

# Transforming the Regulatory System Framework of Higher Education

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**Abstract:** *Education policy is a ray of hope for the students. Now your question would be, was there no provision in the education policy before the new education policy to make the students educated, proficient and full of all knowledge? Then it would be meaningless to say that it is believed that no If the scheme does not benefit the weakest person of the society then it is useless. In the old education policy, the students who had knowledge of their direction even before taking admission in college education had no problem, they identified their means and selected and Used to study but the problem was with those students who took admission in ignorance but later started feeling that they will not be able to do anything in this direction or in the group of subjects they have chosen for study, one or two subjects are not so good. He is completely disinterested in the fact that the subject which he could study with interest and reach the pinnacle, but the other subjects for which selection in that group is necessary, is becoming an obstacle for him and he gets upset and either leaves the studies or is forced to stop studying. Due to which it was bound to fail and if education is not oriented towards the weak, then that education policy cannot be called a policy of all-round development.*

**Keywords:** Education, knowledge, meaningless, students, benefit

## I. INTRODUCTION

Currently prevalent New Education Policy 2020 New Education Policy which was launched by the Government of India in 2020, it was duly released on 29 July 2020. This is a big and new change in the education policy of India after the New Education Policy released in 1986. This policy is in space. It is based on the report of the committee headed by scientist K Kasturirangan. In this report, the important contribution of Master Santosh Kumar, Professor MK Sridhar etc. is tolerable. It is said in the Directive Principles of Policy of the Indian Constitution that education for children of 6 to 14 years of age should be ensured. The entire system of compulsory and free education should be made by the government. In 1948, the University Education Commission was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Radhakrishnan. Based on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission in 1964 and 1966, important changes were made for the first time in 1968. In August 1985, A document called Challenge was prepared in which various intellectual, social, professional, political, administrative etc. sections of India gave their comments related to education and in 1986, India had prepared the draft of the New Education Policy 1986. The most important feature of this policy was that in it all the countries A uniform educational structure was accepted and most of the states accepted and adopted the structure of 10 + 2 + 3. This policy was amended in 1992. In 2014, a complete scheme was again included in this policy. And in 2020, a new education policy was promulgated. In 2019, the Ministry of Human Resource Development sought advice from the public for the new education policy and subsequently on 7 August 2020, Education Policy 2020 was discussed and released. Some important changes were made in this policy. Which is as follows: Number one in this policy, it was decided to change the name of Ministry of Human Resource Development, which was earlier called Ministry of Education, to Ministry of Education. In this, India will act as a single body for all higher education except legal and medical education. Provision has also been made to form a Higher Education Commission. Music, sports etc. will be added to the main curriculum instead of supporting curriculum or more additional courses. The target is to spend a total of 6% of the GDP on the education system, which is currently 4.43%. MPhil will be abolished Now after 3 years of undergraduate degree to go into research, admission to HD can be taken after 2 years of postgraduate course Education

policy has given special emphasis on training of teachers for their comprehensive improvement. It has also been recommended to include training and all education programs at the level of universities or colleges. Provisions have also been made to stop arbitrary fees being charged in private schools and to maintain a legal clampdown on them. Subjects were chosen according to the group, but now changes have also been made in them. Students who are doing engineering can also study music as their subject. On the lines of National Science Foundation, National Research Foundation has been brought in which the curriculum will be along with science. -Social sciences will also be included in this education policy. Special emphasis has been laid on mathematics and language in first and second class and writing for children of fourth and fifth class. Instead of 10+2 format in schools, 5+ 3 + 3 + 4 format has been included. Under this, in the first 5 years, 3 years of pre-primary schools and foundation stage including class 1 and class 2 have been included. Earlier, where government schools used to start from class 1, now the schools start from 3 years. It will start after pre-primary, after this it will include three years from class 3 to 5, after that there will be 3 years of middle stage i.e. from class 6 to 8, the fourth stage will be of 4 years from class 9 to 12, first where the subject will be chosen in class 11th. Whereas there was freedom in class nine, now this freedom has been given in class nine. Mother tongue has been used as the medium of instruction from class one to class five, which is considered a major flaw in the present system. Due to some reason, students leave the course in the middle of higher education. If they leave, they do not get anything and they have to start afresh for the degree. In this policy, there is a provision of certificate on leaving the course in the first year, diploma in the second year and degree on leaving the course in the final year. Thus, in the new education policy,

**Special attention** has been given to some things which are as follows

- Under the New Education Policy 2020, a target has been set to bring the gross enrollment ratio to 100% by the year 2030.
- Under the new education policy, a target of public expenditure of 6% of GDP has been set on the education sector.
- The name of the Ministry of Human Resource Management has been changed to the Ministry of Education. Special emphasis has been given to mother tongue, local or regional language as the medium of instruction in education up to class five.
- Also, mother tongue has been given priority for class 8th and further education.

Indian Council of Higher Education has also envisioned a salt-free regulator for higher education institutions in the country.

This first change in the education policy was taken long ago but this time in 2020 it has been issued in full form. After the announcement of the new education policy, there were mixed reactions from the intellectuals, general public and the education world. Some intellectuals expressed their opinion about the changes announced in it. has been widely welcomed, but some scholars have briefly expressed doubts about achieving its goal. The goal of spending 6 percent of GDP on education is a very old one, which has been reiterated again. Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, M. Whereas Shashi Tharoor has said about the goals set by me in this policy that there is very little possibility of its being achieved.

Delhi University's organization TUTA has strongly criticized this and considered it objectionable, saying that it would be unfair to give away the autonomy of the university in the name of the Board of Governors.

## II. CONCLUSION

After reading and understanding the thoughts of people, I came to the conclusion that no system can be a final system, there is always scope for amendment in it, even after using it as per my house, some flaws are visible and there are no flaws in it. The aim is to make it successful from the point of view of use. The new education policy is a completely oriented education policy, but will all the universities be able to implement it with full force? I feel that there is a great need to monitor its implementation, like I will give an example that the new education policy. Many courses for skill enhancement have been included in the policy, but does every student have complete freedom to select them? I would say no. At present, no arrangement has been made to impress all the teachers in the college. No arrangement has been made to impress all the subjects. Because they lack the budget, due to lack of budget, they are unable to make proper arrangements, that is why these subjects are being selected which are already governed. There is no special impact of

this new education policy. This reason is not being revealed, therefore, first of all, the government will have to make such arrangements that all subjects should be run and on the basis of current norms, honorarium will have to be given to skilled trainers for training all subjects, only then qualitative effects will be seen. Skilled trainers will not be available at low honorarium and colleges We will try hard to provide training at low honorarium which will make it possible for the upliftment of the students and due to this the New Education Policy 2020 will become weak in reaching its goal.

### **Expensive Education**

The new education policy has paved the way for admission to foreign universities. Various educationists believe that foreign colleges. The Indian education system is likely to become expensive due to admission into the higher education system and as a result, it will become challenging for the lower class students to get higher education.

### **Exodus of Teachers:**

With admission in foreign universities, skilled teachers from India can also migrate to teach in these universities.

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