

National Education Policy-2020 with a New Vision for India's Higher Education System in Terms of Quality University and Colleges

Dr. Sharad Phulari¹, Dr. Amruta Pawar², Adit Tambe³, Avni Chalke⁴

Principal¹, Assistant Professor², SY BMS³, SY BMS⁴

ZSCT's Thakur Shyamnarayan Degree College, Kandivali (E), Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: To cope with Goal 4 (SDG4), India implemented National Education Policy – 2020. NEP-2020 in perception of higher education is having new vision as-institutional restructuring and consolidation holistic and multidisciplinary education; transforming the regulatory system in HEIs and quality academic research and effective governance, leadership. Institutional restructuring and consolidation is for the end of fragmentation of higher education. It can be carried out by forming large multidisciplinary universities, colleges and HEI clusters. It also involves to form knowledge hubs. It would help to students to become well rounded across disciplines including sports, develop active research communities in cross disciplinary research. Historic universities like Nalanda, Takshila were iconic universities. These universities showing rich educational heritage. NEP-20 plans the Higher education reforms like those historic universities. It is for transforming our country educationally and economically. NEP-20 plans to HEI to be multidisciplinary with high quality teaching, high quality research and high community engagement. It proposed to develop Teaching Intensive Universities and Research intensive university. NEP-2020 plans and proposes to autonomy degree granting college (AC). It is supposed to mainly focus on UG-Undergraduate teaching and research. It is proposed to AC to work as smaller typical university. Established HEIs suppose to work as new regulatory system. NEP-2020 proposes main responsibilities as teaching and learning along with support responsibilities and crucial responsibilities like appropriate restructuring incentives and structures. Vibrant autonomous HEI will become effective learning center with quality academic research is planned in NEP-2020.

Keywords: NEP-2020.

I. DISCUSSION

1.1 National Education Policy – 2020 of India

India reform the national education in 2020 and develop NEP-2020 that National Education Policy - 2020. It is for - Quality education, Economic growth, Social justice, Social equality, scientific advancement, National integration, Cultural preservation and Universal access to quality education. It is for the best way march forward for our country's rich talents and resources. It is good for the individual, the society and the country.

Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development is the Global education development agenda. It is adopted by India in 2015. Goal 4 (SDG4) seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning. Opportunities for all" by 2030. To cope with Goal 4 (SDG4), India implemented National Education Policy - 2020.

1.2 Fundamental principles of NEP-2020

1. Recognizing, identifying and the unique capabilities of each student.
2. Highest priority to get fundamental Foundational Literacy. highest foundational Numeracy,
3. Flexibility for learners to choose own paths as it interests
4. No hard separations in curriculum (Arts/science), activities of curriculum and extracurricular, streams of vocational and academic studies.

5. Multidisciplinary and holistic education to ensure the unity and integrity of all knowledge,
6. Focus on conceptual understanding
7. Focus on creativity and critical thinking
8. Promoting multilingualism
9. Focus on value education - Ethics, human value and constitutional values.
10. Focus on life skills
11. Focus on formative assessment for learning.
12. Focus on maximum use of technology in education.
13. Focus on quality of teachers and faculties.
14. Encouraging innovation and out of box ideas.
15. Encouraging outstanding research.
16. Focus on regular assessment for educational progress.
17. Synergy in curriculum in early childhood care education to School education to higher education.

1.3 Curricular Structure of NEP-2020

- Part-I – School Education
- Part II – Higher Education
- Part III – Professional Education (Other key areas of Focus)
- Part IV – Making it Happen

A. Part-I – School Education

4 Years		Class -9 to 12 Age – 14 to 18	Secondary
3 Years		Class – 6 to 8 Age – 11 TO 14	Middle
3 years		Class – 3 to 5 Age – 8 to 11	Preparatory
5 Years	2 Years	Class – 1 to 2 Age – 6 to 8	Foundational
	3 Years	Class- Preschool Class – Anganwadi/Balwadi Age- 3 to 6	

B. Part II – Higher Education

- A – Institutional Restructuring and consolidation.
- B- Holistic Education & Multidisciplinary Education.
- C- Optimal Learning and support for students.
- D- Internalization.
- E- student Progression.
- F- Faculty Progression.
- G- Value education in Higher Education.
- H- Vocational Education.
- National Research foundation for Academic Research.
- J- progression in Regulatory System of Higher Education.
- K- Combat and stop the commercialization of higher education.
- L – Effective Governance for HEI, Effective leadership for HEIs.

C. Part III – Other key Area to Focus

- A-Professional Education as Agricultural, Legal, Health Care, Technical education.
- B- Life long learning opportunities with Adult education.
- C- Promotion of Indian Languages.
- D- Promotion of Indian art.
- E- Promotion of Indian culture.
- F- Promotion of Use of Technology and Integration.
- G- Promotion of online Education.
- H- Promotion of Digital Education.
- I- Creation of Dedicated Unit for world class digital Infrastructure.
- J- Creation of Dedicated Unit for world class Educational Digital Content and Capacity.

Part IV – Making it Happen

1. Strengthening the Central Advisory Board of Education. (CABE)
2. MHRD to re-designate as the MoE. (MHRD- Ministry of Human Resource Development) (MOE-ministry of education)
3. Financing – Raising Educational Investment; Affordable and Quality Education for all.
4. Focus on Implementation of NEP- 2020 led by MHRP, CABE, Union Government, State Governments, Boards, the governance bodies of schools and HEIs, Schools, HEIS.

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In NEP 20, the part II deal with higher education it deals with different steps in reformation of Higher Education in higher education Reformation steps are mentioned towards a more Holistic and Multidisciplinary education. for it, in NEP 20 the structure and length of degree programmes proposed to adjusted accordingly for this purpose and academic Bank of credit (ABC) concept is proposed in NEP -20 . the meaning manual process and merits - demerits of ABC (Academic credit Bank) is discussed.

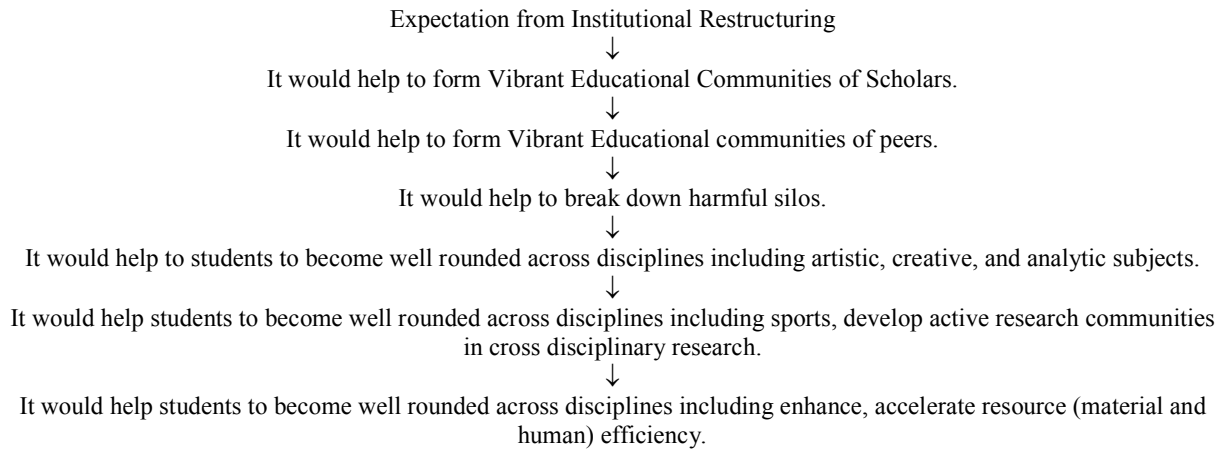
II. QUALITY UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES- A NEW VISION FOR INDIA'S HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM.

2.1 Higher Education System in View of NEP-20

1. Perception of Higher Education in NEP-2020 through Institutional Restructuring and consolidation.
2. Perception of Higher Education in NEP-2020 through Holistic and multidisciplinary Education.
3. Perception of Higher Education in NEP-2020 through transforming the regulatory system in Higher Education.
4. Perception of Higher Education in NEP-2020 by catalyzing quality academic research and Effective Governance, Leadership.

A. Perception of Higher Education in NEP-2020 through Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation

Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation is for the end of fragmentation of higher education. It can be carried out by transforming higher education institutions into large multidisciplinary universities, colleges and HEI clusters. Institutional restructuring also involves to form knowledge Hubs. In NEP-2020, the Institutional restructuring is to have 3,000 or more students.

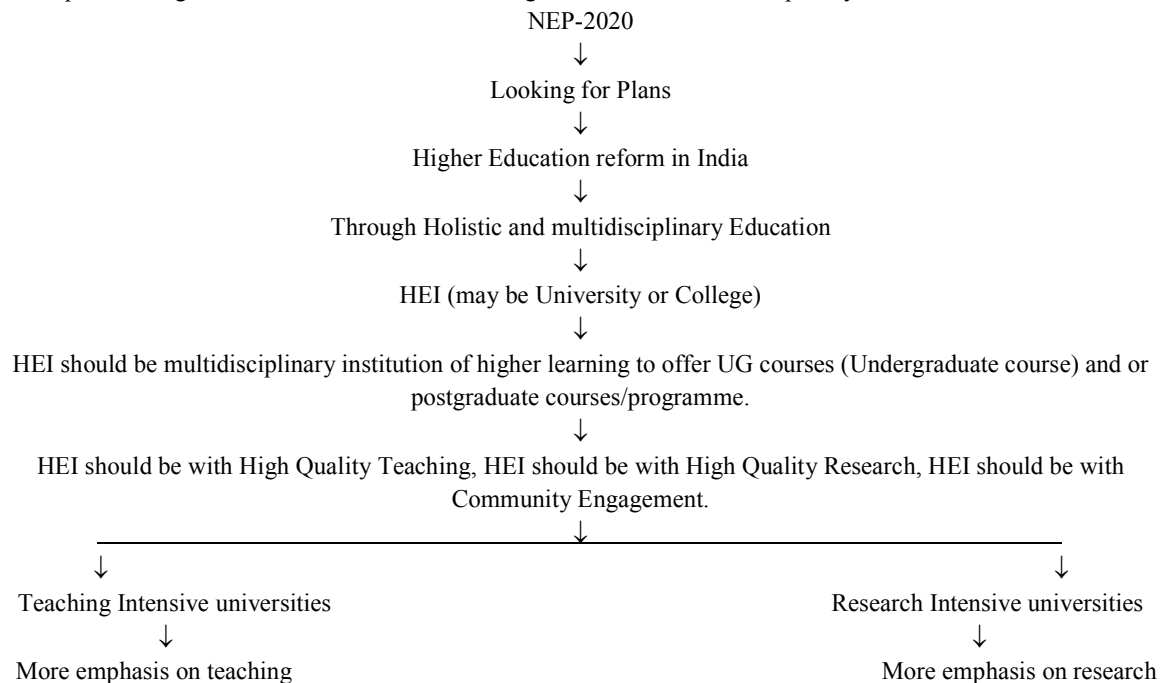


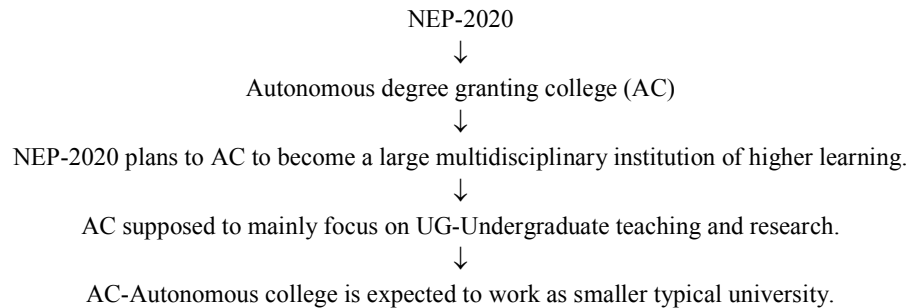
Institutional restructuring in higher education in NEP-2020 is to move to large multidisciplinary university as well as formation of clusters of Higher Education Institutions is become one of the important recommendation of NEP-2020 policy. It is the important reconsideration regarding the restructuring of higher education.

B. Institutional Restructuring in NEP-2020 is Idea Elaborated from the Ancient Cultural Heritage

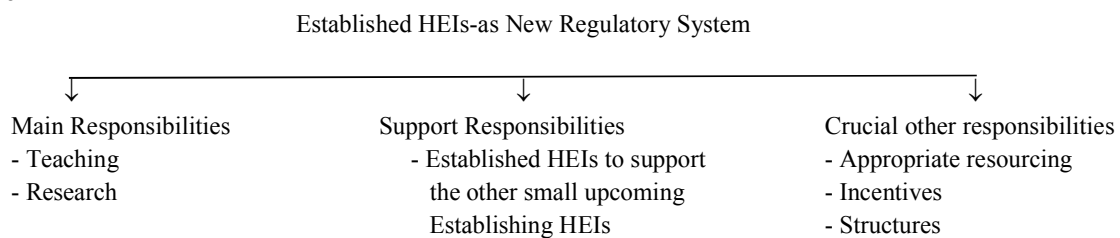
Nalanda University Takshashila University. Vallabhi university and Vikramshila University were the ancient Indian Universities. These universities were iconic universities, showing rich educational heritage of the India. These universities had thousands of students from the worldwide and India. These universities were having vibrant multidisciplinary environments. Those universities shown the type of great success and shown great contribution in multidisciplinary research which is shown great contribution in multidisciplinary research which is shown by established universities at present. NEP-2020 thinking to bring back glory of educational history. NEP-2020 thinking to bring back the glory of educational history. NEP-2020 underlines to learn from this great Indian tradition. NEP-2020 plans the higher education reforms like Nalanda, Takshila universities. It is for transforming our country educationally and economically.

II- Perception of Higher Education in NEP-2020 through Holistic and multidisciplinary Education-





C. Perception of Higher Education in NEP-2020 through Transforming the Regulatory System in Higher Education



It is time Consuming process. Established HEIs will firstly plan to become multidisciplinary communities. Transforming the regulatory system in HEIs may complete up to 2030. The Transformed HEIs, then focus on increase in entrant student's up to desired level i.e. up to 2000 to 3000.

D. Perception of Higher Education in NEP-2020 by Catalyzing Quality Academic Research and Effective Governance, Leadership

Vibrant Autonomous HEI will become effective learning center with quality academic research. The curriculum will be based on less theoretical and more practical based. In order to promote creativity, NEP-2020 proposes research and invention in curriculum, pedagogy, continuous assessment and student support. It will be considered as corner stones for quality academic research and effective governance and leadership of Higher Educational Institutes.

III. CONCLUSION

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