

National Education Policy 2020: Changes of higher Education



Dr. Surander Singh

Vocational Teacher, Physical Education & Sports
Govt. Sen.Sec. School, Seekari, Ballabgarh

Abstract

The year 2020 has been an exceptional year for countries across the globe. In India, apart from covid-19 one of the most important changes that took place was the development of the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The drafting committee gave its final draft to the Union Cabinet for its approval and it was accepted and approved on the 20th of July 2020. The New policy aims to pave way for transformational reforms in school education and the higher education system in the country. This was one of the major steps taking to -bring a much-needed reform in the education system of the country. It is not possible to have a policy where We need to build a complete infrastructure. A total reform and a drastic change are to be considered during the implementation of this policy.

Keywords: The new education policy school education, Government, drafting Committee, higher Education, implementation.

Introduction

The new education policy 2020 was the most-awaited and exciting policy for Indians. It was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29th July 2020. As Covid 19 has put forward many challenges in front of the education institutions. Now it is very important to know how much this new education policy is going to reshape the need of the country. How it changes the mode of teaching and learning new software and new courses got its recognition which all open new doors to explore.

The first attempt to establish an education policy in India was somewhere around 1966 and shows its significance in a document published by prof DS Kothari, The implementation of the same thought was done by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, which called for a radical restructuring by and proposed equal educational opportunities in order to achieve national integration and greater cultural and economic development.

The second thought of education was brought up by the Rajiv policy Gandhi Government in 1986 which took almost 6 years for its proper implementation and reached 1992 and the same policy was in practice for 34 years until the year 2020 When Prime Minister Narendra Modi come up with a new Education policy.

The objective of this paper

- To study features of the new education policy.
- To know the changes of higher education changes in NEP.
- To study the evolution of education policy in India.

Methodology

To write this paper the data has mainly concentrated on textual approach books and article papers written on various National and International journals has been considered to do the framework of this paper Thus, secondary data has been used to write this paper.

Evolution of Education Policy in India University Education Commission (1948-49)

It was the first education commission of independent India, it is also known as Radhakrishnan Commission. It was appointed to studied the problems of university education in India & needed to submit his reports on the same.

Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)

In 1952 Union Government of India appointed Dr A Laxman Swamy Mudaliar as a chairman of the secondary education commission also known Mudaliar Commission The aim of this commission was

Education Commission (1964-66) under. Dr D. S. Kothari

It was popularly known as Kothari commission, to be set up by the government of India to examine all aspects of the educational sector in India, to evolve a general pattern of education and to advise guidelines and policies for the development of the same.

National Policy on Education, 1968 - passed by. Parliament (First NEP)

This policy called for fulfilling compulsory education for all children up to 14, as stipulated by the constitution of India. It was also called for education spending to increase to six per cent of the national income.

42ND constitutional Amendment, 1976

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to concurrent list from state, List and Education was one of them.

National Policy on Education, 1986 (Second NEP)

The new policy by Rajiv Gandhi Government was called for "special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalize education opportunity." Especially for Indian Women, Scheduled Tribes (ST), and the Scheduled caste (SC) Communities.

NEP 1986 modified in 1992

The national policy on education of 1986 was modified in 1992. The principles included in the NPE - 1968 are also included in the new policy with some modification. In May 2016 committee for evolution of the new education policy under the chairmanship of Late Shri T.S.T Subramanian submitted its report then The Ministry announced the formation of the new committee.

NEP 2020 Background

The committee for drafting the National Education Policy (NEP) was constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in June 2017 and it was headed by Dr K. Kasturirangan who submitted his reports on May 31, 2019. Consequently, the draft National Educational Policy 2019 was shared by the ministry of human resource development (MHRD) for public comment and got approved by the cabinet as The National Education Policy 2020 (Third NEP)

Key Feature of NEP 2020

School education changes

Early childhood care and education: The main objective behind NEP is to students from the very beginning, keeping in mind this perspective, the government focused on kids from 3-6 years of age group to get "Free, safe, high quality, developmentally appropriate care and education" by the year 2025. (1)

Foundational literacy and numeracy: Under NEP a Special mission-based committed committee has been set up which will work. in maintaining a 30'1 pupil-teacher ratio at all schools and try to encourage partial participation etc (2)

Reintegrating dropouts and ensuring universal access to education: Numerous studies show the fact that the student usually began dropping out after grade. 5 and it became

difficult to bring those dropouts back to education.

Curriculum and pedagogy in schools: The new system has replaced the old 10+2 to 5+3+3+4 design of pedagogical structure which will follow this substructure:

- 5 years of the foundational Stage 3 years of pre-primary School and Grades 1,2.
- 3 years of the preparatory Stage, Grades 3,4,5.
- 3 years of the Middle Stage: Grades 6,7,8.
- 4 years of the High stage: Grades 9,10,11,12.

Teaching up to class fifth in the mother tongue/regional language: The mother tongue or local or regional language will be the medium of instruction in all schools up to class 5.

Creating Bal Bhavans: Every state or district will be encouraged to establish Bal Bhavans as a special daytime boarding school, to participate in art-related, career-related, and play-related activities.

Academic Bank of Credit: This is to be established for digitally storing academic credits earned from different HELs so that these can be transferred and counted towards the final degree earned. The academic credit stored in a digital locker will be like a bank credit.

Higher education changes at colleges and universities level

UG Program: 3-year and 4 years (FYUP) Programmes Under the NEP-2020 undergraduate degree will either be a 3 or 4-year duration, with multiple exit options within this period.

The college will have to give it

- A certificate after completion of one year in any discipline of field.
- A diploma after two years of study.
- A bachelor's degree after a three, programme.
- A bachelor's degree with research after the fourth year.

Target OP 50% Gross Enrolment Ratio by 2035 : The NEP and reforms aim to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education, including vocational education, from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035. For this 35 million new Seats will be added to higher education institutions.

National Research Foundation Set. Up by Govt: Set up a National Research Foundation (NRF) with the aim to catalyse and energise research and innovation across academic disciplines.

College tests like SAT: The National Testing Agency N/A conduct a common college entrance exam twice every year.

Cap on College fees: The new education policy suggests a cap on fees charged by private institutions of higher education.

- Encouraged Indian Universities to going international Top-rated global universities will be facilitated to come to India. Similarly, top Indian Institutions will be encouraged to go global.

M-Phil to be discontinued: M.Phil would be discontinued, paving the way for students with master's degrees. to get a PhD.

National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit: To ensure the preservation of all Indian languages, the NEP recommends setting up an Indian Institute of Translation" and Interpretation National Institute. for Pali, Persian And Prakrit. Strengthening of Sanskrit and all language departments in higher education institutions.

Youth and Adult Education under NEP: The NEP aims to achieve low per cent youth and adult literacy.

How the NEP will resolve the common drums Resulted from Current. Education System

The NEP will abolish the hard separation among 'Arts', 'Commerce', 'Humanities', and 'Sciences' or between 'Vocational and Academic streams. So the student will have more independence to pick up the subjects as they like and will enjoy studying. In that will become a hub of well educated Furnished and intelligent people. This new review System will promote harmony, acceptance and a sense of integrity among the students, which is necessary equipment for good teamwork. And these characteristics will help the future successful corporate sectors of Bharat.

In Today's world Brain Power is more important than muscle Power because of the dominant state of technology. The NEP seeks to fix these issues, foreign colleges will be permitted to open a campus in Bharat, and hence the talented student will be able to continue their higher studies from the motherland.

How NEP Fulfill the Constitutional Provisions and Legislations

1. a) **Article 45** of the constitution of India. directs the state to provide free and compulsory education for children.
b) **86th amendment** of the constitution in 2002 insertion of Article 21 A. Article 21 A, of the Constitution, is - Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education.

All these Articles and constitution provisions every child of six years to fourteen years unable to receive a quality education would be a violation of his fundamental right The NEP envisioned extension of the ambit of the right to education for children from 3-18 years as it proposed realigning the stage of education So, is the government seeks to the proper implementation of the NEP then, there is a possibility to the concerned article and sections.

Eighth Schedule of the Constitution In the NEP the "Three language Formula" will be continued, where the mandatory teaching of the Indian language will protect and promote our linguistic and cultural diversity. The implementation of mother tongue and local language based multilingual education system will pave the way, for addressing the pending demands of recognizing many languages like Rajasthani, Bhojpuri and Bhoti among others, under the English Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

The drawback of the NEP 2020

However the NEP brain is Liberal and full of visions, but there are some loopholes in this policy for example. The introduction of classical languages to school education is a controversial topic because even research scholars find it extremely difficult to learn certain archaic languages.

Furthermore, making everything digital when network availability is not ensured to remote areas. is again a big challenge in itself. The most distressing fact is that the policy opens. its paths to privatization which will surely result in high fees and more dropout and takes us away from the important motto of the policy.

Conclusion

In 1931, during the Round Table conference Gandhi Ji said "The beautiful tree of education was cut down by you British. Therefore today. India is fast more illiterate than it was 100 years ago."

Since the independence several steps were taken by the government to improve our education system, for example

- The University Education Commission (1948-49)
- The Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)
- D.S. Kothari Commission (1964-66) and
- National policy on Education (1968)

But, the NEP 2020 is a nectar fruit of long consultations. The NEP is an instrument to mutate the DNA of our education system. But that is a complicated and long term process. In this policy, education is much more than cramming of subjects, meeting deadlines and obtain knowledge, skills, values and to do and make progress in the field in which one really finds his Interest.

There is no doubt that if the complete policy is implemented in a proper manner it can take Indian education to new heights. Although some of its objectives lack clarity of goals we really cannot judge this until it's written plans turn into action. We can only hope for the best result after all it has been brought keeping in mind the holistic development and happiness of students.

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