Original Research Article

TO STUDY ON COMPARISON BETWEEN NEP 1986 AND HIGHER EDUCATION UNDER NEP 2020

* Mr. Sunny Punjabi,

* Assistant Professor, Matrushri Kashiben Motilal Patel Senior College of Commerce and Science, Thakurli(E).

Abstract:

My study is on the topic NEP 2020 with comparison to existing NEP 1986.

National Education Policy 2020 was announced on 29.07.2020. The National Education Policy 2020 proposes various reforms in school education as well as higher education including technical education. A number of action points/activities for implementation in school education as well as higher education are mentioned in the National Education Policy 2020 and our existing NEP policy was very rigid and not upto the mark.

Introduction:

The **National Education Policy of India 2020** (**NEP 2020**), which was started by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of new education system of India. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to transform India's education system by 2030.

Shortly after the release of the policy, the government clarified that no one will be forced to study any particular language and that the medium of instruction will not be shifted from English to any regional language.[3] The language policy in NEP is a broad *guideline* and *advisory* in nature; and it is up to the states, institutions, and schools to decide on the implementation. Education in India is a Concurrent List subject.

On 1 August 2022, the Press Information Bureau informed that according to the *"Unified District Information System for Education Plus"* (UDISE+) 2020–21, over 28 languages are to be used in teaching and learning in grades (1–5). The languages are Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Konkani, Malayalam, Meitei (Manipuri), Marathi, Nepali, Maithili, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, English, Bodo, Kh asi, Garo, Mizo, French, Hmar, Karbi, Santhali, Bhodi and Purgi. New education policy is based on general formula (5+3+3+4). It is based on the student and is not dependent on government jobs for starting their own business. The major change for students is learning a foreign language and choosing a different stream after 8th class.

Objectives of the study:

1. The primary objective of this research is to study the impact of New Education Policy 2020 on higher education.

Original Research Article

2. The study also outlines the salient features of NEP and analyses how the new higher education system is different from the existing education system.

Review of Literature:

NPE 1968: We have a revered or respected place for education in Indian society and our leaders and freedom fighters have fought for this right in the past. In past independence so many reforms have done so much for education for national development. Kothari commission 1964- 1966 was set at the end of the third five year plan. So that it could have reviewed the educational system in all aspects. The NPE 1968 based on the recommendation of the Kothari commission. NPE 1968 launched by Prime minister Indira Gandhi. This was aimed at the "Radical Retraction ring".

NPE 1986: National policy on education 1986 was started after review of NPE 1968 after every 5 years NPE 1968 was reviewed, as a result of the review in NPE 1986 was formed during the Rajiv Gandhi government. The NPE 1986 aimed at promoting an equal educational opportunity for all, to promote literacy rate, to remove wastage and stagnation.

POA 1992: NEP 1986 was reviewed by Acharya Rammurti committee in 1990 and submitted its report in 1992 called as Programme of Action 1992. POA was formed during Prime minister P.V Narasimha Rao. POA mainly focused on consolidation and expansion of institutions, redesign of course.

Research Methodology:

This research is based on secondary data. The necessary secondary data was collected from various websites including those of Government of India, magazines, journals, other publications, etc.

This data was then analyzed and reviewed to arrive at the inferences and conclusion.

Existing Education System:

With NEP being approved for implementation, education institutes are set to encounter new challenges with their curriculums and LMS. In addition, higher education solutions used by different agencies will also need to modify their approach to accommodate NEP's effects.

Here is how the policy can affect education solutions:

Make Space For Personalization:

The New Education Policy is eliminating the rigid system of limited education streams. Thus, higher education solutions will need to modify their products and services accordingly. They will have to focus on offering personalized solutions that can be catered to students' stream choices.

Focus On Specialization:

With more learning choices, students will ultimately prefer specialized learning above everything.

Thus, higher education solutions must reform its existing catalog of subject knowledge. They will be needed to employ multiple experts to deliver precise services on multiple subjects.

It will also promote unconventional subjects, like coding, web designing, etc., in a traditional learning space.

Integrate Intuitive Tools:

Adding intuitive elements like gamification will be a need for modern education solutions. As learners will get

the chance to delve into different topics, fun, and interactive elements will simplify the initial stage.

Moreover, the use of video-based elements will boom among education solutions, thanks to NEP.

More Questionnaire Types:

Currently, most higher education solutions rely on a limited type of questions, such as MCQ, short-answer, and long-answer.

NEP's implementation will lead to education solutions normalizing polls, research-based questions, skill-based quizzes, etc. With time, more question types will be introduced and popularized among these solutions.

Use Of Modern Tech:

The use of AI (artificial intelligence) was set to expand in the education industry. The introduction of NEP has speeded up the process several fold.

As the number of students opting for online learning increases, higher education solutions will need to scale their operations rapidly. The best way to address the increased demand without spending excessive money is by using AI.

It will be cost-effective, highly scalable, and much more efficient than using human resources.

Possible Changes in Regulations:

Another sidelined but crucial impact of NEP on higher education solutions could be a shift in regulations.

Education platforms might be required to make modifications that bode with the new policy. Seeing how the policy was recently approved, the new compliances and regulations can be released before 2023 ends.

The Changes Brought by The New Education Policy (NEP 2020)

Here is a quick overview of the changes brought by NEP 20 to the Indian education system:

New Education Policy 2020 Differences		
Factors	**Previous Educational Policy**	**New Educational Policy**
Streams	3 Primary Streams ● Science ● Arts ● Commerce	No Hard Separation
Pedagogical Structure	10 + 2 + 3	5 + 3 + 3 + 4
Board Examination	Relies on memorizing facts with yearly Board Exams	Relies on core competencies with board exams being held twice a Year
Degree Completion	The degree will be provided After 3 or 4 Years	Offers multiple options with 1 year of training and 2 years of diploma
Vocational Studies	None	From class 6th, along with an internship
Scores	Based on secured marks	Based on 360° Performance Evaluation
Entrance Test	Multiple	One

Original Research Article

With NEP being approved for implementation, education institutes are set to encounter new challenges with their curriculums and LMS. In addition, higher education solutions used by different agencies will also need to modify their approach to accommodate NEP's effects.

Here is how the policy can affect education solutions:

Make Space for Personalization:

The New Education Policy is eliminating the rigid system of limited education streams. Thus, higher education solutions will need to modify their products and services accordingly. They will have to focus on offering personalized solutions that can be catered to students' stream choices.

Focus on Specialization:

With more learning choices, students will ultimately prefer specialized learning above everything.

Thus, higher education solutions must reform its existing catalog of subject knowledge. They will be needed to employ multiple experts to deliver precise services on multiple subjects.

It will also promote unconventional subjects, like coding, web designing, etc., in a traditional learning space.

Integrate Intuitive Tools:

Adding intuitive elements like gamification will be a need for modern education solutions. As learners will get the chance to delve into different topics, fun, and interactive elements will simplify the initial stage.

Moreover, the use of video-based elements will boom among education solutions, thanks to NEP.

More Questionnaire Types:

Currently, most higher education solutions rely on a limited type of questions, such as MCQ, short-answer, and long-answer.

NEP's implementation will lead to education solutions normalizing polls, research-based questions, skill-based quizzes, etc. With time, more question types will be introduced and popularized among these solutions.

Use of Modern Tech:

The use of AI (artificial intelligence) was set to expand in the education industry. The introduction of NEP has speeded up the process several fold.

As the number of students opting for online learning increases, higher education solutions will need to scale their operations rapidly. The best way to address the increased demand without spending excessive money is by using AI.

It will be cost-effective, highly scalable, and much more efficient than using human resources.

Possible Changes in Regulations:

Another sidelined but crucial impact of NEP on higher education solutions could be a shift in regulations.

Education platforms might be required to make modifications that bode with the new policy. Seeing how the policy was recently approved, the new compliances and regulations can be released before 2023 ends.

Conclusion: NEP 2020 heralds a new era in the Indian education system, focusing on holistic development, multidisciplinary learning, flexibility, technology integration, teacher empowerment, and assessment reforms. It paves the way for a student-centered, inclusive, and future-ready education system.

Educreator Research Journal

Original Research Article

References:

https://www.entab.in/NEP-a-paradigm-shift-in-indian-education-
        system.html#:~:text=Conclusion%3A,and%20future%2Dready%20education%20system.

https://www.researchgate.net/deref/https%3A%2F%2Fstatic.pib.gov.in%2FWriteReadData%2Fuserfiles%2FN
        EP_Final_English_0.pdf?_tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIiwicG
        FnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIn19

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://rspsciencehub.com/article_
        5948_8ffefca33070213a3a1976126bea520e.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwidxoPx-
        6WEAxVDRmcHHfF6AGIQFnoECAkQBg&usg=AOvVaw3kYeRa52Yb0DnT85Xz21Ix