

IMPACT OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

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Abstract

The New Education Policy is formulated to revamp education system . This paper is a maiden attempt to highlight the impact of the New Education Policy. This study is based on secondary data and exploratory in nature. An effort is made to study the provisions of the policy and how these will contribute towards improving the education. The study will also look into the features , impacts and the positive effects over the national education policy.

Keywords : *New Education Policy, education, impact, positive effects*

Introduction

The New Education Policy announced by Government of India (NEP 2020) is welcoming news and a positive development amongst negativities surrounding the world in this Covid-19 pandemic. The first NEP was implemented by India in 1968 and next after long gap in 1986 and recent one under leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) of India was approved on 29 July 2020. There are trends to liberalize university systems that enabled to reduce **gap for private universities**. The natures of programmes offered by HEIs are undergone massive transformation and acquisition of mastery level skills and competencies that are in larger demand. Degrees generating employment opportunities would be most likely to be opted in future .In this prevalent scenario, NEP 2020 is brought to give thrust to Indian education system.

Holistic and multidisciplinary education should strive in an integrated way to improve all human capacities-mental, cultural, social, physical, emotional, and moral. In the long term, such a comprehensive education shall be the method for all undergraduate programs, including those in medical, technical, and vocational disciplines. Optimal learning environments and support for students offer a holistic approach including adequate curriculum, interactive pedagogy, consistent formative assessment, and adequate support for students.

Review of Literature

Aithal, P. S. et al in their paper, " Implementation Strategies of Higher Education Part of National Education Policy 2020 of India towards Achieving its Objectives"

has highlighted the important aspects of new education policy and compared them with the existing conventional education system. They had found that NEP 2020 emphasized to promote innovations and expected to have varied implications on the Indian teaching system. It has also laid down framework for its effective implementation

Alok Kumar had studied a paper on, "A Roadmap for India 2.0 NEP 2020". It states that NEP has given great importance to job prospects of graduates considering all these seriously. It has devoted bigger attention to communication skill, IT skills, foreign language and overall development of personality.

Kumar, K., et al (2020) in their paper, "How National Education Policy 2020 can be a lodestar to transform future generation in India." states that National Education Policy 2020 will prove to be a milestone for Indian Education. **NEP-2020** provides a comprehensive framework for primary education to include teaching business & technical education. **It also got provision for internet- based e- learnings** which is paradigm shift from conventional system.

Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of this research is

- To study the impact of New Educational Policy on Higher education
- To know about the salient features of NEP
- To list out the positive effects of NEP on higher education

Methods & Limitation

The nature of the study is descriptive in nature. This paper is a maiden attempt to study NEP 2020 which subject to certain limitations as the research is based on the secondary data.

Impact of New Education Policy on Higher Education

● 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.

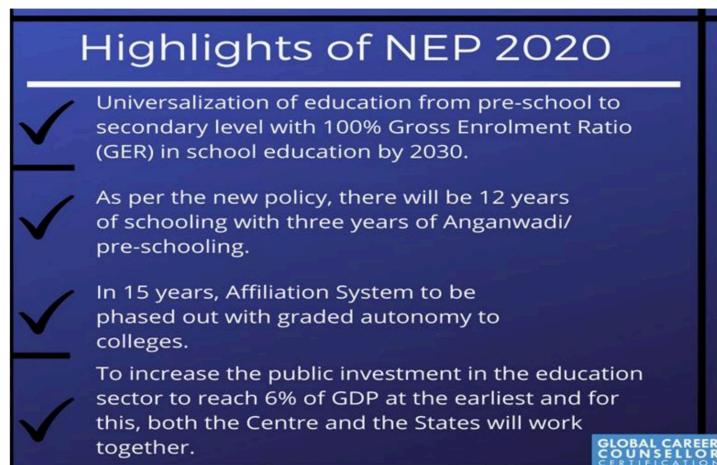
- **Foreign Universities to Set-up Campuses in India:**

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 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.

Features of NEP



Some of the Features of NEP are Listed Below

1. Tracking the progress of students and their learning levels
2. Facilitating different modes of learning, including both formal and in-formal education modes
3. Introduction of counsellors and well-trained social workers into the schooling system.
4. Open and Distance Learning (ODL) programmes for classes 3, 5 and through the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and State Open Schools.
5. Secondary education programmes equivalent to classes 10 and 12.
6. Vocational education courses/programmes from preschool to Grade 12; promotion of adult literacy and life-enrichment programmes.

Positive Effects of NEP on Higher Education

- The Government aims to make schooling available to everyone with the help of NEP 2020.
- Approximately two crore school students will be able to come back to educational institutes through this new approach.
- According to the national education policy 2020, the **5+3+3+4** structure will replace the existing 10+2 structure. This structure is focused on student's formative years of learning. This 5+3+3+4 structure corresponds to ages from 3 to 8, 8 to 11, 11 to 14 and 14 to 18. 12 years of schooling, 3 years of Anganwadi and pre-schooling are included in this structure.
- For children up to the age of 8, a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education will be designed and developed by NCERT.

- According to the national education policy 2020, the Education Ministry is to set up a National **Mission** on Foundational **Literacy** and Numeracy. The responsibility for successful implementation for achieving the foundation of numeracy and literacy for all students till class three falls upon the states of India. This implementation is scheduled to be done by 2025.
- One of the merits of NEP 2020 is the formation of the National Book promotion Policy in India.
- Appropriate authorities will conduct the school examinations for grades 3, 5 and 8. The board exams for grades 10 and 12 will continue but the NEP 2020 aims to re-design the structure with holistic development.
- Parakh national education policy is to be set up by the Government.
- Special daytime boarding school “Bal Bhavans” to be established in every state/district in India. This boarding school will be used for participation in activities related to play, career, art.
- The same list of accreditation and regulation rules will be used for guiding both the public and private academic bodies.

Suggestions

1. More focus should be given on practical learning rather than theoretical learning
2. Every student should get quality education no matter caste, gender or any disability.
3. Different learning techniques and experiments must be used by the teachers.
4. Freedom of choosing any subjectsstreams with no boundaries should be allowed

Conclusion

The New Education Policy is a comprehensive set of guidelines and recommendations for the Indian education system. It aims to make education more inclusive, relevant, and engaging for all students, and to foster the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills. By implementing these recommendations, the NEP aims to ensure that all students have the opportunity to receive a high-quality education and reach their full potential. The New Education Policy represents a major shift in the way education is delivered in India, and it has the potential to bring significant benefits to the education system. However, its success will depend on effective implementation and adequate resources, and it will require continued effort and commitment from the government, educators, and the wider community.

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