



Impact of New Education Policy 2020 on higher education

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The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is formulated to revamp education system and lay down road map for new India. It was approved Indian cabinet on 29th July 2020. This paper is a maiden attempt to highlight NEP 2020 and study India 2.0 vision towards overall transformation education system to meet the challenges of 21st Century. This study is based on secondary data and exploratory in nature. Findings are based on a systematic review of existing literature. It was found that one of the main objectives of NEP 2020 is to increase student's enrollment in all educational institutions such as elementary school, professional and higher education by 2030. To achieve that it has suggested progressive reform in the existing education and governance systems. This study is preliminary review of policy document and it can be taken as base for future research with empirical data to study the impact of NEP after its implementation. NEP 2020 is expected to give big leap to higher education in India. The vision is to create India 2.0 for 21st century which is bound to take leadership role at global arena. NEP 2020 is largely a very progressive document, with a firm grasp on the current socio-economic landscape and the prospect to meet future challenges. If implemented properly; then it has got everything to make India global hub in education by 2030. 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. In January 2015, a committee under former Cabinet Secretary T. S. R. Subramanian started the consultation process for the New Education Policy. Based on the committee report, in June 2017, the draft NEP was submitted in 2019 by a panel led by former Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) chief Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan. The Draft New Education Policy (DNEP) 2019, was later released by Ministry of Human Resource Development, followed by a number of public consultations. The Draft NEP had 484 pages. The Ministry undertook a rigorous consultation process in formulating the draft policy: "Over two lakh suggestions from 2.5 lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 blocks, 6,000 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), 676 districts were received." 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 higher education must aim to develop individuals who are excellent, thoughtful, well rounded, and creative. It must enable a person to study one or more specialized areas of interest at an in-depth level and develop character, ethical and constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, scientific temper, creativity, service spirit, and the skills of the 21st century across a range of fields, including sciences, social sciences, the arts, humanities, languages, personal, technological the vocational subjects. The new education policy brings some fundamental changes to the current system, and the key highlights are multidisciplinary universities and colleges, with at least one in or near every district, revamping student curricula, pedagogy, evaluation, and support for enhanced student experience, establishing a National Research Foundation to support excellent peer-reviewed work and effectively seed study at universities and colleges. The main problems faced by the Indian higher education system includes



enforced separation of qualifications, early specialization and student streaming into restricted research areas, less focus on research at most universities and schools, and lack of competitive peer-reviewed academic research funding and large affiliated universities leading to low levels of undergraduate education. Institutional restructuring and consolidation aim to end the fragmentation of higher education by transforming higher education institutions into large multidisciplinary, creating well rounded and innovative individuals, and transforming other countries educationally and economically, increasing the gross enrolment ratio in higher education, including vocational training, from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035. Holistic and multidisciplinary education should strive in an integrated way to improve all human capacities-mental, cultural, social, physical, emotional, and moral. In the long term, such a comprehensive education shall be the method for all undergraduate programs, including those in medical, technical, and vocational disciplines. Optimal learning environments and support for students offer a holistic approach including adequate curriculum, interactive pedagogy, consistent formative assessment, and adequate support for students.

Review of Literature- Education plays a strong role in building nation education decides the future of the nation, the destiny of its people. The impact is going to be a durable one in terms of growth and development of the state and subject. The role of education and its importance can't be ignored in today's scenario. The expansion and development is seen if we compare the pre independence and post-independence era. After 34 years Indian Govt. is going to change the way India will study, this is the third amendment in the education policy. There are several changes planned in new National Education Policy 2020 that may actually affect all the stakeholders (Kalyani Pawan, 2020). The objective of the policy is to prepare country to face challenges of next decades of 21st century and make India a global hub in education with multidisciplinary and liberal education, Aithal, P. S. et al in their paper highlighted important aspects of new education policy and compared them with the existing conventional education system. NEP 2020 emphasized to promote innovations and expected to have varied implications on the Indian teaching system. It has also laid down framework for its effective implementation. Jha, P. et al (2020) has discussed drawbacks of the New Education Policy, 2020. The present NEP is third in its series which India is going



to implement. It took thirty four years to formulate it since the last one in 1986. The policy has number of relevant considerations regarding how to provide quality education of global standard, bring equality in education and increase participation of private players. Suryavanshi, S. (2020) has stressed upon development of teacher in Indian universities University of South Florida M3 Center on Chinese university model. It emphasized that autonomy should be provided to college and university teachers to decide their teaching methodology and support should be provided for research, and innovation. The proposal of operational and financial autonomy to HEIs is a futuristic step ahead. As per Kumar, K., et al (2020) National Education Policy 2020 will prove to be a milestone for Indian Education. NEP-2020 provides a comprehensive framework for primary education to include teaching business & technical education. It also got provision for internet-based e-learning which is paradigm shift from conventional system. The essence of NEP is access, equity; affordability, responsibility, and quality in accordance with United Nations sustainable goals. NEP is not free from loopholes but it has taken deep insight into global scenario. It should be implemented with great caution to address challenges that are required for fostering quality education for all. Deb, P. (2020) discussed the Indian ethos and cultural values in teaching that got its place in National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

Objectives of the study - To study the impact of New Education Policy 2020 on higher education

CHALLENGES RELATED TO EDUCATION POLICY Cooperation - Education of states is a concurrent subject. This is why most states have their school boards. Therefore, the State Governments have to come forward for the actual implementation of this decision. Also, the idea of bringing a National Higher Education Regulatory Campus as the top controlling organization can be opposed by the states. Expensive Education - The new education policy paves the way for admission to foreign universities. Various academics believe that admission to foreign universities is likely to be expensive for Indian educational system. As a



result, it can be challenging for lower class students to pursue higher education. Sanskritisation of education - South Indian states charge that the government is trying to Sanskritise education with the tri language formula. Many problems can arise in front of states even if the medium of education for children is in mother tongue or regional language. For example, people from different states live in a union territory like Delhi. In such a school there will be children who know different mother tongues. In which medium all these children will be educated, Whether or not English medium schools are in agreement with the vernacular concept. In primary school, in which medium the children will be able to get an education if the state changes. Feeding-related inadequate investigation - Fees still exist in some states Regulation exists but these regulatory processes are unable to curb profiteering as unlimited donations. Financing - Ensuring funding will depend on how strong the will power to spend the proposed 6 percent of GDP as public expenditure on education. Lack of human resources - Currently skilled teachers in elementary education lacks. In such a situation, the implementation of the system made for elementary education under the National Education Policy 2020.

Benefits of the NEP-2020 the NEP-2020 is expected to fill gap in education standard in India. It will help in internationalization of education in the country and inculcate innovativeness. The draft document of NEP 2020 is a progressive one and formulated after consultation with all the stakeholders. It is proposed to start systematic education of a kid from the age of 3years. The key focus area of this policy is to develop manpower, encourage entrepreneurship and generate employment. It is based on the principal of equality, provide autonomy and empower weaker section of society. NEP provided framework for HEIs to prosper. They will be given freedom for admission, teacher's appointment, and concession from reservation quota, support for research, staff retrenchment and layover. Private institutions can set their own norms for admission and fees fixation. Public institutions have to abide by directions given by government in this regard. NEP prescribes for multi-disciplinary mode of education which should focus on skill creation and make students employable. It made provisions for autonomous institutions which will be awarding self-degrees both at undergraduate and postgraduate level. In order to keep control on quality of education, accreditation and ranking system is prescribed. The expertise and thoughts of the many



consultants from all sectors are embedded within the Proposal. NEP 2020 is formulated with the vision to meet the sustainable development goals (SDG) in accordance with United Nations by 2030. It also put emphasis on lifelong learning and made provision for multiple entries –exit to enable student to complete degree at any stage of their life. Education has to be provided all sections of society under RTE and it should be based on equality with no scope of any kind of discrimination based on caste or gender. There is a special provision to support students from economically weaker section of the society. The reforms has been suggested for teachers education and training to improve quality of teaching in higher education institutions. Only special category of institutions will be allowed to run B.Ed. programme. This would be made as mandatory qualification for all elementary school education. All libraries would be digitalized. It is planned to promote intensive research at both undergraduate and post graduate level, supported through funding by National Research Foundation. Autonomy will be given to lecturers to devise their own class delivery, evaluation and research-innovation plan. Online distance learning has been permitted to offer degrees in higher education and it is expected to be an effective tool to increase GER. Now Universities/Institutions in India can tie up with foreign university for all types of educational & research collaboration freely. It is proposed to set up National Research Foundation with initial capital of INR 20000 cores. This body has been given mandate to provide funding support to all public and private institutions.

Suggestions for new education 2020 policy of India-

The initial 5 years are included in early childhood care• education. It will be implemented through Anganwadi. First, Anganwadi should be converted into Kids Zone so that the child can get an education in sports. Also, one of the two Anganwadi workers should be replaced by an ASHA worker and physiotherapy so that both education and health will work together. It is said that 85% of brain development takes place in this period. Therefore, to prepare a strong and capable generation in this, skilled training will have to be made available to the children in this period. Receive education from class 3 to class 5 in the primary stage. Children between 8 and 11 years of age come. In this class, the child has to reduce the burden of books. In this phase, children should get an education through moral



stories so that the round development of the child is possible. Bagless education should be imparted at this stage. In the secondary stage, the child develops knowledge about his environment. The government not only distributes bicycles, mid-day meals to children, as well as the facility of de-warding like Navodaya. Because of the economic problem in rural areas of India, they are unable to get an education by engaging in agricultural work and leave their education in between. Also, 50% evaluation textbook and 50% evaluation should be based on local arts promotion, culture and small cottage industries only then the concept of employment education will come true. In the presence of parents in addition to the provision of custom education in the higher secondary stage abstain from sexual education also. Internships in various areas of the country to the child through vocational training and entrepreneurship should be given so that children are aware of the geographical environment. Implementing all the declarations requires the strong political will of basic infrastructure. To improve education, universities must be made autonomous. 200 top ranked universities should be given full academic, administrative financial autonomy to diversify the updated curriculum to promote global innovation. Less money is spent on research in India. Research spent 0.7 percent of GDP in 2017-18. The United States spent 2.8 percent in China and 2.1 percent in Israel. To promote research in the new policy, the National Research Foundation needs to be set up on fast track messages. International Journal of Business and Management Research (IJBMR) Open Access | Rapid and quality publishing Review Article | Volume 9, Issue 3 | Pages 302-306 | e-ISSN: 2347-4696 Website: www.ijbmr.forexjournal.co.in New Education Policy 2020 of India: A Theoretical Analysis 297 Top Universities of India should produce more than 50,000 PhDs every year so that innovation and specialty talent can be improved. To increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio, the Central and State Governments should equally provide special packages to institutions. The new policy is emphasizing on the environment, sports, culture, research and development. There is a lack of basic infrastructure required to meet all these needs. For this, the government should arrange to give a large amount to the universities in the form of a loan for 20-30 years



DISCUSSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS- The National Education Policy 2020 is meant to rebuild school curricula and teaching method in another 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 plan so that school can be made applicable to the necessities and interests of students at various formative stages, i.e. a “Foundational Stage” (5 years), a “Preparatory Stage” (3 years), a “Middle Stage” (3 years) and the “High Stage” (4 years, covering grades IX, X, XI, and XII). The focus of NEP is to achieve “universal foundational literacy and numeracy” among students in primary schools by 2025. To ensure this government will be assessing and accrediting the schools on different criteria. The primary aim of the policy is to increase the gross enrolment ratio. From the study, it is clear that the objective of NEP 2020 is to create a conducive environment and institutions which support research in the higher education institutes and strengthen the foundation of education in India by reinforcing holistic development by offering vocational training to students at the elementary and primary education level too. The result also indicated that the central concern of the government is to evolve the current education system. Along with developing institutions that are focused on research, it was thus enabling logical thinking and research aptitude among the students. The primary focus of the Indian government by introducing NEP 2020 is to develop the systems to ensure that quality education is imparted at both schools as well as university level. It also focuses on improving the quality of education and imparting integrity among the students as well as the academicians all across the country. One of the great additions made in the NEP 2020 is to accredit the school education to ensure imparting quality learning to the student. The policy document focuses on various sub-themes. It addresses the concerns arising among the higher education institutes, which primarily are the development of courses, curriculum, and students. It also focuses on embedding languages for the students so that students from the most remote corners of the country can also be part of the mainstream. As far as the development of course and curriculum is concerned, it has been categorized into three major parts. The examination reveals that the policy document focuses on the development of introductory courses, professional courses, and vocational courses for the students. The objective of developing courses is to develop a student's attitude and aptitude. It also focuses on creating industry-ready and entrepreneurial orientation among the students. The NEP aims



to increase the use of technology in education. There is a provision in the policy, technology or e-learning is the need of the hour (Kaurav, Rajput, & Baber, 2019). The policy also mentions that a National Education Technology Forum needs to be formed so that it could act as a podium where there can be the exchange of ideas on the use and development of technology. Previously, the education policies were offering exposure to the students which, in turn, would help the student to evolve. The current education policy focuses on a student exchange program that provides students with multiple exit points. It is visible from the examination in this study that the effort has been made to evolve the Indian education system and offer students international level pedagogy. Dr Bijaya Kumar Sahoo, Founder, SAI International Education Group; Advisor (Rank of Minister of State), Govt. of Odisha, correctly stated in one of the interview by India Today: “With the flexibility for the choice of the subject across streams, this move in the National Education Policy is aimed at building skills in the students’ subjects of interest.” It is expected that it would help students to select the subject and career of their choice. One of the most severe issues faced by students in India is the language. Many bright students are not able to come to their full potential as they do not have the option of studying in their regional language. Under the NEP, various multiple exit points will be offered to undergraduate students. India is a country where the language and dialect change every 20 miles. Furthermore, because of its enormous size, it becomes challenging for the government to ensure that 12 every student gets an opportunity. The great initiative taken by the government is to introduce languages for studying in school education so that there is no break in the education of the student, considering language as a barrier. The policy also focuses on the use of local language as an instruction medium till grade V. However, if accepted, it could well go till grade VIII or beyond. The student will have an option of regional languages as well as the third language, which would be acting as a bridging language. It is visible from the patterns made through the Word Cloud base examination, Tree Map, Project Map, and Mind Map of the content in NEP 2020. This paper has also examined both the positive and negative tweets on Twitter for supporting NEP 2020. The NEP 2020 is futuristic and focuses on the development of an age-old education system based on Macaulay’s and tries to infuse new two methods for upgrading and empowering students for their holistic



development. It also focuses on the development of the educational institutions both at school and higher education levels so that the country can leap forward and can become a world power in the future. The NEP 2020 will focus on offering the crucial skills to students that are required in the current scenario. The best thing about NEP 2020 is that there is extreme flexibility in the subject choices available to the student. Subjects offered are Arts, Humanities, Science, Sports, and various vocational subjects. The government's focus is to start vocational education from grade VI only. The policy also includes various internship opportunities.

Findings & Its Discussion The National Education Policy-2020 laid a roadmap for progressive education keeping essence of ancient ethos of Indian tradition, culture, values, to build new country with futuristic vision. India has got rich historical heritage with education rooted in it since ages. NEP 2020 is formulated after wide consultations with stakeholders from all the sectors. It is aimed to provide multi-disciplinary skill based education to generate employment; It is aimed at increasing enrollment of students in all kind of educational institutions by 2030. This will require massive changes in present conventional education system.

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