

Education

Policy - 2020 :

Issues, Challenges and Remedies

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10. Impact of New Education Policy 2020 on Higher Education System in India

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Abstract:

Indian Government announced to the New Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020) was a convivial change and good news within all the negativities surrounding the world due to the challenges of Covid-19 pandemic, delta variant and omicron variant translation. The NEP-2020 was surprising by many restrictions due to Covid-19 pandemic. The changes that NEP-2020 has recommended were something that many educationists. In this study the salient features of NEP-2020 and analyses of the affect the existing higher education system the rural and urban areas in India.

Introduction:

The National Policy on Education-2020 (NPE-2020) is a policy framed by the Government of India to promote education in both rural and urban areas. The first national education policy framed by the Government of India in 1968 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Second national education policy by the Government of India by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986, and third national education policy by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was sanctioned by the Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. The new policy substitutes the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a wide-ranging agenda for basic education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to convert India's education system by 2021. The language policy in NEP-2020 is a broad guideline and suggested in nature; and it is up to the states, institutions, and schools to decide on the implementation. The NEP 2020 passes various changes in India's education system. It aims to increase state expenditure on education from around 4% to 6% of the GDP as soon as possible. In January 2015

committee under former Cabinet Secretary T. S. R. Subramanian started the discussion process for the New Education Policy. Based on the committee report, in June 2017, the draft NEP-2020 was submitted in 2019 by a panel led by former Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) chief K. Sridharan. The Draft New Education Policy (DNEP) 2019, was later released by Ministry of Human Resource Development, followed by a number of public and educators consultations. The Ministry undertook a rigorous consultation process in formulating the draft policy. "Over two lakh suggestions from 2.5 lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 blocks, 6,000 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), 676 districts were received." The vision of the National Education Policy is: "National Education Policy 2020 envisions an India-centric education system that contributes directly to transforming our nation sustainably into an equitable and exciting knowledge society by providing high-quality education to all." Quality improvement higher education must aim to develop individuals who are excellent, thoughtful, and creative. It must enable a person to study one or more specialized areas of interest at an in-depth level and develop character, ethical and constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, scientific temper, creativity, service spirit, and the skills of the 21st century across a range of fields, including sciences, social sciences, the arts, humanities, languages, personal, technological the vocational subjects. The new education policy brings some fundamental changes to the current system, and the key highlights are multidisciplinary universities and colleges, with at least one in or near every district, revamping student curricula, pedagogy, evaluation, and support for enhanced student experience, establishing a National Research Foundation to support excellent peer-reviewed work and effectively seed study at universities and colleges. Institutional restructuring and consolidation aim to end the fragmentation of higher education by transforming higher education institutions into large multidisciplinary, creating well-rounded and innovative individuals, and transforming other countries educationally and economically, increasing the gross enrolment ratio in higher education, including vocational training, from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035. Holistic and multidisciplinary education should strive in an integrated way to improve all human capacities-mental, cultural, physical, social, physical, emotional, and moral. In the long term, such a comprehensive education shall be the method for all undergraduate programs, including those in medical, technical, and vocational disciplines. Optimal learning environments and support for students offer a holistic approach including adequate curriculum, interactive pedagogy, consistent formative assessment, and adequate support for students.

Objectives of the study:

The primary objective of this research is to study the impact of New Education Policy 2020 on higher education. The study also outlines the salient features of NEP and analyses how they affect the existing education system. Research methodology This research is a 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 inferences and conclusions.

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Salient Features of NEP Related to Higher Education

The new NEP has been introduced with an aim to formalize changes in the system from school level to college/university level. Keeping in mind the developing scenario, education content henceforth, will focus on key-concepts, ideas, applications and problem-solving angles. The National Education Policy is expected to bring positive and long-lasting impact on the higher education system of the country. The fact that foreign universities will be allowed to open campuses in India is a commendable initiative by the government.

Major Reforms in Higher Education

50% gross enrolment ratio by 2035, Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education such as UG Program 3 or 4 years, PG program 1 or 2 year, integrated 5 years bachelor's/ masters, M.Phil. to be discontinued. Credit transfer to the academic bank of credits and model multidisciplinary education and research university. graded autonomy such as academic, administrative and financial etc.

Requirement of tools in Higher education

Pilot studies for online education, digital infrastructure, online teaching platforms and tools, content creation, virtual labs, training and incentives for teachers.

Student Education

Rajarshi Prakasham

The experimental learning in all stage of the students will include hands on learning. Multiple entry and exit programme and its aim is to 50% gross enrolment ratio by 2035, there will be multiple entry and exit options for those who wish to leave the course in the middle, their credits will be transferred through academic bank of credits. Financial autonomy to be given to 45000 affiliated colleges in our country, graded autonomy, academic, administrative and financial autonomy will be given to colleges on the basis of the status of their accreditation. NTA to offer common entrance exam for higher education, the national testing agency will offer a higher quality common aptitude test, as well as specialized common subject exams in the sciences, humanities, languages, arts and vocational subjects, at least twice every year for university entrance exams. National committee for integration of vocation education is important vocational knowledge developed in India, will be made accessible to students. The education ministry, would constitute a national committee for the integration of vocational education.

Teacher Education:

The teachers for minimum qualification for teaching 4 years integrated B.Ed. degree, a new and comprehensive national curriculum framework for teachers education will be formulated by the NCTE in consultation with NCERT, by 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4 years integrated B.Ed. degree. Stringent action will be taken against substandard standalone teacher education institutions.

Academic Research:

Nation Research foundation will be established, the overarching goal of the NRF will be to enable a culture of research to permeate through universities. The NRF will be governed, independently of the government, by a rotation board of governors consisting of the very best researchers and innovators across fields.

Technology use and Integration:

A dedicated unit for the purpose of orchestrating the building of digital infrastructure, digital content and capacity building will be created in the MHRD to look after the e-education needs of both school and higher education. A comprehensive set of recommendations for promoting online education consequent to the recent rise in epidemics and pandemics in order to ensure preparedness with alternative modes of quality education wherever and whenever traditional and in-person modes of education are not possible, has been covered.

Outcomes of NEP 2020:

Universalization from ECCE to secondary education by 2030, aligning with SDG4. Attaining foundational learning and numeracy skills through national mission by 2025, inclusive and equitable education system by 2030, Development of basic education to higher education 2030. Every student adopt different skill in higher education.

Conclusion:

Higher education is an important aspect in deciding the social status, technology adoption, economy and health human behaviour in every country. Higher education institutions with major reforms to the higher education requirement of technical tools in higher education, benefit of the students, teachers and researchers to higher education in NEP 2020. NEP 2020 transform will start from academic year 2021-22 and will continue up to 2030 where good results expected too visible.

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Key words: Education of Indian society

Introduction:

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