

Impact of National Education Policy 2020 on higher education

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Abstract

The New Education Policy (NEP2020) announced by the Government of India was a welcome change and latest news amid all the negativity present across the world due to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The announcement of NEP 2020 was completely unexpected for many.

The changes that NEP 2020 recommended were something that many educationists had never seen coming. However, education policy has affected school and college education equally. This article mainly focuses on NEP 2020 and its impact on higher education. This article also outlines the main features of NEP and analyzes how they impact the existing education system.

Keywords: NEP, higher education, ABC, HECI

1. Introduction

National Education Policy NEP is a policy made by the Government of India to promote education among the people of India. This policy covers elementary education in colleges in both rural and urban areas. The first NEP by the Government of India is promulgated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, the second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986 and the third by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020.

The National Education Policy NEP 2020 was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020 outlining the vision for India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Education Policy 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for education

from elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aimed to transform India's education system by 2021. The language policy in the NEP is a broad guideline and advisory in nature, and it is up to the states institutions and schools to decide on implementation. NEP 2020 creates several acts. Changes in India's education policy It aims to increase state expenditure on education from about 4 percent of GDP to 6 percent as soon as possible. In January 2015, a committee under the chairmanship of former Cabinet Secretary T.S.R. Subramaniam had started the consultation process for the new education policy, based on the report of this committee, the draft of NEP was prepared in June 2017. Former Indian Space Research Organization chief It was presented by a panel led by Krishnaswami Kasturirangan. The draft of the new education policy NEP 2019 was later released by the Ministry of Human Resource Development after several public consultations, the draft NEP contained 484 pages.

The ministry followed a rigorous consultative process in formulating the draft policy which received suggestions from more than two lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 blocks, 6,000 urban local bodies (ULBs), 676 districts.

‘By providing a National Education Policy, it directly contributes to transforming our nation into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society.’ Quality higher education should aim to develop individuals who are excellent, thoughtful, well-rounded and creative. It should enable a person to study one or more specific areas of interest in depth and develop the skills of the century.

The new education policy brings about some fundamental changes in the current system, covering areas including science, social sciences, arts, humanities, languages, personal, technical and vocational subjects, and the main attraction is the multidisciplinary universities and colleges, with one in or near every district. At a minimum, support for improving student curriculum, pedagogy, assessment, and an improved student experience is established.

The National Research Foundation includes excellent peer-review work and less focus on research in universities and schools and a lack of competitive peer-reviewed academic research funding and large affiliated universities. Due to which the standard of graduate education has become low.

Institutional restructuring and consolidation aims to transform higher education institutions into mega-disciplinary ones, produce well-developed and innovative individuals and transform other countries educationally and economically, by increasing the gross enrollment ratio in higher education, including vocational training. Fragmentation of higher education has to be ended.

Holistic and multidisciplinary education should strive in an integrated manner to improve all human capabilities—mental, cultural, social, physical, emotional and moral. In the long run such comprehensive education will be the pattern for all graduate programs including medical, technical and professional subjects.

A holistic approach provides optimal learning environment and support for students. Which includes adequate curriculum, interactive pedagogy frequent formative assessment and adequate support for the students.

2. Main features of Higher Education NEP:-

NEP has been introduced with the aim of formalizing changes in the system from school level to college/university level.

Keeping in mind the developing scenario, the education content from now on will focus on core concepts, ideas, applications and problem-solving angles. The National Education Policy is expected to have a positive and long-term 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. This will help students experience the global quality of education in their own country. The policy of starting multidisciplinary institutions will bring renewed focus on every field like arts humanities and this form of education will help the students to learn and grow holistically. Students will thus be equipped with a strong knowledge base.

The introduction of a single common entrance examination is another positive step that will reduce the stress of multiple competitive examinations and reduce the pressure of preparation for many of them. This will further ensure a level playing field for all student applicants. Establishing an Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) to store the academic credits earned by students by taking courses from various recognized higher education institutions is certainly a sound idea.

A student can earn points by completing a course and these will be credited to the ABC account. If a person decides to change colleges, he or she can transfer these credits. If a student drops out for any reason, those credits will remain intact, meaning he or she can come back years later and pick up where the student left off.

3. Effects of NEP on higher education:-

Important changes in NEP 2020 It is proposed to set up the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) as a student body for higher education except medical and legal education. This would normally raise the question of what would happen to the current UGC and AITE, HECI aims to reform the higher education sector. This Bill will separate the academic and funding aspects of the sector. According to

the new bill, HECI will not have any financial powers.

The funding processes handled by the University Grants Commission (UGC) are being looked after by the Ministry of Education as it was earlier known.

Another important change in NEP 2020 is that the National Testing Agency will serve as a premier expert autonomous testing organization to conduct entrance examinations for undergraduate and postgraduate admissions and fellowships in higher education institutions.

The high quality, range and flexibility of NTA testing services will enable most universities to use these common entrance exams – rather than hundreds of universities developing their own entrance exams – significantly reducing the burden on students, universities and colleges and improving overall The education system is left up to individual universities and colleges and helps in easily transferring credits to universities abroad.

4. Conclusion

The policy introduces a whole range of changes and largely reads as a very progressive document with a strong grasp on the current socio-economic scenario and the uncertain future potential.

Education for the new generation of learners will inevitably have to be coupled with the increasing dematerialization and digitalization of economies, which requires an entirely new set of capabilities to be able to keep up. This appears to be an even more important perk now, as the pandemic has accelerated the trend toward digitalization and disruptive automation.

Overall NEP 2020 addresses the need to develop professionals in various sectors ranging from agriculture to Artificial Intelligence. India needs to be future ready, and NEP 2020 paves the way for many young aspiring students to be equipped with the right skills. The new education policy has a laudable vision but its strength will depend on whether it is able to be effectively integrated with other policy initiatives of the government such

as Digital India, Skill India and the new industrial policy, so as to make an impact . Coherent structural changes, hence policy engagement, can ensure that education policy addresses, and learns from, India's experience in skilling and engaging more dynamically with the corporate sector to shape the vocational education curriculum to make it successful. Is.

The NEP has assuredly provided for real-time evaluation systems and a consultative monitoring and review framework. This will empower the education system to continuously improve rather than expecting a new education policy every decade to change the curriculum. This in itself will be a remarkable achievement, NEP 2020 is a defining moment for higher education. Only effective and timely implementation will make it truly a leader.

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