



The Role of Higher Education System for inclusive sustainable development of the Rural community

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Abstract

In line with NEP 2020, Andhra Pradesh government has brought significant changes in the higher education sector. The introduction of a four-year undergraduate program with entry and exit options in multiple courses allows students to tailor their education based on personal preferences and career aspirations.

As part of the radical changes in the education sector, efforts were made to make industry-based courses available to students. In addition to these efforts, students may choose a community service project at the undergraduate level to increase awareness of issues in the community. Second, as a part of internship, students are required to undergo 6 months of training in local industries. Skilled courses have been introduced to improve the skills of students. The Government of India has stepped up its efforts to bring forward the New Education Policy 2020 with the aim of bringing major changes in the education sector required for the 21st century.

To fulfill India's dream of becoming a \$30 trillion economy by 2047, the VIKSIT Bharat program aims to impart the necessary skills to working youth between the ages of 15-59 through skill development centers and incubation centers. Incubation centers are already being set up all over the country to increase the skills of the youth.

Taking these conditions as positives, India has initiated a complete change in the education sector to make it a superpower in the next 25 years. As a part of that, the new education policy-2020 will be made available across the country. In addition to emphasizing ancient traditional education in the New Education System, the New Education System emphasized vocational education, research, value-based education and opening doors to public and private investment in the education sector. The policy aims to allow foreign educational institutions and welcome foreign investment in the education sector, with a focus on improving quality in educational institutions by establishing partnerships.

From primary education to higher education, corporate educational institutions are entering the education sector. Doors may soon be opened to foreign educational institutions as well. These may form partnerships with local corporate educational institutions. Already students of our country are migrating abroad for quality education. Educational migration can be curbed through the new education policy-2020. Already South Korea, Russia, European countries, Australia, Japan, Canada and USA have placed their requests for skilled workers before India. The reason for that is the increasing population of elderly people in those countries. If the new education system can be fully implemented across the country by 2030, India's shortage of human resources will be overcome.

There is a possibility to meet the country. Institutions of higher education in the country should lay the foundations for reforms. A new education system is coming to encourage the youth to innovate the latest technology for development. A new system of education is coming without inequality in the education sector; research will be at the forefront. Through this new system of education, India will become the education hub. In this new academic system, a National Translation Center will be established to provide necessary translations for researchers.

Key Words: NEP 2020, Viksit Bharat, **sustainable development**, Incubation centers, vocational education, Quality education, Higher education, Inclusive Growth, \$30 trillion Economy, Technology, Social Equity, Ethical Education

Introduction

India becomes the 5th largest economy. It will make significant progress in services sector as well as manufacturing sector. Human and material resources needed for this progress are plentiful. India's dream is to become a 30 trillion dollar economy by 2047. To realize this dream, steps are being taken to create all the necessary infrastructure to implement the New Education Policy 2020 and achieve the Millennium Development Goals of the 21st century.

The new curriculum in the new education system introduces a 5+3+3+4 structure for experiential and skill-based learning. Vocational education should aim to make 50% of the learners in vocational education contribute to the country's human capital by 2025 and contribute to the nation's forward growth.

According to the FLN National Education Policy 2020 - 5+3+3+4 system in the new education system, students spend first 5 years in the foundation stage, followed by 3 years in the preparatory stage, 3 years in the intermediate stage and finally 4 years.

The National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) New Education Policy will bring about a massive transformation in education that will “directly contribute to making India a sustainable, equitable and vibrant knowledge society by imparting high quality education infused with moral values.

The new education system aims to give equal importance to all subjects – science, social sciences, art, language, sports, mathematics – with integration of vocational and academic streams in the school.

Role of Higher Education Institution

Higher education offers many opportunities to today's generation of students and educators and steps towards knowledge convergence. Governments are also initiating changes in the society by implementing the new education policy-2020 in favor of the 21st century science society. Steps should be taken towards building an ecologically balanced society by encouraging research in social sciences, sciences and arts. In this new education system, the government intends to advance higher education with public and private ownership. Higher education will be strengthened by establishing Higher Education Commission of India in place of existing regulatory institutions in the country and State Higher Education Commission in states. 6 percent will be allocated for primary and higher education. Doors will be opened for private and private investment in higher education. Education from the primary level includes skills and research. Making higher education institutions in the country a platform for research and excellence. Thus, the task before us is to utilize the potential of the youth in the country to the maximum extent. Atma Nirbhar Bharat contributes to the achievement of the goals of creating the talented youth needed by the country by increasing transparency in higher education and student access to higher education. Moreover, it seems to have given a helping hand to make the Made in India program a success. When the Amritkala Budget is introduced in the 2023-2024 Parliament session, in the next 25 years i.e. by the year 2047, necessary reforms to strengthen higher education institutions and infrastructure should be accelerated to make India a 10 trillion dollar economy. Currently, India is rapidly advancing in the service sector. At the same time, India should create a manufacturing sector to grow as a supply chain system to adapt to the international economic fluctuations in our favor. In order to move forward in this direction, research needs to be intensified in higher education institutions. Startups that contribute to new innovations should be encouraged. Another thing to remember here. the new education system aligned with the 2030 agenda for **Sustainable Development Goals** has the potential to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society by integrating both school and college education in order to build the pillars of equity, inclusivity and digital literacy. Quality education in public higher education institutions should be provided in a manner that is accessible to all without economic and gender disparities.

Today's higher education is increasingly influenced by technology. Artificial intelligence, augmented technology and virtual reality will cause radical changes in higher education. In pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals predicted by the United Nations, steps are being taken towards the realization of the new education policy-2020 implemented by India. In this way, our country is taking steps towards knowledge society and taking steps towards sustainable development growth.

If any country neglects its environment, the very survival of the earth is at stake. Then there is no point in talking about rapid development and balanced development

Key Words: Higher Education, Sustainability, New Education Policy-2020, Innovations, 6% Budget allocation, Knowledge Society

4 Pillars of NEP 2020

This new education policy, built on the four pillars of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability, is aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to make India a vibrant

knowledge society and global science superpower by making both school and college education more inclusive. It is designed to meet the goals of the 21st century.

The new National Education Policy was approved by the Union Cabinet on 29 July 2020 to bring about new reforms in school and higher education systems in the country. This education policy is the first education policy of the 21st century, replacing the 34-year-old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986. Also, the Ministry of Human Resources and Development has henceforth been renamed as the Ministry of Education.

The government of India introduced a new education policy, 2020 to globalize education from preschool to the secondary level. **NEP 2020 aims to replace the present 10+2+3 system with the latest 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years.** 08-Dec-2022

Radical changes are coming in 27 aspects of primary and higher education system. It was drafted by Dr. Kasturi Rangan.

The new education system 2020 has initiated vocational education for research rather than earlier education systems. Andhra Pradesh is the first of the two states to implement the current new education system. In the current new education system, vocational education courses are being introduced from primary level to 6th standard. Students and lecturers need to develop information literacy skills

In the 21st century, a new education policy, 2020 will be implemented. Through this new education policy, the faculty and students should acquire necessary skills for quality of education. This new education program is designed to prepare the youth with skills required for agriculture and industrial services sectors in our country.

The New National Education Policy (NEP)-2020 was the first post-independence thought to give priority to research in higher education institutions. Moreover, some of the key elements in Western education system are connecting educational institutions with industries, introducing market oriented courses, developing life skills and skills from primary level to higher education, students and teachers have developed a new education system. To enable faculty and students to become lifelong learners brings the necessary change. Most knowledge societies rightly acknowledge the fact that educational research is an integral part of the higher education system.

Constantly creating new knowledge through research is one of the unrecognized goals of higher education, creating fresh knowledge, building an information society with the purpose of perpetual teaching. This unstated mandate expects faculty members of higher education institutions, especially universities and centers of higher education, to undertake research on a continuous basis. This built-in expectation to undertake continuous research has distinguished many higher education institutions abroad. Importantly the Global 500 universities and their presence have been given a niche. It is with that idea that India's universities, with the intention of competing with western universities, have put a lot of emphasis on research, improving quality standards in education, and creating infrastructure in this new education system.

India has long made efforts to build a research-based academic curriculum in the higher education system. The recently introduced New National Education Policy (NEP)-2020 is the first post-independence idea to give priority to research in higher education institutions. . In doing so, it rightly acknowledges the fact that educational research is an integral part of the higher education system in most knowledge societies. From time to time researches allow understanding of a new field of knowledge which can benefit teaching. Research finds solutions to various socio-economic problems through public interventions. Rather it exposes societies and economies to innovative ideas. Apart from that, research brings innovations in science, technology and every other field. These innovations improve the standard of living of the people in the society. In fact, one of the ten expectations of the NEP is to promote research in the higher education system by institutionalizing research funding, which is a critical requirement. Indeed, the NEP has a landmark to finance academic research in particular. This is due to lack of adequate public and institutional funding to undertake research in art, language, culture, society, economy, society, environment and other subjects. At the same time, there may be some exceptions in the field of space, science and technology, which has attracted great financial support from special-purpose corporations and private industrial enterprises.

Research is highly prioritized in the current new education system 2020. The new diversification policy has given utmost priority to research in science, technology, biology, arts and humanities from the degree level itself. National Research Foundation has been established for this purpose. The main purpose of this new education system is to develop the skills in students to develop their interest in research and to make new discoveries right from the student stage.

State Governor His Excellency Mr. Vishwabhusan Harichandana said in a conference organized by Andhra University in the conference of the Vice-Chancellors that it is sad that the universities are limited to teaching at present and they are away from research. He said that we should aim to work together towards the realization of Nirbhara Bharat, the spirit of research in higher education. To encourage students towards the

field of research, for this, India should encourage private investment in the field of research. Universities are expected to stand at the highest level. He said that India is in the third place among countries promoting start-ups in the world. By 2022, there are more than 80 thousand start-ups in India. AIU President Acharya Suranjan Das said that higher education should be imparted in English as well as regional languages in line with research to preserve indigenous knowledge.

Organizational restructuring and consolidation

- By 2040, all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) should become multidisciplinary. These higher education institutions are institutions, each of which must have 3,000 or more students.
- By 2030 there should be at least one large multidisciplinary higher education institution in or near every district.
- It aims to increase gross enrollment ratio including higher education Vocational education should be increased to 50% by 2035 from the current 26.3% (2018 data).
- Under this new education policy, 2020, the system of 'affiliated colleges' will be phased out over a period of fifteen years. Operated through a graded autonomy system and in challenge mode.
- The entire higher education system aims to be a comprehensive higher education system including professional and vocational education.
- Single-stream higher education institutions will be phased out over time to be replaced by multidisciplinary institutions.
- Strong multidisciplinary institutions or parts of clusters of strong multidisciplinary higher education institutions.

New Features of New Education Policy 2020 Per Promoting Quality Education and Academic Leadership Excellence

800 universities across the country should reduce the number of degree colleges which are more than 40 thousand to 15 thousand.

Bring the post graduation enrolment ratio from 15 percent to 35 percent by 2035

By 2040, steps should be taken towards multidisciplinary teaching across the country

There should be a new education system in which students and academic faculty develop lifelong learning skills.

108th Science Congress

At the 108th Science Congress held at Nagpur University, Ajay Kumar Sood, Scientific Adviser to the Government of India spoke about the quality of our scientific research roles and said that our country is ranked 75th out of 138 countries in the 2020 World Knowledge Index. According to the statistics disclosed by Acharya Ajay Kumar Sood, there are 5304,7498 researchers working in Japan and South Korea respectively per 10 lakh population. India, which will surpass China's population by October 2023, has only 255 researchers for every ten million people. Research plays a vital role in sustainable development.

In the 108th Congress session, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that scientists should contribute to the discovery of a self-reliant India and "use their intellectual power to bring about positive changes in people's lives".

State of the art Technology on New Education Policy, 2020

Online universities are coming in future. The education system is already continuing through online through distance education. Through 5G, One Web and Star Link, students in remote areas can get quality education without knocking on the doors of educational institutions. In the new education system, there are opportunities to get modern education with freshers through the applications of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Virtual Technology, Augmented Technology, Data Science, Big Data, Big Analytics

Impact of Budgette Allocations on Higher Education

The central government has decided to allocate 6 percent of the budget to the education sector in the new education policy-2020. But in the current situation, it is difficult for the government to allocate such amount to the education sector. The reason is that our country has just recovered from Corona. Meanwhile, due to the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war and Israel and Hamas on the supply chain system, India will have to spend more on imports, resulting in a widening fiscal deficit. 52 countries plunged into financial crisis due to high inflation worldwide and increase in interest rates by the American Federal Bank. The International Monetary Fund revealed that some of these countries are stuck in economic recession. Due to global economic recession, investments will decrease. In the new education system, large amount of funds should be spent on infrastructure like infrastructure, research, sports and libraries in the higher education sector. Google is already ready to invest 70 thousand crores of rupees in Digital India in the next 5 years.

Conclusion

A new education policy was designed with the aim of integrating education with the society, similarly higher education was designed to be accessible to all. To transform India into a supply chain as a part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat, youth power is needed. 60 percent of the present population is working age in our country. Among them mainly the youth are being trained by the Central and State Governments through Skill Development Centres. The higher education sector needs to be developed to become a 10 trillion dollar economy by 2047. It requires public and private investment to create the necessary infrastructure.

In the past, students from different countries used to study higher education in Nalanda, Taxila, vidisa and Vikramsila universities. India has become the center of higher education. There is no doubt that the New Education Policy-2020 will take steps in that direction.

In order to take steps towards sustainable development, the government institutions of higher education have to show the fighting spirit of new education system for 21st century skills and international education to meet the sustainable development goals set by the United Nations.

In a way, the new education system is based on ethical values, research, innovative applications, unequal education, vocational education, transparency and partnership between public and private institutions, gender neutrality. This innovative educational system has lofty goals.

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