

## **New Indian Education Policy 2020 with Special Reference to Higher Education in India**

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### **Abstract**

The new education policy enacted by the Indian regime (NEP 2020) is a welcome change and breaking news amidst all the negativity around the world due to the challenges posed by Covid-19 pandemic. The enactment of NEP 2020 came as a complete surprise to many. Conversions that NEP 2020 has recommended something many educators have never seen with the naked eye. In spite of NEP has an equal impact on school and college inclusion, this article focuses primarily on NEP 2020 and its impact on deeper engraving. This article also describe the main features of NEP and analyze how they affect existing building system.

**Key points:** New education policy, higher education

### **Introduction**

The National Education Policy formulated by the regime of India to promote and enlighten the people of India. The directive covers basis education in universities both rural and urban in India. First her NEP promulgated by the Indian regime prime minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, second prime minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986 and the third was in 2020 by the prime minister Narendra Modi. National education policy 2020 adopted by the cumulative cabinet of India on July 29, 2020, outlining and vision for India. Emerging policy replaces the previous country building policy of 1986. The policy is a framework from primary education to higher education as well as vocational training in rural and urban areas in India vicissitudes in India's inculcation policy. It aims to increase state spending on construction around 4% to 6% of GDP as soon as possible.

Quality higher education should aim to produce excellent, caring and well behaved individuals. It will one to study one or more areas of expertise on a profound level and develop character, moral and constitutional values, astute curiosity, scientific temperament, ingenuity, adaptability and 21<sup>st</sup> century know-how through a many subjects areas, including science, user- friendly science, arts, humanities, languages, personal life, technology subjects.

The major dilemmas facing the Indian higher education system include forced divorce qualification, early specialization and orientation of students towards limited areas of study, few fixed research in most universities and schools and lack of competitive peer reviews research funding by the university and its affiliated universities is quite large leading to the low quality of deep university. Institutional



restructuring and consolidation leads to fragmentation of higher education by transforming higher education institution into huge, multidisciplinary institutions that bring happiness inclusion and innovative individuals, while transforming other countries in terms of education and economy, by increasing the total enrollment rate in higher education, including training from 26.3% (2018) to 50 % by 2035.

Comprehensive and multidisciplinary editing should strive in an integrated way to improve all human capacities-intellect, cultural, fun, physical, emotional and moral. Long term, such comprehensive editing will be the method for all undergraduate programs including of the medical, technical and professional sectors. Optimal learning environment and student support provides a holistic approach that includes a tailored curriculum, pedagogy, consistent assessment process and adequate student support.

### **Objective of the study**

1. The main objective of this study is to study the impact of the new education policy on taller buildings.
2. The study also describes the main features of NEP and analyze how they affect the existing building system.

### **Research methodology**

Descriptive methods were applied to this study. The required secondary data has been accumulated from many websites including Indian regime websites, magazines, journals, other publications etc. this data is then analyzed and reviewed to arrive at conclusions and conclusions.

### **Salient features of NEP cognate to higher education**

The fledgling NEP was introduced with the aim of formulizing transactions in the school system college/ university degree. Memorize the development of the script, the content of the integration from then on, the focus will be on key concepts, design, applications and dilemmas. The national mainstreaming policy should have a positive and lasting impact on national education system. The fact that pilgrimage universities will be sanctioned to open school in India is a commendable initiative if the regime. This will benefit students experience the ecumenical quality of building on their own. Referral policy multidisciplinary academies will lead to renewed focus on all areas such as arts, humanities and this form of inclusion will allow students to learn and develop holistically. Thus, students will endowed with a stronger scholarship base. The emerging more ingrained regulatory structure will ensure that administrative services, the role of accrediting funding, and academic standardization is performed by autonomous and potential agencies. These four structure will be made up of four independent verticals in a single apex organization, India's higher education commission (HECI). There are many reforms and nascent development that have been made introduced by NEP in the field of higher education. Some following features are below:

### **Numerous entry and subsist program:**

Multiple entry and exist options are available for those wishing to exist the course centre. Your credit will be transferred through the academic bank of credits.

**Adult leaning through apps, TV channels and technology based:**

Apps, online courses/ modules, satellite TV channels, online books and libraries with ICT, adult education centres have been established.

**E-course to be accessible in topographical languages:**

Technology will be part of orchestration, advocacy, learning, assessment, teachers, schools and more and students education. Electronics content will be available in 8 major languages and other regional languages (Kannad, Odia and Bengali) etc. with e-courses available in Hindi.

**Solitary supervisory body for higher education:**

The purpose of NEP is to establish the only higher education commission India. Supervisory authorities, excluding legal and medical information.

**Foreign universities established to campuses in India**

A new law will make it easier for the world's top 100 travelling universities to operate in India. Such travelling universities will receive special subsidies according to a ministry of human resources development document. Exemption from regulation, government and content norms on an equal basis with others autonomous institution India.

**Detailed analysis of impact of NEP on higher education****Regulatory system for higher education:**

A consistent change at NEP 2020 is the proposal to create a university commission India (HECI) As the umbrella organization for higher education, omitting medical and legal aspects enlightenment. This usually raises the questions of what affects current UGC AICTE ? HECI aim to reform the higher education sector. The bill will cause discord academic and financial aspects of the field. HECI will not do this according to the proposed bill any economic option. The funding process handled by university grants commission is overseen by the ministry of education, formerly known as the ministry of human resource development. However this change is expected to reveal regulatory confusion in the Indian higher education system. HECI is expected to have four independent industry-national higher education regulatory council (NHERC), general education council (GEC), for setting regulations, standards, higher education grants funding is provided by the council HEGC and accreditation is provided by the national accreditation council (NAC). To a single governing body has always been a requirement to ensure uniform building codes, this was the vision of many educators. This is considered correct behaviour strengthen construction policies. However, institutions need to do so to ensure the quality of higher education. Quantified based on key parameters such as research, trade associations and ranking in HECI can achieve this, its broadest stakeholders will benefits. The decline in India, youth population may be the result.

**Graded autonomy and accreditation:**

The concept of “empowerment and autonomy for innovation” is one of the key features of NEP in 2020. However the increased flexibility offered to autonomous bodies offer hope and enrichment of curriculum. In addition, in the case of



conformity certification, we express that we will graduate autonomously. If you fund a university, it may develop into a research-intensive or teaching-intensive university. We declare the establishment of multidisciplinary education and research. These institutions are on equal footing aiming to integrate existing IIT AND IIM and provide interdisciplinary education to Indians student.

Another important change to NEP 2020 suggests that national testing laboratories will comply. As a leading professional and autonomous testing organization for conducting penetration tests admission and scholarships for university bachelors and graduates of the high quality, scope and flexibility of NTA testing facilities make it possible for most universities. Use these daily placement tests instead of hundreds of college each developing something own entrance exam-greatly reduces the burden on students, universities and entire educational system. It is up to each university to universities use NTA rating for admission. It certainly benefits students easily transfer degrees and credits to overseas universities.

### **Enhancing the multidisciplinary and holistic development:**

NEP 2020 claims that holistic and interdisciplinary education aims to develop everyone. Human abilities- smartness, aesthetics, sociability, physical ability, emotional ability and moral ability all rolled into one integrated method. Such traces help develop individuals with multiple abilities his 21<sup>st</sup> century critical skills in arts, humanities, languages, science, society natural sciences, professionals, technical, professional disciplines and ethics of social engagement. Strict specialization is one option.

Towards achieving such a comprehensive and multidisciplinary integration, flexibility and the innovation research program of all higher education institutions must include credit-based courses and projects in the fields of community participation and accommodation, building the environment and inculcating values. Environment mainstreaming will include areas such as climate change, pollution, waste environmental sanitation, biodiversity conservation, management resources and biodiversity, forest and wildlife conservation, value based inculcation will include the development of humanistic, ethical, the constitutional and macro human values of truth (satya), morality (dhamma), static (shanti), love (prem), nonviolence (ahimsa), scientific temperament, civil value and with life-SKILL; construction work in seva/accommodation and participation in community. Accommodation program will be an integral part of a comprehensive edit.

### **Formation and solidity of degree programmes**

Under the national integration policy program 2020, any university degree in any organization will last three or four years. You can leave your diploma during this period. Any inculcated educational institution will issue a diploma after the student take two years of study, the degree after student has studied for three years, And a certificate for students studying for one year in any professional or vocational field during their slaughter. India regime would also benefit from the establishment of a university bank edit to digitally store academic scores. This will allow organization



credit upon termination and credited to the student. It will be a subsidiary for those who are likely to have left the course midway. They can start the course later from where they left off and start over. Even if NEP 2020 confirms that institutions of higher qualifications will have the freedom to start PG courses.

## Conclusion

The policy introduced a series of changes and is largely considered a very progressive policy literature, with a good understanding of the current socioeconomic context and future prospects. Building an emerging generation of learners who basically have to interact with the increasing dematerialization and digitization of economies, requires a skill set so you can keep up. Seems like an even more important privilege currently, with the breakthrough trend of digitization and automation being accelerated by pandemic. Overall, NEP 2020 fulfills the desire to develop professionals in various fields. Fields ranging from agriculture to artificial intelligence. NEP paved the way for many young students aspiring to be equipped with appropriate skill set.

The national education policy has a laudable vision, but its strength will depend on ability to integrate effectively with other policy initiatives of the regime such as digital India, Aatmanirbhar India and beginning industrial policy to name a few aimed at creating a coherent structure change. Thus, political connections can ensure that policies inculcate speaking and learning about Aatmanirbhar India, experience in engaging more actively in the corporate sector to shape vocational education program to make it successful. This is also a must have for making more evidence-based decisions, to be familiar with rapidly changing transitions and disorders. NEP has ensured to provide a real-time assessment system and a monitor and review the advisory framework. This will strengthen the build system for self-reform continuously, instead of waiting every ten years for a new education policy to come into being. NEP 2020 is a defining moment for higher education. What is effective execution and deadlines? Make it truly revolutionary.

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