

# **New Education Policy, 2020 -Paradigm Shift in Higher Education in India.**

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## **Abstract :**

Education is about developing full human potential, building a just and equitable society. Quality education in all areas is the best way to develop and maximize the country's rich talent and resources for the welfare of the individual, society, country and the world. India will have the largest youth population in the world decades ago, and giving them access to quality education will determine the future of our country. This world the changed rapidly in terms of knowledge. Through various dramatic the future of our changes. Such as big data, machine learning, the rise of artificial intelligence, skilled workforce, especially computers, mathematics that are involved in data science. The emergence of various pandemics and epidemics will call for societal and even research into infectious disease management and vaccine development. Which increase the productivity of education in relation to the problems of the society. The current state of education requires a large variety of mediums that must meet the highest quality of early childhood education systems, equity and integrity must be the goal of an education system for India by 2040. The highest quality education for students regardless of social or economic background.

**Keywords : *India*, *NEP*, *Online*, *Digital*, *Policy 2020*, *Education Reforms*, *Pandemic*.**

## **Introduction :**

The National Policy on Education originally incorporated the vision of access and equity into the unfinished agenda of the National policy on Education, 1986 and was amended in 1992 to (NEP) in 1986. It has become imperative to grow. For this (MHRD) has started trying to advance education through a pilot project to advance education through digital information technology in a completely new way. A major development after the previous policy was the right of children to free and compulsory education act 1986 -1992 to achieve universal primary education in 2009 where by 2022, initiatives will be taken to create National professional standard NPST for teachers in the education sector. NCERT, and develop an implementation plan for universal basic signing and numeracy for all students in third grade in all primary schools by 2025 Global education Policy Development Agenda 2030 is reflected in sustainable Development Goal4 (SDG4) adopted by India in 2015 to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities by 2030. National Educational Policy 2020 aims to make India a high four reports detail this policy , which has been developed as a repos as a repository of knowledge.

- School education
- Higher education
- Adult Higher Education, Digital Education through Indian Language promotion

- Making them easy to implement

Modern education strives to spread among people in a proper way, each subject has its own educational dynamics, students are built differently in different subjects. India spends less on advanced education than many developing countries. Where the content of the curriculum depends on teaching the students, learning not only externally but also motivates them from within, Ensuring the appropriate use of technology in the field of technology and digital learning for the same reason .India has global reach in cutting - edge domains like ICT and aerospace. The ambivalent relationship between education and technology in all fields. Digital India campaign in Education NEP 2020 Digital Education for all mankind.

- Emphasis on the rise of digital technology and leveraging in all areas of education technology of higher education.
- Virtual reality is created through digital technology. Which has public system to understand its quality and performance. For students to learn like: apps, knowledge of Indian art and culture operating system in multiple language.
- Content in all Indian languages will be emphasized through digital technology and that is the teacher and it should reach the students through education.
- Reality and virtual reality will be created various games and simulations along with curriculum development through digital processes.

### **Objective of Study :**

From NEP 2020 children who do not have the opportunity to acquire Learning skills due to circumstances or background of birth loses emphasis will be placed on social and economic SEDGS, in which cavities to address the new role of teachers by introducing new policies and to engage students in the initiation of comprehensive knowledge and skills.

### **Literature Review :**

New higher education in India provides for medical and legal education . Whereas (HECL) will have four distinct systems.

- National higher education regulatory council (NHERC)
- General education council (GEC) for standard setting
- Higher education grand's council (HEGC) for funding
- National Accreditation council NAC for accreditation

Where Government and private higher institute and regulated to HCL registration of various books, documents, literature etc. through online is directed towards the rise in 2020 field.

### **Research Methodology :**

Government of India create Apex body for research in higher education to build a strong research culture in various University documents magazine, books etc. National research foundation.

### **Data Analysis :-**

Education system policy envisages one that provides high quality education to all students. To make India an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, the education system in the field of reading curriculum should create awareness about the role and responsibility of constructive values for the purpose of human welfare.

### **Reforms in Higher Education System in India :**

The target of NEP 2020 is to raise the total enrollment ratio of vocational higher education to 50% from 26.3% (2018) by 2035 year. 3.5 crore new funds are added to higher education institutions in NEP 2020, the first education policy of the 21st century, the 34 year old national education policy. Built on the value pillars of access, equity, quality, affordability. The 2030 agenda for sustainable development aligns both school and college education with holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary. 21st century education needs. Reason makes enterprising.

### **NEP 2020 Online Education :**

New initiatives are needed to implement the new education policy . Due to the recent increase in epidemics and than ecessity of epidemics, we are prepared with alternative methods in the field of quality education where traditional and personal methods are not possible. The National education policy 2020 recognizes the potential importance of technology.

### **Online / Digital Facilities :**

- Teachers need proper training to become online educators.
- .Appropriate institutes like NETF, CLET, NIOS, IGNOU, IITS, NITS etc. are identified for online education.
- Providing different tools for students to progress through online for example, what video, to a audio, interface for online classes is a real necessity is the current epidemic.
- Various virtual labs in the online field are available from e-Learning platforms such as DIKSHA, SWAYAM and SWAYAMPURABHA to create virtual labs that allow students to have access to the laming experience.
- School boards, and other organization competency portfolio Rubi standardized assessments.

### **NEP 2020 Digital Education :**

- Emphasis on the rise of digital technology and leveraging in all areas of education technology for higher education.
- Virtual reality is created through digital technology. there is a clear public system to understand its quality and effectiveness. For students to learn like APP, knowledge of Indian art and culture multiple language operating system.
- Content in all India language will be emphasized through digital technology. and that should arrange the teacher and student through education.
- Reality and virtual reality will be created with various games and simulations along with curriculum development through digital processes.

## **Reforms in Higher Education System in India :**

The major features of New Education Policy with respect to higher education system in India are as following :

- GER in Higher Education to be raised to 50% by 2035.
- All Higher Education institutions (HEIs) shall aim to be multidisciplinary by 2040. There shall be at least one multidisciplinary HEI in or near every district by 2030.
- National Testing Agency (NTA) will offer high quality common aptitude entrance exam in science, humanities, languages, arts and vocational subject twice a year for university entrance exams.
- IITs to become more holistic and multidisciplinary institutions by opening doors for humanities students.
- 3.5 crore seats to be added in HE.
- Flexibility of subject in HE curriculum -master's programmes of two years for those who have completed a three years undergraduate programme, of one year for students who have completed 4 years undergraduate programme or 5 year integrated Bachelor's and master's programmes.
- Multiple entry/exit with appropriate certification.
- Discontinuation of M.Phil. programming.
- To set up of an Indian Institution of Translation and Interpretation (IITI).
- National committee for integration of vocation education -lok vidya.
- There should be no hard separation among curriculum, extracurricular or co- curriculum, among arts, humanities and sciences or between vocational or academic streams.
- To set up campus in other countries high performing Indian universities shall be encouraged. Selected universities from top 100 universities in the world must be encouraged to operate in India.
- National Scholarship portal for SC, ST, OBC, SEDGs students should be expanded.
- In order to facilitate transfer of credits academic bank of credits to be established.
- National Research Foundation (NRF) to be established to foster research cultural.
- Under graded autonomy, academic, administrative and financial autonomy will be given to 45,000 affiliated Colleges in country, on basis of their accreditation status.
- Increased use of technology with equity for adult learning like apps, online course, satellite based TV channels, Online books and ICT equipped libraries and adult education centers.
- National Education Technology forum to be created.
- Setting up of Gender Inclusion fund, Species Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups.
- Promotion of multilinguism in both schools and Higher education Institutions.

## **Present Education System in India :**

The modern school education system was brought to India by lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in 1830's. The ancient education system was start in gurukuls, wherein the guru used child to teach their own interest. Guru-shishya system was the only means of education in India. The prominent universities were Nalanda, Takshashila, Manassa, Ujjain and Vikramshila.

Indian constitution provides free and compulsory education as fundamental right to children up to 14 years. The 42 and amendment to the constitution in 1976 declared education as concurrent subject. Indian education system is divided into different levels :

- Pre- primary education- involves pre nursery, nursery, LKG, UKG
- Primary education - lower primary of class I to Iv and upper primary of class V to VIII
- Secondary education- class IX and X
- Higher secondary education- class 11 and 12
- Higher education -under graduate, post graduate, doctoral studies, vocational education,
- diploma programs.

The present achievements in education system can be attributed to vision of Malana Abul Kalam Azad, the first Minister of Education in India. India's higher education enrollment is calculated as 27.4% gross enrollment ratio (GER) for 2017-18 according to all India survey on higher education (AISHE). it is calculated as ratio of population in 18-23 is groups to the number of people enroll in higher education.

#### **Timelng of Education Policy in India :**

- 1986 -Rajiv Gandhi government launches new education policy focusing on adult education and empowerment of minorities.
- 1968- Indira Gandhi government announces first national policy on education in 1968 based the recommendation of the education commission 1964 -1966.
- 1992 modification of 1986 education policy under PV Narasimha Rao government adding comment in entrance examination for professional and technical programs.
- 2017- a new education plan with major changes scheduled to be launched by the Narendra Modi government.
- 2016 - new education policy by Narendra Modi government addressing gender discrimination creation of educational tribunals and common curriculum for science, mathematics and English.
- 2005 -a new education policy introduced by Manmohan Singh government based on common minimum programme.

#### **Timeline of Education Policy in India :**

Classroom teaching will see towards competency best teaching learning. when the economies are out of the pandemic scenario, the economies open up normally they are will be almost caution to maintain in social distancing from each other. In post pandemic times the physical classroom with face to face teaching . will continue along with online teaching. Educationists and policy makers are advising provisionary measures the educational institutions have to incorporate distancing measures and health protocols. In India, it's highly impossible for majority of schools and colleges to accommodate all students with required physical distancing. it calls for more section with smaller class sizes. Due to digital divide in society and socio economic Gaps online education has not benefited to the society equally. the online education framework is not affordable compare to traditional classroom framework of teaching - learning. Public expenditure on education in India has not come close to the recommended level of 6% of GDP, as envisioned by the 1968 policy as restated in the National Education policy in

1986, which was confirmed in the 1992 policy review. 4.43% (Budget Analysis 2017 to 2018) and only 10% of total government in education.

### **Conclusion :**

Future generations of our country depend on access to quality education. There is a growing demand for children, adults, highly qualified and highly education people. As a result, subject- specific implantation committees of experts will be formed in collaboration and consultation with other relevant ministries. A joint review of the annual progress of this educational policy, according to the marks assigned to each task. The education Policy will be in fully operational mode by 2030- 40 with CABE to be conducted and reviewed through designated teams constituted by MIIRD and states. The NEP 2020 signals that teachers will be empowered to transform teaching through their competitive saj sarajam.

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