and faculty training, lifelong literacy, higher education and long distance learning.

Research and development initiatives in universities in India remain weak. There has been only a limited initiative for upgrading the skills of existing faculty; build synergies between teaching and research to promote excellence in both, promoting internationalisation by encouraging and supporting higher education institutions and their faculty to engage more deeply with institutions and faculty around the world to improve quality of research; creating and facilitating alliances for research, and linking university departments with research institutions and industry to accelerate the process of knowledge development. (Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt of India, 2016).

The New National Policy On Education aims to produce goals and objectives in Indian context. Education since olden times has served as a key to National Development. In the previous committees also the aim was to Indianise education to reach to all the sectors of the society, to universalize primary education and improve the quality of education.

### **The Core Objective of Education of Present India**

- To build Values, awareness, knowledge and skill for economic stability and personal qualities to become capable citizens of society.
- In multicultural and multilingual Indian society in order to reduce disparities of caste, culture and religion education can serve as an important tool and contribute in national development. It can be promoted by focusing on our history and tradition.
- Education should assist in peace, tolerance and national integration. This aspect should be given utmost importance.
- To inculcate values of friendliness, cooperation, self-discipline, courage in the children should be the aim of education.
- Students should be able to succeed in this digital world should also be the purpose of education.
- Every citizen should be aware with the basics of constitution of India particularly their Rights and Duties.

(Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt of India, 2016).

### **Status of Education in India**

- Education falls in the Concurrent list
- Education falls under the concurrent list so it becomes a duty of the central government also to maintain the standard of Education in India.
- As it is also responsibility of state government so various private institutes are setup but the quality and standard is not maintained as it should be.
- Over the years the quality of education has gone down due to lack of resources and poor infrastructure of these colleges and schools.
- Education is thus responsibility of Public and Private sector from Elementary education, Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher education.

### **Higher Education State in Our Country**

- There is an upsurge of higher education in India after Independence either to attain White collar jobs or for social status.
- There are 46 central Universities and 128 Deemed to be universities and 712 Universities in India.
- The colleges have also shown phenomenal growth after Independence.
- But Indian Universities are not in 200 in global ranking due to the quality of higher education
- The higher education is producing more and more educated unemployed in our nation but there is a dearth of skilled people in various sectors of industry.
- Very few universities could get A grade by the accreditation agencies NAAC established in 1994

### **The Need of New Education Policy in context of Higher Education**

- There is no clear cut policy of private participation of education in all states.
- There is need of transparent quality evaluation of higher education.
- The menace of Degrees for cash also needs to be looked into.
- The revamping of system of affiliation in education.
- Giving dignity to high quality vocation training is also very essential to reduce unemployment.
- ICT can also help to improve higher education which needs to be focused.
- Research and innovation can change the dimensions of education which is very important aspect to be considered.

- The gaps in education need to be addressed .
- The government projects of Skill India, Make in India, Digital India needs mainstreaming of vocational education, hands on projects to meet the demands of industry.

### **Need of improving in area of Research in Higher Education in India**

- Less number of research centres are present in our country.
- Research in field of teaching skills, methodology, pedagogy, use of technology, methods to access quality of teaching and learning need focus.
- Slow induction of faculty members at initial stage is an important issue.
- The resource squeeze demoralizes sincere researchers or innovators.
- Frequent change in recruitment qualification has led to poor quality Phd degrees only for the sake of getting jobs.
- The Academic Performance Score (API) for pre promotion assessment has forced people to publish low quality papers and attend seminars just for the sake of enhancing the API score.
- The peer reviewed journals are also ready to accept all papers.
- Low quality research outputs are treated as acceptable in higher education. Even though its global contribution has increased in the past decade.
- Except for some remarkable achievement in Atomic and space Research Indian research has not given any significant contribution in innovation field. Even CSIR fail to meet the standards.
- 8% of total research fund is utilized by the higher education but only the IITs or IISc conduct some real work.
- Private and state universities conduct very little research. Few private agencies doing quality research are not able to sustain due to lack of funds from government and certain regulations.
- Many Indians who want to conduct quality research move abroad and get high amount of funds for research. This shows a poor state of innovation in our country.
- There is no proper link between teaching and research institutes in India and industries example CSIR and industries which is there in other developed countries. Thus they get mutual benefits abroad which is lacking in our nation and has to be established.

- Few number of high quality institutes like IITs and IIMs were setup in India due to lack of funds.

(Draft National Education Policy, 2016)

### **Recommendations of NPE on Research, Innovation and New Knowledge**

- A clear reorientation of research agenda of National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) will be undertaken to reflect actual issues on the ground. Steps will be taken to promote generation of new knowledge and their applications and introduction of these new domains into the curricula of higher education to consolidate and strengthen India's position as a soft power.
- In order to promote innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship, hundred more incubation centres will be established in higher education institutes over a period of next ten years both in public and private sectors.
- A conducive environment should be developed to promote research with proper regulatory regime.
- Based on the commitments from private entrepreneurs freedom should be provided to set up research units.
- The induction and promotion schemes in teaching in higher education should be made more transparent to favour the intellectually inclined. There recruitment, retention and promotion should be based on some other scientific procedures other than the APIs. A taskforce of experts will be set up to implement strategies adopted in renowned universities abroad which can be implemented here.
- A Council for Excellence in Higher Education (CEHE) will be set up to create policies to help in establishing centres of higher education in both public and private sectors. The centres will be given freedom to get involved in collaborative research, adopt own curriculum and teaching strategies.
- International collaborations and networks will be promoted for developing human resources required to sustain new knowledge with special focus on inter-disciplinary research and studies.

### **Conclusion**

The New National Policy on Education aims to bridge the educational divide and involve all the aspiring learners and regenerate India's education system. The policy also tries to address

the challenges in field of research and innovation.It also provides framework to improve standards of higher education with quality research and innovations.

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