Study on Benefits of NEP 2020 to Higher Education System in India

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Abstract: *The New Education Policy (NEP 2020) declared by Government of India was a promising amendment and contemporary news amidst all the negativities around the globe due to the challenges posed by Covid- 19 pandemic. The announcement of NEP 2020 was surprising by several. The changes that NEP 2020 has counselled were one thing that several educationists never saw coming back. Though the education policy has impact on college and school education equally, this paper principally focuses on NEP 2020 and its impact on Higher education. This paper conjointly outlines the salient features of NEP and analyses if it has an effect on the prevailing education system.*

Keywords: New Education Policy

I. INTRODUCTION

The National Policy on Education (NPE) is a policy formulated by the Government of India to promote education amongst India's people. The policy covers elementary education to colleges in both rural and urban India. The first NPE was promulgated by the Government of India by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, the second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986, and the third by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020.

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to transform India's education system by 2021. 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. The NEP 2020 enacts numerous changes in India's education policy. It aims to increase state expenditure on education from around 4% to 6% of the GDP as soon as possible.

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."

Quality education should aim to develop people in thoughtful, well- rounded, and innovative way. It should change someone to review one or a lot of specialized areas of interest at associate degree in-depth level and develop character, moral and constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, scientific temper, creativity, service spirit, and also the skills of the twenty first century across a spread of fields, as well as sciences, social sciences, the arts, humanities, languages, personal, technological the line subjects. The new education policy brings some elementary changes to this system, and also the key highlights square measure multidisciplinary universities and schools, with a minimum of one in or close to each district, revamping student curricula, pedagogy, evaluation, and support for increased student expertise, establishing a National analysis Foundation to support glorious peer-reviewed work and effectively seed study at universities and schools.

The main issues faced by the Indian education system includes implemented separation of qualifications, early specialization and student streaming into restricted analysis areas, less concentrate on research at the most universities and faculties, and lack of competitive peer-reviewed research funding and huge related universities resulting in low levels of undergrad education.

Institutional restructuring and consolidation aim to finish the fragmentation of higher education by reworking education establishments into giant multidisciplinary, making well- rounded and innovative people, and reworking alternative countries educationally and economically, increasing the gross enrollment magnitude relation in education, as well as education, from 26.3% (2018) to five hundredth by 2035.

Holistic multidisciplinary education must try in integrated way to improve all human capacities-mental, cultural, social, physical, emotional, and moral. Within the future, such a comprehensive education shall be the strategy for all undergrad programs, as well as those in medical, technical, and line disciplines. Optimum learning environments and support for college students supply a holistic approach as well as adequate program, interactive pedagogy, consistent formative assessment, and adequate support for college students.

II. BETTER REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

According to the new Bill, HECI will not have any financial powers. The funding processes which were handled by the University Grants Commission (UGC) will be taken care by the Ministry of Education, previously known as the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). This change however is expected to clear the regulatory mess in India's Higher Education system. HECI is expected to have four independent verticals - National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) for regulation, General Education Council (GEC) for standard-setting, Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for funding, and National Accreditation Council (NAC) for accreditation. To have uniformity in education standards, a single umbrella body was always a requirement and this has been a vision of numerous educationists. This is considered as the right step in streamlining education policy.

2.1 Graded Accreditation & Autonomy to HEIs

The concept of "empowerment and autonomy to innovate" is one of the key features in NEP 2020 which supports a "phasing out" strategy from Affiliated Colleges to Autonomous Institutions. The increased flexibility offered to autonomous institutions also gives hope in curriculum enrichment. It also says that with appropriate accreditations, Autonomous degree- granting Colleges could evolve into Research-intensive or Teaching-intensive Universities, if they so aspire.

Another important amendment the NEP 2020 suggests that the National Testing Agency can function a premier, expert, autonomous testing organization to conduct entrance examinations for college boy and graduate admissions and fellowships in education establishments. The prime quality, range, and suppleness of the NTA testing services can alter most universities to use these common entrance exams - instead of having many universities every production their own entrance exams - thereby drastically reducing the burden on students, universities and faculties, and also the entire education system. It will be left up to individual universities and faculties to use NTA assessments for his or her admissions. It helps the students to simply transfer their degrees and credits to universities abroad.

III. CONCLUSION

The policy introduces a full gamut of changes and reads mostly as a really progressive document, with a firm grasp on the present socio-economic landscape and also the prospect of future uncertainty. Education for a brand new generation of learners should basically have interaction with the increasing dematerialisation of economies, which needs a totally new set of capabilities so as to be ready to maintain. This looks to be a fair a lot of important perquisite currently, with the trend towards digitalisation & automation being fostered by the pandemic. Overall, the NEP 2020 addresses the requirement to develop professionals in a every fields starting from Agriculture to computing. India must be prepared for the long run. And also the NEP 2020 paves the method ahead for aspiring current & future generation of students to be equipped with the appropriate skillset.

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