

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020: A RAY OF PROSPECTS

* *Dr. Nurul Islam*, ** *Dr. Dangngoi Phom* & *** *Smt. Florence Magh*

* *Head & Assistant Professors*, Department of Education Yingli College, Longleng: Nagaland.

**Email Id.: nurulislamyc1972@gmail.com*

Abstract:

Education has a key and decisive role in this scenario of contingencies. The National Education Policy 2020 has therefore been transformed into the framework of this reform, which could help to build a new education system in the country, in addition to strengthening those economic and social indicators. That still needs to be improved. NEP 2020 provides for quality higher education through multidisciplinary universities and autonomous colleges. We have critically examined the policy in this paper and proposed changes to ensure a seamless continuum with its predecessor in addition to its predecessor, boosting its importance. The current paper describes the analysis of the requirements for NEP 2020 provisions and management practices at the university level. Recommendations are made for the design and implementation of NEPs at national and HEIs (Higher Education levels).

Key words: *New Education Policy, Education Commission, Mother Tongue, Report, University, Multidisciplinary, ECCE, RTE, HEIs etc.*

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Introduction:

The history of education began with teaching of traditional elements such as Indian religions, Indian mathematics, Indian logic at early Hindu and Buddhist centres of learning such as ancient Takshashila (in modern-day Pakistan) and Nalanda (in India) before Christ. In the Medieval period education were imparted through Maktab, Madrassa, Tols and Parishads. The modern school system was brought to India, including English language, originally by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in the 1830s. The following mentioned minutes, Act, Commission and Policies (i.e. till 1992) recommended the various agendas for the improvement and development of Indian education system in the due course of time:

The 1835 English Education Act i.e. 1835 Minute on Education by Lord William Bentinck; Wood's Despatch 1854; Hunter Commission 1882; Lord Curzon's Policy on Education 1901, 1902, 1905, 1908 and 1909; Gopal Krishna Gokhale's Report on Education 1911 and 1913; Sadler Commission Report 1917 (i.e. Calcutta University Education Commission); Hartog Committee Report 1929; Wardha Scheme of Education 1937 or Mahatma Gandhi's Nai Talim (i.e. Basic Education); Sargent Report on Education 1944; University Education Commission 1948-49; Mudaliar Commission 1952-53 (Secondary Education Commission); Kothari Commission 1964-66; Government's Policy towards Education in India in 1976; National Policy on Education 1986; Revised NPE 1992 (i.e. Ramamurti Committee).

The NEP 2020 (National Policy on Education) is the replacement of NPE 1986. Our present system of education is

Defective. In the NEP 2020 “Mother Tongue ” will get preference as medium of instruction at school levels. The long-time pending demand of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) will be fulfilled which is the base of any nation's education system. Till date ECCE ignored in our present system of education. Right to Education (RTE) in terms of “Free and Compulsory Education ” will cover the age group 3 to 18 years in the NEP 2020. In the existing system (i.e. Right to Education Act 2005 and 2009) Free and Compulsory Education covers the age group 6 to 14 years only. That is in the existing system the entry age is 6 years and till 14 years government provides Free and Compulsory Education. In the NEP 2020 the entry age will be 3 and the government will compelled to provide Free and Compulsory Education till the attainment of 18 years. All the affiliate College will get Autonomous Status by 2040, of course minimum enrolment should be at least 3,000.

Recommendations of NEP 2020 on Higher Education:

National Education Policy 2020 envisions the following key changes to the current Higher Education system---

- Moving towards multidisciplinary universities and colleges, with more HEIs across India that offer medium of Instruction in local / Indian languages;
- Moving towards a more multidisciplinary undergraduate’s education;
- Moving towards faculty and institutional autonomy;
- Revamping curriculum, pedagogy, assessment and student support;
- Establishment of a national research foundation;
- Governance of HEIs by independent boards having academic and administrative autonomy;
- Increased access, equity, and inclusion.

Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation:

- By 2040, all higher education institutions (HEIs) shall aim to become multidisciplinary institutions, each of which will aim to have 3,000 or more students;
- There shall, by 2030, be at least one large multidisciplinary HEI in or near every district;
- The aim will be to increase the Gross Enrollment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035;
- Growth will be in both public and private Institutions, with a strong emphasis on developing a large number of outstanding public institutions;
- A university will mean a multidisciplinary institution of higher learning that offers undergraduate and graduate programmes, with high quality, research, and community engagement;
- Autonomous degree-granting college (AC) will refer to a large multidisciplinary that grants undergraduate degrees and is primarily focused on undergraduate teaching though it would not be restricted to that;
- Institutions will have the option to run Open Distance Learning (ODL) and online programmes, provided they are accredited to do so;
- Single-stream HEIs will be phased out overtime, and all will move towards becoming vibrant multidisciplinary institutions or parts of vibrant multidisciplinary HEIs clusters;
- The system of ' affiliated colleges ' will be gradually phased out over a period of 15 years through a system of graded autonomy, and to be carried out in a challenge mode;
- The present complex nomenclature of HEIs in our country such as ' deemed to be university ', ' affiliating university ', ' affiliating technical university ', ' unitary university ' shall be replaced simply by ' university' on fulfilling the

Criteria as per norms.

Towards A More Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education:

A holistic and multidisciplinary education would aim to develop all capabilities of human beings- like intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional, and moral in an integrated manner.

Even engineering institutions, such as IITs, will move towards more holistic and multidisciplinary education with more arts and humanities. Students of arts and humanities will aim to learn more science and all will make an effort to incorporate more vocational subjects and soft skills.

Imaginative and flexible curricular structures will enable creative combinations of disciplines for study, and would offer multiple entry exit points.

Departments in Languages , Literature , Music , Philosophy , Ideology , Art , Dance , Theatre , Education , Mathematics , Statistics , Pure and applied sciences , Sociology , Economics , Sports , Translation and Interpretation , etc. will be established and strengthened at all HEIs.

The undergraduate degree will be of either 3 or 4- year duration, with multiple exit options within this period, with appropriate certificates, e.g., a certificate after completing 1 year in a discipline or field including vocational and professional areas, or a diploma after 2 years of study, or a Bachelor's degree after a 3- year programme. The 4- year multidisciplinary Bachelor's programme, however, shall be the preferred option.

The 4- year programme may also lead to a degree 'with Research' if the student completes a rigorous research project in their major area(s) of study as specified by the HEIs.

Internationalization:

Larger numbers of international students studying in India, and greater mobility to students in India visit, study at, transfer credits to, or carry out research at institutions abroad, and vice versa.

India will be promoted as a global study destination providing premium education at affordable costs.

Research/teaching collaborations and faculty/student exchanges with high-quality foreign institutions will be facilitated.

High performing Indian universities will be encouraged to set up campuses in other countries.

Similarly, selected universities e.g., those from among the top 100 universities in the world will be facilitated to operate in India.

B.Ed. Programme/Teacher Education:

4- year Integrated B.Ed. programme will be minimum degree qualification for teaching that includes student-teaching at local schools, by 2030.

2- Year B.Ed. programme for applicants with an existing Bachelor's Degrees in other specialized subjects.

1- Year B.Ed. programme for those who will complete the equivalent of 4- year multidisciplinary Bachelor's Degrees or will have obtained Master's degree in a specialty.

Thus, teacher education will gradually be moved by 2030 into multidisciplinary colleges and universities.

Multidisciplinary higher education institutions offering the 4- year in- class integrated B.Ed. programme to also provide blended and or ODL mode of teaching to students in remote areas.

Suggestions and Implementation:

- 1) The initial 5 years are included in early childhood care education. It will be implemented through Anganwadi. First, Anganwadi should be converted into Kids Zone so that the child can get an education in sports. Also, one

of the two Anganwadi workers should be replaced by an ASHA worker and physiotherapy so that both education and health will work together. It is said that 85% of brain development takes place in this period. Therefore, to prepare a strong and capable generation in this, skilled training will have to be made available to the children in this period.

- 2) Children will receive education from class 3 to class 5 in the primary stage. Children between 8 and 11 years of age come. In this class, the child has to reduce the burden of books. In this phase, children should get an education through moral stories so that the round development of the child is possible. Bugless education should be imparted at this stage.
- 3) In the secondary stage, the child develops knowledge about his environment. The government not only distributes bicycles, mid-day meals to children, as well as the facility of de-warding like Navodaya. Because of the economic problem in rural areas of India, they are unable to get an education by engaging in agricultural work and leave their education in between.
- 4) Also, 50% evaluation textbook and 50% evaluation should be based on local arts promotion, culture and small cottage industries only then the concept of employment education will come true.
- 5) In the presence of parents in addition to the provision of custom education in the higher secondary stage abstain from sexual education also.
- 6) Internships in various areas of the country to the child through vocational training and entrepreneurship should be given so that children are aware of the geographical environment.
- 7) Implementing all the declarations requires the strong political will of basic infrastructure.
- 8) To improve education, universities must be made autonomous.
- 9) 200 top ranked universities should be given full academic, administrative financial autonomy to diversify the updated curriculum to promote global innovation.
- 10) Less money is spent on research in India. Research spent 0.7 percent of GDP in 2017-18. The United States spent 2.8 percent in China and 2.1 percent in Israel. To promote research in the new policy, the National Research Foundation needs to be set up on fast track messages.

Conclusion:

The new National Education Policy, 2020, which has been approved by the central government to change the Indian education system to meet the needs of 21st century India, if implemented successfully, this new system will make India one of the world's leading countries. Under the new education policy, 2020, children from 3 years to 18 years have been placed under the Right to Education Act, 2009. The aim of this new education policy, which came after 34 years, is to provide higher education to all students, which aims to universalize pre-primary education (age range of 3-6 years) by 2025. In my opinion for the holistic development of our country the NEP 2020 must be accepted. Moreover we may say that the NEP 2020 is the cry of the hour to compete with the other developed and advanced countries.

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