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## IMPACT OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY ON DIFFERENT LEVELS OF STUDENTS IN INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM: A REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Recently many changes have been introduced in the academic system of India starting from the school to college level. India's completion of 76<sup>th</sup> year of Independence, still the goal of 100% in the nation. It is necessary to replicate on the vision and goals that had been placed for independent India. The vision is to see equality in nation and so equality in education. This shows the need for enhancement in educational system in India. In this, Pandemic year, the new National Education Policy has come into force under the chairmanship of eminent scientist Dr. K. Kasturirangan. The new NEP is based on four supports which are Access, Equity, Quality, and Accountability. The National Education Policy donates directly in justifiable conversion of our nation into a reasonable and exciting knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all. The new National Education Policy was permitted by Union Cabinet of India on 29th July 2020 which is a complete framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. Recently many changes have been introduced in the academic system of India starting from the school to college level. This newly approved plan talks about major transformational reforms in the Indian academic sector which are appreciated by many. Along with appreciation, there is also criticism which focuses on the disadvantages of this new education policy. The new policy aims for universalisation of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100 per cent Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030 and aims to raise GER in higher education to 50 per cent by 2025. There are many chances and challenges to the education community in implementation of NEP 2020. This paper Impact of New Education Policy on Different Levels of Students in Indian Education System: Opportunities & Challenges, tries to trace the history of Education System in India.

### KEYWORDS

National education policy, universalisation, higher education.

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### INTRODUCTION

The main role of National Education Policy 2020 purposes is to transform education, keeping the beginner at the proper way. The NEP shapes on references from the National Policy on Education 1986, it will have modified in 1992, Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. Education Commission (1964–66) and Justice J. S. Verma Commission (2012) as well as the previous version of the policy. The NEP 2020 is an enormous step in the right direction it focusses on the universal progress of students by ensuring access, significance, equity, quality and strong foundational learning. The new policy has many take ways for education section investors. Significantly, the policy lays emphasis on four key areas of reforms viz. curricular changes to build strong foundational skills, improving quality of learning across all levels of education, shift in the ways of assessment and, finally, need for systemic transformation [2].

National Education Policy is a new policy to report the crippling issues faced by Indian education system. The NEP 2020 which was accepted by Union Cabinet of India on July 29th 2020 outlines the vision of India's new education system. NEP is a complete framework of education from fundamental level to higher education as well as professional training in both rural and urban areas. The NEP 2020 has outlined a motivated task of nearly doubling the GER in higher education from 26.3 per cent (2018) to 50 per cent by 2035 while educating quality of Higher Education Institutions and placing India as a global education centre. The attention is on providing a flexible prospectus through an interdisciplinary methodology, creating multiple exit points in what would be a four-year undergraduate programme, catalysing research, improving faculty support and encouraging internationalisation [4]. One of the most fundamental shift will be seen in setting up of the Higher Education Commission of India for the entire higher education sector. The Education Commission of India will performance as a single official and several functions, including accreditation, funding and academic standard setting, will be carried out by independent verticals. These entities will ultimately replace other regulatory builds like the University Grants Commission (UGC) or the All India Council for Technical Education.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

The present review aims to highlight an innovative approach proposed by NEP 2020 to highlight the enhancement in learning skills and training methodology for pre-schoolers and even in the empowering appropriate early childhood care and development and implementation of NEP in higher education.

### KEY FEATURES HIGHLIGHTED IN THE PAPER

1. Role of Teacher's Education in NEP
2. Advantaged and Disadvantaged of New Education Policy 2020
3. supervise early childhood education program.
4. To provide suggestions for the implementation part of NEP 2020 in context to preschool and higher education and its expected impact.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article is based on secondary data collected from various journals, newspapers and websites. The methodology consists of a conceptual discussion on the highlights of the NEP 2020 and the focus of this article is on the comparison of NEP 2020 with the current educational policy of India. Systematic review of NEP

2020 with respect to preschool and higher education program and its implementation approaches is conducted to analyse its expected impact. The data inculcates the positive impacts of introducing preschool education program as a mandatory protocol in NEP 2020 while citing the reports and studies of researchers explaining the significance of early childhood education at an early stage.

### ROLE OF TEACHER'S EDUCATION IN NEP

The policy in concern does not only limit to the education for children but education for teachers too who are a stepping stone for the further elevation of a country. The policy will focus not only on a qualified teacher but an emergent teacher. Incessant research and development in the field will be required to be done by the teachers too. A greater focus on vocational education is seen which is a good thing to start with. The future of all this would be that teaching would not be an easy thing and it will be a difficult task to always be in touch with studies and to know what's good for children.

The NEP 2020 puts forward many policy changes when it comes to teachers and teacher education [6]. To become a teacher, a 4-year Bachelor of Education will be the minimum requirement needed by 2030[3]. The teacher recruitment process will also be strengthened and made transparent [7]. The National Council for Teacher Education will frame a National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education by 2021 and a National Professional Standards for Teachers by 2022 [3].

### ADVANTAGES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

- The Government objectives to make schooling accessible to everyone with the help of NEP 2020.
- Approximately two crore school students will be able to come back to educational institutes through this new approach.
- The existing structure of 10+2 school education will be exchanged with the 5+3+3+4 pattern, to moderate students' burden of board exams. There will also be a focus on vocational learning right from class 6 to 8, so that the students can learn applied skills such as gardening, carpentry, comprehending, artists, potters, etc., to introspect and understand their interests while developing a better appreciative, respect for these skills.
- According to the national education policy 2020, the Education Ministry is to set up a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy. The responsibility for successful employment for achieving the basis of numeracy and literacy for all students till class three falls upon the states of India. This implementation is scheduled to be done by 2025 [5].
- For children up to the age of 8, a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education will be designed and developed by NCERT.
- One of the merits of NEP 2020 is the formation of the National Book promotion Policy in India.
- Appropriate authorities will conduct the school examinations for grades 3, 5 and 8. The board exams for grades 10 and 12 will continue but the NEP 2020 aims to re-design the structure with holistic development.
- According to the national education policy 2020, an Academic Bank of Credit will be recognized. The credits received by the students can be stored and when the final degree gets completed, those can be counted.
- According to the national education policy 2020, Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities at par with the IITs and IIMs will be set up in the country. These are scheduled to be set up for introducing multidisciplinary academic.
- The same list of authorization and regulation rules will be used for guiding both the public and private academic bodies.
- Phased out college affiliation and autonomy will be granted to colleges.
- By the year 2030, it will be mandatory to have at least a four-year B. Ed degree for joining the occupation of teaching [8].
- For making the students prepared for future pandemic situations, online academic will be promoted on a larger scale.
- Every student till now has gone in under many tests and exams in school. The exam patterns are hardly dependent on any logic except on logical subjects like mathematics and science. Thus, in the early years, a student is put to a habit of mugging things up which is not a good habit as it does not stay for long, and thus, there is no good in doing so. But now, clearing exams is not the only concern which will undertake a child's mind but also the practical knowledge because the pattern of the exams will change in the coming time [7]. The pathway to achieving this is not mentioned but the very fact that it is there suffices to say that it will do well once implemented diligently and effectively.

### POSSIBLE DISADVANTAGES OF THE NEP 2020

- In the National Education Policy 2020, language is a negative factor as there is a problematic teacher to student ratio in India, thus presenting mother languages for each subject in academic institutes is a problem. Sometimes, finding a competent teacher becomes a problem and now another challenge comes with the introduction of the NEP 2020, which is bringing study material in mother languages.
- The policy is lacking for the fact that the entire decision regarding its work was taken by the Central Government. Education and its workings differ from state to state as education comes under a concurrent list. The facilities which are provided are also quite centralized [9].
- According to the national education policy 2020, students willing to complete their graduation have to study for four years while one can easily complete his/her diploma degree in two years. This might encourage the pupil to leave the course midway [6].
- According to the national education policy 2020, students of the private schools will be introduced to English at a much earlier age than the students of the Government schools. The academic syllabus will be taught in the respective regional languages of the Government school students. This is one of the major new education policy drawbacks as this will increase the number of students uncomfortable in communicating in English thus widening the gap between sections of the societies[4].
- Thus, as a coin has two sides, so does everything and also a policy. The points stated under the new economic policy [NEP] are definitely dicey but nevertheless, they show us a bright future if actions happen as per what is written in the policy.

### IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP

- After 30 years, India's latest education strategy in 2020 is expected to transform the country's current learning organization in order to get it up to international academic standards.
- The NEP is predictable to be operational by 2040, according to the Indian government. The main points of the initiative are to be applied one by one before the target year.
- The proposed reform by NEP 2020 would be implemented by a partnership between the federal and state governments [9].
- The GOI would form subject-specific committees with both central and state-level ministries to review the implementation plan. (i) There is a need to introduce planning sessions for implementation of preschool education program.
- Resources, facilities and appropriate assistance to be provided to the preschool teachers as per the requirement.
- Early learning is different from higher education program. Preschoolers have curiosity, enthusiasm and anxiety; therefore, the preschool teachers recruited should be well trained qualitatively.
- Preschool teachers should be well trained in guiding and handling preschoolers in developing empathy, following directions from preschoolers, team work and should have well expertise in local language [6-5].
- Concept of care as per ECCE full form is invisible in NEP 2020 and should be more elaborated and paid attention as child care in early stages is pre-requirement for his/her overall growth and development.

**CONCLUSION**

The new national education policy 2020 is a good policy as it objectives at making the education system holistic flexible multi-disciplinary align to the needs of 21st century and the 2030 sustainable development goals. Many developments have been made as a result of the launch of NEP 2020, one of which is the discontinuation of the M. Phil course. Even if the current school program has a lot of flaws, it still has a lot of benefits. Many people expect that by making these reforms, the Indian educational system would improve.

The NEP is a product of an extensive exercise that strives to achieve 100% gross enrolment ratio by 2030. With an aim to create a more comprehensive cohesive and productive nation the recently revealed national education policy 2020 has come a ground breaking reform by the Ministry of human resource development MHRD. The intent of policy seems to be ideal in many ways but it is the application where lies the key to success. Under the NEP 2020, the focus areas of the modifications seek to cultivate 21<sup>st</sup> century skills among students including critical thinking problem solving creativity and digital literacy. As technological advancements rapid globalisation and unprecedented developments such as the covid-19 pandemic transform the future of work, the existing education models need to be reassessed in keeping with the trials of the global economy.

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