

A Roadmap for India's New Education Policy (NEP) 2020

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Abstract

NEP 2020 intends to restructure India's education system. India's cabinet agreed on July 29, 2020. First attempt to evaluate NEP 2020 and India 2.0's 21st-century education goals. This study employs literature review data. NEP 2020 aspires to expand K-12, collegiate, and professional enrolment by 2030. To achieve so, it has advocated education and governance reforms. This study provides a preliminary review of the policy document that can aid future empirical research on NEP's effects. NEP 2020 should promote Indian higher education. India 2.0 will be a global leader in the 21st century. NEP 2020 is a somewhat progressive document that understands the socioeconomic environment and can solve future difficulties. If executed well, it might make India the education leader by 2030.

Introduction

The Indian government's New Education Policy (NEP 2020) is a positive development in this Covid-19 epidemic. The first NEP for India occurred in 1968, followed by NEPs in 1986 and 2020 under Narendra Modi. India passed the NEP 2020 on July 29, 2020. It aspires to reform education and make the nation more educated. K Kasturirangan, the former head of ISRO, led the NEP 2020 policy committee. The ruling BJP pledged to modernize Indian education in its election manifesto (Saha Mushkan, 2020). NEP 2020 was a fulfilled promise.

Background of NEP 2020

Global events and tendencies have already impacted India's higher education. In recent years, India has attracted a large number of international students, including an increasing number of non-resident Indians, who come to participate in various academic, tutorial, and professional programmes. Numerous overseas universities permit Indians to earn degrees without leaving the country (Kugiel, P., 2017). Open university systems are on the rise, making it easier for private universities to close the gap. HEIs now teach in-demand mastery-level skills and capabilities. Future employment opportunities will most likely attract individuals (Hiremath, S. S., 2020). NEP 2020 promotes education in India.

Objective

1. This paper aims to look into the NEP 2020 analyzed the Government of India just announced.
2. The study analyzed and analyzed NEP 2020's guidelines and recommendations. It reveals how policymakers envision India 2.0.

Methods & Limitation

Secondary data limit this first NEP 2020 analysis. Recommends literature reviews. This study can inform future empirical research on NEP 2020's consequences. This research can help further NEP 2020 research.

Review of Literature

Education plays a vital role in building a nation; it decides the country's future and its people's destiny. The impact will be durable in terms of the growth and development of the state and subject. In today's world, education is crucial. Pre-independence and post-independence periods show the expansion and progress Indian Government. It will change the way India studies; this is the third amendment to the education policy. New National Education Policy 2020 plans adjustments for all parties (Kalyani Pawan, 2020). The approach prepares India for the 21st century with multidisciplinary and liberal education. et al. compared significant components of the new education policy with the old conventional education system. NEP 2020 promoted innovation and aims to affect Indian education. It details implementation. Jha et al. (2020) list NEP's disadvantages in 1986, India's NEP Decade started. Discussions include education, equity, and private participation. Suryavanshi (2020) promoted college teaching. Model Chinese university It stressed giving college and university teachers autonomy over teaching methods and supporting research and innovation. Proposing HEI operational and financial autonomy is futuristic. National Education Policy 2020 will be a milestone for Indian

Education, says Kumar et al. NEP-2020 includes business and technical education in primary education. It has an internet-based e-learn that emphasizes a paradigm shift from the traditional system. NEP emphasizes access, equity, affordability, accountability, and quality in line with UN sustainable goals. NEP has flaws but a global perspective. To provide an excellent education for all, it must be well-executed. Deb (2020) highlighted NEP 2020's incorporation of Indian ethos and cultural values.

International Scenario

Taina Saarinen (2008) discusses text and discourse analysis in education policy. Instruction policies are discursive processes. Policy documents can be employed as sources of knowledge, as is commonly observed in instruction policy analysis. Always use text analysis tools. Most experts concur that instruction should be anticipatory to assume a proactive role. It should meet recruiters' expectations and prepare students for future job tasks and impending changes in employment trends. Education should contribute to societal innovation (U Teichler, 1999). In their 2011 article, Trevor Gale and Deborah Tranter addressed the traditions, ideas, and practices of social justice in Australian education policy. It depicts the changes in policy and the significance of market analysis proposed by the Bradley Review.

The study examines the significance of preparing college students with social justice, equity, and social class knowledge. Tornike Khoshtaria et al. (2020) studied the brand influence on Georgian universities. Georgia colleges used numerous promotional tactics to lure students/customers. Their approach, however, was unsuccessful because the university did not precisely estimate market demand. This study provides insight into a customer- or market-driven education system. In addition, it established whether or not complete equity features governed the university's brand identity regarding the market rivalry. It will encourage higher education institutions to collaborate or co-create with students as critical partners. Constructing a conceptual model based on the co-creation of inputs, processes, camp as a vocalist, and Lodge is feasible. The model divides co-creation, co-production, and operation (2019). The proposed education paradigm could make delivering high-quality education easier for educators, administrators, and researchers. Reorganize Urth solved problems. Reorganize. Education can improve the tech. Construction, the labour market, and education face hurdles.

Government, businesses, and institutions must increase information and talent generation (Jisun Carl Gustav Jung, 2019). Restructuring and internationalizing Asia's higher education. This renationalized Singapore's higher education. International students gain identities, ambitions, and worldviews through intercultural learning. International students attend Singapore (Hannah Soong, 2020). IHE is growing in a free-market era. Many nations' (HE) policies follow this standard. Comparing HE techniques in Chi globalization demonstrated globalization's impact. Education globalisation (Min Hong, 2018). Internationalization IoHE will strengthen the country, institution, and individual links. It's against national and cultural interests, say critics. Singapore and Japan's schools show this (Justin S. Sanders, 2018).

Characteristics of NEP-2020

Higher Education Scope

HECI will combine multiple HE authorities in India. (HEIs). The national certifying Council (NAC) will replace NAAC and NBA. Funding college research and innovation. NEP promotes

college interdisciplinary learning. Need 3,000 pupils. Multidisciplinary by 2030; 3,000 students by 2040. In addition, these interdisciplinary universities concentrate on research or instruction and become specialized technical institutions in one of these areas. The colleges can become independent and confer their degrees, or they might join an existing university. NEP also addresses ways to promote enrolment in all types of educational institutions. India's education strategy, like GER, emphasizes care. NEP emphasizes undergraduate research and integrative education. Through multidisciplinary and outcome-based education, the present method stresses students' overall development. Academic Bank of Credit is proposed at the national level to offer flexible degree acquisition and entry-exit alternatives. New digital platforms or redesigned digitization will boost online learning and library digitization (NEP, 2020). (1). A technique of teaching and learning centred on the student will replace the existing model centred on the teacher. Competency-based will replace the choice-based evaluation methodology. In addition, the evaluation and assessment model will shift from a semester-end examination system to an emphasized-emphasized assessment system. All HEIs will be required to emphasize skill education. Additionally, they must provide counselling centres with counsellors to ensure kids' mental health. Due to a market-driven model, conventional education is undergoing enormous change. The Indian government has sought to develop educational institutions of the highest calibre and attract many overseas students. In addition, courses taken at overseas universities by Indian students would be weighed and considered equal. Students can start a degree programme abroad and finish it in India (NEP, 2020). (2). Henceforth market-driven. India aims to develop world-class institutions and lure international students. India will compare foreign courses. International students can finish their degrees in India (NEP, 2020). (2).

Benefits of the NEP-2020

NEP 2020 will improve Indian higher education. It will harness global communities' experiences. Higher education under NEP 2020 will leverage ICT to satisfy the post-COVID era's educational needs. An outdated education system is useless. India must alter its higher education curriculum to match global skill demands. Complexity surrounds NEP 2020 implementation. The policy will spur innovation. Instead of multiple regulators, colleges will have one. Academic freedom, research breadth, and innovation benefit from liberal autonomy. Foreign colleges can build campuses in India, and Indian universities can do the same abroad. NEP 2020 would improve skill development in India by giving students many entry and exit options and the chance to pursue higher education after working. NEP 2020 is a somewhat advanced paper that understands the current socioeconomic situation and future challenges. No policy is effective without proper implementation. This approach is well-considered and honestly promotes Indian education. This strategy integrates professional education into higher education to develop skills and create jobs. NEP 2020 has likely mapped out India 2.0. If implemented, it will make India a global education centre by 2030.

Only a select group of institutions will be permitted to provide the B.Ed. Digitize Mary's school instruction must meet this standard. Digitize every library. NRF financing promotes undergraduate and graduates research. Professors will have autonomy in course delivery, assessment, and research innovation. Online degrees should boost GER. Indian universities and institutions can freely collaborate on teaching and research with international universities.

Twenty thousand crores will fund National Research Four. (2) Employment and educational advancements (Nancy Thakur et al., 2021).

Conclusion

NEP 2020 will improve Indian higher education. It will harness global communities' experiences. Higher education under NEP 2020 will leverage ICT to satisfy the post-COVID era's educational needs. An outdated education system is useless. India must alter its higher education curriculum to match global skill demands. Complexity surrounds NEP 2020 implementation. The policy will spur innovation. Instead of multiple regulators, colleges will have one. Academic freedom, research breadth, and innovation benefit from liberal autonomy. Foreign colleges can build campuses in India, and Indian universities can do the same abroad. NEP 2020 would improve skill development in India by giving students many entry and exit options and the chance to pursue higher education after working. NEP 2020 is a somewhat advanced paper that understands the current socioeconomic situation and future challenges. No policy is effective without proper implementation. This approach is well-considered and honestly promotes Indian education. This strategy integrates professional education into higher education to develop skills and create jobs. NEP 2020 has likely mapped out India 2.0. If implemented, it will make India a global education centre by 2030.

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