



## THE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE NEW NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 – A Moderate Study at a Glance

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### ABSTRACT

The all round development and progress of a nation wholly depends on the type of education that it provides for her people. Every Country will have her own educational policy for its effective implementation among her youth who will be the future leaders to guide their nation. India is no exception. Ever since India attained political independence despite her adoption of British System of Education, India conducted a series of experiments through various policies that are suitable to Indian social conditions. This paper reflects those policies evolved in 1968, 1986 and 2020 and how they, if properly implemented will cater to the educational needs of people. Different Countries adopt different educational policies according to their different education systems taking the traditional aspects and cultural background into consideration. India after taking her ancient tradition and cultural heritage into consideration took steps for evolution of a well designed National Education Policy 2020.

**Key Words:** all round development, educational, effective implementation, traditional aspects cultural heritage, consideration,

### INTRODUCTION

India is a developing Country with liberal principles. India is a secular country where people of diverse religions live in harmony with Unity in diversity as its fundamental Principle. After India attained independence, India has strived to evolve a Uniform National Education Policy. Accordingly the Government of India has appointed an expert committee of educationists, scientists and philosophers under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kasturi Rangan the former Chairman of Indian Space Organization (ISRO) who evolved a new National Education Policy – 2020 in which the systems adopted in School, College and University education were discussed at length. The committee in the NEP 2020 has made various suggestions and improvements for the purpose of achieving positive results. Fragmentation in the place uniformity is found as one of the main reasons for lack of desired standards in the Education System. The need for the establishment of multidisciplinary institutions is strongly felt.



The University Grants Commission has failed in its academic and administrative role in transforming the Under graduate and the Post Graduate Courses into Research Oriented Courses as a result, a new body in the name of Higher Education Commission of India has been established to cater all the needs to the student and teaching community. At the same time quality and the accountability which could not hitherto be maintained due to the non-compliance of merit based appointment and promotions will be maintained at any cost.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The Writer has clearly set the Objectives separately for each of the earlier three papers. In the current paper too the following objectives are to be noticed.

- a) To ensure only qualified role models have opportunities for elevation to the top for decision making.
- b) To depoliticize the positions of Chairman of the bodies like UGC, AICTE, MCI, DCI and Vice Chancellors of various Universities.
- c) To nominate the educationists of eminence with brilliant academic record as Chairman of these bodies.
- d) To ensure merit based appointments of institutional leaders in Research and innovations.
- e) To avoid professors without atleast five first author scholarly publications or patents during the last five years as the institutional leaders like Directors, Vice Chancellors.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The methodology adopted by the Writer while developing this paper is both innovative and conceptual. In order to make suitable suggestions and further improvements, the method of comparison and contrast is adopted between the NEP 2020 and NEP 1986 on one hand and the NEP 2020 and NEP 1968 on the other.

## **RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

Under the new National Educational Policy 2020 the teacher centric model where the teachers decide, the subjects, curriculum, evaluation etc. will be replaced student centric model where the student gets right to decide the subject he has to study from the institution, SWAYAM, MOOC and from ODL. The student can appear for competency based evaluation his own place. So the higher education section in the NEP 2020 replaces teacher centric education system with student centric education system yet another important suggestion for improvement of the higher education system is that as against choice based credit system, competency based credit system has advantages of evaluating skill sets of a student along with knowledge and experience. Competency leads to confidence. The main objective of higher



education system irrespective of subjects and areas of study is building confidence to identify new challenges and converting them into opportunities to solve problems in the Society. Another added objective of higher education is that it must create new knowledge or new interpretation of existing knowledge through systematic analysis. This will solve all problems of Society optimally. The NEP 2020 also suggests the involvement of research and innovations as a major component of higher education to create new intellectual property to throw light upon new innovative solutions. The higher education policies of NEP 2020 transform the Higher Education System from information centric to new knowledge and innovation centric.

In order to generalize higher education for all round progress of students, it is scientifically proved that they should be exposed to art and design thinking to improve their creativity in solving problems along with Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. This new model called STEAM is considered to be better than STEM model in Higher Education at a Bachelor's degree level. STEAM with experimental learning and research based internship is the objective of the higher education section of NEP 2020.

As laid down in the new NEP 2020, research is an integral part of the higher education system. The members of Faculty who guide in quality research should have research motives and experience so that they can be role models for their students. The new NEP 202 focuses on merit based promotions which depend on faculty member's annual performance indicator with a major portion depending the performance in Research and Publications or patent to contribute to the IPR of the organization and so is the Country. So the accountability of every faculty member in higher education system depends on their research productivity for a given period of time.

Under the new desperation, higher education institutions which are granted autonomous status to do innovations in deciding the courses, curriculum, pedagogy, examination and evaluation will be able to improve the quality of education offered by them. In the University affiliation system, the affiliated institutions will not have any autonomy in the process of learning and teaching and evaluation system there by the quality and motivation of both students and the Faculty Members get affected. Autonomy in process of learning and teaching, examination and evaluation, administration including financial matters is essential for a progress oriented system.

The new NEP 2020 emphasizes on the importance of Student admission based on merit by giving importance to social justice. It also observes that the quality of higher education and research could be improved only if all faculty selections and promotions are merit based. All kinds of reservations and lobbies must be curbed at individual institution level by means of appointing highly qualified and proven leaders as members of the Board of Governors. It also stresses that merit based



appointments are essential at all levels of policy formulation and regulation of Higher Education Councils.

The new NEP 2020 points out that self-contribution to research and innovation is important to education leaders. New Researchers should get inspiration by seeing the contribution of leaders to perform better Higher Education Institutes should cultivate role models in this sector who should be super performers to IPR of the organization so that the organization can prove that higher contribution is possible. Professors who hold administrative positions will also be expected to contribute to research and Publication field during their leisure period to be role models to young researchers. It is observed that many professors after being elevated to administrative positions forget their responsibility of research and publications and instead they are engaged in lobbying and influencing to be elevated further. In as much as NEP 2020 suggests merit based appointments and promotions, only role models will get further opportunities of growth in their careers.

## CONCLUSION

The NEP 2020 foresees that the first 10 years from 2021 to 2030 is the period of implementation and the next 10 years from 2031 to 2040 is the period of operation. The period of implementation is divided into seven stages.

- a) Implementation of spirit and intent of the Policy.
- b) Implementation of Policy initiatives in a phased manner.
- c) Prioritization of Policy initiatives in a phased manner.
- d) Comprehensive full-fledged implementation to achieve the desired objectives.
- e) Collaborative planning, monitoring and implementation by both Center and the States.
- f) Timely Supply of required resources by both Center and States.
- g) Careful analysis and review of multiple linkages to ensure effective dovetailing of all initiatives.

Effective use of technology to monitor and control each stage is essential for the expected progress of implementation.

Use of information communication and computation technologies including Education Technology, Internet Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Virtual reality etc. are very much essential for effective implementation of education in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.



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