

Impact of NEP- 2020 on Research and Innovations in Higher Education: An Overview

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Abstract: Long overdue the New Education Policy -2020 is on the lines of universalising education from Pre School to Higher Education level. It replaces 34 year old policy to become a more inclusive, holistic, comprehensive and far-sighted policy to make India a knowledge hub by the end of this decade. Though this policy has impacted whole education system of the country, this article mainly focuses on NEP- 2020 and its impact on research and innovations at Higher Education level. This paper also outlines the salient features of NEP and also analyses how they affect the existing higher education system especially research and innovations.

Keywords: NEP-2020, Higher Education, Research and Innovations

I. INTRODUCTION

Given the 21st century requirements, quality higher education must aim to develop good thought full, well-rounded and creative individuals. The purpose of quality higher education is therefore more than the creation of greater opportunities for individual employment. It represents the key to more vibrant, socially engaged, cooperative communities and a happier, cohesive, cultured, productive, innovative, progressive and prosperous nation. The main problems faced by the Indian higher education system includes enforced separation of qualification, early specialization and student streaming into restricted research areas, less focus on research at most universities and schools and lack of competitive peer-reviewed academic research funding and large affiliated universities leading to low levels of undergraduate education. NEP- 2020 focuses on the five pillars: Affordability, Accessibility, Quality, Equity and Accountability, to ensure continuous learning. It calls for key reforms in both school and Higher Education, thus there is much emphasis upon multi-disciplinary, digital literacy, written communication, problem solving, logical reasoning and vocational exposure in the document.

Objectives of the Study

The primary objective is to study the impact of NEP- 2020 on research in higher education which enables our education system to explore new innovations of every disciplines for serving our society.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is descriptive study. The necessary secondary data was collected from various websites including those of Government of India, magazines, journals, other publications etc. This data was then analysed and reviewed to arrive at the interfaces and conclusions.

NEP-2020 and Higher Education

There are a lot of reforms and new developments have been introduced by NEP in the higher education sector. Some key reforms are as following:

- Single regulatory body- The NEP aims to establish Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) which will be the single regulatory body except for legal and medical education, which includes four separate independent, autonomous and empowered bodies for administrative, accreditation, financing and academic standard setting roles.

- More holistic and multidisciplinary education.
- Institutional reconstruction and consolidation.
- Multiple entry and exit options .
- Technology based E- courses which are available in regional languages also.

Academic Research and Innovation Scenario in NEP- 2020

India has a long historical tradition of research and knowledge creation in disciplines ranging from science and mathematics to art and literature etc. This needs to be further strengthened to make India lead research and innovation in 21st century as a strong and enlightened knowledge society. Today the criticality of research is more than ever before for the economic intellectual societal, environmental and technological health and progress of a nation. But investment in research and innovation in India is only 0.69 % of GDP as compared to 2.8 % in USA 4.3% in Israel and 4.2 % in South Korea.

Comprehensive approaches of NEP-2020 for research and innovations are as following:

- Definitive shifts in school education to play and discovery based teaching and learning with emphasis on the scientific methods and critical thinking.
- Career counseling in schools to identify students interest and talent.
- Promoting research in universities with multidisciplinary approaches.
- Inclusion of research and internship in the undergraduate curriculum, faculty career management systems.
- Establishment of National Research Foundation (NRF), which will provide reliable base of merit- based but equitable peer-reviewed research funding helping to develop a culture of research in all disciplines. NRF will be governed independently after government buy a rotating Board of Governors consisting of the very best researchers and innovators across fields, although previous research funding institutions such as Department of Science and Technology (DST) Department of Atomic Energy Research (DAER), Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), University Grant Commission (UGC), as well as various private and philanthropic organizations will continue to work independently according to their priorities and needs.

III. CONCLUSION

The new education policy has an audible vision but assistant will depend on whether it is able to effectively integrate with the other policy initiatives of government like digital India skill India and the new industrial policy to name a few in order to effect a coherent structural transformation. Hans policy linkages can ensure that education policy addresses to and learns from skill India's experience in engage in more dynamically with the corporate sector to save Mukesh null education curriculum in order to make it a success. There is also a necessity for more evidence based decision making to adapt to rapidly evolving transportation and has only provision for real-time evaluation systems and consultative monitoring and review from work this sale empower the education system to constantly form itself is expecting for a new education policy every decade for a shift in curriculum this in itself will be a remarkable achievement then EP 2020 is a deafening moment for higher education effective and time bound implementation is what will make it truly path-breaking.

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