



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Education

NEW EDUCATION POLICY OF INDIA AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON ACADEMIC COMMUNITY- A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

KEY WORDS: Education System, Academicians, Student community.

Dr. H.D.Nandisha*

Associate Professor Department of Commerce Darshan First Grade Evening College Bengaluru-560 079. *Corresponding Author

Dr.Rekha DM

Faculty of Commerce Government RC College of Commerce and Management Bengaluru-560 001.

ABSTRACT

India is the fastest growing economy in the world and focusing on the aim of achieving more and more towards developed nation. Though the efforts have been made from the various corners of the nation and also from various sectors and segments of the economy the development is showing a slower growth. One of the reasons behind the slow growth of the nation is system adopted in various sectors of the society. A recent research shows that education is also one of the sector which shows that the present education system is not favoring towards the growth of the nation. India's first education policy was passed and it was implemented in the year 1986 after which July 2020 has made remarkable change in the education system by implementing new education policy into the nation after 34 years because of certain drawbacks of previous system. The overall development of any nation is depended on the quality and quantum of resources existing in the nation especially human resources. So the focus on the new education system has made but need to know how far it is applicable and useful for particular sections of the people. This study focuses on how the new policy will favour the education system and challenges existed thereonto implement it in the nation for its complete development. For this, the study has been done based on the secondary data sources and based on the objectives framed the focus has been dealt with. The couple of sources of data have been gathered to bring out the facts existed and to highlight the purpose of the new education policy and its implication in the economy. The overall aim is to concentrate on new education policy, system, its implications, challenges and future development of nation.

INTRODUCTION:

India is a 5th largest economy in GDP and represents a progressive growth on the India's overall development. Our nation depends on its ongoing and upcoming developmental projects in various sectors across the boundary. Though there is human population strength in the nation the quality development of Indian resources especially in concern with human resources is slow as the population of nation participation in the developmental activity is not reaching up to the mark. India has 138, 00, 04,385 people as per UN data which is equivalent to 17.7% of world's population but literacy rate and overall developmental skills in human resources is very poor due to which incompetency has existed.

Further the present literacy rate in India is 77.70% though it is showing its increasing trend in terms of education the skills acquired by people is less, if the skills are acquired the opportunities are not available according to it. This has made the population to acquire the knowledge but not skills and limited opportunities have also disappointed both ways. On the other hand the rigid rules and regulations also limiting the people to be with limited knowledge and skills. This has resulted in under utilization and over utilization of human resources in the nation.

The New Education Policy seems to be very attractive for youths and children who are going to enjoy the benefit of new education policy as it has offered vast opportunities to acquire worldwide. The new plan and opportunities making available to academicians will always result in 360 degree benefits like new acquisition of skills, multiple acquisitions of skills, new credit system which is going to benefit them, opportunities in the entire nation and overseas opportunities and also focusing on cross national education benefits. This also gives wider access for students with all variety of skills and knowledge to prove about the quality strength within themselves.

2. Statement of Problem:

The education policy and system of India was meant for acquiring the knowledge and adopting the additional skills accordingly for the purpose of getting recruited in the job in

order to fulfill their needs but the additional knowledge and multidisciplinary skills were unfocused and due rigid rules and regulation the number of years to gain knowledge were supposed to be more where the academicians and students felt difficult to share the skills due its legality issues. So this study focuses on whether the new education policy overcomes the drawback of the system of policy. The new system and policy has to fetch the complete benefits to entire nation. This study is attempted to bring out such facts whether it is favourable and unfavourable to the nation.

3. Objectives of Study:

- a. To know the conceptual application of New Education Policy in Indian scenario.
- b. To analyse the impact of New Education System on academic community.
- c. To understand the challenges faced by the Students in present situation
- d. To identify the benefits of new education policy to Students community.

4. Research Methodology:

The research has been conducted to know the issues and challenges faced by students and academicians in present scenario and the effect of new education policy on the same were to be conducted, for which extensive reviews were made on the secondary sources such as books, journals, articles, newspapers and online sources, even individual's opinions were taken informally to gather data from whom first-hand information was collected to make honest effort to conduct this research work.

5. DISCUSSIONS:

India is making about its new education policy as a global knowledge superpower. Let us not compare with the international education policy but just considering India's old and new policy there can be analysed with a tremendous change which can bring out lot of benefits to academicians and students who actually seek more opportunities for their future. Now by adding this policy in the coming academic year where the multidisciplinary options have been included in the curriculum of students right from pre-primary classes

itself. This will help in inculcating the more skills in the students which will benefit them to understand more and more and also engage them in indulging in various activities which is going to be their ultimate growth as a all rounders.

Basic concentration of the policy is towards the growth of the young population with multiple skills and also instigating them in learning basic literacy and basic numeracy which can be developed in advanced method in the upcoming years this also allow them to acquire other knowledge and skills as well. The old system of 10+2 has been changed to 5+3+3+4. The new multidisciplinary approach is the focus on students who pass their middle school can opt for different streams which they are interested in or capable. Students who have special talents and capable of outstanding performance can also be encouraged with different set of new guidelines in order to increase their skills and talents with various options.

The main focus in case of higher learning is tech based learning which means using multiple technology and other digital learning with various apps will be provided with more feasibility and wider opportunities. From the examination point of view as well the board exams will be arranged with appropriate methods such as annual method, semester method, modular method etc., to evaluate at multiple levels to reduce the burden of the students and to increase performance and skills this is basically with the aim of 360 degree evaluation at three levels. It means the 360 degree holistic development and evaluation report will be given for the students to identify which is more important to be concentrated by them if they are unable to cope up with or to acquire it.

With help of artificial intelligence overall evaluation of students will be done with some span of time. The students will also be provided with the E-content which will benefit them with friendly education software with regional language as well to help all type of students to understand it easily and also coding learning will be adopted in teaching to make them more capable in mathematical learning. Now the life skill of the students will be focused by implementing hierarchical level of development chart to show them at which grade they stand with their skills.

At higher level multiple exit and entry facilitates will be made available for students which records the credit points of the students for whichever the programme they enter as per the norms. In case of exit the previous credit scores will kept as it is, when the entry is made again the students can enter with those credit points and acquire the degrees at the end. Which means at minimum year of learning they get just certificates for whatever they learn and when they complete all the years they will get degree certificates. This option gives them flexibility in learning for whatever the situation they are in.

Apart from this the policy also focus on the establishment of various universities and institutions with their own campus with all the facilities from different countries along with multidisciplinary institutions with more streams and options to benefit the students this gives rise to overall education, all round education and inclusive education can be adapted. On the other hand this creates lot of employment opportunities in the various universities and institutions.

6. Challenges with NEP:

Maintaining multi disciplinary curriculum is a biggest challenge to the ministry of education to handle with due care. Preparing the content accordingly, providing the materials across the regional language is also required which is not an ease task for the publications.

Apart from the curriculum the government's different set of programmes across the classes also will be difficult to impart.

Investment in resources such as, infrastructure, faculties, technology, trainers has to be addressed and managed.

If the legal policy is not mentioned properly the loop holes can exist and the language of instructions has to be focused on the core.

Integration of all the educators based on the multi-disciplinary streams as to be collaborated to manage with proper database of academic community.

Proper training to faculties with vast stream information and appropriate teaching approaches has to be concentrated with due care.

Too many interruption at higher learning may also bring down the Excellency and many be a form of jack of all and master of none might take place.

Poor sections may not be in a position to acquire multiple skills from different streams as such which might affect their normal life style.

Identifying or creating highly professionally qualified teachers for all the streams offered will be challenging to the government.

7. Limitations of the Study:

The analysis is based on the information gathered through secondary sources.

1. The study is based and limited to Indian context only.
2. The study is restricted to Indian academicians, including students and other belonging to the academic community only.
3. The discussion is based on the available secondary information.

8. CONCLUSION:

From the above discussions it has been notified that the NEP is going to create a tremendous change in the nation as it has vast streams with multiple options at higher education in order to acquire more skills and talents and also develop the knowledge of various streams at the interest of students. The policy is benefiting the students by making them more competent at international level and also helping them to make use of their skills and talents to inculcate self dependency in their life. This in turn is going to benefit the nation in employment competency and also helps in self employment as such.

On the contrary there are lot many challenges to government and academicians to take this ahead on a long run to benefit the student population. Again the subsequent implementation of this new policy to the system is not an easy task. The government programmes take their own good to implement any changes to the system which might delay in the process but if is planned implementation by the government then it works out well for the nation. Again the expert trainers, qualified faculties will not be able to applied together but need to be focused to implement and manage properly. Collaboration teaching may also interrupt the smooth functioning which as to be focused and needs pre-preparation as such.

Though there is a greater changes in the adoption of the NEP to our education system. Its impact at present situation shows that there will be brighter and darker area of this aspect. Usually any new changes adopted shows difficulties at its implementation and managing stage but as the days goes on people may stick on to the new changes in the policy and that itself becomes a practice there on.

REFERENCES

Articles:

1. A long road on NEW EDUCATION POLICY-2020 in The Hindu 31-7-2020.

2. NEP 2020 is a milestone in India's journey to becoming a knowledge superpower by Arjun Ram Agarwal on August 31, 2020.
3. NEP 2020: What is needed is a new kind of thinking is shyam menon on August 8, 2020.

Journals:

- International Journal for Research ISSN (online) 2348-6848-New Education Policy 2020 In India by Nemani Krishna Chaitanya on 31 July 2020

Websites:

- <https://ruralindiaonline.org/>
- <https://idronline.org/nep-2020>
- <https://Thehindu.com>
- <https://.Indianexpress.com>
- <https://www.hindustantimes.com/education/nep-2020>
- <https://www.drishtias.com/>
- <https://www.education.gov.in/>
- <https://www.mindler.com/>
- <https://www.highereducationdigest.com/>