New Education Policy and Social Sciences

Mr. Shivanand. D.Kenchaigol
Assistant Professor
Dept of Sociology
SVM Degree College, Ilkal, Bagalakote, Karnataka
Correspondence- kkshivanna@gmail.com

Abstract

The New Education Policy announced by the Government of India (NEP 2020) has been a welcome change and new news amidst all the apathy around the world due to the challenges posed by the Covid19 epidemic. The announcement of NEP 2020 was unexpected for many. Changes made by NEP 2020 have recommended that it is something that many pastors have never seen coming. Although education policy has affected school and college education equally, this article focuses on NEP 2020 and its impact on Higher Education. This paper also describes the key features of NEP and analyzes how they affect the existing education system.

Key Words- Higher Education, New Education Policy, Teaching-Learning.

Introduction

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Indian Union Cabinet on 29 July 2020, sets out the vision for India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Education Policy, 1986. This policy is a comprehensive framework for primary education towards higher education and vocational training in India and urban areas. The policy aims to transform India's education system by 2021.

The National Education Policy (NPE) is a policy developed by the Government of India to promote education for the people of India. This policy includes primary education at rural and urban colleges in India. The first NPE was announced by the Indian Government by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, the second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986, and the third by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Indian Union Cabinet on 29 July 2020, sets out the vision for India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Education Policy, 1986. This policy is a comprehensive framework for primary education towards higher education as well as vocational training in India and urban areas. The policy aims to transform the education system in India by 2021. The language policy at NEP is comprehensive and natural guidance; and it is up to the province, institutions, and schools to decide on the implementation of this. NEP 2020 uses a lot changes in India's education policy. It aims to increase state spending on education from 4% to 6% of GDP as soon as possible.

Higher education, with its emphasis on academic study, often produces graduates who have few or no practical skills, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation. It must empower a person to study one or more special areas of interest at a deeper level and develop morality, ethical and constitutional values, curiosity, scientific anger, ingenuity, service spirit, and 21st century skills in a wide range of fields, including science, social science, arts, humanities, languages, personalities, technology vocational courses. The new education policy brings fundamental change to the current system, and a major highlight for various universities and colleges, at least one in or near the region, revitalizing student studies, studies, testing, and support for improved student experience, establishing a National Research Foundation to support peer review in universities and colleges.

Meaning Of Concepts

➢ **New Education Policy** is a set of policies developed by the Government of India to promote education for the people of India. The NEP is basically a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in the country. The desire for such a structure began to be realized in 1968 which was revised and revised in 1986. Since then, the world as a whole has seen dramatic changes. Therefore, this

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year, the government has decided to review these policies to make them more appropriate and enforce the environmental education system.

➢ **Higher education is** defined as "the qualities of education acquired after completing 12 years of study or equivalent and for a period of at least nine months (full time) or after completing 10 years of study and are a period of at least 3 years. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Technical or technical education

Key Features Of Nep 2020: Higher Education

➢ Identify, identify, and promote the unique skills of each learner, through awareness teachers and parents to promote the full development of each learner in both subjects' as well non-academic fields.

➢ Prioritize all in achieving the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy by all Grade 3 learners;

➢ Flexibility, so that learners can choose their own career paths and programs, and thus they have chosen their ways in life according to their talents and interests;

➢ There is no difficult distinction between art and science, between curricula and outside curricula activities, between streams of study and work, etc. to eliminate the risk hierarchies in the middle, and silos in between the various study areas.

➢ Multitasking and holistic education in all sciences, social sciences, arts, humanitarian, and multi-sectoral sports to ensure the unity and integrity of all information;

➢ Emphasis on comprehension of concepts rather than absurd reading and reading tests;

➢ Innovation and critical thinking to promote sound decision-making and innovation;

➢ Ethical and ethical & Constitutional values such as empathy, respect for others, cleanliness, respect, democratic spirit, working spirit, respect for public property, the wrath of science, freedom, responsibility, equality, equality, and justice;

➢ Promote multilingualism and language power in teaching and learning;

➢ Life skills such as communication, teamwork, collaboration and resilience;

➢ Focus on constructive assessment of typical learning rather than summative assessment of that promotes modern 'training culture';

➢ Make greater use of technology in teaching and learning, removing language barriers, increasing student access to Divvying, and education planning and management;

➢ Respecting diversity and respecting the spatial context in all subjects, subjects and policy, always remember that education is the same topic;

➢ Full equality and inclusion as the backbone of all educational decisions to ensure that all students are able to thrive in the education system;

➢ Curriculum interaction across all levels of education from early childhood education and education in school education to higher education;

➢ Teachers and technology as the heart of the learning process - their recruitment, continues professional development, good working conditions and conditions of service;

➢ 'Simple but strong' control framework to ensure integrity, transparency, and resources the effectiveness of the education system through auditing and public disclosure while promoting innovation and out-of-the-box ideas for independence, good governance, and empowerment;

➢ Outstanding research as a milestone in education and outstanding development;

➢ Ongoing review of progress based on ongoing research and general assessment by educational experts;

➢ Focus on India, with its rich, diverse, ancient and modern culture information and cultural systems.

➢ Education is a public service; access to quality education should be considered a fundamental right to every child;

➢ Significant investment in a strong, healthy public education program and to promote and facilitate real participation of the private and public sectors.

Higher Education And New Education Policy

India's Higher Education is designed to revise the 2020 National Education Policy which brings about a wide range of changes - from the regulatory framework to the curriculum structure and research environment. First and foremost, the promulgation of the much-anticipated National Education Policy (NEP) has paved the way for the establishment of a single governing body for higher education in the country. The governing body, to be called the Indian Higher Education Commission (HECI), will act as the sole authority for all public and private educational institutions (excluding those involved in medical and legal education). In addition, a National Research Foundation will be set up to oversee all research activities at various educational institutions in the country.

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Increase GER in higher education to reach at least 50% by 2035.The aim will be to increase the Total Enrollment Rate in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035. The policy aims to educate more about a wide range of subjects in Undergraduate level of integrated, complex science, art, personality, mathematics and the fields of thoughtful thinking flexible course structures, creative study combinations, integration of vocational education and many entry / exit points. Perfect again a variety of education will help to develop the well-organized people who say have 21st-century critical qualities in the fields of art, humanity, languages, science, social sciences, and craftsmanship, technology and art fields; ethics of community participation; soft skills, such as communication, debate; and complex technologies in the field or fields selected. Such complete education, in the long run, is the way of all people undergraduate programs, including technical, technical, and handicrafts.

The undergraduate degree will be for a period of 3 or 4 years, with many exit options during this period, with appropriate certificates- a certificate after completing 1 year in the field or sector of manual labor and professional places, or a diploma after two years of study, or a Bachelor's graduation after a 3-year program. 4 different Bachelor's degrees the program will be the preferred option because it allows for the opportunity to hear the full range of complete education and the various fields in addition focusing on selected and minor seniors according to student decisions. An Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) will be established to operate digitally keep academic credits earned from various reputable HEIs in order to degrees from HEI can be awarded taking into account the credits received. Introduce public universities with comprehensive and diverse education, Universities for Education and Studies (MERUs) to be set up and you will aim to get higher levels of various educations across India.

Several steps will be taken to ensure better reading areas they are creative and supportive, and allow all students to succeed. All institutions and technologies will have the power to be independent in establishing propaganda curriculum, education, and assessment within a broad range of higher education educational qualifications that ensure consistency in all institutions as well programs and all ODL, online, and traditional 'standard' methods. HEIs will move to a case-based case study program success is based on the learning objectives of each program, and is also dynamic away from high-level tests in terms of further progression as well complete examination. Universities and colleges will establish and will continue to do so provide adequate funding and educational resources to encourage and support students from previously disadvantaged social and economic backgrounds. Educational professionals Career counseling will be available to all students, as well as mentors ensuring physical, mental and emotional well-being

The 2020 National Education Policy has emphasized the use of technology in many ways to enhance the learning and teaching experience and to make quality education accessible to more people. According to the NEP document, the use of technology will be taken to the next level to ensure the readiness for alternative forms of quality education whenever and wherever traditional and traditional methods are not accessible. This initiative carries special significance in the wake of the COVID 19 epidemic, forcing many institutions to switch from their learning and teaching mode from offline person to virtual learning in online mode.

To promote 'Online Education and Digital Education', a dedicated unit will be established to assist in the construction of digital infrastructure, digital content and address the needs of e-education at school and higher education level. In addition, under 'open and long distance learning' will be made more closely aligned with the credit-based acceptance of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) to bring these courses in line with the highest quality academic programs. Government will also establish an independent organization - the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), which will serve as a forum for free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to improve learning, assessment, planning and management.

Conclusion

Thus the National Education Policy is expected to make a positive and lasting impact on the country's higher education system. The fact that overseas universities will be allowed to open

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campuses in India is a commendable job done by the government. This will help students to meet the international standard of education in their own country. The policy of introducing multidisciplinary institutions will lead to a renewed focus on all areas such as the arts, humanities and this form of education that will help students to learn and grow fully. The higher education system in India has grown significantly, especially in the post-independence era, to be one of the greatest programs in the world. However, the system has many troubling issues right now, such as finances as well managers include access, equity and importance, reorganization of programs in placing emphasis on awareness of health, ethics and high quality education and institutional testing and accreditation.

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