

New Educational Policy in India -2020: An Educational Review

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ABSTRACT

National Education Policy 2020, will be implemented by the Karnataka government from the current academic year 2021-22. Karnataka will be the first state to implement National Education Policy, according to State Higher Education Minister C N Ashwath Narayan. The aim of the new policy is the universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030. - Through the open schooling system, the NEP 2020 will bring 2 crores out of school children back into the mainstream.

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of the new policy is the universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030. - Through the open schooling system, the NEP 2020 will bring 2 crores out of school children back into the mainstream. Vision. The vision of the National Education Policy is: National Education Policy 2020 envisions an India-centric education system that contributes directly to transforming our nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society by providing high-quality education to all.

National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), launched on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. NEP 2020 focuses on five pillars: Affordability, Accessibility, Quality, Equity, and Accountability – to ensure continual learning. Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan and Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment Virendra Kumar jointly launched the booklet on One-year New Education Policy (NEP) - 2020 Achievement along with some major initiatives of the NEP 2020 on August 24.

Highlights of National Education Policy 2020 (NEP)

- Institutional restructuring and reconsolidation:
- Three types of institutions:
- High-quality liberal education:
- Flexible curricular structure:
- Flexibility in Master's Programs:
- Conducive Learning environment:
- Open learning and Internationalization:
- Empowering Faculty:

New Education Policy 2020 Enlighten Highlights: Key notes of NEP to make India a 'Global knowledge and superpower'

New Education Policy 2020 Highlights: The aim will be to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% to 50% by 2035.

The New Education Policy (NEP) policy approved by the Union Cabinet on Wednesday is set to bring a slew of major changes including allowing top foreign universities to set up campuses to India, a greater proportion of students getting vocational education and a move towards institutes including IITs turning multi-disciplinary. The policy aims at making "India a global knowledge superpower".

National Education Policy 2020 Present updates:

One of the stated aims of the policy is to instill a “deep-rooted pride” in being Indian, not only in thought, but also in spirit, intellect, and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge, skills, values, and dispositions that support responsible commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living, and global well-being. The policy also aims at “light but tight” regulation by a single regulator for higher education as well as o increased access, equity, and inclusion. The NEP lays down that 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 institution in or near every district.

The aim will be to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% to 50% by 2035. Single-stream higher education institutions will be phased out over time, and all will move towards becoming multidisciplinary. The system of ‘affiliated colleges’ will be gradually phased out in 15 years. The present complex nomenclature of HEIs in the country such as ‘deemed to be university’, ‘affiliating university’, ‘affiliating technical university’, ‘unitary university’ shall be replaced simply by ‘university’.

A university will mean a multidisciplinary institution that offers undergraduate and graduate programmes, with high quality teaching, research, and community engagement. The definition will allow a spectrum of institutions ranging from those that place equal emphasis on teaching and research i.e., Research-intensive Universities to teaching-intensive Universities. The present nomenclature such as ‘deemed to be university’, ‘affiliating university’, ‘affiliating technical university’, ‘unitary university’ will be done away with.

- 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.
- Departments in Languages, Literature, Music, Philosophy, Indology, 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. For instance 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.

- An Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) shall be established which would digitally store the academic credits earned.
- The 4-year programme may also lead to a degree ‘with Research’ if the student completes a rigorous research project.

Model public universities for holistic and multidisciplinary education, at par with IITs, IIMs, etc., called MERUs (Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities) will be set up

- Higher education institutions shall move away from high-stakes examinations towards continuous and comprehensive evaluation.
- India will be promoted as a global study destination providing premium education at affordable costs. An International Students Office at each institution hosting foreign students will be set up.
- High performing Indian universities will be encouraged to set up campuses in other countries. Selected universities like those from among the top 100 universities in the world will be facilitated to operate in India.
- A legislative framework facilitating such entry will be put in place, and such universities will be given special dispensation regarding regulatory, governance, and content norms on par with other autonomous institutions of India.
- In every education institution, there shall be counseling systems for handling stress and emotional adjustments.
- Efforts will be made to incentivize the merit of students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and other SEDGs.
- Vocational education will be integrated into all school and higher education institutions in a phased manner **over** the next decade. By 2025, at least 50% of learners through the school and higher education system shall have exposure to vocational education.
- The B.Voc. degrees introduced in 2013 will continue to exist, but vocational courses will also be available to students enrolled in all other Bachelor’s degree programmes, including the 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor’s programmes.

- 'Lok Vidya', i.e., important vocational knowledge developed in India, will be made accessible to students. The HRD ministry, which could be renamed education ministry, would constitute a National Committee for the Integration of Vocational Education (NCIVE)
- The policy also speaks for creating a National Research Foundation (NRF).
- The policy also mentions the creation of a Higher Education Commission of India (HECI).

NEP Policy 2020: Higher Education Key Highlights:

Cabinet Committee of Central government has finally approved MHRD (Now Ministry of Education) New National Education Policy 2020. This new policy will pave the way for transformational reforms in school and higher education in the country. New Policy aims for Universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100% GER in school education by 2030. NEP 2020 will bring 2 crore out of school children back into the main stream. A new 5+3+3+4 school curriculum with 12 years of schooling and 3 years of Anganwadi/ Pre-schooling has been introduced. People can now check latest news about education here and can perform New National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

There would be emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy, no rigid separation between academic streams, extracurricular, vocational streams in schools. The vocational education will start from Class 6 with internships in the New National Education Policy 2020. Teaching upto at least Grade 5 to be in mother tongue/ regional language. Assessment reforms with 360 degree Holistic Progress Card, tracking Student Progress for achieving Learning Outcomes. GER in higher education to be raised to 50% by 2035 and 3.5 crore seats to be added in higher education.

Higher Education curriculum to have Flexibility of Subjects and multiple entry / exit to be allowed with appropriate certification. Academic Bank of Credits to be established to facilitate Transfer of Credits. National Research Foundation to be established to foster a strong research culture. Light but Tight Regulation of Higher Education, single regulator with four separate verticals for different functions. here would be emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy, no rigid separation between academic streams, extracurricular, vocational streams in schools. The vocational education will start from Class 6 with internships in the New National Education Policy 2020. Teaching upto at least Grade 5 to be in mother tongue/ regional language.

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New National Education Policy (NEP)

In the New National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, affiliation system to be phased out in 15 years with graded autonomy to colleges. NEP 2020 advocates increased use of technology with equity and National Educational Technology Forum to be created. NEP 2020 emphasizes setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund, Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups. New Policy promotes Multilingualism in both schools and HEs. National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit , Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation to be set up. Ministry of Human Resource Development would henceforth be referred to as the Ministry of Education. Check out complete details here.

NEP 2020 aims to **ensure that no child loses any opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background.**

New NEP Policy



National Education Policy is introduced to enhance the quality of education equally for strengthening India as the global superpower. The NEP was drafted by a panel of experts by former ISRO chief Kasturirangan, considering every issue from school to college to employment foundation. Under the NEP, students have the freedom to choose any three subjects — two from a particular discipline (such as Arts, Science and Commerce), while one elective can be chosen from the same discipline or any other stream. **10-Nov-2021** all literacy and numeracy for is new Education Policy applicable from this year 2021.

National Education Policy 2020, will be implemented by the Karnataka government from the current academic year 2021-22. Karnataka will be the first state to implement National Education Policy, according to State Higher Education Minister C N Ashwath Narayan.08-Aug-2021. Another important day to be marked in the history of making India a global superpower. Long-awaited, the new education policy was approved by the Union Cabinet at a meeting presided by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Wednesday, 29th July 2020. The new education system aims at bringing in transformation reforms in the education system of schools and higher education. Replacing the 34-year old education system is another major move in the direction of strengthening India as a global power. During the tenure of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in 1985, the Ministry of Education was assigned a new name as the Human Resource Development (HRD). And the National Education System (NEP) was formed in 1986. Former Prime Minister PV Narsimha Rao was the first HRD minister under the Rajiv Gandhi Cabinet.

The new NEP also includes the renaming of the HRD Ministry back to the Education Ministry. Promoting the spirit of “Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat”, Prime Minister Narendra Modi tweeted, “Aspects such as widening the availability of scholarships, strengthening infrastructure for Open and Distance Learning, Online Education and increasing the usage of technology have received great attention in the NEP. These are vital reforms for the education sector.” In the Tweet thread, welcoming the NEP he said, “I wholeheartedly welcome the approval of the National Education Policy 2020! This was a long due and much-awaited reform in the education sector, which will transform millions of lives in the times to come.” The new education system can prove to be a turning stone in the times to come. Some have welcomed it with open minds and for some, the changes introduced are still confusing. To make it easy to understand for the common man, here are some of the major highlights of the NEP.

Highlights of the New Education Policy

- All higher education institutes excluding the medical and law colleges will be governed by a single regulator.
- MPhil courses will now be terminated.
- Board exams will now be more application and knowledge-based.
- Both the public and private higher education institutes will be governed under the same norms.

- To promote and give more emphasis on the regional language/mother-tongue, instruction medium up to class 5 will be in local/home languages.
- All entrance exams for higher education institutes and universities will be held commonly.
- School curriculum to focus more on core concepts.
- Vocational education will also be imparted from 6th grade onwards.

Conclusion:

The success of this new education policy will depend on how it is implemented. Therefore, it can be said that India is the country with the youngest population and India's future will depend on providing high-quality educational opportunities to these youth.

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