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## Changing Education System with New education policy 2020

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### Introduction:

The new National Education Policy (NEP) got approved on July 29, marking a huge change in the face of academics in India. This program is expected to bring in some changes starting from the schools to the university paradigm.

Now, this is a huge change in the academic interface of the country. India has mostly been following the education policy that had been framed by the British with minor changes over the years. This is a colossal change not only for the students but also for various industries that run in the same loop indirectly. This Study focuses on What are the New Changes made in the Policy.

### Scope

By implementing New education policy it give result increase in skill based education, increase in skillful labour, Increase in employment, increase in GDP. In other word it is a future investment on education. It gives better result in the form of self employment.

**Problem Formulation and Need:** After India's Independence many policies and schemes were implemented are not successfully achieving result. Due to lack of sources especially in rural area. Old policies are not fulfill to achieve desire objectives. It is need to make a specific vision of education all over India. 'As a One Nation one education System.'

Hence replacing the Old National Education Policy, which is 34 years old, to gain globally competitive.

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**Hypothesis :** New Education Policy is becoming towards higher education, in view of skill full education.

**Data Collection:** Secondary Source Used for data Collection. Website, Online News Paper, Online Report.

### Objectives of the Study :

The primary objective of this research is to study the impact of New Education Policy 2020 on higher education. The study also outlines the salient features of NEP and analyses how they affect the existing.

### Changes Introduced In Higher Education

#### 50% Increase In GER:

The NEP aims at increasing the current GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio) from 26.3% to 50 by 2035. According to the NEP it is being speculated that 3.5 crore new seats will be added for higher education.

#### Overall Multidisciplinary Education:

The policy provides for a holistic, multidisciplinary and broad-based undergraduate education with flexible study plans, more options in choosing the subjects, including and focusing more on vocational education and more flexibility to enter and exit the course with authorized certification. Undergraduates

will now have the option to choose the number of years as per their requirement ranging from 1-4 years with appropriate certification. For example, certificate after 1 year, advanced diploma after 2 years, license after 3 years and research license after 4 years.

### Regulations:

The Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be established as a single and comprehensive coordinating body for all higher education, except for medical and legal education. HECI will have four independent verticals:

1. The National Council for the Regulation of Higher Education (NHERC) for regulation.
2. The General Council of Education (GEC) for standardization.
3. The Council for Higher Education Grants (HEGC) for funding.
4. The National Accreditation Council (NAC) for accreditation.

HECI will operate through faceless intervention through technology and will have the power to penalize higher education institutions that do not conform to norms and standards.

**Institutional Architecture:**

Defining a university will allow for the creation of a variety of institutions ranging from research-intensive universities to education-intensive universities and independent degree-granting colleges. University membership should be phased out in 15 years and a progressive mechanism should be put in place to grant progressive autonomy to universities. Over time, each university is expected to become an independent degree-granting university or a college that constitutes a university.

**Teacher Training:**

NCTE will formulate a new comprehensive national educational framework for teacher training, NCFTE 2021, in consultation with NCERT. As per the policy of the new education system, by 2030, a teacher will require a minimum of B.Ed degree of 4 years for teaching in any institution. Continued action will be taken against lower quality Autonomous Teacher Training Institutions (TEIs).

**1. Open And Distance Learning:**

Open and distance learning will have a vital role in increasing the GER. Measures will be taken such as online courses and digital repositories, research funding, improvement of student services, recognition of MOOCs on the basis of credits, etc. to ensure that it is keeping up with the standards of imparting the highest quality of classroom programs.

**2. Online education and digital education:**

A comprehensive set of recommendations is provided in NEP, for the promotion of online education in the wake of the recent outbreak of pandemics to ensure the availability of quality alternative education modes anytime and anywhere.

MHRD will create a special unit focusing only on the building of digital content and infrastructure to ensure the futuristic goal of e-education is met for higher education and schools.

**3. Vocational Education:**

All types of occupational education and training will be a fundamental part of the higher education system, to strengthen the base of the students for different professions. An internship of 10 days in a year will also be provided to the students in local vocations according to the area or region. Autonomous technical universities, universities of health sciences, legal and agricultural universities, etc. they aim to become multidisciplinary institutions.

**4. Financial Education:**

The NEP aims at increasing the current GDP to 6% higher at the earliest. ANd for this both the state and center government will work together

and promote the increase of public investment in the education sector.

These were all the changes in detail that were proposed and introduced in the New Education Policy 2020.

**Conclusion**

After analyzing New education Policy following conclusion merited.

The Merits of National Educational Policy are comprehensive, from the schooling to the post-doctoral research studies and the vocational training course. The National Education guides and allows the schools, colleges, and universities to self-evaluate their institutions. The Policy helps in eliminating the prevailing inequalities and other pedagogical problems prevailing in the structure. Though the policy has enormous competitive aspects still the practical implementation is the need of the hour. The implementation requires the cooperation of educational entities and the support of all the states to support the challenging policy. The single authority for the whole nation, which is National Higher Education Regulatory Council, undermines the power of states and state education councils. With respect to funds, the Policy implementation totally depends on the government's funds, which is 6% of GDP, which is again a challenging task in the present scenario. Hence, effective implementation is the only need of the hour to overcome all the prevailing challenge.

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