



Study of Impact of New Education Policy-2020

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Abstract

These are a set of policies formulated by the Government of India to promote education amongst Indian people. NEP is basically a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in the country. The urge of such a framework was first realized in the year 1968 which was then revisited and revised in the year 1986. This was again reviewed and updated in 1992 as per the need of the hour. Since then, the entire world and the overall sector have witnessed massive changes. Hence, this year, the government decided to revise these policies to make them more relevant and compelling for the education ecosystem.

Keywords: New education policy, 2020, Impact, Students

INTRODUCTION

National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) envisions a massive transformation in education through– “an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all, thereby making India a global knowledge superpower.” The NEP 2020 is founded on the five guiding pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability. It will prepare our youth to meet the diverse national and global challenges of the present and the future.

In school education, the National Education Policy 2020 stresses on the core values and principle that education must develop not only the cognitive skills, that is, – both ‘foundational skills’ of literacy and numeracy and ‘higher-order’ skills such as critical thinking and problem solving – but also, social and emotional skills - also referred to as ‘soft skills’ -including cultural awareness and empathy, perseverance and grit, teamwork, leadership, communication, among others. The Policy aims and aspires to universalize the pre-primary education and provides special emphasis on the attainment of foundational literacy/numeracy in primary school and beyond for all by 2025. It recommends plethora of reforms at all levels of school education which seek to ensure quality of schools, transformation of the curriculum including pedagogy with 5+3+3+4 design covering children in the age group 3-18 years, reform in the current exams and assessment system, strengthening of teacher training, and restructuring the education regulatory framework. It seeks to increase public investment in education, strengthen the use of technology and increase focus on vocational and adult education, among others. It recommends that the curriculum load in each subject should be reduced to its ‘core essential’ content by making space for holistic, discussion and analysis-based learning.

It also proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including the school regulation and governance, to create a new system which is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century education along with India’s tradition, culture and value system. Technology will be integrated with education through several existing as well as proposed initiatives, including energized text books, high quality e-content for capacity building of teachers and learners, question banks based on learning outcomes, etc. The policy also notes that establishing primary schools in every habitation across the country has helped in increasing access to education. However, it has led to the development of very small schools (having low number of students) which makes it operationally complex to deploy teachers and critical physical resources. Therefore, the Policy recommends that multiple public schools can be brought together to form a school complex or any innovative grouping mechanism for efficient governance. The policy has emphasized upon Quality Education across all stages of School Education. Quality education is not only a life-changing, but also a mind-crafting and character-building experience, that positively impacts on citizenship. Empowered learners not only contribute to many growing developmental imperatives of the country but also participate in creating a just and equitable society.



In Higher Education, NEP, 2020 provides valuable insights and recommendations on various aspects of education that include moving towards multidisciplinary and holistic education, institutional autonomy, promotion of quality research through establishment of National Research Foundation, continuous professional development of teachers, integration of technology, internationalization of higher education, restructuring of governance and regulatory architecture, multidisciplinary curricula, engaging blended, pedagogy, valid reliable and blended assessment and availability of content in Indian languages. The policy is expected to bring long-lasting positive impact on the education system and making India a global hub of skilled manpower during the 'Amrit Kaal', the next 25 years leading up to Developed India in 2047. Its implementation needs collective efforts of Centre, States, UTs, HEIs, Regulating Agencies / Regulatory Bodies and all other relevant stakeholders.

The National Policy on Education (NPE) is a policy planned by the Government of India to advance education among India's kin. The policy covers rudimentary education to universities in both country and metropolitan India. The principal NPE was declared by the Government of India 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 2020 (NEP 2020), which was endorsed by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, diagrams the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the past National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is an extensive structure for rudimentary education to higher education just as professional preparing in both country and metropolitan India. The policy plans to change India's education system by 2021. The language policy in NEP is a wide rule and warning in nature; and it is up to the states, organizations, and schools to settle on the execution. The NEP 2020 orders various changes in India's education policy. It intends to expand state consumption on education from around 4% to 6% of the Gross domestic product at the earliest opportunity.

In January 2015, a board of trustees under previous Cabinet Secretary T. S. R. Subramanian began the interview cycle for the New Education Policy. In light of the board report, in June 2017, the draft NEP was submitted in 2019 by a board drove by previous Indian Space Exploration Association (ISRO) boss Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan. The Draft New Education Policy (DNEP) 2019, was subsequently delivered by Service of Human Asset Development, trailed by various public discussions. The Draft NEP had 484 pages. The Service embraced a thorough interview process in planning the draft policy: "More than two lakh ideas from 2.5 lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 squares, 6,000 Metropolitan Neighborhood Bodies (ULBs), 676 locale were gotten." The vision of the National Education Policy is:

"National Education Policy 2020 imagines an India-driven education system that contributes straightforwardly to changing our country reasonably into a fair and dynamic information society by giving excellent education to all."

Quality higher education should mean to foster people who are astounding, smart, well-rounded, and inventive. It should empower an individual to concentrate on at least one specific spaces of interest at a top to bottom even out and foster person, moral and established qualities, scholarly interest, logical attitude, innovativeness, administration soul, and the abilities of the 21st century across a scope of fields, including sciences, social sciences, artistic expression, humanities, dialects, individual, mechanical the professional subjects. The new education policy carries some basic changes to the momentum system, and the key features are multidisciplinary universities and schools, with no less than one in or close to each region, patching up understudy educational programs, teaching method, assessment, and backing for upgraded understudy insight, setting up a National Exploration Establishment to help fantastic friend evaluated work and successfully seed learn at universities and schools. The primary issues looked by the Indian higher education system incorporates authorized division of capabilities, early specialization and understudy gushing into limited examination regions, less spotlight on research all things considered universities and schools, and absence of serious friend assessed scholarly exploration subsidizing and enormous associated



universities prompting low degrees of undergrad education. Institutional rebuilding and union expect to end the fracture of higher education by changing higher education organizations into huge multidisciplinary, making well-rounded and creative people, and changing different nations educationally and financially, expanding the gross enrolment proportion in higher education, including professional preparing, from 26.3% (2018) to half by 2035.

Holistic and multidisciplinary education ought to endeavor in a coordinated manner to further develop all human limits mental, cultural, social, physical, emotional, and moral. In the long haul, such a far reaching education will be the technique for all undergrad programs, remembering those for clinical, specialized, and professional disciplines. Ideal learning conditions and backing for understudies offer a holistic methodology including satisfactory educational plan, intuitive instructional method, steady developmental appraisal, and sufficient help for understudies.

Overview of the policy

The new NEP has been introduced with an aim to formalize changes in the system from K-12 level to college/university level. Keeping in mind the developing scenario, education content henceforth, will focus on key-concepts, ideas, applications and problem-solving angles. Let's take a look at some of the innovative policies introduced for the primary and secondary level education.

National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework to be developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT):

A national Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education for children up to the age of 8 will be developed by NCERT.

Coding to be introduced from class 6:

Mathematical thinking and scientific temper will be a part of school curriculum. Students will be allowed to take up coding from class 6.

Board exams:

Board exams will be conducted in two parts – Objective and Descriptive. These examinations should be designed to promote knowledge application rather than rote learning. Going forward, boards may also develop viable models of the main exams such as annual/semester/modular.

No hard separation of streams for students:

There will be no hard separation of learning areas like science and humanities in terms of curricular. There will not be any separation between co-curricular and extra-curricular areas and all subjects, including arts, music, crafts, sports, yoga, etc. will be a part of the overall curriculum.

The NEP 2020 is focused on creating a holistic, application-based education system with a special emphasis on skill development which will make the students future-ready.

NEP's focus on higher education

Similarly, there are a lot of reforms and new developments which have been introduced by NEP in the higher education sector.

Let's take a look at some of the important ones which are well-poised to create a positive difference in the sector.

Single regulatory body for higher education:

The NEP aims to establish Higher Education Commission of India which will be the single regulatory body except for legal and medical education.

Multiple entry and exit programme:

There will be multiple entry and exit options for those who wish to leave the course in the middle. Their credits will be transferred through Academic Bank of Credits.

Tech- based option for adult learning through apps, TV channels:

Quality technology-based options for adult learning such as apps, online courses/modules, satellite-based TV channels, online books, and ICT-equipped libraries and Adult Education Centres, etc. will be developed.



E-courses to be available in regional languages:

Technology will be part of education planning, teaching, learning, assessment, teacher, school, and student training. The e-content to be available in regional languages, starting with 8 major languages – Kannada, Odia, Bengali among others to join the e-courses available in Hindi and English.

Foreign universities to set-up campuses in India:

World's top 100 foreign universities will be facilitated to operate in India through a new law. According to the HRD Ministry document, "such (foreign) universities will be given special dispensation regarding regulatory, governance, and content norms on par with other autonomous institutions of India." Whether you aspire to study at these universities in your home country or study abroad, please remember that an education loan in India can help finance your higher studies independently.

Common entrance exam for all colleges:

The common Entrance exam for all higher education institutes to be held by National Testing Agency (NTA). The exam will be optional.

The National Education Policy is expected to bring positive and long-lasting 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 the students experience the global quality of education in their very own country. The policy of introducing multi-disciplinary institutes will lead to a renewed focus on every field such as arts, humanities and this form of education will help students to learn and grow holistically. Thus, students will be equipped with stronger knowledge base.

The introduction of single common entrance test is another positive step which will reduce the stress of multiple competitive exams and ease off the pressure of preparing for so many of them. It will also ensure a level playing ground for all student applicants going forward. Establishing Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) is definitely a robust idea to store the academic credits that students earn by taking courses from various recognized higher education institutions. A student can earn scores by completing a course and these will be credited to the ABC account. One can then transfer these credits if he/she decides to switch colleges. If a student ever drops out for some reasons, these credits will remain intact which means he/she can come back years later and pick up from where the student had left.

NEP 2020: New Education Policy To Revamp The Education System Of 21st Century

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was as of late endorsed by the Union Cabinet and it has proposed a ton of moderate and inspiring changes in the education system. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP2020) which has as of late been supported by the Union Cabinet can possibly redesign and redo the education system in New India of the 21st Century. NEP 2020 has a few sections and elements every one of which needs a different examination and commentary. This brief article centers around higher education specifically that can shape the New India through certifiable application arranged education in science, innovation, designing and math (STEM) while gaining similarly significant headway in relational abilities and relational characteristics to assist India with recovering its recorded job as a worldwide forerunner in the field of education.

NEP 2020's vision and responsibility towards innovative work of science and innovation is reflected as far as the arrangements of the National Exploration Establishment (NRF) and the National Educational Innovation Discussion (NETF).

The NRF and NETF won't just assume significant part in working with to complete critical thinking exploration and creating advanced assets of study materials yet additionally investigate inventive manners by which innovation can be utilized to serve understudies and analysts.

Conclusion

The new NEP is focused on increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education space which is currently around 26%. This is much lesser than other countries such as China, Brazil



and North American nations. The Indian government needs to introduce stronger policies for educational infrastructure development. It has to promote foreign direct investments (FDI) and open up the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) route to strengthen the capital pool for the sector. As rightly mentioned by Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman during the 2021-22 Budget speech, the country needs greater inflow of finance to attract talented teachers, build better infrastructures and formalize measures which will enable sourcing ECBs and FDI. The new National Education Policy looks picture perfect currently. But the key to its success is its implementation within the set deadline. Now, we have to patiently wait and see how things turn out in the future and how we can reap the massive benefits that will be brought into the system with its successful execution.

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