



Analytical Study of Implementation of NEP 2020 In India

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Abstract

Everyone must have access to high-quality education if India is to maintain its current rate of economic growth and become a worldwide leader. By offering top-notch education to everyone, this National Education Policy envisions an Indian education system that directly contributes to the country's transformation into a vibrant and democratic knowledge society, making India a global knowledge superpower. The present paper aims at analysing key features of NEP 2020 with respect to National objectives. It also aims to study challenges for implementing NEP 2020

Keywords: Education, NEP 2020, Sustained Growth, Higher Education

Introduction

Education plays vital role in realizing the full potential, creating a fair and just society, and advancing national progress. The secret to India's sustained growth and to attain position as a global leader in economic growth requires that everyone must have access to high-quality education.

The best method to develop and use most of our nation's abundant resources and abilities for the benefit of each individual, society, nation and world is high-quality education. Over the next ten years, India will have the largest youth population in the world and the future of our nation will depend on our capacity to offer them top educational opportunities.

This National Education Policy visualize an education system in India that contributes directly in transforming India into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower.

NEP 2020 is be designed to address educational inequalities and educational inclusion. It is developed after considering the wide and deep historical heritage of the country and the contributions of many scholars to different subjects as the foundation stone to build high quality multi-disciplinary liberal education at both school and higher & professional education level. With the objective to increase the gross enrollment ratio (GER) of school education enrollment and higher & professional education enrollment to increase from 28% and 05% to 50% and 20% respectively by 2030.

India's National Educational Policy (NEP 2020) can be seen as a transformation and futuristic road-map for inclusive education and development in the field of education. This road-map aims at sustainable development by the 100 years of independence of India. The policy aims at transforming India into an equitable, vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower. Economic growth, sustainable development and educational policies have close connections to each other. Human capital leads to sustainable growth of the nation.



2. Research Methodology

The study is based on secondary data. It is based on literature and policy documents relevant NEP 2020.

2.1 Objectives

2.1.1. To review important Features of NEP 2020 at Higher Education which will lead to transformation of Higher Education.

2.1.2 To explore and understand key challenges for the implementation of NEP 2020.

3. Important Features of NEP 2020 at Higher Education which will lead to transformation of Higher Education.

3.1. Structural Reforms in Higher Education

3.1.1 Multidisciplinary Education - NEP 2020 is expected to transform all higher education institutions into multidisciplinary universities or colleges.

3.1.2 Academic Bank of Credit - NEP is expected to boost digitization in Higher Education. Through digital storage of documentation and transfer of credits, there will be increased mobility across institutions.

3.1.3 Multiple Entry & Multiple Exit - NEP offers certificates for certificate, diploma and degree at each level of completion of course. This offers multiple entry and exit to students.

3.2. Curriculum Aspect

3.2.1 Flexibility - NEP is expected to offer flexibility to students to choose subjects from diverse combinations. It encourages educational institutions to adopt innovative education approaches, including project-based learning, experiential learning, and competency-based education.

3.2.2 Focus on Skills - NEP 2020 is expected to develop critical thinking, bring creativity and enhance vocational training. This will encourage startup among students.

3.2.3 Promotion of Local Languages - NEP 2020 is expected to promote local languages as medium of instruction. This will encourage development of study literature in Indian languages.

3.3. Motivated, energized and capable faculty aspect:

3.3.1 All HEIs will be equipped with the basic infrastructure and facilities including clean drinking water, clean working toilets, blackboards, offices, teaching supplies, libraries, labs and pleasant classroom spaces and campuses.

3.3.2 Every classroom shall have access to the latest educational technology that enables better learning experiences.

3.3.3 Faculty will be given the freedom to design their own curricular and pedagogical approaches within the approved framework.

3.3.4 HEIs will have clearly defined, independent and transparent processes and criteria for faculty recruitment.

3.4. Research Aspect:

3.4.1 National Research Foundation - Under NEP 2020, there will be National Research Foundation (NRF) to promote quality research and inculcate research culture in higher education.



3.4.2 Successful research will be recognized and if relevant it will be implemented through close linkages with government agencies as well as with industry and private/philanthropic organizations

3.5.Higher Education Inclusion

3.5.1 Financial support for students: Efforts are made to incentive the merit of students belonging to SC, ST, OBC and other SEDGs. There will be expansion of National Scholarship Portal to support, promote and track the progress of students receiving scholarships.

3.5.2 Encouragement to private HEIs - Private HEIs will be encouraged to offer larger numbers of free ships and scholarships to their students.

3.5.3 Open and distance learning - Open and distance learning will be expanded, thereby playing a significant role in increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio to 50%. Measures such as online courses and digital repositories, funding for research, improved student services, credit-based recognition of MOOCs, etc., will be taken to ensure with the highest quality in-class programmes.

3.5.4 Internationalization of education - Internationalization of education will be facilitated through both institutional collaborations and student and faculty mobility and allowing entry of top world ranked Universities to open campuses in our country.

4.Challenges In Higher Education

4.1.Value of certificates/ Degrees: Though there will be flexibility in higher education which definitely helps in reducing the number of dropouts; a question still arises on the value of certificates and diploma.

4.2. Orientation towards multi-disciplinary education: The existing education system keeps out the formal training and orientation towards pedagogy for college and university educators. It is the demand to rebuild the curriculum to make it flexible for enabling foundational and higher-order thinking skill inculcation at different levels of education. The NEP tries to establish multi-disciplinary institutions for higher education replacing the single-disciplinary ones

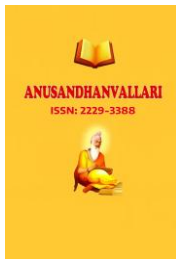
4.3 Funding : It will be appreciable to fully implement the proposals of NEP for higher education within the limited resources at hand. There is a need to private institution to offer more scholarships to make admission possible for students from low-income group. But NEP fails to discuss how this can be achieved. The increase in education budget from 3% to 6% of GDP is simply not enough to meet the implementation needs.

4.4 Digital connectivity: Internet access is required in remote areas for effective e - learning. For this digital classrooms, expertise AR/VR technologies are required to overcome gaps in physical teaching and labs uniform assessment schemes across schools, career counseling sessions and teacher training help to adapt new technology. It is one of the major challenge.

4.5 Survival of smaller institutions - Single-stream institutions are not permitted under NEP 2020 Thus smaller institutions will either be absorbed by larger institutions or closed

5.Way Forward

5.1 The NEP 2020 should consider linking the Right To Education to achieve the goal of universalizing education at the pre-primary, middle and secondary levels. Without this legal backing, the NEP 2020 target will remain unmet.



5.2 It must make specific, time-bound, measurable commitments that are linked to accountability for funding and expenditure related to the grand vision.

5.3, NEP-2020 recognizes the rich heritage of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS), advocating for its integration into the curriculum. This approach addresses the need to embrace indigenous knowledge, fostering a deeper understanding of historical thought processes and contributing to societal growth.

6. Conclusion

The analysis highlights NEP 2020's transformation goal, which aims to promote diversity, flexibility and holistic development in higher education in India. It has a focus on technology integration, multidisciplinary learning, teacher capacity-building, NEP 2020 seeks to transform India's educational system and give students the knowledge, abilities, and attitudes they need to prosper in the twenty-first century. The National Education Policy 2020 is in multiple ways just what India needs, as it blossoms into the world's largest workforce in coming years. To realize the dreams it contains, we must overcome substantial execution challenges in a sustained manner for years and decades to come.

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