

Role of New Educational Policy in 2020

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Abstract-

In view of the importance of education in the country, with the aim of providing quality education, the present government approved the new National Education Policy for comprehensive changes in the education sector. After nearly three decades, a new education policy has been approved in the country. Prior to this, the National Policy on Education was formulated in the year 1986 and was amended in the year 1992. National Educational Policy (NEP-2020) is the first education policy of the 21st century in India. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 throws light on the changes in the higher education system that will prepare the next generation to prosper and compete in this digital era. The National Education Policy was released on July 29, 2020 to focus on the future of the Indian educational system. NEP 2020 focuses on five pillars: affordability, accessibility, quality, equity, and accountability to meet the demands of citizens, guarantee continuous development, impart knowledge in the economy through acquisition of new skills on a regular basis. Therefore, the objective of NEP 2020 is to inculcate an excellent educational culture in the society, leading to productive full employment, as outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030. According to 4th goal of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals which aims to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education in India. It is believed that through this new national education policy 2020, India can achieve its desired objectives goal by 2030 with equitable access to high-quality education to everyone irrespective of social and economic background. The new policy NEP 2020 which replaced the old National Policy on Education 1986, establishes a comprehensive framework for transforming India's primary and secondary education systems by 2030. In January 2015, a committee under former Cabinet Secretary T. S. R. Subramanian started the consultation process for the New Education Policy. Based on the committee report, in June 2017, the draft NEP was submitted in 2019 by a panel led by former Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) chief Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan. The Draft New Education Policy (DNEP) 2019, was later released by Ministry of Human Resource Development, followed by a number of public consultations. The National Education Policy 2020 is divided into four sections with a total of 27 chapters and 484 pages, starting with an introduction section discussing basic needs of children, methods to achieve human potential, equity and justice in economy for national development. It also focuses on quality education using scientific techniques for preservation of culture and national integration..

Objectives Of The Study:

The primary objective of this research is:

To study the overview and salient features of NEP 2020 and analyses how they affect the existing education system

To study the impact of New Education Policy 2020 on higher education in India

To ascertain the significance of NEP in transforming Higher education in view of global parameters

To understand the need for changes in the education policy

Overview of NEP-2020:

The National Education Policy-2020 envisions an India centered education system by incorporating its tradition, culture, values, and ethos to transform the country into an equitable, sustainable, and vibrant knowledge society. Considering the historic heritage of the country, NEP-2020 is developed by the contributions of many scholars pertaining to different subjects to build liberal high quality multidisciplinary education system for school, colleges and professional education. To fulfill the objective of increasing the gross enrollment ratio (GER) at school, college and professional education level to 28% and 05% to 50% and 20% respectively by 2030, radical changes in the existing education policies and governance systems have introduced.

Impact of New Education Policy 2020 on Higher Education:

Transforming the Regulatory System of Higher Education in India:

A significant change in NEP 2020 is to set up the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI), for higher education, excluding medical and legal education. HECI is aiming at reforming the higher education sector. The funding processes which were earlier handled by the University Grants Commission (UGC) will now be taken care of by the Ministry of Education, with the goal to clear the regulatory mess in the Higher Education system in India. HECI will have four independent components - National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC), General Education Council (GEC), Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC), and National Accreditation Council (NAC) for regulation, standard-setting, funding and accreditation respectively. HECI is considered as the right step in streamlining education policy, to have uniformity in education standards, provided

institutes quality of higher education must be measured based on relevant parameters like research, industry, placements and academics.

Graded Accreditation And Graded Autonomy: Important change the NEP 2020 suggests that the National Testing Agency will serve as a premier, expert, autonomous testing organization to conduct entry level exams for fellowships, undergraduate and graduate admissions. Rather than having multiple entry level exams devised by various universities, NTA testing services will conduct a common entrance exam for all such universities, thereby drastically reducing the burden on students. Provided individual universities and colleges will decide how to use NTA assessments for their admissions, such that the students can easily transfer their degrees and credits to universities abroad.

Optimal Learning Environments and Support for Students: Institutions and faculty will have the freedom to decide on matters of curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment within a broad framework of higher education system and qualification and certification will be decided by the HEI after revising The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) for instilling innovation and flexibility among students. HEIs will introduce a criterion-based grading system that will assess students' achievement based on the learning goals for each programme. HEIs will shift from a high-stakes examination environment towards more conducive and comprehensive evaluation. Every institute will formulate its own academic plan ranging from course curriculum to quality of classroom interaction into its larger Institutional Development Plan (IDP). High-quality support centers and professional academic and career counseling will be made available to all students.

Norms, standards, and guidelines for systemic development, regulation, and accreditation of ODL will be prepared, and a framework for quality of ODL that will be recommendatory for all HEIs will be developed. All programmes, courses, curricula, and pedagogy across subjects, including those in class, online, and in ODL modes as well as student support will aim to achieve global standards of quality. All assessment systems shall also be decided by the HEI, including those that lead to final certification. The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) will be revised for instilling innovation and flexibility. HEIs shall move to a criterion-based grading system that assesses student achievement based on the learning goals for each programme. Norms, standards, and guidelines for systemic development, regulation, and accreditation of ODL will be prepared, and a framework for quality of ODL that will be recommendatory for all HEIs will be developed. All programmes, courses, curricula, and pedagogy across subjects, including those in-class, online, and in ODL modes as well as student support will aim to achieve global standards of quality.

Internationalization of Universities in India: NEP 2020 also allows foreign universities and colleges to come to India and this brings out a challenge for the native institutions to improve the quality of education provided by them. The Indian higher education sector is buzzing all around as the opportunity of paving the way for foreign universities to set up campuses in the country. High performing Indian universities will be encouraged to set up campuses in foreign countries. Similarly, selected universities from among the top 100 universities in the world will be facilitated to operate in India. India will be promoted as a global study destination providing premium education at affordable costs.

More Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education: The NEP 2020 claims that, a holistic and multidisciplinary education would aim to develop all capacities of human beings -intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional, and moral in an integrated manner. Such an education will help develop well-rounded individuals that possess critical 21st century capacities in fields across the arts, humanities, languages, sciences, social sciences, and professional, technical, and vocational fields; an ethic of social engagement; soft skills, such as communication, discussion and debate; and rigorous specialization in a chosen field or fields. The NEP 2020 envisions one large multidisciplinary Higher Education Institution (HEI) in or near every district, by 2030.

The undergraduate degree will be of either 3 or 4-year duration, with multiple exit options within this period, with appropriate certifications, e.g. a certificate after completing 1 year in a discipline or field including vocational and professional areas, or a diploma after 2 years of study, or a Bachelor's degree after a 3-year programme. The 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's programme, however, shall be the preferred option. The 4-year programme may also lead to a degree 'with Research' if the student completes a rigorous research project in their major area of study

Reimagining Vocational Education: Vocational education will be integrated into all school and higher education institutions by 2025 in a phased manner where, at least 50% of learners through the school and higher education system shall have exposure to such education with a clear action plan and targets. Lok Vidya, an important vocational knowledge will be made accessible to students through ODL mode also. Vocational education will be offered by higher education institutions either on their own or in partnership with industry and NGOs. The B.Voc. degree introduced in 2013 will continue to exist, but vocational courses will also be available to students enrolled in all other Bachelor's degree programmes, including the 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's programmes. MHRD will constitute a National Committee for the Integration of Vocational Education (NCIVE), consisting of experts in vocational education and representatives from across Ministries, in collaboration with

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industry, to oversee this effort. Incubation centres will be set up in higher education institutions in partnership with industries. Indian standards will be aligned with the International Standard Classification of Occupations maintained by the International Labour Organization, where the credit-based framework will also facilitate mobility across general and vocational education.

National Research Foundation (NRF): A new organisation will be established to accelerate and expand research and innovation across the country. The NRF's overarching goal will be to enable a research culture to pervade our universities, assisting in the development of a research culture in the country through appropriate incentives for and recognition of outstanding research, as well as major initiatives to seed and grow research at State Universities and other public institutions with limited research capability. The NRF will fund research in all disciplines on a competitive basis. Through close collaboration with governmental agencies, business, and private/philanthropic groups, successful research will be recognised and, if appropriate, implemented.

Financial Support for Students and Financing Education: Students from the SC, ST, OBC, and other SEDGs will be rewarded for their achievements. The National Scholarship Portal will be enhanced in order to better support, foster, and track the growth of scholarship recipients. Private higher education institutions will be pushed to provide more free ships and scholarships to their students.

Education is a public service that cannot be turned into a business or a source of profit. The commercialization of higher education will be combated and stopped by a variety of systems with checks and balances. As a 'not for profit' company, all educational institutions will be accountable to the same audit and disclosure standards. The Centre and the States will collaborate to boost public investment in education to reach 6% of GDP as soon as possible.

Open and Distance Learning with the help of Technology in Online Education and Digital Education: Open and distance learning will be enlarged, resulting in a major contribution to raising the Gross Enrolment Ratio to 50%. To ensure that it is on par with the top quality in-class programmes, measures such as online courses and digital repositories, research funding, better student services, credit based recognition of MOOCs, and so on will be taken. The National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), an autonomous entity, will be established to provide a forum for free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to improve learning, evaluation, planning, and administration. To improve classroom operations, support teacher professional development, increase educational access for disadvantaged groups, and expedite educational planning, administration, and management, appropriate integration of technology will be done at all levels of education. DIKSHA/SWAYAM and other technology-based education platforms will be better integrated across school and higher education. Disruptive technology research will be conducted by HEIs, as well as instructional materials and courses, including online courses in cutting-edge domains.

A comprehensive set of recommendations for promoting online education as a result of the recent increase in epidemics and pandemics has been covered, in order to ensure preparedness with alternative modes of quality education whenever and wherever traditional and in-person modes of education are not possible. To address the e-education demands of both school and higher education, the MHRD will establish a dedicated unit to orchestrate the creation of digital infrastructure, digital content, and capacity building.

Motivated, Energized, and Capable Faculty: The performance of higher education institutions is determined by the quality and involvement of its professors, according to NEP 2020. Faculty recruitment methods and criteria will be explicitly defined, impartial, and transparent at HEIs. Within the agreed framework, faculty will be permitted to construct their own curricular and pedagogical approaches. Excellence will be rewarded with appropriate bonuses, promotions, and recognitions, as well as advancement into institutional leadership. Faculty who fail to meet basic expectations will be held accountable.

Conclusion:

Until now, Indian higher education institutions lacked international variety and remained largely local, employing only Indian teachers and training only Indian students. NEP has made it possible for Indian higher education institutions, including as IITs, to branch abroad and open overseas campuses around the world. NEP 2020 is most likely to promote multidisciplinary education and make it easier for students to pursue a career in an increasingly competitive environment. With the objective of providing value based, knowledge based, and skill based higher education for everyone in the country, Quality higher education objective will makes everyone to contribute to discovering new technology, adopting new technology, or promoting new technology which can contribute to the progress of society. However, in order to realise this goal, there will be a substantial increase in the demand for professors and faculties, where in reality, India's higher education sector is suffering from a 35 percent shortage of faculty shortage, thereby, necessitating more initiatives and supportive regulations to meet demand.