

## HIGHER EDUCATION: REVIEW WITH CONCERN TO NEP

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### Abstract

*This paper aims to focus major issues and challenges while implementing NEP2020. Indian education system is the one of the largest education hub in the world, in a recent years a vibrant increase in the universities, private institutions in India, Government of many States and Central Government introducing educational schemes. Higher education system grows and diversifies, society is increasingly concerned about the quality of programs, public assessments and international rankings of higher education institutions. Major challenges in Higher education are also discussed here such as, Government trying to boost the education system and implement various education related policies but they are not sufficient to place Indian Universities to stand in global educational standard. This money will be well-spent building schools and colleges across the country, appointing teachers and professors, and for operational expenses such as providing free breakfast to school children, Opening universities every week is a herculean task, the numbers are no less daunting in reforms to our school system, Funding is a big challenge in the Covid era, Need to create a large pool of trained teachers, Current focus on healthcare and economic recovery to lower the execution speed, Inter-disciplinary higher education demands.*

**Keywords:** Higher Education, NEP2020, Review



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**Introduction:** Indian education system is the one of the largest education hub in the world, in a recent years a vibrant increase in the universities, private institutions in India, Government of many States and Central Government introducing educational schemes like compulsory education for children age group of six to fourteen years has brought the educational revolution in India with increasing enrolment in school, colleges. However India still faces the challenges despite growing investment in education. There are many people how are high rate in illiterate since the quality of education in India and compare to other nations education system. Despite these challenges, higher education system of India has the potentiality to create international standard education level in India and improve the skill, efficiency, confidence by adopting the accountability and transparency in education system.

**Growth of Higher Education in India:** Higher education system grows and diversifies, society is increasingly concerned about the quality of programs, public assessments and

international rankings of higher education institutions. The society and the people in need of education are emphasizing research and using it as a yardstick of institutional value. India has been always been a land of scholars and learners in ancient times. India was regarded all over the world for its universities like, Nalanda, Taxila and scholars. Central and State Government are trying to nurture talent through focusing on the number of universities and colleges for increasing the Higher education. There is no doubt to the fact that much of the progress achieved by India in education has come from private sector. The involvement of private sector in higher education has accelerated establishment of institutes and has also brought drastic changes in the field and today over 60% of higher education institutions in India are promoted by the private sector. Both the public sector and private sector are working simultaneously in Indian education sphere. UGC, RGUHS and AICTE is the main governing body that enforce the standards, advices the government and help candidate between Centre and states. UGC is continuously working and focusing on quality education in higher education. Total 34584781 students enrolled as per the All India survey on Higher Education 2015-16 in various courses. **Major challenges in Higher education:** Government trying to boost the education system and implement various education related policies but they are not sufficient to place Indian Universities to stand in global educational standard.

**Enrolment :** The country Gross Enrolment ratio (GER) in Higher education has registered an increase from 24.5% in 2015-16 to 25.2% in 2016-17. This is positive sign but is low as compared to the other developed as well developing countries. With the increase of enrolments at school level, the supply of higher education institutes is insufficient to meet the growing demand in the country, Government trying to attain GER increase 30% by 2020, it's still much behind countries like USA 85.8% China 43.39%.

**Equity:** There is no equity in GER among different sects of the society. According to previous studies the GER in higher education in India among the male and female varies to a greater extent. There are regional variations to some states have high GER while as some is quite behind the national GER which reflect a significant imbalances within the higher education system.

**Infrastructure:** Poor infrastructure is another challenge to the education system of India particularly the institute run by public sector suffer from poor infrastructure. There are large number of colleges which are functioning on a building which is shared by other business men.

**Quality:** Ensuring quality in higher education is amongst the foremost challenges being faced in India today since quality in education is a multi-dimensional, multilevel and a dynamic concept. Government is continuously focusing on the quality education but still large number of colleges and universities in India are unable to meet the minimum requirement laid down by the UGC due to which the universities do not mark their places among the top universities of the world.

**Faculty:** Faculty shortage and inability of the state educational system to attract and retain well qualified teachers is a big challenge to quality education for many years. Large number of NET/ SLET/ Ph.D candidates are still unemployed even there are lot of vacancies in higher education departments which is a biggest blow to the higher education system.

**Research and innovation:** there is inadequate focus on research in higher education institutes. Most of the research scholars are without fellowship or not getting their fellowships on time which directly or indirectly affects their research. Moreover Indian higher education institutions are poorly connected to research centers, which is a great challenge to the higher education system in India.

**Political interference:** most of the educational institutions are owned by political leader, who are playing a key role in government bodies of the universities. These political leaders use the students to organize campaigns for their elections and eventually forget their own objectives and being to develop their careers in politics.

**Structure of higher education:** management of the Indian education faces challenges of over centralization, bureaucratic structures and lack of accountability, transparency and professionalism. As a result of increase in number of affiliated colleges and students, the burden of administrative functions of universities has significantly increased and the core focus on academics and research is diluted.

**Accreditation:** as per the data provided by the NAAC, as of June 2010 not even 25% of the total higher education institutions in the country were accredited. And among those accredited only 30% of the universities and 45% of the colleges were found to be of quality to be ranked at 'A' level.

**Teaching quality:** Quality Teaching is the one of the most important issue in higher education facing in India, especially in public sector many faculty are not aware of modern technological tools using in teaching. And some college recruit young teacher who don't have much experience or knowledge.

**Mushrooming of low quality institute:** Mushrooming of low quality institutes all over the country is not good for higher education, these new colleges lack capacity and they are all about fleecing money from students and their parents.

**No project based learning:** Young graduates need to learn new skills especially vocational skill that can give them job and compete in global standards.

1. The infrastructure issue will be the first big challenge for the government as there are not adequate resources
2. To increase GER to 50% is challenging in itself. We have to open 100+ new universities and enhance seats in existed universities to doubling the Gross Enrollment Ratio in the next 15 years.
3. The finance constraint and state and Centre relations will be the biggest hurdles in Covid era The National Education Policy 2020 envisages an increase in education spending from 4.6% to 6% of GDP, which amounts to around INR 2.5 lakh crores per year.
4. This money will be well-spent building schools and colleges across the country, appointing teachers and professors, and for operational expenses such as providing free breakfast to school children.
5. What makes things tricky is that this policy comes into being at a time when the economy has been battered by Covid-19 related lockdowns, government tax collections are abysmally low, and the fiscal deficit was high even pre-Covid.
6. Opening universities every week is a herculean task
7. The numbers are no less daunting in reforms to our school system
8. Funding is a big challenge in the Covid era
9. Need to create a large pool of trained teachers: In school education, the policy envisages a sweeping structural re-design of the curriculum a very welcome step. But in order to deliver this curriculum effectively, we need teachers who are trained in and understand the pedagogical needs. Many of the curricular changes require substantial mindset shifts on the part of teachers, as well as parents.
10. Current focus on healthcare and economic recovery to lower the execution speed
11. Inter-disciplinary higher education demands for a cultural shift

### **Suggestions for improving the Higher education system**

- ❖ Universities and colleges must adopt scientific education with advanced learning tools.
- ❖ Colleges need to improve good quality education instead of focusing on profitable or formality teaching.
- ❖ Learning course should be multidisciplinary to create good career opportunities for students.
- ❖ Government should make rule to improve the skill of teacher and students to stand and compete in global platform.
- ❖ Education should reach to all the people of India and there should not be any influential in education system.
- ❖ Higher education system and all the universities, college should maintain the transparency and accountability.

**Conclusion:** Education is the most important for every human beings, Education create one individual personality and encourage them to give good contribution towards society and it also help nation to improve the economy conditions and standard of living of citizens. Through a good education system new innovations, good researcher, new development will be achieved. Through this county will also develop with a good economy condition. There are many problems facing in higher education but everyone governments and private sector need to resolve and improve the education system, its only possible when all make their prompt effort. Even as compare to other country India is very much behind to enroll more number of students and improve quality of education with skill, competence in student in a global platform to work anywhere in the world. Quality of education, accountability, transparency may improve the growth in good potential results.

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