

# New Education Policy: An Overview, Analysis, and Discussion of Issues and Relevance

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## ABSTRACT

New Education Policy (NEP) mission is to provide students and scholars a high-quality education. It is important to comprehend the necessity of the new educational policy. Regarding NEP, a concerted effort has been undertaken to remedy the problems with the Indian New Education System, through a stronger emphasis on market-oriented policy and a greater comprehension of contemporary times need (July 2020). In India, there have been a number of instances of conflict around higher education, but there are also a number of benefits that outweigh these difficulties and make higher education better than it was. Understanding researchers who are known to have interpreted the education system with a primary focus on the structure, characteristics, and boundaries is necessary given the growing worldwide issues associated with western education in India. The idea that knowledge might have benefits that go beyond any single limitation is a hotly contested one. The significance of education established the groundwork for all opportunities to equip oneself to tackle challenges and also pursue self-enrichment.

**Key Words :** New Education Policy, Problems, Challenges, Relevance, Possibilities

India's educational history has always put a high importance on education, leading to the growth of notable universities like Taxila and Nalanda. Famous Sages and Monks who functioned as Gurus before the modern era gave India's educational tradition an awe-inspiring tint. This appears to be a major flaw in our civilization, which has divided society into four classes. The fundamental problem in this educational system was the Brahmin class, which protected the Vedic knowledge, the Kshatriya governing class, the Vaishya trading class, and the Shudra labour class, which later evolved into the fifth tier of untouchables. Women and Shudras were not allowed in the educational system. This system may have worked well in the past, but as education and society have developed in other areas of the world, India will lack the skilled labour force and intellectuals needed to advance the nation.

In this sense, the issue of illiteracy was becoming more important. Under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the

Indian government adopted the National Policy on Education in 1968 as part of a programme for the future of the nation. By giving all children equal opportunity, the new strategy sought to eliminate disparities in the educational system. This policy represented a significant shift in the history of the Indian educational system, and when it was revised in 1986 to increase the number of applications for scholarships for under represented groups and poorer classes, adult education, increase teacher recruitment, and other changes, the 10+2 system was adopted as its replacement. Once more in 2002, the Right to Free and Compulsory Education was added as part of the 86th Amendment to the Constitution. The task of enhancing education was given to the committee established under the leadership of K Kasturirangan, Chairman of the Draft Committee of National Education Policy. Together with the other members, the new policy was prepared and presented to the Assembly in 2019. After being approved, the new National Education Policy

was unveiled and put into action on July 29, 2020.

The country has embraced the stages of development, which include the creation of prestigious institutions capable of providing higher education. First, it's critical to understand the problems with higher education's lack of accessibility, which contributes to our country's extremely low gross enrolment in comparison to other countries. India's GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio), which is only 26.3 per cent, is quite low when compared to many wealthy countries. The highly specialized and divided Indian educational system is another problem. For instance, we cannot teach subjects from the arts or the medical fields when we are teaching engineering. Our higher education follows the strict division and specialization.

Students' multidisciplinary knowledge and understanding is lacking as a result of the rigid segmentation and combination that prevented them from acquiring information from many fields. One additional issue is the career growth and progress of faculty members in higher education, which is quite arbitrarily because career development and advancement is the basis of promotions rather than merits. And in comparison to other nations, it has an impact on higher institutional level research and education of excellent quality. Because our higher education institutions are divided into teaching and research institutions, there is a lack of cooperation between them. In addition, there are more serious issues with funding educational institutions, which is why we are having greater difficulties in the research field than other nations.

All these issues are resolved by the New Education Policy, which aims to raise our educational standards while simultaneously making an effort to compete internationally with other nations. Now that we have a basic understanding of the New Education Policy from the standpoint of the Higher Education System, we will attempt to assess how this new policy will genuinely affect the areas where the educational system is weak. The Higher Education Commission will be India's sole regulatory agency for higher education, with the exception of the legal and medical fields. It will serve as the overarching regulatory body for higher education in India. The Higher Education Commission of India's objective is to reform higher education and effectively govern it.

New legislation states that the Ministry of Education will now be in charge of the funding procedures, replacing the UGC (University Grant Commission), which

previously handled this function for the Higher Education Commission of India. The National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC), the General Education Council (GEC), the Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC), and the National Accreditation Council (NAC) are the four separate verticals that will make up India's higher education system. By administering and regulating the Indian higher education system through these verticals, it will easily displace organisations like the UGC and AIET (All India Entrance Test). The purpose the Bill is to separate the academic and financial facets of higher education.

Graded Accreditation and Graded Autonomy make education system more flexible. The concept of empowerment and autonomy to invade is one of the key features of New Education Policy 2020. New Education Policy supposes facing out strategy from affiliated colleges to autonomous colleges. New Education Policy 2020 will lead to curriculum enrichment to make research or teaching incentives more flexible. And also address the graded autonomy to the universities that will face out university affiliation in 15 years. Multi disciplinary course will set up By New Education Policy, these institutions will par with IIT and IIM, that will help the students to make multi disciplinary approach in education field. It means our education system will far away from segmented and strict education system. Presently, taking support from outsiders, retaining power over education, and then resting it with a home-grown organization that at best changes the medium of instruction and curriculum is not sufficient to meet the demands of the future. So it is called for the development of an education system suitable to the needs, culture, and temperament of the people themselves. The content, pedagogical modalities and assessment of degrees should be redefined to assemble the demand soft he ICT era.

The world has entered into an information age and developments in communication, information, and technology unlocked new and cost-effective approaches for providing an accomplished higher education to the youth as well as to those who necessitate continuing education for meeting the demands of detonation of information, fast changing nature of occupations, and lifelong education. Several initiatives have been taken by the MHRD to encourage digital literacy in the country. With the use of information and communication technology (ICT), SWAYAM has been designed to make available one integrated platform for online courses to

coverup all higher education subjects and skill sector courses. So far, more than 28 lakhs learners have been enrolled in 1000+ MOOC courses that run through SWAYAM. SWAYAM Prabha is designed to provide 32 high quality educational channels through DTH (Direct to Home) across the length and breadth of the country on a 24X7 basis. National Digital Library is another government initiative that aims to expand a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility. The Virtual Lab aims at providing remote access to laboratories in an assortment of disciplines of science and engineering for students at all levels from under-graduate to research. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, has proposals to make India a preferred education center for students across the world, by improving its place in the global educational setting.

An additional important change that is suggested by New Education Policy is National Testing Agency (NTA) will serve as an autonomous premier institution to conduct common entrance exams for Under-graduate and Post-graduate. It will reduce the burden of students and colleges. If it follows then it will solely help to the students to transfer their credits and degrees to the universities. An added important addition of this policy that for suggestion foreign university can set up campuses in India nearly 100 top universities are listed for this act. And it will help native institutions of India especially quality of education will enhance in complete atmosphere So through New Education Policy we can provide our nation a world class education system on lower cost and it will reduce capital migration of India to other countries.

One more point is to more holistic and multi disciplinary education would aim to develop all capacities of human being intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, mental and more an integrated manner. It will also build capacities of students across various fields such as are humanities, languages, sciences, professional, vocational and technical field as well. An additional important role of Multi disciplinary Higher Education Institution (HEI) would be developed near in every district of India by 2030. In Higher Education will be more flexible and innovative curriculum on credit based and project courses along with very interesting field such as community engagement and service, environmental education( as climate change, pollution, bio-diversity, waste management etc.) and value based education (inculcating

important values in students such as non-violence, humanity, kindness, peace, censorship values and many more). It will help a holistic development to the society. One more addition in this policy is to provide to do internship to the students in different such as local business, artist, craft persons etc. They can do the internship in research field with faculties or different institutions.

Multiple Entry and Exit option are another opportunity to the students. Students can enroll in a program after one year if student want to take a break and he/she will be given the first year certificate after that when he/she will enroll himself/herself again in the undergraduate program and have to start studying from the second year it don't have to repeat the first year so he/she can exit anytime as he/she want and he/she will have that particular degree or certificate. And then after sometime if student want to re-enroll himself/herself, he/she will start his/her study from that point, for example suppose if student look at his/her bachelors course there is this stage 1 2 and 3 student dropped out that stage to now when student will again enroll himself/herself in the bachelors program he/she will have to enroll himself/herself in start study from point B from stage 2 rather than from stage 1 unlike right now, So right now whenever student dropout he/she will have to start from first year now policy makers have made the change that if student have dropped out after third the next time he/she enroll himself/herself then he/she will start studying from the fourth year, this is the concept of multiple entry and exit. Academic Bank to Credit(ABC), it is just like a bank account everything is related to your account will be reflected in your bank similarly anything related to your academic will be reflected in that credit based system to process a lot more easier for you don't need to submit certificate everywhere saying that this is when I did my Masters this is where I did my Ph.D. from such as need to know your name and credentials and taken to check all the information at one place. Important point of this policy is tech based option for adult learning through various apps in television channel.

Quality technology-based education will now be established under the National Education Policy, including various online apps, online courses and models, satellite TV channels, online book and ITC-equipment libraries, adult education centres, etc. To complement the e-courses offered in Hindi and English, a variety of E-courses and content are also available in regional

languages including Kannada, Udia, and Bengali. The objective of national education policy is to increase the GDP (Gross Development Product) from 4.4 per cent to 6 per cent and the GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio) from 26.3 per cent to 50 per cent in India. Last but not least, the New Education Policy concentrated on the progressive digitalization of the educational system while also enhancing the abilities of pupils. From the agricultural sector to artificial intelligence, India has to build professional varieties. It is very defining movement for higher education in India with very effective and time bound implementation.

### Conclusion:

The analysis's encouraging conclusion thus appears to be that the NEP 2020 programme has the ability to inspire transformation throughout India. As a result, the educational system will advance to greater levels. The education system that other nations, including ours, use The UK educational system has significantly improved in terms of both theoretical knowledge and practical awareness of current concerns. Governmental initiatives are causing the knowledge to disintegrate. The educational system has been changed to be more adaptable to IIT, management courses, and social science courses. In order to compete in the modern world, the Indian government chose to adapt and bring benefits from the previous model. This new model includes modifications that strengthen the quantitative and qualitative foundations of the educational system. Additionally, we anticipate that this policy may enhance the breadth and depth of the educational system to better compete on the international stage.

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