

NATIONAL POLICY OF EDUCATION 2020 AND ITS IMPACT ON HIGHER EDUCATION

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Introduction

Education plays an important role for all round development of an individual. It helps in the socialization of people in the society. The National Policy of Education 2020 came after 34 years and is all set to change the existing academic system of India. The purpose is to make the international standard of academic in the entire India. Its biggest impact would be the change in the learning environment as well as learning process of the students which will open up new learning opportunities. The policy is a comprehensive framework from primary to higher education. It has framework for vocational training as well. The New Education Policy will increase the focus on the skill development and competency of the students. It focuses on making learning more inclusive, flexible, focused on 21st century skills which will be enjoyable for all students in any age group. The policy aims to transform teaching methodologies, school curriculum and student assessments. However, the education policy has impacted school and school education, similarly, this paper mostly centers around NEP2020 and its impact on higher education. So, this paper traces the conspicuous elements of NEP and investigations they mean for the current education system.

The NEP 2020 aspires to develop an education system which directly contributes to the transformation of Education system by delivering high-quality education to all. The 10+ 2 structure has been fully eliminated within the new education policy. The country's educational curriculum has been supported 10 + 2, but it'll soon be supported 5+ 3+ 3+ 4. This implies that one-half is from primary to second grade, the second portion is from third to fifth grade, the third part is from sixth to eighth grade, and also the last part is from ninth to 12th grade. The Policy recommends that every student will learn three languages in their school under the 'formula' and a minimum of two of the three languages should be native to India. It also states that no language is going to be compulsory on the scholars.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

India has seen a series of reforms through, education policies, acts, plans of action, and curriculum frameworks.

(a) First national education policy on education (1968)

The Govt. led by, Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi introduced the primary national education policy and supported the recommendations from the Kothari Commission. The policy had subsequent highlights. Three language formulas in educational activity - English, Hindi & the regional

language Recommendation to spend 6% of national income on Education, Compulsory education for all children up to 14 years old, following the Constitution of India

(b) National education policy 1986

This policy was introduced by Govt. led by Shri. Rajiv Gandhi and its highlights are, civil rights were the main focus, especially for girls, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), a Child-centered approach in primary education, Operation blackboard to enhance the first school education

(c) National education policy 1992 (modification)

This was the modified version of the policy in 1986 - it absolutely was led by the government of P. V. Narasimha Rao, a number of the numerous highlights were, the target of universal enrolment and retention of kids, Reducing Rural-urban disparities, and Common entrance exam for admission to technical and professional courses across the country.

NEP 2020 AND ITS IMPACT ON HIGHER EDUCATION

In higher educational institutions, undergraduate degree programmes will last three or four years with multiple exit options Exit options include a Certificate after completing one year in a very discipline, a diploma after 2 years, Bachelor's degree after a 3-year programme and a 4-year Multidisciplinary Bachelor's programme.

Major and system in degrees allow students the choice of multidisciplinary choices for example, Physics with Fashion Design. Credit transfesr are enabled through academic credit banks. Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs) are going to be founded. Internationalization of education will introduce which allow the students to take admission in the foreign colleges and universities. All HEIs are to be multidisciplinary by 2040. Professional education is an integral a part of the upper education system. The upper Education Commission of India (HECI) will regulate with the identical norms for each variety of institution, private and public. Efforts to preserve and promote all Indian languages including classical, tribal and endangered languages are going to be undertaken in higher educational institutions.

ADVANTAGES OF NEP 2020

Structure Change: The NEP 2020 Changes the school as well as college structure. The present structure of 10+2 school education is replaced with the 5+3+3+4 pattern, to reduce students' burden of board exams.

More learning Options: The children in classes from 9 to 12 will now have multidisciplinary course options available to them which implies that the various streams are going to be more spongy with various subject combinations.

Making Education a Basic Right: At the present, the govt. ensures that children from the age of 6 to 14 years may get compulsory education that numerous programs successfully doled out, including the one like "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan". But it omitted several children from the education system. Therefore, the updated NEP promises to universalize education to incorporate youngsters from 3 years old to 18 to produce them with free education at government institutions.

Option to Learn Coding in School: The introduction of computers and coding classes as early as class 6 is going to be within the curriculum is a positive step toward upgrading the educational process.

Focus on Critical Thinking: The board exams system that primarily tested the memorization and memorization ability of scholars is going to be replaced to develop critical thinking, rationalization, and creativity of scholars with the sensible application of their knowledge.

More Inclusive Policy: The new NEP delves into the availability of funds and also the creation of education zones, and gender inclusion funds for underprivileged students to allow them access to learning and growth.

Upgraded Undergraduate Program: The 3-year undergraduate program is going to be replaced with a 4 even reduce the drain.

DISADVANTAGES OF NEP 2020

Enforcement of Languages: The NEP emphasizes the introduction of first language within the primary classes which can be went to teach the principal subjects, while English are going to be taught at a way later stage.

Delay in Teaching of English: The NEP suggests that the govt schools will start teaching English after class 5, which goes to be a setback for the scholars who can only afford to travel to the govt institutions. While the private schools will stick with it with the practice of introducing English right from the start, which goes to be highly beneficial for his or her students

Focus on Digital Learning: Though it sounds practical and therefore the need of the hour, the main focus on digitization of education and therefore the promotion of E-learning under the NEP 2020 seems to overlook the very fact that most of Indians could not afford smart-phones and have access to computers.

The Updated Terms of Undergraduate Program: Since under the updated policy a student can exit from the graduate program and still get a certification or diploma, this will cause the scholars to quit without completing their education, resulting in their non-seriousness and a high drop-out rate.

IMPLIMENTATION OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020 ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Colleges will need to give a certificate after completion of one year in any discipline or field, including vocational and professional areas; a diploma after two years of study; and a bachelor's degree after a three-year program.

The new policy aims to extend the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education, including vocational training, from 26.3 percent (2018) to 50 percent by 2035. For this, 35 million new seats are going to be added to higher education institutions.

The government will set up a National Research Foundation (NRF) with the aim of catalyzing and energizing research and innovation across all academic disciplines, particularly at the College and university level.

CONCLUSION

With the introduction of NEP 2020, many changes are made and by implementing these changes, the Indian academic system is going to be taken a step higher.

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