Changing trends in higher education suggested by New Education Policy 2020

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Abstract

Higher education plays a vital role in promoting human being and social welfare of a nation. There are various problems in India like Poverty, unemployment, technological degradation, corruption, black money, pollution, largest Population (Approx 142 Core) poor quality education which badly impacted on nation's growth and development. Today's youth will be tomorrow's responsible citizens hence if the youth get good quality education; they will definitely contribute in nation's growth and development.Higher Education Institutions try to maintain quality in the higher education. NEP 2020 recommends adopting multidisciplinary approach to the Higher Education institutions in India. Till date we follow interdisciplinary approach of education this will increase interest of student of learning because through multidisciplinary study, student will get choice to study subject which they want to learn. Creativity, Innovation and Research are need of the 21st century. Research is important for bright future hence we have to develop research aptitude of student through quality education.India has large working population, if they get quality higher education, then definitely the contribute nation's growth and development.

Keywords: NEP, SDG, ABC, GER, NPE, Interdisciplinary, Multidisciplinary.

Historical Background of Educational policy in India

After independence, for the purpose of development of India, The government of India had reconstruct the education by recommendation of Education Commission 1964-66 and framed National policy of Education under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari. This policy was frame to provide equal educational opportunities to all citizens. This focused on developing human values and ethics for integration of nation. This policy follow principles like free and compulsory education, education and training of teaches, education through regional language, Equal educatitonal opportunities, and 10+2+3 structure of education system etc. In 1986, former prime minister of India Rajiv Gandhi had introduced similar education policy which focused on access and equity of education. This policy focused on development of country through quality education also introduced technology in education. Operation Blackboard which means to provide all requires facilities to school like blackboard, charts, maps, learning materials held.Girl child were encouraged by providing free education, school uniform, textbooks in remote area.NPE 1986 was implemented to eliminate disparities from the Indian education system. But it couldn't achieve set aim of providing standard education

cross the nation. Hence in year1992, certain amendments happened under the chairmanship of N. Janardan Reddi Well known as POA (Plan or Programme of Action). POA emphasized on childhood care, elementary, secondary, women, adult and disable student education. After 34 years, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced NEP 2020 on 29th July2020, which has included various changes in the education system to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG-4) of providing equitable and inclusive quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all citizens by year 2030. The NEP 2020 suggested restructure of education as 5+3+3+4.

Introduction

Education is one of the best measures to change society and growth and development of a country. By providing a good quality education, we can build good citizens that help to build a good nation. New Education Policy focused on Interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches introduced in higher education. According to Ministry of Education, India has 318 state universities. State private universities are 185. Deemed to universities are 129. 16 Indian Institutes of Technologies (IIT), 30 National Institute of Technology (NIT), 5 IISER. Those have affiliation of approximately 40000 colleges or institutions. But still students don't get placements or job because of poor quality education. None of the Indian university included in Worlds top 250 universities. So there is needed to make changes in pattern, curriculum, and syllabus of education.

Higher education system of India currently faced following problems:

   i.   NPE 1986 not much emphasis on development of cognitive skills and learning outcomes.

  ii.   There is specialization as per the stream or faculty like arts, commerce, and Science.BBA, BCA where student gent knowledge of only that particular stream. There was no scope to get knowledge of other stream.

 iii.   In remote area, no accessibility of higher education.

 iv.   The medium of instruction was students mother tongue hence student not able to learn advance and foreign languages.

  v.   There are various private HEI's, which not restricted by government .Hence there was no admissions taken as per the merit. Hence talented students not get right opportunity of education.

 vi.   There is a huge political interference of political parties in higher education hence there was lacuna of leadership skill. Many politicians have taken stake of higher education institutions in India. Students were influenced by political leaders.

vii.   Many institutions or colleges were affiliated to one university in India. Hence university can't maintain standard.

Following are the changing trends in higher education:

   1. **Restructure of Education System:** The NEP 2020Suggested major change in the education system that in change in the structure of Education system set as 5+3+3+4.According to NEP 2020 children from Year 3-6 will get formal education through Anganwadi, preschools, Balvatikas. 3-6 year age-group children are learn through observation and can develop the language skills like Listening, Speaking, Reading and writing easily.6-8 age group student will study 1and 2 standard.8-11 age

group children learn in class 3-5 in school.11-14 agegroup students will get primary education in class 6 to 8. 14-18 age group students will get secondary and higher secondary education in class 9-12.After that student get higher education as per their interest area like medical engineering, Arts commerce and science degrees in higher Education institutions.

2. **Interdisciplinary study:** It is a combination of two or more academics, scientific, artistic studies where students can choose those subjects which have interested for them only. This will provide knowledge of different areas of academics.In this approach student can get knowledge of particular subject in deep.Many higher education institutions having specialization in subject.

3. **Multi disciplinary studies:**In multidisciplinary studies people from different disciplines or streams working together and contribute their disciplinary knowledge. The benefit of multidisciplinary study is two or more disciplines will provide their viewpoint on a certain problem which helps in solving problem in a systematic way. E.g. Commerce faculty students can study psychology subject which help them to understand Human Resource Management and organizational behavior. Also Science faulty student can learn Account, Auditing and taxation subject. There is no separation among Art's, Commerce, Science, as well as curricular and extracurricular activities. The main focus is to provide qualitative and skill education equally. Also no scope for written examination. By this students will be able to work in team, cooperate and communicate with each other by work in various task or activities.

4. **Research Oriented Education:** Higher education institutions has to focused on research oriented education because there are many research gap found in every fields body of knowledge. Body of knowledge is increasing day by day in every field. Hence research is really important to sustain creativity and innovation in the world. If higher education focused on research then definitely students encouraged to do research. Research is a systematic process to solve problems. Research is a medium to increase or add in body of knowledge. It aims to develop creativity, innovation, critical thinking ability, problem solving skill, decision making skill, ethics and morals among students

5. **Academic bank of Credit(ABC):**It is work as a student's bank. Student gets specific identification number and their credit, achievement will be automatically added in their ABC account. By this government has to promote student to participate in various co- curricular and extracurricular activities and develop their personality.

6. **Online Education:** Student can use technology for education or various activities to get degrees. The higher education institutions can provide open Distance Learning (ODL) or Online Education which are equivalent to offline education. All courses available except Medical and other professional degrees online.

7. **Higher Education through local Language:** There should be availability of higher education in local language or student's mother tongue so students have conceptual clarity about various terms. The professional courses like medical, engineering are available in English only. Students feel difficulties in understanding concepts in English.

8. **Institutional Autonomy:** The NEP 2020 Focus on providing autonomy to NAAC Accredited institutions for maintaining standard and quality higher education. This will remove restrictions of regulators of higher education in India. Autonomous institutions are properly constructed and govern. They can develop their own syllabus, curriculum, Teaching pedagogy and assessment tools.

9. **Educational inclusion:** The NEP 2020 aim to increase Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) from 26.6 % (2018) to 50% (2035) in higher education system.

10. **Integration of vocational education:** Professional and vocational education will be integrated in higher education system.

11. **Availability of Foreign University education:** The NEP 2020 wills available foreign education in India. By this many foreign university can set in India and provide Quality higher education to cure problem of poor quality higher education. It will increase foreign institutional investment (FII) in India.

Problem of the study

The Indian education system is not so flexible which can adopt changes suggested by NEP 2020 easily. Every educational institute has specific structure and will face administrative difficulties in adopting new education policy. No doubt that the policy has drafted well but there will be various obstacles in implementation of educational policy. To adopt 5+3+3+4 structure education institutions have to collaborate with various institutions for pre -primary, primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education institutes for institutional preparedness. Also people don't have approach to adopt change. The policy was frame on the basis of assumptions. So there are many problems will have to face by Higher education institutions while planning and implementing.

Objectives of the study

- To study NEP 2020.
- To understand various changes recommend in NEP 2020.
- To analyze various trends in higher education suggested by NEP 2020.

Significance of the study

i. The study is important for students who have to take advantage of this new education policy. Also they are they have various sources of carrier building.

ii. The higher education institutions were get guidance for institutional preparedness for NEP 2020.

iii. This will helpful for understand various changes made in the last education policy.

Scope of the study

This study mainly focused on various changes made by NEP 2020 in higher education system in India. India has to adopt NEP 2020 in next few years for sustainable growth and development and to become Super Economy.**Period of the study**

This study conducted between 6 months.

Limitation of the study

i. This study is only give descriptive information about new education policy 2020.

ii. The study focused onlyon higher education.

Research Methodology

Data Collection

The information was collected as follows:

Primary Data

Interviews:

i. The researcher took interviews of professors of working in education field to get information about impact of NEP 2020.

ii. The researcher interviewed some Management Committees of college regarding implementation and institutional preparedness for NEP 2020.

Secondary Data

i. This research is mostly depended on Secondary Data. For collection of secondary data researcher visited various websites on internet.

ii. The researcher reviewed report of NEP 2020.

iii. The researcher reviewed the reference book named **Quality assessment in Indian higher education i**ssues of Impact and future perspective written by **Antony Stella.**

Research Method

This is **Descriptive** type of research where researcher elaborates various changes made by NEP 2020.

Sample selection

The researcher chooses**randomly selected sample** method of sampling.

Data Analysis and interpretation

I. According to some educationalist, the policy is hard to implement. Because it has different structure.

II. India has large working population which gets quality education in next few years, and then definitely they contribute in development of India in future. But there is no availability of education in all regions or areas. The biggest challenge is incorporation of higher education institutes in remote area where no facilities like road and transport, electricity, network and availability of internet.

III. Many people are unaware about importance of education in life. They don't want to be educated.

IV. Multidisciplinary approach is very difficult to implement in higher education because there are different type of subject available in all streams. Some students can drop core subject which are important like Accounts English, physics, mathematics and Statistics. Students get choose to select subject.

V. India has large regional imbalance which create inequality in availability of facilities of education. The government has to work on it.

VI. Many institutions don't have qualified and skilled employees to adopt technological up gradation. Many Teacher dot have attitude to learn new things and adopt change. Many people refused to implement NEP 2020.

Suggestions

I. Government has to provide proper training to the higher educational institution's trustee, management councils, office superintendents, professors, BOS members for institutional preparedness.

II. Students and their parents will be aware about structure of education that they will be preparing themselves mentally, physically and financially.

III. The government has to appoint capable, qualified and skilled teachers and professors to taught student and build their career.

IV. The government has to prepare a proper plan of action of implementing NEP 2020 in India,

V. The government has to provide grant and support higher education institutions for providing Quality education.

VI. Students should introduce with Research in primary stage of learning that they will find interest in future.

Conclusion

Change is rule of nature. And education is like revolutionary weapon which can change the society. If we have to make growth, we have to make changes in our education system. But making change in education system in very difficult. Also people don't want to accept and adopt change in their life style. The government will have faced many problems while implementing the NEP 2020.Multidisciplinary education is revolution in the education system. But is has significant limitations which create barriers in implementation of NEP 2020.Overall the policy has drafted well to achieve goal of sustainable development till 2040.

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