

# Recent Development in Education System with Reference to New Education Policy New Education Policy 2020

**Dr. Heena Upadhyaya**

Assistant Professor, Department of Business Economics, Faculty of Commerce  
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

**Abstract:** Education is the most important thing for any country to develop and prosper. Education moulds the character and intelligence of individuals. It also provides the talent and motivation to every person. The conventional education system at higher education level is analogous to brick-and-mortar type business system, where a student gets a systematic education from college/University by personally attending required courses regularly. However, the conventional education system has many drawbacks and lot of improvements are expected in future days. The present age is driven by digital technology and whole globe come under the influence of internet and World Wide Web. The internet equipped both the education seeker as well as education provider and laid them together under the virtual roof. Due to which the concept of virtual classroom is already popularized across the globe. Therefore, in the modern era, the role of online technology in providing the education is vital and with its flexible nature the online educational technology has gained popularity. The online education is now more accessible to the less privileged groups in comparison to the centralized classroom education system.

**Keywords:** Education Policy

## I. INTRODUCTION

Education is the most important thing for any country to develop and prosper. Education moulds the character and intelligence of individuals. It also provides the talent and motivation to every person. The conventional education system at higher education level is analogous to brick-and-mortar type business system, where a student gets a systematic education from college/University by personally attending required courses regularly. However, the conventional education system has many drawbacks and lot of improvements are expected in future days. The present age is driven by digital technology and whole globe come under the influence of internet and World Wide Web. The internet equipped both the education seeker as well as education provider and laid them together under the virtual roof. Due to which the concept of virtual classroom is already popularized across the globe. Therefore, in the modern era, the role of online technology in providing the education is vital and with its flexible nature the online educational technology has gained popularity. The online education is now more accessible to the less privileged groups in comparison to the centralized classroom education system.

One of the possible developments in next generation education system is online education. It is needed to be discussed the e-learning (online education system) as next generation education system and impact of the online education system in higher education on the development of science & society. Moreover, The NEP 2020 has a special focus on online education. Universities and institutions like NITs and IGNOU will be conducting pilot research studies for maximizing the benefits of digital learning in India. Online tools and platforms like DIKSHA and SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds) will be upgraded with new insight to training content, in-class resources, assessment aids, profiles, etc. that will allow seamless interaction. It also focuses on creation of public digital and interoperable infrastructure that can be utilised by multiple platforms.

NEP 2020 emphasizes the creation of virtual labs wherein students can practice their theoretical knowledge and make course content available in different languages. The newly renamed Ministry of Education proposes to set up a dedicated unit for promotion of digital learning. The dedicated unit will comprise experts from the field of education,

educational technology, administration, and e-governance who will focus on online learning needs of both the school and higher education. More emphasis will be given to online assessment and examinations.

### **1.1 Objectives:**

1. To evaluate implementation of NEP 2020 with reference to online education.
2. To understand advantages, benefits, constraints, and disadvantages of online education systems.
3. To observe the feature and effective of the online portals by considering some of the important online education models SWAYAM, DIKSHA, edX, Alison, NPTEL, and Uzity as examples.

### **1.2 Origin of the Research Problem**

With the imposition of lockdown due to spread of coronavirus all over the country since March 2020, attending online classes has become the 'new normal' and have taken centre stage in students' life now. This 'new normal' is a transformed concept of education with online learning at the core of this transformation.

Moreover, e-learning education has made rapid progress in the recent times, making it one of the most analysed and discussed subject in higher education system. It is need to be discussed the online education system as next generation education system and impact of online education system in higher education on development of science & society. NEP 2020 emphasizes the creation of virtual labs wherein students can practice their theoretical knowledge and make course content available in different languages. The newly renamed Ministry of Education proposes to set up a dedicated unit for promotion of digital learning, so an attempt is to be made to understand the impact assessment of it on students and teachers of higher education.

### **1.3 Review of Research and Development in the Subject**

1. Technology has become part of our social, business, and educational life'. The use of the Internet has a vital role in disseminating knowledge via online classes (Silva and Cartwright, 2017).
2. During COVID-19, education has been shifted into the techno-economic culture. The shift should associate with plans to reduce this shift's impact on the normal learning process (Gurukkal, 2020).
3. The change to online in higher education entails reshaping our view regarding higher education, including institutions and students' needs. For instance, theoretical courses can be taught online. In contrast, the practical courses should be conducted face to face to ensure best teaching practices in monitoring and guiding students. Therefore, technology can make larger classes flexible and suiting students' needs (Siripongdee et al., 2020).
4. Research on faculty members' perceptions and attitudes toward online learning emphasized the role of instructors in facilitating communication and earning with students. Instructors acknowledged the content expertise and instructional design as the factors in the success of online learning. Similarly, the call for staff and student training is mandatory for online learning success (Cheng and Chau, 2016).
5. The mode of education has turned into student-centered education, where students became independent learners. This is considered as an advantage as face-to-face instruction was teacher-centered education, where students receive their education from their instructors. Online learning-initiated students' role in using additional resources to discover their abilities as independent learners. (Roach and Lemasters, 2006).
6. The comparison between students' attitudes toward teaching the same interactive courses in online and face to face is similar. It is found that students performed equally at the same interactive courses in online and face-to-face instruction. Face-to-face instruction's success depends on regular class attendance, while the interactive classes relied on completing interactive worksheets. Therefore, online and face-to-face success is based on curriculum structure, mode of delivery, and completion rate (Nemetz et al., 2017).
7. The COVID-19 outbreak shifts face-to-face education to online during the lockdown. This shift helps faculty integrate advanced technological skills in their teaching, which benefit students (Isaeva et al., 2020).
8. Online learning has been considered a useful tool for learning, cost-effectiveness, flexibility, and the possibility of providing world-class education A study by Li and Lalani (2020) indicated that COVID-19 had brought change to the status of learning in the 21st century. The instruction mode has been changed at both schools and higher academic from face-to-face instruction to online instruction (Strielkowski, 2020).

9. Online learning is considered as an entertaining way to learn. It has a positive impact on both students and teachers alike. Both faculty and students have optimistic opinions about online classes (Kulal and Nayak, 2020). Moreover, there is a positive correlation between students and faculty in their perception of teaching and learning. Faculty and students of engineering
10. specialties incurred that theoretical engineering subjects can be taught online, while teaching practical courses online are less effective and should be conducted at engineering labs (Kinney et al., 2012). Similarly, students' and faculty perceptions were marginalized differently in teaching laboratory courses online (Beck and Blumer, 2016).
11. Faculty and students encountered challenges such as technology, workload, digital competence, and compatibility. They concluded that education would become hybrid, face-to-face, and online instructions (Adedoyin and Soykan, 2020).
12. A study to verify the usage of online learning platforms in teaching clinical medical courses was conducted. They found that the rate of student satisfaction is 26% There is a slew of advantages and disadvantages of online learning. The benefits include efficiency, costeffectiveness, and 24 h access, while the disadvantages are technical issues, lack of interaction, and training (Gautam, 2020).
13. Rayan, 2020 proposed ways to overcome the disadvantages of online learning by encouraging shy students to participate and provoke students' online class attendance. Understanding such issues will help to deliver adequate online education. Online encourages shy students to participate and improve students' attendance, while it also triggers a lack of social interaction that affects students.

However, this rapid change tests the capacity of institutions to cope with such crises. Many countries did not expect such a complete shift to be online, and therefore their working staff and students are not trained enough for this dramatic change

#### **1.4 National and/or International Status**

The Government had initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy through the consultation process for an inclusive, participatory and holistic approach, which takes into consideration expert opinions, field experiences, empirical research, stakeholder feedback, as well as lessons learned from best practices. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to transform India's education system by 2030 with focus on online education. NEP, 2020 aim to increase the GER to 100% in preschool to secondary level by 2030, whereas GER in Higher Education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035 with the help of ICT platform and recommending 40 % online educational classes. It is in this context that the education sector needs to gear itself towards the demands of the 21st Century and the needs of the people and the country. Quality, innovation and research will be the pillars on which India will become a knowledge super power. Clearly, a new online Education Policy is needed.

In future days, if higher educational institutions adopt competency-based models, more and more students will earn degrees from such institutions by taking the courses where they have earned competency and perhaps interact minimally with professors.

#### **1.5 Online Educational Models**

There are number of models developed on how to deliver education effectively using many tested pedagogy. All of these models may not end up thriving in the long-term, but the following models have potential for attracting the learners. These models are differing in terms of course design, pedagogy and the channel by which information is created and transmitted:

#### **1.6 Importance of Online Education System**

The benefit from the students' point of view is accessing education services anywhere, anytime and any extent of time. These features significantly save the valuable time of the student. The main advantages of online mobile education for the global students are listed as follows:

**Ubiquity:** Through mobile devices, education applications are able to reach students anywhere at anytime. On the other hand, students can get any course they are interested in, whenever they want regardless of where they are, through Internet-enabled mobile devices. In this sense, mobile education makes a service or an application available wherever and whenever such a need arises. Communication can take place independent of the students and universities location. Presented from the omnipresence of information and continual access to university courses will be exceptionally important to time-critical applications. Ubiquity is most supporting feature of competency based learning system.

**Personalization:** Huge number of education courses, services, and applications are currently available on Internet and the relevance of information received by users is of great importance. Since owners of mobile devices often require different sets of applications and services, mobile education applications can be personalized to represent information or provide services in ways appropriate to the specific students use. Additionally, personalized courses/content is paramount in operating mobile devices because of the limitation of the user interface. Relevant university courses must always be only a single "click" away, students can access required courses systematically where they have created competency to take assessment exercise.

**Reduced Costs:** This is due to availing and using various courses and services by number of students online. The course fee charged by service providers/universities is much cheaper than fees of conventional education systems. The heavy competition and the price war between mobile service providers also reduced mobile service usage cost. So, online based CBCS model allows students to qualify in prescribed subjects by taking assessments from service provider through online, which decreases the cost of availing degrees based on online based evaluation procedure.

**Flexibility:** Because mobile devices are inherently portable, students may be engaged in activities, such as working or travelling, while doing their study through their internet-enabled mobile devices. The skills and experience they learned can be used for online assessment to get relevant degrees.

**Increased Comfort:** Many students secretly hate the conventional education system because of punitive fees, inconvenient working hours and unhelpful university staff. In online mobile education system, due to quick and continuous access of interested and required courses from any global university, the service is available 24 hours a day, without requiring the physical interaction with the instructors. So, online CBCS model has advantage of independent student centric learning and earning degree online without physically attending classes.

**Time Saving:** The main benefit from the online mobile education system for student's point of view is significant saving of time by the automation of education services including access to study materials, video lectures, online assignment submission, online interaction/discussion with both instructors and peer students, online exam and evaluation etc. Since the response of the medium is very fast, the students can get their result soon after the examination. CBCS model imparted online also has this benefit.

**Convenience:** The ability and accessibility provided in wireless devices will further allow online mobile education system to differentiate its abilities from conventional education systems. People who want to study any course in any university will no longer be constrained by time or place. Rather, it could be accessed in a manner which may eliminate some of the labor of life's activities. For example, students waiting in line or stuck in traffic will be able to access course materials/take an exam through online mobile education applications. Students may recognize a special comfort which could translate into an improved quality of life. Similarly, online CBCS model is most convenient to get college degree for working class people.

Competency-Based Credit System (CBCS) is a significant improvement in education model by designing a new evaluation system. It provides an opportunity to personalize the learning in higher education by means of providing a proper direction while choosing the subjects, and its assessment. Competency-based programs allow students to demonstrate academic competence through a combination of assessment and documentation of experience to gain academic credit. It allows students to progress at their own pace, incorporates the process of prior learning assessment, to offer a logical framework for improving knowledge, skills and experience as per the demand of the industry to the extent decided by the institution.

### 1.6 Significance of the Study

e-learning (online education) has made rapid progress in the recent times, making it one of the most analyzed and discussed subject in higher education system. It needs to be discussed the online education system as next generation education system and impact of online education system in higher education on development of science & society. The

types of online education models and their importance are as per new education policy. The advantages, benefits, constraints, and disadvantages of online education systems are necessary to be analyzed. The features of the online education portals are studied by considering some of the important online education models e.g., SWAYAM, edX, Alison, NPTEL and Uzitya case examples. Finally, the online education system is compared with a hypothetical system called "Ideal education system". The dedicated unit will comprise experts from the field of education, educational technology, administration, and e-governance who will focus on online learning needs of both the school and higher education. More emphasis will be given to online assessments and examinations.

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