

“Impact Of New Education Policy 2020 On Higher Education”

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Abstract:

It is very important for having a well outlined and innovative education policy at all levels of schools and college which gives a betterment in social and economic context. According to the custom and heritages many countries acquire various education system and also acquire various stages in their life cycle to make it fruitful in all school and college education level. In few months ago the Government of India release a new education policy under committee chaired by Dr.K. Kasturirangan. He was also a former chairman of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). In June 2017, the committee was constituted and in May 31, 2019 the committee submitted its report. The main highlights of this paper are the various educational stages features, some principle of this new policy, the difference between the old National Education Policy 1986 and current National Education Policy 2020, various things which was adopted in higher education system, various innovations in NEP 2020, main implications of NEP 2020, advantages of Higher Education in NEP 2020 and some suggestions for improvements.

Keywords: National Education Policy (2020), Basic Principles, Stages, Merits, Implications.

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I. Introduction:

As we know that education is the most fundamental thing to upgrade the national development. As in India, the young people are very high, so it's very essential to give high-quality educational opportunities; as they are the future of our country. It is seen that in India most of the students enroll in colleges is very limited; because many students did not able access in higher educational institutions as most of students belong to socio-economically disadvantaged areas, the teachers are very limited and in most of the colleges and universities there is a lack of research work and innovations.

This new National Education Policy gives importance on the development of cognitive abilities to each of the students, like – problem solving and critical thinking. All students not only learn; but they also learn how to learn. The pedagogy must be holistic, discovery – based, flexible and learner – centered. The teachers are also playing a vital role in the education system, This policy helps the teachers to develop at all levels; so that the teachers can re-shape the future generations student. The main aim of this new education policy is to give the high quality opportunities to all the students so that they can get education; even all disadvantaged group's students.

II. Objectives Of The Study:

In this study the objectives are as follows :

- To find out the basic principles of NEP 2020.
- To highlights the different stages of education.
- To differentiate between the NEP 1986 and NEP 2020.
- To overview that newly things were added to Higher Education in NEP 2020.
- To point out the new innovation in National Education Policy 2020.
- To estimate the implications of NEP 2020 in Higher Education.
- To study the advantages of NEP 2020.
- Some suggestions for next improvement so that NEP 2020 will be more effective.

III. Methodology:

The Methodology of this study is simple discussion on our new National Education Policy 2020. In this study some portion of NEP 2020 has been highlighted. It highlighted the basic principles of this policy and difference between the NEP 1986 and NEP 2020. A overview on Higher Education which was newly added in new policy, some new innovations of NEP 2020, Implications are estimate, some advantages of NEP 2020 and at last some suggestions for next improvement; so that it will be more effective.

Basic Principles of National Education Policy 2020:

Some basic principles of this new policy are as follows –

1. All students are flexible to choose the subjects and are able to choose their own way along with their own interests and own talents.
2. All students can able to take able to choose any subjects from different streams are because there is no hard separation.
3. There will be a multidisciplinary studies; so that the students able to gain knowledge from different areas.
4. In the teaching-learning process; the multilingualism and the power of the language must be raised.
5. In the teaching – learning process; the emphasis is given on maximum use of technology.

IV. Different Educational Stages Are Highlighted:

Foundation Stage

Foundational stage is for five years. In this stage the basic education is being provided and the education will be flexible, discovery-based, activity –based, play based and multi-level. The emotional and cognitive level of a children must be continuously improved by the research.

Under-graduation Stage

The duration of under-graduation degrees will be either three/four year’s duration. After passing first year the students gets one certificate, after passing second year the students will get a diploma and after third year the students get a bachelor degree. The major, minors and research projects is basically preferred in four year undergraduate degree programme.

Post-Graduation Stage

The students who have four years B.A. degree have one year M.A. degree, three years B.A. degree have two years M.A. degree. In M.A. degree there must be a research component; so that the competence in the professional areas will increase and the students will prepare for a degree of research.

Research Stage

The minimum period of Ph.D. for a full-time and part-time is three to four years. In this stage the students are able to pursue high quality research with any multidisciplinary subject. In Ph.D. there must be any credit course work in education/teaching/pedagogy in related to their own subject. The one year M.Phil programme was quit.

Lifelong learning

The new policy NEP 2020 gives a lifelong learning so that all human beings are not deprived from having an experience, skills and knowledge in a society and have a comfortable life. Sometime is has believed that at any stage the education and research gives a satisfaction for a whole life.

Difference between NEP 1986 and NEP 2020

NEP 1986	NEP 2020
The Structure of education is (5+3+2) +2+3+2.	The structure of education is 5+3+3+4+4+1.
In this policy, the role of education is overall development of a student.	In this policy, the education is liberal along with multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary.
The duration of an under-graduate programs is for three to four years.	The duration of an under-graduate programmes is for four years. After one year the students with a diploma degree, after two years they get advanced diploma degree, after three years the students get a pass degree and after four years the students get a project based degree.
The duration of post-graduate education is for two years.	The duration of post-graduate degree is for one to two years and great emphasis is given on research work.
The higher secondary levels and pre-university levels are considered separately and both the levels had board exams.	The board exams will be held at class 10 th and 12 th .
In higher secondary level, the students can choose subjects from any particular streams.	In higher secondary level, the students can choose different subjects from any streams.
For university and college research there	In this policy, National Researcy
The Ph.D. programme contains on research methodology and core subject of their related studies.	The Ph.D. programme contains a research methodology, development of teaching and curriculum along with their core subject which are related to their studies.
In this policy, there has been a single discipline and multidiscipline colleges are promoted.	In this policy, only the multidisciplinary colleges are promoted and all single discipline colleges have to conger with multidiscipline or it will be closed and converted in to any libraries or any monuments.
It is a Choice Based Credit System (CBCS).	The liberal education is based on CBCS and STEAM.

In recent time, the duration of B.Ed. is for two years.	In this policy, the B.Ed. is for four years integrated course and B.Ed. degree is very necessary to become a teacher in school education level.
Multiple entries are not available; only the lateral entry is provided in some programmes.	In under-graduation the multiple entries are only available.
The students-teachers’ ratio in higher education system is 20:1.	The students-teachers’ ratio in higher education system is 30:1.
The faculty members of higher education institutions are the facilitator for educating students.	The faculty members of higher education institutions are collaboration for educating students.
The M.Phil programme in any subjects is offered because the students can get basic knowledge about research before entering to Ph.D. programme.	The M.Phil programme is discontinued in this policy because in under-graduation and post-graduation levels the students are able to know about the research work already.
The funds for research work through UGC or other agencies.	The funds for the research work through National Research Foundation or other agencies.
To become an assistant professor, NET/SLET is important for qualify.	Along with NET/SLET, the Ph.D. degree is compulsory to become an assistant professor.

Higher Education Institutions in NEP 2020

- In higher education, there were various controlling institutions like AICTE, UGC, MCI, etc. But now these controlling institutions will be mix up with Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) as a single controlling for Higher Education Institution.
- Now, NAAC and NAB are the current Accreditation Institution, but it will be replaced by National Accreditation Council (NAC).
- In Higher Education, along with vocational education the Gross Enrolment Ratio will be increase. In 2018 there is 26.3% and it will be increase to 50% by 2035.
- From the government, the Higher Education Institutions get more incentives.
- The academic credits of all registered students will be stored digitally; name as Academic Bank of Credit (ABC).
- The quality of Higher Education will be reached in such a level that the international level students will get more attract.
- The process of learning will be student-centered instead of teacher-centered.
- Each Higher Education Institutions must focus on some innovations and research by setting up the Interdisciplinary Research Centers including humanities and social sciences research, Start up incubation centers, Centre in frontier areas of research, Technology development centers, Centre for Industry-academic linkage.
- All Higher Education Institutions must provide some basic facilities and infrastructure such as labs, libraries, clean drinking water, blackboards, clean toilets, offices, proper teaching supplies, the space of classroom must be enough and each classroom must access the latest educational technology; so that the learning experiences of the students is far better.

Teachers Education

- The teachers must be appointed in all schools levels like – foundation, preparatory, middle and secondary with 4 year’s integrated B.Ed. degree and having dual major specialization (Education and Subject).
- By 2030, stand-alone Teacher Education Institutions must be converted in Multi-disciplinary Higher Education Institutions to offer 4-year integrated B.Ed. programmes.
- Along with research the M.Ed. will be for one year.
- Up to 2030, the undergraduate for 3 years will have two years B.Ed. Programme and undergraduate for 4 years will have one-year B.Ed. programme.

Professional Education

- In all multidisciplinary education institutions; a Technical education must be offered. The main focus is on to offer 3-D Machine, Artificial Intelligence, big data analysis and machine learning and in addition to genomic studies, nanotechnology, biotechnology, neuroscience in according with the applications to environment, health and sustainable living.
- All institutions or universities who are offering law education must use to prefer bilingual education so that in future the students who will become lawyers and judges are able to know in English and state language.
- The Health education is combined in such a way that each students of allopathic medical must have the basic perception of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) and a greater importance must be given to all forms of healthcare education.

Private Institutions

- The private institutions are allowed for autonomy based in according to their accreditation status.
- To all meritorious students in private institution must offer 20% free-ship and 30% scholarship in each courses.
- In all financial related work; each private universities and autonomous colleges must keep openness.

Some New Innovations in NEP 2020

- In undergraduate education an Information Communication and Computation Technology (ICCT) and Nanotechnology (NT) must be established as to enhance the employability of the youths.
- The Higher Education Institutions have the freedom to decide their own fees structures for their programmes.
- There must be a construction of online labs along with Diksha and SWAYAM so that to support MOOC education.
- Now, in India the annual education expenditure is 4.43% of GDP and it must be increase to 6% of GDP.
- By 2035, there will be focuses on to achieve the Sustainable Education Development Goal (SEDS) of 50%.
- In each classroom there must be a latest educational technology; so that the students get better learning.
- Now, in India the research and innovation investment are 0.69% of GDP and the global average of 3% of GDP.
- It is very important to motivate all students to take online courses in SWAYAM at least two courses per semester.

Some Implications in NEP 2020 relating to Higher Education

- In private colleges some chances had made. All private colleges can able to increase the quality of education and resources in terms of their requirements. In some small colleges, there is a problem to admit more than 3,000 students; so that students may join with similar colleges at same region and the colleges also may become a groups with autonomous colleges and if the private colleges are not able to be a part of that group; then the colleges will ultimately close down.
- The public and private colleges in Higher Education Institutions will not make any profit and in institutional development they must re-invest under the direction of Board of Governors members.
- In all Higher Education Institutions there will be a single Regulatory body that is National Higher Regulatory Authority (NHERA); to make more effective in educational qualities, regulation of financial probity, governance, courses and faculty/staff.
- The National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA) has mandated the regulatory guidelines; the Board of Governors must maintain that guidelines and Board of Governors will maintain the quality of Higher Education Institutions.
- In research work and any innovations there should be a merit-based appointments of an institutional leaders. The professors who does not have at least five first author scholarly publications are not able to become an institutional leaders as a Vice-Chancellor or Directors etc.

Some Steps must be followed by all Higher Education Institutions

- The curriculum should be more inclusive.
- For pursuing higher education all institutions must provide fees to all needy students.
- The process of admission should be more inclusive.
- All institution must provide financial assistance to all socio-economically disadvantage students.
- No-discrimination and anti-harassment rules will be strictly enforce.
- Each institution must develop degree courses and it will be taught in bilingual and in Indian language.
- There must be a suitable counseling programmes and mentoring programmes to all needy students.
- In all buildings of an institutions must have a facilities on wheelchair to all disabled students.
- All institutions must develop an Institutional Development Plans; as it contain a specific plans for action.

V. Conclusion

In each country the Higher Education can only determine the social status, economy, a healthy attitude of human and adoption. The education department of each country has the responsibility to give higher education to each citizen; as the Gross Enrolment Ration (GER) will increase. So, a National Education Policy 2020 came to improve the quality of education. This policy encouraged the merit-based admissions and have scholarships and free-ships to economically deprived students. The performers of a faculty members will be merit and research based and the leaders of regulating bodies will be merit based proven. By 2030, the NEP 2020 is await to fulfill its all objectives. Each Higher Education Institutions will be multi-disciplinary autonomous colleges. In any areas of field of research work will be funded by National Research Foundation (NRF). The teaching-learning process will be student-centered instead of teacher-centered; and the students have freedom to choose allied subjects and core subjects according to their own choice. The faculty members of each higher education institution have the freedom to choose curriculum, pedagogy, methodology and evaluation models in according to the given

framework of this policy. These changes will start from the year of 2021-22 till 2030. So, the system of Indian higher education is going to move from marks centric and choice centric to competency centric. This policy also gives a lifelong education to every student.

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