

**IMPACT OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY (2020):
PARITY OF EDUCATION IN ALL PRECINCT**

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Abstract: Education is the primary driver of economic and social progress, and every country must have a well-defined, innovative, effective education policy. Distinct countries have implemented various educational systems, each with its own set of traditions and cultures. The government just unveiled the Indians' new educational strategy 2020 (NEP). The major goal is to gradually transform our country into a more egalitarian and dynamic knowledge society by offering high-quality educational opportunities. In the middle of all the pessimism overtaking the globe as a result of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Indian government's new educational program was a pleasant adjustment and breaking news. Despite the fact that E.P has had an equal influence on social and collegiate education, this study will focus on the latter; this article will focus primarily on NEP 2020 and its implications for higher education.

Keywords: National Educational Policy 2022, Covid-19, Effects on the stake holders, Higher education.

1. INTRODUCTION

When it came to education, India has been a well-known name in the globe since ancient times. We are all aware with the Gurukul system of imparting information through time. Following independence, there have been some changes in India's educational system. The first educational policy was developed in 1968, with minor revisions in 1986 (Rajiv Gandhi) and 1992. Since then, we have followed the same educational patterns for the previous 34 years; nevertheless, the Indian Government has recommended a new educational strategy for the year 2020. On July 29, 2020, the Indian Union Cabinet adopted the NEP. Describes the vision for future educational systems. Numerous changes are being made to Indian Educational Policy. Implemented as part of the NEP 2020 If everyone strives to increase public education spending from around 4% to 6% of GDP as soon as possible. In January 2015, a panel led by former cabinet secretary T.S.R Subramanian began the consultation process for the new educational strategy. Based on the committee report from June 2017, a panel led by former Indian space research organization (ISRO) chairman Krishna SwamyKasturirangan presented a draught NEP in 2019. The Ministry of Human Resources and Development later published the draught new educational policy (DNEP) 2019. This was followed by a series of public debates. In establishing the draught policy, the NEP Draft was 484 pages long. The Ministry conducted extensive consultations. The main issues confronting the Indian higher education system include forced

separation of qualifications, early specialization, and student streaming into restricted research areas, a lack of competitive peer-reviewed academic research funding and large affiliated universities leading to low levels of under graduate education, and a lack of focus on research at most universities and schools. Through holistic and multidisciplinary education, all human capacities such as cerebral, cultural, social, physical, emotional, and moral should be enhanced.

BENEFITS OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY:

- The main important benefits of the new education policy are to
- The new education policy is to give importance to students' practical knowledge instead of just pushing them towards rote learning.
- It will help students to develop scientific temper from a young age.
- The NEP aims to make it easier to set up new quality of higher educational institutes which will be at par with the global standards.
- The NEP will promote value-based education.

INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM:

The existing educational system has been in existence for 34 years, and following the supplementing for NEP 2020 in the following year, a new drastic redesign in the year 2020 is possible. Many improvements and adjustments to the educational system have been approved, adopted, or adjusted, ranging from the Gurukul system, which will be replaced soon; there are several notable

changes that could result in some expected positive outcomes, such as the old 10+2+3 system being replaced by a 5+3+3+4 system, and another significant change being the removal of the stream system. Students can now pick any combination of topics offered (arts, science, and commerce).

SAILENT FEATURES OF NEP RELATED TO HIGHER EDUCATION:

The key aspects of the NEP in relation to higher education. The purpose of the new NEP was to formalize systemic changes from the school level to the college/university level. In light of the changing environment, educational ideas will now concentrate on critical approaches. The country's higher education system is expected to benefit from the National Educational Policy in the long run. The government's decision to allow multinational institutions to establish campuses in India is a positive move in the right direction. Students will be able to experience global education quality in their own country as a result of this. The policy of developing multi-disciplinary schools will result in a renewed focus on all subjects, including the arts and humanities. Various entry and exit options: individuals who choose to quit the course in the middle will have several options. Credits from the Academic Bank of Credits will be transferred to online courses/modules and satellite-based TV channels. Online books, ICT-equipped libraries, and adult education centers will be built, among other technology-based adult learning options in their region language. E-Course: In educational planning, teaching, learning, assessment, teacher, school, and student training, technology will be employed. To supplement the Hindi and English E-Courses established on foreign university campuses, the E-Content will be supplied in regional languages, starting with Kannada, Odia, Bengali, and others. Detailed Analysis of impact of NEP On Higher Education

A New Function Would make it simpler for the world's top 100 foreign colleges to function in India by granting them special dispensation in terms of regulatory, governance, and content criteria on par with India's other autonomous institutions. "Admission to all colleges is based on a test." A single entrance exam will be administered by the National Testing Agency for all higher education institutions. It was a personal decision whether or

not to take the test administered by the Higher Education Council of India (HECI). The council's goal will be to increase the gross enrolment ratio. The National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC), which is responsible for regulating higher education, including teacher education but not medical or legal education, would be organized into four verticals. The National Accreditation Council (NAC) is a "meta-accrediting organization." Higher Education Grants (HEGC) is a funding and finance program for universities and colleges. The National Council for Teacher Education is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving teacher education across the country This organization will take the place of the All-India Council for Technical Education and the Commission on University Grants. The GEC, which will define "graduate attributes." It will also transform the way a national framework for higher education is developed. The designation of (HECL) as an umbrella organization is a significant advancement towards NEP 2020.

BENEFITS TO THE SOCIETY:

Education is essential for the growth of a well-developed and progressive society, which leads to the creation of a developed nation. Because all stakeholders are members of society. It is a moral responsibility to repay the advantages. Consider how many people are directly or indirectly connected with the "flipkart" e-commerce platform, which is a new organization or company that delivers all extra job prospects to job seekers. Money is pouring in and out of the Indian economy, with some of it returning to investors.

IMPACT ON TEACHERS:

- 13% Secondary school teachers in India are not professionally skilled as per KPMG's Report.
- As a result, the Indian Government has resolved to improve teacher training and equip with cutting-edge teaching techniques. Take a look what the less education policy will mean for teachers: -
- Professional teaching standards are being implemented.
- Roles and responsibilities are more clearly defined.
- Training to keep track of their abilities and enhance them.
- There should be a greater emphasis on 21st century teaching skills.

- To encourage teachers and increase their performance, a clear recruitment and selection procedure is needed.

IMPACT ON STUDENTS:

- NEP 2020 will provide students with new learning options. The most significant effect would be a shift in the learning environment and process for pupils.
- Increase the emphasis on student skill development and competency development.
- Build 21st century talents in your kids to prepare them for the future.
- Encourage pupils for purpose of the academic and non-academic goals.
- Provide pre-primary, open and distance-learning to the students with a variety of learning possibilities
- Students should have access to counselling and other services
- Education to all levels.

CONCLUSION:

NEP is designed to usher in a new age in education by allowing for flexibility, which will prevent students from dropping out. We will be aware that each proposal takes time to refine and may have mistaken, since nothing is perfect. When these considerations are taken into account, however, this strategy looks to have the capacity to bring about the most long-awaited educational change in history. As a result, let us welcome it with open arms. It would be a challenging task to bring this important policy plan put up by the Indian government to change the Indian educational system to fruition. After 34 years of school, there was a noticeable difference between industry and academia, and this gap resulted in a generation of smart and educated students who were unable to find their place in industry or corporations, resulting in unemployment or underpaying. In both cases, a person feels agitated, which can lead to depression and other undesirable outcomes. The new education policy is simply a concept, and it is probable that certain changes may be necessary before or after adoption.

Because the NEP is simply a proposal, there may be certain flaws that need to be addressed either before or after implementation. Almost every suggestion in NEP 2020 has a good chance of success in the future for all stakeholders.

The introduction of vocational education is a fresh concept, as is the idea to alleviate the stress of board

exams by introducing new courses, reducing the number of well-off students, and many other positive adjustments. Students may now pick and choose the topics they want to study, meaning that they will learn what they want to learn. The educational system has shifted its focus from teaching students what the system wants them to learn to teaching students what they want to learn based on their preferences and choices. Dermatoglyphics can reveal a pupil's natural abilities and qualities while deciding on a career path. Fingerprints remain unaltered throughout a person's lifespan. There are other ways to increase your chances of success. To summarize, if a person prepares his or her topic selections based on his or her skill set and internal talent, it is still a plan that will take shape in the coming months and be ready for implementation. Simply wait and see what the NEP's repercussions will be once the plans are implemented an

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