

Implementation of new educational policy 2020 on higher education and its challenges

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Abstract :

All round development of students is the real aim of education. Three domains of learning are cognitive, psychomotor and affective. Multidisciplinary approach will cover all three domains of learning through proper implementation of national education policy 2020. In the long run, such a comprehensive education policy will change the approach of all undergraduate programmes, including those in traditional, professional, technical, and vocational fields. Even engineering schools, such as IITs, will shift toward more holistic and multidisciplinary education that includes more arts and humanities. Humanities will shape the all round personality of Students .Arts and Humanities Students will strive to learn science, while science students will strive to learn vocational topics and soft skills. This paper will cover all the challenges that can come during the Implementation of New Education Policy 2020. This paper also contains short comings of policy. The basic aim of education is to bring change in attitude and aptitude which can only be possible through proper implementation of new education policy 2020. There are many loopholes in the present education policy that can be resolved through new educational policy. The paper discusses all the challenges and possible dangerous consequences of new educational policy. New educational policy has certain elements which is abstract and difficult to understand to all stakeholders. Character building is possible through comprehensive education that enable learners to be ethical, rational, compassionate, and caring, while at the same time prepare them for gainful, fulfilling employment.

Keywords : National education policy, challenges, learning, comprehensive.

Introduction

In education India has a great tradition of ancient knowledge system. In the every walk of life Indian knowledge is crucial in the development of education system whether it is science to arts, philosophy, and literature. All such Indian knowledge should be introduced to students. Education system today is having western influence. In the colonial period it was major instrument of power. Thereafter with the passage of time, not a lot of changes in the education system in India have been made to cope up with the outside world. There were only certain changes suggested by educational policies formulated in 1968 and 1986., recently the ministry of education has proposed the new education policy 2020 which will bring so many changes in education sector. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has brought the new education policy of 2020 which focuses on comprehensive learning instead of rote learning. Critical thinking,comprehension, comprehensive evaluation that has brought a Paradigm shift starting from changes in the pedagogical structure to vocational training to higher education.

National educational policy focuses on the quality education. Creativity and comprehension has given more emphasis in the current educational policy . Rote learning has not been given importance. The national education policy of 2020 has different aspect which will improve the education system but it is very challenging to implement all such things. Internationalization of education can hamper the growth of internal institutions in India. There are many challenges such as inefficient resource, creating integrity and transparency. National Educational policy will try to focus on access, equity and inclusion.Philanthropic activity and value education in the education sector has been promoted through national education policy 2020. National education policy suggested innovation and out-of-the-box ideas through autonomy, good

governance, and empowerment. National Education Policy 2020 is a ambitious re-imagination of India's education system into a value based comprehensive and interdisciplinary education. Execution of this policy needs decision-making structures and re-prioritization of budgetary resources in months and years to come. It also requires for a large-scale implementation of a magnitude and it has many challenges to implement successfully.

Objective

1. To study and evaluate national education policy 2020.
2. To study impact of national educational policy on higher education.
3. To outline major challenges of national educational policy 2020.

Research methodology

This research is a descriptive study. The secondary data was collected from various webs , magazines, journals, publications etc . the data has been analyzed and studied to arrive at conclusion.

KEY POINTS OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY 2020 ON HIGHER EDUCATION

New educational policy has academic Bank of credit which will help to storage and transfer of credits earned from different HEIs. The new policy provides multiple entry and creative combination of subjects. Multidisciplinary Education is the main aim of this new educational policy that can help students to go for their own creative combination of subjects. The new policy has single Apex body which will regulate the entire higher education excluding legal and medical education. Public and private higher education institutions will have the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation, and academic standards. Graded autonomy will be introduced to make them independent to run different skill based courses and to create employability.

CHALLENGES

There are many challenges to implement new educational policy Lack of infrastructure and funding. The national education policy 2020 tries to improve the education sector internationally. The policy also raises funds to the institutions to reach 6% of GDP in the education. Education department does not receive funds, there is no proper recruitment in the education sector .This policy claims to resolve the issue of recruitment at the earliest. Funding is a great challenge before government to implement this educational policy. The challenges are no digital literacy at remote places, lack of trained teachers, lack of proper infrastructure, and increasing the gross enrollment ratio to 50% by 2035. The government is not able to fully fund the education system.

Mother tongue as a medium of instruction will also create a lot of challenges for the new education policy. It is contradictory that making education global and making mother tongue mandatory. One should not forget that English is a Global Language of communication and empowerment and the government needs to seek a midway out to create a balance between the two. There is no balance between mother tongue and English in the current education policy. It is too early to decide local languages and it is difficult to prepare materials for all local languages. Creating materials for local languages is also challenging process. It creates multilingualism and futile attempt of imposing Hindi.

There is also mismatch between skills provided and jobs available in the market. It is also very challenging to make them competent for jobs and provide them interdisciplinary education. Doubling the gross enrollment ratio to 50% by 2035 in higher education is also challenging because of lack of proper infrastructure and the less number of universities. The number of universities must be increased which requires adequate fund from government.

CONCLUSION

The New Education Policy 2020 focus on inter-disciplinary learning is a big and required change for higher education.. Universities in India have always been departmentalized. It has been proposed. to revive the Indian education system with a modern approach. .it is great document but an efficient implementation can make a policy a huge success and on the other hand, if the implementation is not good, it can be a huge disaster. The review paper discusses the challenge in the implementation of NEP 2020. The most important things - infrastructure, funding, and a well-detailed plan strategy have not been discussed in the policy. The Document is ambitious and has many great things in it. But it is very challenging to implement it in reality.

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