

The Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025: A Critical Analysis of Higher Education Regulatory Reforms in India

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Abstract: *The Indian higher education system has undergone continuous reforms to address issues of quality, governance, accessibility, and global competitiveness. In this context, The Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025 represents a significant legislative initiative aimed at restructuring the regulatory architecture of higher education in India. The Bill proposes the establishment of a unified regulatory body by subsuming existing regulators such as the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), and the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). Aligned with the vision of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the Bill emphasizes transparency, accountability, technology-driven governance, and outcome-based quality assurance. This paper critically examines the objectives, structural framework, potential benefits, challenges, and implications of the Bill for higher education institutions, governance, academic autonomy, and federalism. The study concludes that while the Bill offers transformative opportunities for improving efficiency and quality, its success will depend on inclusive implementation, institutional preparedness, and balanced Centre–State coordination.*

Keywords: Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, Higher Education Reform, NEP 2020, Regulatory Framework, Academic Governance, Quality Assurance

I. INTRODUCTION

Higher education plays a crucial role in nation-building by fostering human capital, innovation, research, and social transformation. India, with one of the largest higher education systems in the world, faces persistent challenges such as regulatory complexity, quality disparities, bureaucratic delays, and uneven institutional performance. Over the years, multiple regulatory bodies were created to oversee different streams of education, leading to overlapping jurisdictions and procedural inefficiencies.

The introduction of *The Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025* marks a decisive shift in the governance philosophy of Indian higher education. The Bill seeks to establish a streamlined, transparent, and technology-enabled regulatory ecosystem that aligns with the broader vision of “Viksit Bharat” (Developed India). This legislative reform builds upon the foundational principles laid down by the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which called for the separation of regulation, accreditation, funding, and academic standard-setting.

This research paper aims to analyze the Bill in terms of its conceptual foundations, structural provisions, alignment with NEP 2020, and its potential impact on higher education institutions in India.

Objectives of the Study:

The present study aims to critically examine The Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025 within the broader framework of higher education regulatory reforms in India. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze the conceptual basis and legislative intent of the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025.
2. To examine the proposed regulatory structure and functional framework envisaged under the Bill in comparison with the existing higher education regulatory system in India.



3. To assess the extent to which the Bill aligns with the core principles and recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.
4. To evaluate the potential impact of the Bill on higher education institutions with respect to governance, academic autonomy, quality assurance, and accountability.
5. To identify the major opportunities and challenges associated with the implementation of a unified higher education regulatory authority in a federal and diverse educational system like India.
6. To examine the role of institutional leadership and internal quality assurance mechanisms in effectively adapting to the proposed regulatory reforms.

Research Methodology

The present study adopts a descriptive and analytical research design, focusing on qualitative policy analysis. Since the study examines a legislative and policy framework, it is based exclusively on secondary data sources.

Secondary data have been collected from official government documents such as The Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025 and the National Education Policy 2020, along with reports published by higher education regulatory and accreditation bodies. In addition, peer-reviewed journal articles, edited volumes, policy briefs, and scholarly publications related to higher education governance and regulatory reforms have been consulted.

The data have been analyzed using content analysis and critical review methods to interpret the objectives, provisions, and implications of the proposed Bill. A comparative analytical approach has been employed to examine differences between the existing regulatory framework and the proposed unified regulatory structure. Furthermore, thematic analysis has been used to identify key issues related to academic autonomy, quality assurance, transparency, federal balance, and institutional readiness.

This methodological framework enables a comprehensive and systematic understanding of the potential implications of the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025 on higher education reforms in India.

Background and Rationale of the Bill:

Historically, Indian higher education has been governed by multiple regulatory agencies, each with its own mandates, procedures, and compliance requirements. While these bodies played an important role in standard-setting, the system gradually became fragmented and compliance-driven rather than quality-driven.

The NEP 2020 strongly advocated for:

- Reducing excessive regulation
- Enhancing institutional autonomy
- Promoting multidisciplinary education
- Ensuring transparency and accountability
- Encouraging innovation and research

The *Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025* emerges as a legislative response to operationalize these recommendations. The Bill envisions a single overarching authority that focuses on regulation and quality assurance while keeping funding and academic content functions distinct.

Objectives of the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025:

The primary objectives of the Bill include:

Unification of Regulatory Framework:

To replace fragmented regulatory bodies with a single, coherent authority for higher education.

Promotion of Quality and Standards:

To ensure outcome-based education through measurable academic and institutional benchmarks.



Transparency and Accountability:

To establish clear, technology-driven processes for approvals, monitoring, and disclosures.

Reduction of Bureaucratic Burden:

To minimize procedural delays and redundant compliance requirements.

Alignment with NEP 2020:

To facilitate multidisciplinary education, academic flexibility, and innovation.

Structural Framework of the Proposed Adhishthan:

The Bill proposes the establishment of the **Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan (VBSA)** as an apex regulatory body. The structure is designed to separate key functions to avoid conflicts of interest.

Functional Divisions

The Adhishthan is expected to function through specialized verticals such as:

Standards and Academic Framework Division – responsible for defining learning outcomes and academic benchmarks.

Quality Assurance and Accreditation Division – overseeing institutional performance and compliance.

Regulatory and Compliance Division – monitoring adherence to norms and imposing penalties when necessary.

This functional separation reflects international best practices and supports a governance model focused on quality rather than control.

Alignment with National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:

The Bill closely mirrors the philosophical and operational framework of NEP 2020. Key areas of alignment include:

Autonomy-Based Regulation: Institutions demonstrating consistent performance are expected to enjoy greater academic and administrative autonomy.

Multidisciplinary Education: Simplified regulation supports the transition of colleges into multidisciplinary institutions.

Technology Integration: Digital platforms for approvals, reporting, and monitoring enhance efficiency.

Outcome-Based Education: Focus shifts from inputs (infrastructure, staffing norms) to learning outcomes and graduate competencies.

Thus, the Bill can be viewed as a legislative instrument to translate NEP 2020 from policy vision into regulatory practice.

Implications for Higher Education Institutions:

Academic Autonomy

The Bill has the potential to enhance institutional autonomy by reducing micromanagement and encouraging self-disclosure and accountability.

Governance and Leadership

Institutional leadership, particularly Principals and Vice-Chancellors, will play a more strategic role in quality assurance, data management, and compliance.

Quality Assurance

A standardized quality framework aligned with accreditation processes such as NAAC can help institutions focus on continuous improvement.

Research and Innovation

Simplified regulatory norms may encourage institutions to invest more in research, interdisciplinary programs, and industry collaboration.

Challenges and Concerns

Despite its transformative potential, the Bill has raised several concerns:



Centralization of Power:

Critics argue that a single national regulator may undermine federal principles and state-level autonomy in education.

Institutional Preparedness:

Many colleges, especially in rural and semi-urban areas, may struggle to meet data-driven and outcome-based requirements.

Penalty-Oriented Approach:

The provision for heavy financial penalties may create compliance anxiety rather than a supportive improvement culture.

Stakeholder Representation:

Adequate representation of teachers, states, and academic experts will be crucial for balanced governance.

Role of Institutional Leadership in Implementation:

The successful implementation of the Bill will largely depend on proactive institutional leadership. Principals and academic administrators must:

- Strengthen Internal Quality Assurance Cells (IQAC)
- Promote evidence-based planning
- Align curricula with learning outcomes
- Foster faculty development and digital readiness
- Ensure transparency and timely disclosures

Leadership capacity-building will therefore be a key determinant of the Bill's long-term success.

Comparative Perspective:

Globally, many countries have adopted unified or streamlined higher education regulatory frameworks. Models from the UK, Australia, and parts of Europe demonstrate that simplified regulation, when combined with strong quality assurance, can enhance institutional performance and global competitiveness. The VBSA model appears to draw inspiration from such systems while adapting to India's scale and diversity.

SWOT Analysis of The Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025:

Strengths

Unified Regulatory Framework

The Bill proposes a single, integrated regulatory authority, reducing fragmentation caused by multiple bodies such as UGC, AICTE, and NCTE.

Alignment with NEP 2020

It operationalizes key recommendations of the National Education Policy 2020, including outcome-based regulation, academic flexibility, and institutional autonomy.

Transparency and Accountability

The emphasis on digital governance, public disclosure, and data-driven monitoring enhances transparency and institutional accountability.

Reduction in Bureaucratic Burden

Streamlined approval and compliance processes reduce procedural delays and administrative overload on institutions.



Quality-Oriented Regulation

The shift from input-based controls to quality and performance-based benchmarks encourages continuous improvement in higher education institutions.

Weaknesses

Centralization of Authority

The concentration of regulatory power in a single national body may limit state-level flexibility and contextual decision-making.

Limited Institutional Preparedness

Many higher education institutions, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas, may lack the capacity to meet data-intensive and outcome-based requirements.

Penalty-Driven Compliance Approach

Heavy financial penalties for non-compliance may create a fear-based regulatory environment rather than a developmental one.

Unclear Transition Mechanism

The Bill does not fully specify transitional arrangements for institutions shifting from existing regulatory frameworks to the new system.

Representation Concerns

Adequate representation of teachers, academic experts, and state governments in decision-making bodies remains a concern.

Opportunities

Improved Quality Assurance Systems

The Bill offers an opportunity to strengthen internal quality assurance mechanisms aligned with accreditation frameworks such as NAAC.

Enhanced Institutional Autonomy

Performance-based regulation can enable well-performing institutions to enjoy greater academic and administrative autonomy.

Promotion of Multidisciplinary Education

Simplified regulation supports the transformation of colleges into multidisciplinary institutions, as envisioned by NEP 2020.

Digital Transformation of Governance

Technology-enabled processes can modernize regulatory oversight and reduce corruption and inefficiency.

Global Competitiveness

A transparent and quality-driven regulatory system can improve the global standing and credibility of Indian higher education institutions.



Threats

Federalism and Centre–State Tensions

Over-centralization may lead to conflicts between the central authority and state governments, affecting cooperative federalism in education.

Risk of One-Size-Fits-All Regulation

Uniform standards may not adequately address the diversity of institutions across regions, disciplines, and socio-economic contexts.

Implementation Gaps

Weak institutional capacity, lack of training, and inadequate digital infrastructure may hinder effective implementation.

Resistance from Stakeholders

Opposition from teachers' unions, student bodies, and academic groups could delay or dilute the implementation of the Bill.

Compliance Over Innovation Risk

Excessive focus on regulatory compliance may divert institutional energies away from innovation, research, and teaching excellence.

II. CONCLUSION

The *Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025* represents a bold and forward-looking reform in Indian higher education governance. By consolidating regulatory functions, emphasizing quality and transparency, and aligning with NEP 2020, the Bill has the potential to transform institutions into autonomous, accountable, and innovation-driven centers of learning.

However, the success of this reform will depend on inclusive policymaking, balanced Centre–State coordination, capacity-building at the institutional level, and a shift from punitive regulation to developmental governance. If implemented thoughtfully, the Bill can play a pivotal role in realizing the vision of a knowledge-driven and globally competitive “Viksit Bharat.”

The Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025 holds transformative potential for India’s higher education system, but its success will depend on balanced governance, inclusive implementation, and capacity-building at the institutional level.

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