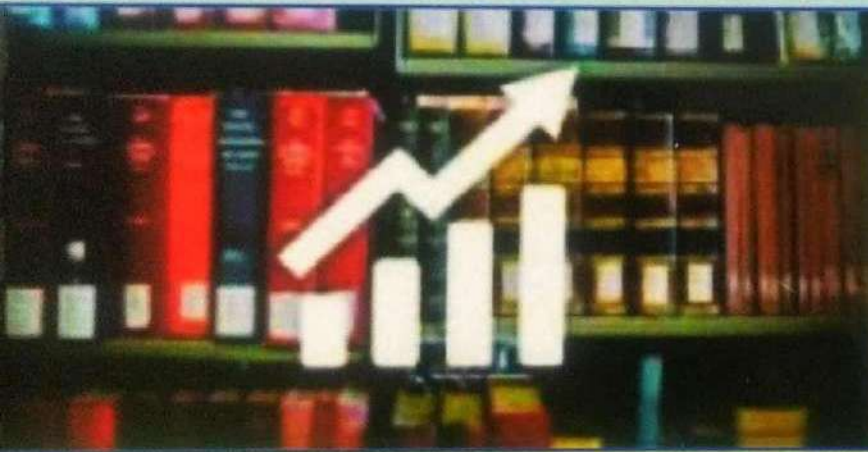


Seminar Proceedings  
of  
ICSSR Sponsored National Seminar  
On

# IMPACT OF ECONOMIC POLICIES ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

Saturday, 16 March, 2019  
Organised by Department of Economics



**SL Bawa DAV College, Batala**

BATALA-143005

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# Indian Education Policies versus Higher Education in India

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## ABSTRACT

Higher Education scenario in any country depends on the Education policies of that country. India is a developing country and is following its own education policies. The National Policy on Education (NPE) is a policy formulated by the Government of India to promote education amongst India's people. The policy covers elementary education to colleges in both rural and urban India. The first NPE was promulgated in 1968 by the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and the second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986. The government of India has appointed a new committee under K. Kasturirangan to prepare a Draft for the new National Education Policy in 2001. After the independence of India, decade after decade, government is revising education policies, so higher education is effecting day by day.

## Introduction:

Policies are part and parcel of almost all the countries across the globe. India is one of the countries which has been working on a number of education policies since long. A policy is a deliberate system of principles to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes. In short, it is a statement of intent, and is implemented as a procedure or protocol.

Since the country's independence in 1947, the Indian government sponsored a variety of programmes to address the problems of illiteracy in both rural and urban India. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's first Minister of Education, envisaged strong central government control over education throughout the country, with a uniform educational system. The Union government established the University Education Commission (1948-1949), the Secondary Education Commission (1952-1953), university Grants Commission and the Kothari Commission (1964-66) to develop proposals to modernise India's education system. The Resolution on Scientific Policy was adopted by the government of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister. The Nehru government sponsored the development of high-quality scientific education institutions such as the Indian Institutes of Technology. In 1961, the Union government formed the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as an autonomous organisation that would advise both the Union and state governments on formulating and implementing education policies.

In the year 2016, India government did major changes in the education policy and