International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Media Research on the Challenges & Future of Indian Higher Education and Policy Makers Raised By Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT:

When the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic came, then to face that challenge, the Indian education world had found the option of online education. It is also becoming difficult to develop that option in the second wave of corona, because only those sit online, speak, organize it, provide technical support are being forced to spend months suffering from corona. Even in this great calamity of COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Education, educational institutions like research institutions, universities are working to maintain the lifeline. In such a situation, the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission (UGC), universities, research institutions and many other such institutions are engaged in fulfilling their role in a controlled manner. Their officers, employees are constantly suffering from COVID-19 pandemic. This massacre of corona has created many new challenges in the Indian education world and education planners and how is media spotting and analyzing this situation to clear the reality of the higher education, future of higher education, implementation of new education policy, problems of policy makers and current situation of corona pandemic in India. The first challenge in this is how to take measures to protect the premises from infection. In universities, IITs, IIMs and many research institutes that have campuses, facilities like health facilities, health centers, could wards will have to be developed. These health centers may be small, but they have the potential to save the lives of the employees in an emergency. Many universities and educational institutions are constantly thinking and working in this direction. The present research study found how the impact of COVID-19 pandemic raised the problems of Indian higher education and education planners to bring the higher study on the right way and safety of the people in higher educational institutes and obstacle implementation of new national education policy in the present Indian education policy and its imperfections in implementing for the benefits of nomadic communities, and interpretation and analysis by mass media in this context has been inducted to clear the picture and present scenario of corona pandemic, position of higher education. The qualitative or survey method has been applied in the present research study.

KEY WORDS: COVID-19 pandemic challenges to Indian higher education, future of Indian higher education, Problem of Policy makers, analysis by media on current position of Indian higher education, new national education policy

1. INTRODUCTION:

After first wave of corona pandemic, the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic has warned us that continuous sanitization, cleanliness and cleanliness in the campuses of educational institutions is very important. Often the commitment towards cleanliness and cleanliness is not visible in the premises of educational institutions as reported in present media research study. The study found that the system of examination of infection symptoms is also standing like a big challenge in front of educational institutions today even new national education policy is being implemented both in schools, colleges, universities and other higher education institutes of India. Now the campus is opening with less strength of staff and students and hostels are empty. However, when the campuses start opening gradually, it will be our biggest challenge to stop the spread of infection there. After the first wave of corona, the higher education institutions had started opening themselves gradually that by becoming the second wave of corona; corona is again entering our educational life. Education Minister of India, Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank and the current Chairman of UGC, Professor D.P. Singh is sensitive about this new requirement of the corona period. It is possible that in the next budget of education, provision will be made for small but effective health centers and hospitals with infection-resistant capacity in educational institutions. Along with this, a public awareness campaign will have to be conducted about the measures to prevent infection among the employees, teachers and students of educational institutions. Still, there is requirement of separate campaign for vaccination in educational institutions. The availability of vaccines for these will also have to be ensured by the Central and State Governments.

However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) had proposed a complete action plan for a clean and green campus for all the universities in the country in the name of 'Satat'. The present research study found that much work has not been done by which organization in that direction can ensure the safety of their staff against the corona pandemic and proper offline studies of the students. The study found that now the planners of higher education should not take

such plans lightly. The study found that to emphasize on making the educational institutions pure air, pure water and infection free environment with full commitment is not completely ensured by many higher educational institutes and schools in India as corona calamities limit and narrow the options. The present research study found that the life expectancy of man and education planners find new options for implementing education properly in the context of new challenges raised by corona pandemic but there are major challenges to space Indian education system in soothing and studious environment for the sake of universal education to all equally and easy access to education. Next, the possibility of the third of corona pandemic is also haunting people and education sector mostly to open schools, colleges, IITs and university freely but many policy makers and Central Government of India and State Governments of India are beyond the position as there is looming milieu of corona danger still to open educational institutes.

2. Research Problem:

The research problem of the present research study has been experienced as there is dearth of immediate research to observe the present challenges of higher education in India caused by COVID-19 pandemic since the break out of corona in India and a clear picture of the higher education is not being provided by policy makers and higher educational institutes to go forward in the development of higher education with the challenges of COVID_19 pandemic, opening of higher educational institutes with safety against corona pandemic, preparations made by institutes to provide offline classes in campus, expectations of the future of Indian higher education and how new national education policy implemented by Central Government of India is proving a virtue of higher to grapple with the present situation of higher education in India.

3. Significance Of The Study:

At present times, higher education system is being affected by COVID-19 pandemic as nothing is progressive in the higher education in India owing to empty campuses, snail pace education management and uncomplete steps to eradicate corona pandemic to provide healthy and safe environment for students, teachers, staff and general people of India. Everything is not clear to students, teachers and students' parents on their children's study, future and standard of higher education because solid informations on the situations of corona and its end to open campuses offline again as policy makers and management of higher education are not ensured fully to re-open campuses to impart proper education to the students and safety against corona pandemic. The present research study introduces to the present reality of higher education; challenges of higher education created by corona pandemic and suggest the policy makers, management to adopt unprecedented provisions to save the higher education and future of the higher education and students as well.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the present situation of COVID-19 pandemic and position of higher education in India its challenges and future of higher education.
2. To analyze the current provisions of the government, preparations of higher education institutes to provide education or study environment under the safe environment against corona pandemic and clean campuses.
3. To study the contribution of policy makers to release the growth of higher education under the hard times of corona pandemic and implementation of new national education policy to address the present and future of Indian higher education.

5. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

1. The higher education system of India is not fully prepared to provide safe and offline studies to the students in the campuses as government's preparation is not secured to open campuses as corona cases are still increasing and complete corona vaccination is not administered to all the students, teachers, staff and general public. Neither higher educational institute are fully prepared to regain study in campuses nor is new national education policy being implemented in many States of India to address the present and future of Indian higher education.
2. As per the present situation of corona and its expectation of third wave, the position of Indian Higher education including lower level education system is in dire straits and it will stymie the future of Indian higher education system as well and it will take time to bug out from the damage of corona pandemic.

6. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

Research work is a challenging task as no research of any magnitude is final and last. Research is difficult, much demanding task and requires more time to go to the root of the issues, factors, causes, results of any problem and subjects required to study. Moreover, research requires a lot of skill and expertise particularly in surveys and unexpected challenges like corona pandemic and calamities or social evils, the researcher is always at the mercy of respondents of the research study and cusp of the changing time and challenging position of the pandemic across the world in unknown shape, where researchers require more time to study and reach to the root causes of the problem and find out the solutions but researchers always do not reach to the final decision of the research study due to research limitations in which researchers seek to reach to the causes, results and solutions of the problems but as per the nature of the

research topic, respondents, data resources and other social, economic and psychological conditions do not cooperate researchers to the roots of the problems and solutions. The same limitations of the present research study have been experienced as under the corona pandemic time, the study could not approach to all higher educational institutes, policy makers, students but limited approach applied to study the overall situation of the higher study in India and its future and other tools of education to provide better studies in campuses. Secondly, policy makers and management of higher education do not available to respond on the current challenges of corona to the higher education as their responses are not stable as there is contusion and confusion among them under the siege of corona pandemic.

7. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The process of any change is slow in this corona period. But even in this corona affected time, the work of implementation of the country's new National Education Policy-2020 is going on. State Governments have started work for this by forming their own committees. Many universities have also started the work of making changes and making curricula under this new education policy by forming committees, sub-committees for the implementation of the new national education policy. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is constantly trying to speed up this process. It is certain that a comprehensive change in the Indian education system will be possible with this national education policy. It seems that this change will not only be a structural change but also a change of values. Nevertheless, education is also a flow of human and social values in a special sense. Under this new education policy, new institutions are going to be formed. Under this, an apex body like Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will come into existence instead of University grants Commission (UGC). Apart from this, many other institutions like National Research Foundation (NRF) will also be formed.[1]

With the formation of the Higher Education Commission, the apex body of the Indian education system, a new value structure will also be created. By the way, this structure of values will not be completely new, but with the continuity of the existing teaching values, along with the association of some new values, the nature of these new institutions will be developed. It is also possible to integrate the values created by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in the value creation of the Higher Education Commission. As we know that no new institution develops in a vacuum all at once, it has to communicate with the already existing value traditions. The UGC, in its long history, has created and continuously developed a sense of value in Indian education.

Under the leadership of eminent scientist professor Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar to Humayun Kabir, DS Kothari, professor Yashpal, Dr. Manmohan Singh and the current Chairman professor DP Singh, UGC has continuously developed new values in Indian higher education. The democratic and human values like inclusion, empowerment of the underprivileged through education, equanimity, harmony, high national sense, quality have been reflected in higher education by UGC. New schemes, their continuous monitoring, and constructive administration of higher education, are being made and developed in the direction of creating a democratic and responsible education society. This commission has been continuously playing a constructive role in the research, teaching and administration of higher education.

It is to be seen that the new institution does not in any way allow it to become the past. Coordination of existing value perceptions with new value perceptions will form the basis of the proposed institutions. The old has to be the new, which in Indian traditional discourse is also called the process of renaissance. This process of reinvention has to happen in the construction of educational institutions as well. The positive values that the UGC has been accumulating within itself, to be included in the Higher Education Commission; it will be a big challenge for the future planners of the education system.

It is believed that the understanding of Indian tradition with the existing values of education, the insight from the Indian soil, the values arising out of the deep dialogue of modernity and tradition together with the educational value world will be able to give shape to Indian higher education. In a way, the Higher Education Commission will be able to become an institution of constructive integration of existing values and new values in higher education, this is both a challenge and a hope. It remains to be seen how the future of Indian education can face its challenges and create a new present.

The New National Education Policy-2020 (NEP) has also brought a cascade of hope for some communities and a winter of despair for some.[2] For example, there are many shortcomings and imperfections in this policy for the community living along the river, the pastoral society, the people who settle, and the community living by the hawker, the nomadic community and minority, without solving which the success of this policy is not possible.[3] According to a

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[1] *The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, approved education policy by the Union Cabinet of the Indian Government, recommended setting up of the 'Higher Education Commission of India' (HECI) as a single overarching umbrella body for higher education in India, excluding medical and legal education.*

[2] *The New National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) is approved by the Union Cabinet of India on July, 2020, which outlines the new vision and new education of 21st century of India. This policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. NEP is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India, making education multidisciplinary and holistic by making the curriculum more flexible, creation of e-courses in regional languages and adapting to times by advocating for increased use of technology. NEP aims to transform India's education system by 2040. Still many States of India did not implemented NEP, while Karnataka became the first State of India to issue an order with regard to implementing New National Education Policy, 2020. Many academicians criticizes NEP as there are several inequality and discriminations in NEP.*

[3] *Many academicians criticize the NEP on the ground that nomadic community and minorities have lagged behind in education because of a dearth of good schools, good colleges, poverty, social-economic factors, customs, languages and geographical reasons. However, NEP is welcoming efforts of the government to design as per the requirement of self-reliant India but it does not fix the workforce of implementing properly specifically on the part of nomadic community , lower classes, and more backward groups among the minority who are left behind the world of education for centuries, they are hawkers, shepherd, snake mongers, involved in local custom working, laborers and nomadic community who earn their living by small manual working, dancing, singing, laboring and go in search of earning from one place to another places.*

report released by the United Nations development Program (UNDP), India has been ranked 131st out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI) for the year 2020. According to the Human Development Report, Sri Lanka and Bhutan are also better than India in the index.

Education in India is a Concurrent List Subject State subject in the Indian constitution. Earlier it was the State Subject or in State List in the Indian Constitution. The State Government has the right to make policy related to this. The Central Government of India can show the direction. It is up to the State Government to work on it or go ludicrously. Along with education, skill training is also being talked about in the new education policy. This provision is useful for all those communities who earn their livelihood from their skills. In this sense, such schools and Ashramshalas have already been arranged for the tribal children, where they are trained in skills along with education. This would be the first time in independent India for other communities.

The new education policy came in July, 2020. Almost a year has passed, but nothing seems to be happening on the ground, where skills are being taught. Although the big session for this has been COVID-19, but after the Lockdown opens, is this work possible with already tired schools and rusty teachers? The first thing is that there is a special thing related to the life and knowledge of these communities. Their knowledge does not come from books, but is related to the need and life process of the society. These people imbibe it only through continuous practice. If these communities survive, then only this knowledge will survive. The second thing is related to the process of transfer of that knowledge. These communities give birth to their children by their work and connect them with their thoughts of work. The baby of the shepherd is born in the herd of animals. The child of the shepherd grows up watching the work of iron. That is to say that there is no definite process of this knowledge. Thirdly, the children of these communities start earning their livelihood by the age of eight to ten years. They do not study for twenty-five-thirty years for a living. The new education policy is effective so far, where children of eight to ten years of age can get livelihood through skill.

Fourthly, these communities have been outside our formal educational system for centuries. They can be educated only in an informal way. Any such thoughtless step will put a discount on our new education policy, which will not only be biome of these communities, but the rest of the communities will also have to bear the loss.

Fifthly, we have very little written for these communities in the school curriculum of any State Government. All our understanding about them rests only on prejudice, hearsay and second-rate research. All this thinking considers them to be thieves, dance-singers and Tent-dwellers, whereas they have been the people running the society. State Governments have to give proper place to them in their school curriculum. So that people can get acquainted with their life and culture and a sense of respect and natural love can be inculcated towards them.

The sixth important point is that 93% of the employment in India is in the informal sector. Only 7% of employment is in the formal sector and even in that government services are very limited. It is an established truth that we cannot give government jobs to everyone. If they can earn employment with their skills in time, what can be better than this! With new education policy, we need new curriculum, new thinking and teachers with special abilities, who can understand all these communities, their life struggle their culture. There should be interest in that study so that the children consider it their own. Otherwise, it will not take time for the condition of this new policy of education to become like a government school.

8. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present research study is based on qualitative research or survey study, data collection and mass media reports on the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on higher education and education planners in India. For the research study, State universities, Central Universities, IITs, colleges including private universities, colleges have been inducted in the survey in the context of corona pandemic raised challenges for higher education, education planners/governments and implementing new national education policy in India. In the study, a comparative study has been conducted and analyzed collected data to know the challenges being faced by higher education in India by testing different factors and variables. The study has been reviewed on the basis of media reports, news in newspapers, TV channels, radios, editorial on education, articles in different newspapers and magazines of India in the context of corona raised challenges for Indian higher education system.

(a) Research Design:

For present research study design, media coverage, media programs, editorials, articles, news data of national TV channels, newspapers, magazines of India and social media posts and educational news have been collected and government's decisions on higher education in the context of opening higher educational institutes during corona pandemic. Next, two State government and private Universities, two Central universities, two government and private colleges and one IIT have been inducted in the research design to depict the future of Indian higher education and planners raised by COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) **Population and Sample:**

For Population and Sampling to conduct the present research, State University Himachal Pradesh University, H.P. Shimla, APG University, Central University Dharamshala, H.P., IIT Mandi, Vallabh Bhai Patel Government Degree College Mandi and B.Ed. College Rampuri Keonthal, Shimla of Himachal Pradesh have been inducted as this State comes better in education after the State Kerala of India and here in Himachal Pradesh, students from various States of India and students from twenty nine foreign countries study in different colleges, universities, IITs and colleges. So this population and sampling is suffice to observe the present situation of higher education, future of higher education in India, challenges and problem of education planners raised by corona pandemic in India.

(c) Tools and Techniques:

News coverage by different media channels of print media, electronic media, social media over the situation of corona and challenges of higher education raised by corona pandemic and views of academicians, government decisions, educational views by the management of the universities, colleges and their preparations for providing safe and secured environment for studies, staff and students as well, and interviews of the teachers, interviews of college

principals, universities' vice-chancellors, professors, journalists, academicians and doctors' interviews on the current situation of corona have been inducted as tools and techniques of the present research study.

(d) Primary Research and Secondary Research Data Collection:

For Primary Research data collection, the interviews of college and university students, professors, academicians, concerned education department heads, ministers, doctors, interview of hundred private college students, hundred government university students, hundred State university students and hundred Central university students and hundred IITs students have been conducted to know the challenges of Higher education under the corona crisis, and for Secondary Research Data Collection, media reports on corona, newspaper editorials and articles written by academicians and journalist on challenges of higher education and government's preparedness to face corona crisis, educational challenges raised by corona pandemic, future of higher education and safety of the staff and students and provisions managed by college and university administration for safe study in the campuses have been roped in the research study.

(e) Analysis of Data

After collecting research data, the comparative analysis has been inducted to realize the reality of the challenges of Indian higher education raised by corona pandemic and future of Indian higher education. The different media reports on the challenges of Indian higher education and future of Indian higher education has been analyzed.

(f) Testing of Variables:

For testing and analysis the research data, independent variables and dependent variables have been tested which verified the challenges of higher education and future of higher education, present situation of corona and preparations of educational management and government's policy to improve higher education and eradicate corona completely from the land of India. Here are in the research study, corona pandemic is an independent variable which affects the life of human including education and higher education and future of the higher education in India and policy makers not to implement new education policy and improve the health system. Independent variable as the hypotheses of the research study has been tested to know the effects of corona pandemic on education and life of people including corona free campus, staff and students. The change in life or affects on education is dependent variable in the research study also tested to reach the root of the research study to know the results.

(g) Validity:

In the present research study, testing the research data and variables, it is tested and retested the research data, variables, questionnaires to measure the supposed results as claimed in the research study viewing the internal validity and external validity of the research study under the specific tool of testing or measuring the whole data collected on the research. The same results observed in the research as claimed in the research study.

(h) Reliability:

After the validity of the research study, the consistent of reliability of the present research has been tested and retested to find the reality of the research tools and its validity that in fact corona pandemic affected higher education, future of higher education and policy planners. All tools/measures or findings/results of the research found reliable after testing/measuring all tools of research and research claims.

9. RESULTS OF THE STUDY:

(**a) Corona versus Higher Education in India:**

The present research study found that higher educational institutes in India are not able to open campuses still as corona cases are still continue almost in all States of India and some States are such where corona pandemic cases are increasing after a little break of corona cases. The Central Government of India and State Governments could not press ahead with total vaccination to avoid repeat of troubles of the second wave of corona pandemic and third wave of corona is expected and accelerated the fear of third wave of corona. The study found that twenty thousand fresh cases being added every day, it is of concern that track record of every State of India is not so good and earlier corona wave or first wave of corona is still under siege now and many States of India are vulnerable against new variants of corona at the start of the second wave and expected third wave of corona. The study found after the analyzation of research data and many media reports and editorials of the newspapers that corona is still challenging for Indian higher education system and its future higher education as situation is not good to provide safe and healthy environment to open campuses for proper offline studies until complete vaccination of general public, teachers, staff and the students completed. If the damage to the future of higher education is not avoided and spotted as a challenge to recover the loss and new national education is not implemented properly in the States, it will be a greater jerk to the education management, administration, government, employment and policy makers in near future.

(b) Corona versus Education Policy Makers:

The present research study analyzed all the research reports and data that corona pandemic impacted education more and study of the students is in vulnerable situation as students could not gain practical knowledge to grab employment in near future neither they have proper skills in theoretical and practical learning, which they used to learn in the campus, training, experiences and practical in industry or laboratory. The study found that there is a distressed pressure in the minds of the students over their practical learning mostly and their future because they have lack of skills to gain employment. The study found that education policy makers are in cusp that their decisions are not helping higher education, students and ensuring the safety of the students, teachers and staff and continue offline study in campuses. The study also observed that developing country like India is still away from the advanced technology to provide its students, teachers and higher education system the pedagogy of offline study in the online classes.

(c) Mass Media and Reporting on Higher Education & Future of Indian Higher Education:

In the present research study, the analyzation by print media and electronic interpreted through news, editorials and articles that present situation of corona pandemic is not mitigated and under such environment educational institutions and higher educational institutes are not fully prepared to provide offline study in the campuses as corona cases are increasing and total vaccination is also not administered to all public neither the government and policy makers have surety of opening campuses. Media interpreted those policy makers, administration, management of higher education and policy makers could not prepare, secure and mount a solid plan and management to avoid the loss of higher education and future affect of higher education in India which will create unemployment among youths.

(d) Print Media as a Subtle Voice to open eyes of common people and Policy Makers:

The research study found that during this corona pandemic government, management, administration and policy makers are under the cusp of present situation and not able to take strong and safe decision to avoid the damage of higher education, while mass media is wakening public more on the status of education and analyzing the current situation to open the eyes of the government, education management, education policy makers and showing trajectories to mitigate the loss of education and higher education in India.

(e) News from the World of Medical Research and Higher Education:

The present research study found as per the Indian Council of Medical Research that it is matter of concern that India is lymphatic in reducing corona cases in maximum States of India and India's corona positivity rate is around five percent, that could well descend into a runway climb in serious corona infections if not controlled and managed to maintain the education system for the benefits of the students.

(f) Radio, TV, Newspapers and Corona Update:

The study found that radio, TV and newspapers have become people's tutors on the update of corona pandemic, however, and people, youths and students of all standards are in panic and apprehensive over their studies due to corona pandemic obstacles in the studies to gain proper learning and skills to achieve their target and jobs. The media study on corona situation and higher education status at present time is more worsen to go ahead in progress with the requirement of the times.

(g) Internet or New Media and Update on Corona Situation and Opening Higher Educational Institutes:

The study found that most of youths and students use internet/new media tools and social media in which they also get information, comments, views of people, academicians on corona pandemic and status of higher education in India, where they find only despairs as situation of corona pandemic does not allow to open campuses and challenges for policy makers, government and education sector as well.

(h) Government in Cusp of Corona, Opening Educational Institutes and New Education Policy out of Reach:

Under the present research study observed and interviewed many administrators of education, management, college principles, directors, deans, chairpersons, university professors and vice-chancellor and students; they shared their views on the situation of corona and challenges for higher education and future of higher education as well. This shows the failure of Indian health system, management, government and education policy makers even new national education policy for the advancement of Indian education sector to lay down the stone of self-reliant India is not spotting come to true as management and research in this direction did not address the present challenges of education at all levels of the studies because education sector of India is not fully prowess in advanced technology to engage students and teachers in teaching-learning well under the crisis time like of corona pandemic. On the other side, the students of rural and urban areas have no access to rich media tools and convenience of Wi-Fi or internet-connection twenty four hours everywhere and teachers are also not so trained in this pedagogy.

(i) Top Concerns of the Students:

(a) Job Market Concerns: The students in their final years of degree or who have completed their degrees in professional programs like engineering are disappointed due to unemployment or limited scope of suitable jobs because they have no proper skills, training, internship, experience and less contact to employers or employers are not interested in simple degree holders, and also social distancing and lockdown created impediments in skill based learning and training to get employment.

(b) Sub-par Educational Experience: In interviews, many students expressed their sorrows at the loss of the university's/college's experience they used to anticipating, and now sitting in their homes and learning online disappointed them and their future is looking in darkness ahead.

(c) Health and Safety Anxiety: Through this research study found that many students are nervous over to health care system of India and seeking to eradicate corona pandemic immediately so that students can continue their practical and training offline in the campuses. Many students want to go abroad for study where health care system is strong and corona free but travel restrictions and visa problem do not allow them as many nations like Germany are offering both study and employment in Germany to the Indian students. Many Indian students are not able to get copies of their degrees because of universities' indifferent to prepare degrees timely and employment deadline date comes up.

(d) Financial Crisis & Problem of Internet Access: The study found that many students have to depend on their family members to get hold of a smart phone, laptop, computer to access online classes and other assignments given over videoconferencing platforms by teachers. The increasing expenses for recharging internet packs remain another worry and some rural students of no internet access to attend online classes. Parents who used to job in private sectors lost their jobs due to lockdown are not able to make earnings that are why they are not affording financial aid to their children for their online study. The poor students mostly from rural background interpreted that there is no aid from the side of government, university, college management to provide them free of cost internet and smart phones and laptops to conduct their online study well.

(e) **MOOCS (Massive Open Online Courses) and Swayam (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds**) not a Substitute for Classroom Teaching-Learning: The study observed through the experiences of the students and teachers that MOOCS and Swayam and other online tools UGC cannot be a substitute for classroom teaching-learning. They say if the availability of quality material is the key factor, MIT (Master of Information Technology)

courses available online should have elevated the standards across the globe. [4] NPTEL (National Program on Technology Enhanced Learning) could have raised the standards across the country. But that did not happen. Therefore, there is a need to ensure quality in every aspect of higher education in India.

(f) Nomadic Community and Vulnerable Minority Groups Lagged Behind in NEP & Higher Education: The present research study found that nomadic community and minorities have lagged behind in education because of a dearth of good schools, good colleges, poverty, social-economic factors, customs, languages and geographical reasons, and now in NEP, they have no much space to evolve them and their elementary education is also nominal and higher education is at zero level. However, they have traditional skills in their traditional works prevailing from their forefathers to the current generation. However, NEP is welcoming efforts of the government to design as per the requirement of self-reliant India but it does not fix the workforce of implementing properly specifically on the part of nomadic community , lower classes, and more backward groups among the minority who are left behind the world of education for centuries, they are hawkers, shepherd, snake mongers, involved in local custom working, laborers and nomadic community who earn their living by small manual working, dancing, singing, laboring and go in search of earning from one place to another places.

(g) Adduce failure of End-Term Examinations and Delaying Results: The present research study found that there is no underpinning in online examinations as students are facing problems in online examinations. There are many universities in India which could not even conduct online examinations of the students and promoted students in the next level without any solid measure of evaluation of the progress of the students. Students do not know their achievements and practical knowledge in their courses to do better ahead for making their future and ability to get employment. However, many private universities in India conducted online examinations successfully but there is also delaying of declare final year results and semester results and delaying in awarding degrees to the pass out students.

10. CONCLUSION:

The corona pandemic crisis is a deep and continues shock, but it is unlikely to be the last as per the present situation of corona. The government and policy makers must ensure the safety of the children, people, teachers and staff members to build up healthy and secured future of the students and higher education as well to shape them to generate jobs and grab jobs and implement education policy properly for the leveraging of all the youths by creating corona free zone or campuses; ensure financial aid to the education system and make smart use of technology to avoid the changes of education and future of higher education in India.

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