

# Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Peer Reviewed Journal

20 April 2022 Volume-13 Issue-19

## Chief Editor

Dr. R. V. Bhole

'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot, No-23,  
Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon (M.S.) 425102

## Guest Editor

Dr. M.N. Kolpuke

Principal,

Maharashtra Mahavidyalaya, Nilanga, Dist.  
Latur

## Guest Editor

Dr. V.D. Satpute

Principal,

Late Ramesh Warpudkar College,  
Sonpeth, Dist. Parbhani

## Executive Editors

Dr. C.J. Kadam

I/c Vice-Principal and IQAC Coordinator,  
Maharashtra Mahavidyalaya, Nilanga, Dist. Latur

Dr. M.B. Patil

IQAC Coordinator

Late Ramesh Warpudkar College, Sonpeth, Dist. Parbhani

## Editorial Board

Dr. N.V. Pinamkar

Dr. A.M. Mulajkar

Dr. M.D. Kachave

Dr. A.B. Dhalgade

Dr. A.D. Chavan

Dr. B.R. Shinde

Published by-Dr. R. V. Bhole, 'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot, No-23, Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon (M.S.) 425102

The Editors shall not be responsible for originality and thought expressed in the papers. The author shall be solely held responsible for the originality and thoughts expressed in their papers.

© All rights reserved with the Editors



# The Role of New Education Policy 2020 in Higher Education

Dr. Prashant R. Shinde<sup>1</sup> Dr. Geeta V. Waghmare<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assist. Prof. Department of English, Shivneri Mahavidyalaya, Shirur Anantpal (MS)

<sup>2</sup>Assist. Prof. Department of English Jaikranti Senior, College, Jatur

## Abstract

The Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Government of India has projected an elaborate and all-encompassing National Education Policy 2020 (NEP2020). Education has a key and decisive role in this scenario of contingencies. The National Education Policy 2020 has thus been transformed into the framework of this reform, which can help build a new educational system in the country besides strengthening those economic and social indicators. That still needs to be improved. NEP 2020 provides quality higher education through multidisciplinary universities and autonomous colleges. The current paper describes the analysis and role of the requirements for NEP 2020 provisions and management practices at the university level. Recommendations are made for the design and implementation of NEPs at national and HEIs.

**Keywords-** NEP, teacher training, professional education, online, and digital education.

Change is the continuous and proven rule of the universe. Here, the change varies from moment to moment; and thus, social change is the nature of society. Indian society is also a part of this. It is known from the historical study of Indian society that many social, political, economic, and other changes have also taken place from the ancient era to the present era. There are mainly two types of change: the changes made by nature and the other done by human beings themselves. Natural changes are never controlled. But through human change, one tries to innovate by bringing changes in life and society. At present, if there is to be some change in terms of development in a society, the education policy should be changed firstly. The picture of education in any country shows that the place of education is in the concerned country.

After India fell behind in the list of better-quality universities around the world in recent years, it was expected that the government and the entire system would take some concrete steps to improve the matter so that some improvement could be made in this situation. Keeping in view the development objective of the entire country, the Indian government determined to change India's education policy after 34 years. To formulate a new education policy, the Central Government in 2017 constituted a committee under the chairmanship of the Kasturirangan Committee drafted the National Education Policy (NEP)2019. The Central Government approved the National Education Policy 2020. In connection with this approval, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi tweeted and the Minister of Human Resource Development Center Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal made the public aware by the press conference. It was also clarified that the Ministry of Human Resource Development Center has been renamed as Ministry of Education. Earlier in 1985, the Ministry of Education was renamed as Ministry of Human Resource Development. In 2020, the name of the Ministry of Human Resource Development was again changed to the Ministry of Education after the introduction of a new education policy.

The first education policy was introduced in 1968 by the government of former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The second education policy was formulated by the Rajiv Gandhi government in 1986, with some amendments by the Narasimha Rao government in 1992. The National Education Policy 2020 is the third education policy of independent India. Thus, a 34-year-old education policy is currently underway, which is becoming ineffective with the changing scenario. This is the reason that in the year 2019, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had drafted the new education policy and sought advice from the public.

### Why is the need of change in pre-education policy?

1. New education needs to enhance the quality of education, promote innovation and research.
2. To ensure global access to the Indian educational system.

### What does New Education Policy in India consist of?

There are mainly four parts, the first three being various levels of learning to be followed by the actual implementation.

#### Part I – School education

1. Ensuring universal access to all levels of schooling from pre-primary to Grade 12
2. The ultimate target to be achieved shall be a 100% gross enrollment ratio (GER). To achieve this, the following initiatives shall be undertaken:



- c. Careful tracking of learning level of students for their universal participation
- d. Continuous interaction between the teachers, counselors, and specially trained social workers with the students and their parents for their continued attendance.

### 3. Early childhood care education

- a. Emphasis on the criticality of early years to ensure quality early childhood care and education for all the children between 3 and 6 years by 2025.
- b. A National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education for children up to the age of 8 years by NCERT.

### **Part II -Higher education part III – Other key areas of focus**

Establishment of new quality universities and colleges

1. The main aim is to create good, well-rounded, thoughtful, and creative individuals. Such individuals may be allowed to study one or more specialised areas deeply; thus, values such as creativity, intellectual curiosity, scientific temperament, ethics and morality, and social commitment are allowed to develop with no rigid barriers of streams or specializations
2. To create more universities and colleges (HEIs) offering multidisciplinary undergraduate as well as graduate programs with the medium of instruction in local Indian and other languages
  - a. To establish a National Research Foundation
  - b. Institutional and faculty autonomy
  - c. Increased access, equity, inclusion by revamping of curriculum, pedagogy, and also assessment.

### **Part III- Other Key Areas of Focus**

Professional education and Health-care education

1. All stand-alone universities include: Agricultural, legal, health sciences, technical shall transform themselves as multidisciplinary and holistic education providing HEIs.
2. All institutions offering either professional or general education will aim to organically evolve into institutions/clusters offering both seamlessly and in an integrated manner by 2030.
3. Students will be assessed at regular intervals on well-defined parameters primarily required for working in primary care and secondary hospitals.
4. Given that people exercise pluralistic choices in health care, our healthcare education system must be integrative meaning thereby that all students of allopathic medical education must have a basic understanding of Ayurveda, Yoga, and Naturopathy.

### **Part IV – Making it happen (implementation)**

1. Strengthening Central Advisory Board of Education
2. Redesignation of MHRD as Ministry of Education
3. Financial and other infrastructural support

### **Conclusion**

NEP2020 has been uncovered--with a lot of thought process--optimism, as well as fanfare by the Government of India. The proposed delivery of education is extremely circumspect, broad-based, and all-encompassing. There are no specific boundaries, compartments, or divisions. The predicted timespan is significantly prolonged, with nearly 20 + years of duration envisaged. It starts at the grass-root; the school level goes through the graduate and even higher level of education. The main thrust as ruminated is on holistic, multidisciplinary, and broad-based education. There is also a main emphasis on vocational education to be supposed to start earlier in the school phase itself. The policy is mainly divisible into three parts of delivery as per the level of the learner and the fourth part as the ways to make it happen-- school, higher education, and other areas, specifically professional education.

At the school level, the old 10+2 system shall be replaced with the new 5+3+3+4. More stress on the local or Indian languages, more help to SEDGs and teachers to be assisted in the self-improvement and thus up-gradation. At the university or HEI level, no single stream or discipline university shall remain in existence but be transformed into multidisciplinary, holistic delivery systems. A single nomenclature University shall prevail.

### **References**

1. Amar Ujala 31 July 2020; now studying till 5th, an examination for admission in mother tongue till graduation.
2. Dainik Jagran 30 July 2020; Let us know why a new national education policy was needed to change the education system of the country.
3. [https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/Draft\\_NEP\\_2019\\_EN\\_Revised.pdf](https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Draft_NEP_2019_EN_Revised.pdf)

... A National Education Policy 2019, Government of India, A National Education Policy, Ministry of



5. Govt. of India (1968). National Policy on Education, 1968  
[https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/document-reports/NPE-1968.pdf](https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/document-reports/NPE-1968.pdf).
6. Govt. of India (1986). National Policy on Education, 1986
7. [https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/document-reports/NPE86-mod92.pdf](https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/document-reports/NPE86-mod92.pdf)
8. Govt. of India (2020). National Education Policy 2020.
9. [https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/NEP\\_Final\\_English\\_0.pdf](https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf)
10. Government of India. (2020). National Education Policy 2020. Ministry of Human Resource Development. [https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/NEP\\_Final\\_English\\_0.pdf](https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf)
11. Hindustan live 30 July 2020; New education policy, school education board exam, major changes in graduation degree, learn special things,
12. Hindustan Times 2020.08.08; 'NEP will play role in reducing the gap between research and education in India'-PM Modi.