



NEW NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY – 2020 ADVANTAGED AND DISADVANTAGES

A Study with similarities and different things connected with one way

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of the New National Education Policy 2020 calls for a detailed and thorough debate among all educationists across India. The gamit of higher education is hither to confined to college education concerning under graduate and post graduate courses in terms of conduct of annual examination, declaration of results and award of Degrees at Under Graduate and Post Graduate levels. India with her magnitude in size and population seeks to extend her national and regional needs and balances among the people of rich taditions and diverse culture. The writer of this paper strives to throw much light on the merits and demerits of this new National Education Policy 2020.

Key Words: emergence, detailed debate, educationists, gamit, college education, annual examinations, magnitude, population, national and regional needs.

INTRODUCTION

In order to meet the needs and requirements of 21st Century the Government of India has been making several efforts to evolve a Comprehensive National Education Policy after India attained independence since 19's. the result is the evolution of a National Education Policy in 1968, improved by yet another New National Education Policy 1986. The Present Central Government has made yet another attempt to conceive and design and evolved a new National Education Policy 2020 keeping the challenges of 21st Century under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kasturi Rangan the former Chairman of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).

OBJECTIVES

The New National Educational Policy 2020 has prescribed clear objectives for its effective implementation in all areas of Educational System. These objectives are listed here under:

- a) To initiate and improve the quality and quantity of the education system in India.

- b) To conduct a comparative study between the New National Education Policy 2020 and the earlier National Educational Policies evolved in 1968 and in 1986.
- c) To forecast the implications of the National Education Policy 2020 in the higher education system.
- d) To discuss the merits and the demerits of Higher Education Policies of National Educational Policies of NEP 2020.

METHODOLOGY

While composing this paper the writer has adopted a methodology based on an analytical and conceptual discussion.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

The new National Educational Policy 202 extends its tenets in addition to Higher Education to other sectors of education such as Teachers Education, Physical Education, Professional Education etc.

TEACHERS EDUCATION

The New National Education Policy 2020 envisages that all standalone Teachers Education institutions must convert themselves as Multi-disciplinary Higher Education Teachers (HET) by 2030 to offer only four years integrated B.Ed. Programme. It also stipulates that all schools of foundation, preparatory, middle and secondary level should appoint 4 years integrated B.Ed degree holders as teacher with dual major specialization in Education and Subject. There will be two years B.Ed Programme for 3 years Under Graduate and One Year B.Ed for four years Under Graduate and those who have Master's Degree in their Subjects. This will continue till 2030. M.Ed will be one year with undivided focus on research. The profile of faculty in Department of Education will be diverse with Ph.D's in different areas. All those who are senior, interested or retired faculty will be utilized for short or long term period for the purpose of guiding or monitoring on for professional support for research, training or innovation – A separate National Mission for Monitoring will be established.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Another important feature of New National Education Policy 2020 is that it aims at streaming – melting Professional education, under this arrangement all standalone professional education institutions in any field will become multidisciplinary institutions. It will also offer holistic and multidisciplinary education by the year 2030. Higher Education Institutes under NEP 2020 will be promoted to prepare Professionals in agriculture and Veterinary Sciences through Programmes integrated with general

education. Higher Education Institutes which offer agricultural education will have to focus on the local community and involvement in establishing Agricultural Technology Parks in respective regions to promote technology incubation and dissemination. As a part of NEP 2020 Universities or institutions which offer law education will have to prefer to offer bilingual education for future lawyers and judges in English and vernacular. It also envisions that the health care education is required to be integrated in such a way that all students of allopathic medical education should have a basic understanding of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) and Vice versa. Greater emphasis will have to be laid in all forms of Health Care and Community medicine. It also concerns itself that the Technical Education must be offered within multi-disciplinary education institutions and will have on opportunities to engage deeply with other disciplines. This focus will have to be on offering Artificial Intelligence (AI), 3D Machining, big data analysis and Machine learning besides genomic studies, biotechnology, nanotechnology, neuroscience with the possibility of applications to health environment and sustainable living.

PRIVATE SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

One of the Chief merits of new NEP 2020 is that it recommends the grant of autonomy to all Private Universities and larger Colleges with well-equipped infrastructure and large student strength. All the Private institutions and Universities which are eligible for autonomy will have to be granted autonomous status based on their accreditation status. At the same time all the Private institutions and Universities granted autonomous status will be required to maintain transparency in their financial dealings. The Board of Governance (BOG) is solely responsible for any irregularities in the financial management and the accounting system. The Board of Governors (BOG) should be composed of people of eminence and of high reputation in their professional field to guide the speedy development of the Higher Education Institutes (HEI's). All the HEIs should have autonomy in deciding their fees structure and surplus funds found if any, will have to be reinvested in the expansion of Projects with a transparent accounting system. Under the new NEP 2020 all Private Higher Education Institutes must offer 20% free ship and 30% scholarship in the course. Fee for meritorious students in every course that they offer during a given academic year. It should be checked and confirmed through accreditation process.

The NEP 2020 also ensures that National Research Foundation (NRF) treats all private Higher Education Institutes for granting research funds based on the merit of proposals.

DISCUSSION

The New National Education Policy 2020 has made several innovative suggestions. Under this arrangement 100 top Indian Universities will have to be encouraged to

operate in alien Countries. In reciprocation 100 top foreign Universities will have to be allowed and facilitated to Operate in India. Every Class room will have access to the latest educational technology that helps in acquiring better learning experiences. The stability and the continuance of the faculty will have to be maintained in appointed institutions with generally no transfers to other institutions. The members of the Faculty will have adequate academic freedom in Utilizing curriculum and pedagogy within an approved framework. It also stipulates that the faculty incentives and accountability will have to be fixed according academic and research performance. Faculty fast track promotion system for high impact research contribution will be offered in deserving cases.

CONCLUSION

In Conclusion, the new National Education Policy 2020 calls for checks and balances in its implementation a multiple parameter based Academic Performance Incentive Policy with peers and students' feedback, innovations in teaching and pedagogy, professional development activities, quality and impact research, contribution to an institution in terms of admission, and social community contribution will be made available. The Academic Planning incentive policy will clearly be defined in the institutional development plan.

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