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NEP 2020: MAKING INDIA AS A VIBRANT KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

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Abstract

Education is a primary prerequisite for the development of a just and equitable society and to uphold national development the entire world is experiencing rapid changes in the knowledge arena in this context the national education policy 2020 was approved by the Government of India the necessity for a new education policy was sent in the country for a long time the new education policy has been introduced in keeping with the inadequacies of the preceding education policy and the present and imminent need which can lead to significant transformations in both the school and higher education sector. The National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and replaces the old national policy on education 1986 built on the foundational pillars of success equity quality affordability and accountability this policy is aligned to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and college education more holistic, flexible multi-disciplinary suited to 21st century needs and aimed at bringing out the unique capabilities of each student now it's time to have an in-depth knowledge on NEP 2020.

Keywords: Equitable Society, Education Policy, Higher Education, Sustainable Development, Vibrant Knowledge Society, Capabilities.

Introduction

In today's context is that everywhere that India has a demographic advantage the proportion of young people in the Indian nation is much larger than in other countries. Where the Japan aging population contributes to a major percentage of the overall population, but this demographic advantage. this young population has to be trained in order to contribute meaningfully to these societal challenges to the industry to agriculture and to various other sectors. if they are not prepared then this large population will hit the roads there will be unemployment there will be crime there will be societal problems so the demographic advantage can turn into a serious problem. The gross enrollment ratio is really a matter of great concern given our demographics.

NEP 2020 in its fullest capability and in totality first all-round development main aim of education should be to draw the best out of person's mind body and soul. Restructuring education for quality enhancement is the develop at the mental level but also at physical spiritual and aesthetic even at intellectual level.

Literature Review

Countries plan their education systems to progress further (Rizvi & Lingard, 2009). To promote education at each profitable classes and for the addition of common people in the mainstream the Government of India has formulated the National Policy on Education. This policy has broader content, starting from fundamental academe education to sodalities for advanced education in both the settings, i.e. pastoral and communal. The first NPE was proposed and circulated in 1968 by the GOI, the alternate policy was in 1986, and the third major corrective policy was in 2020, by the peremptory Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi (Govt. of India, 2020).

Objectives

To study about making India a vibrant knowledge-based society by implementing NEP 2020.

To study the transformation in India by making both school and college education more holistic, flexible and multidisciplinary.

Methodology

Data for the study were collected from books, periodicals, NEP 2020 reviews of Government of India, census data, reports prepared by the academicians and internet.



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Background of NEP

Industry 4.0 revolution is knocking the door or why knocking the door it has entered because of that employment avenues businesses business models they are changing very fast. Mobile phones, computers internet penetration is ever increasing and that's why some of the qualities of the student should acquire in this 21st century have changed drastically gone those days.

The competencies required today first is one core competency at least deep knowledge in one or two core subjects second is good knowledge of multi-disciplinary subjects like arts languages social sciences economics. Today every student is a dot-com student but today the high computer literacy is very essential one another important thing has been prop up in this quality that because of the fast-changing technology and fast changing business and business models.

Students should acquire a fast capability to learn new things go on those days that whatever they have learned in their textbooks in school and college will be available in professional life let go for the holistic.

Discussions

1.Social Awareness and Service

To develop the mind as well as soul and so school must not focus on theoretical knowledge and also insisted that it should start from pre-primary classes. This would help in invoking creativity innovation and it will also enhance the mind hand coordination. India centered education system that contributes directly to transforming our nation sustainably so transformation of our nation not temporarily sustainably into equitable and vibrant knowledge society should not be a few limited lucky people of the country but it should be for all so it is equitable with a high-quality education.

2.To Attain Vibrant Knowledge

Development now it has been mentioned very categorically that there are three qualities of any human being or any student or any human being first quality set is a foundational set that is nothing but the foundational literacy and numeracy which normally student get acquired into his schooling days to acquire any particular knowledge concentration of mind is very important.

Nowadays multitasking is the buzzword but for multitasking should have concentration of mind capability and detachment of mind capability where concentration of mind and detachment of mind is taught to me actually. It is a very important tool to acquire any type of knowledge and lot of qualities come under traversal qualities and because of that they should be incorporated.

Flexibility is given from 9,10 and 11 standard it will not be science arts commerce. It will be subject choice which will lead to a particular profession then there can be as there is a special merit scholarship coupled with guaranteed employment in rural areas for brilliant students to become teacher all the vacant post of teachers must be filled.

It will definitely go away and closure of substandard teacher education institutes should be done at top priority so these are some of the suggestions given in the NEP document next now as it is said it is deep rooted it should be deep rooted in Indian culture values and ethos so that is also in bottom line it has been mentioned in a vision of this national education policy also next.

NEP 2020 is an India-centric education system with privacy of Indian languages. It is forward looking with indigenous wisdom and roots it is integrated inclusive comprehensive and holistic.

It has a capacity to completely revamp the Indian education system. This NEP will throw away the colonial education policy lock stock barrel the teachers acclimatize with this policy appreciate and accept the philosophy and concerns and revolutionary ideas.

To implement this with letter and spirit. National Education Policy 2020 contribute towards the transformation of our nation with so very well presented and made us aware about the value of respecting every student's perspective needs.

It was very important to understand the past national education policies tech is the future in every field.

3.Learner-Centered

Pedagogy must make education more experiential holistic integrated discovery-oriented learner-centered discussion based flexible and enjoyable. So, education must build character enable learners to be ethical rational compassionate and caring while at the same time prepare them for gainful fulfilling employment.



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The aim of national education policy is to ensure equitable access to the highest quality education for all learners regardless of social and economic background with particular focus on historically marginalized disadvantaged under underrepresented groups have identified first the drawbacks in the existing system and they tried to modify and reduce the drawbacks. This national education policy revamps all aspects of education structure including its regulation and governance to create a new system while remaining consistent with India's traditions and value system.

4.Re-Energizing the Higher Education System

There is a lot of focus on open knowledge on easy access where there is a stress on having learning organizations and knowledge networks are the key to everything but in such a situation. Role played by NEP 2020 are access equity, quality, affordability and accountability. So, it is going to look at how ICT is going to play an important role in education.

Re-energizing the higher education system to deliver high quality higher education with equity and inclusion emphasize on multidisciplinary and skill-based education. Experiential learning with the research component synchronous and asynchronous mode of course delivery.

Important salient points of NEP 2020 the whole idea of the NEP 2020 is to equipped with the academic's requirements and care to become tier one institute that is research intensive institute.

The insight of the nap 2020 requirements there should be brainstorming sessions within each department and across the departments to look at all facets of the future curriculum NEP 2020 is that one regulator to all the policy aims to reduce the number of educational regulators to one. Takeaway of nap is that multi-disciplinary education and research universities that will be setting up with a scope of multiple entry and exit provisions which with appropriate degree certification after every exit condition and also provisions of academic bank of credit helps the academic credit transfer from one institution to the other institution.

High performing Indian universities will be encouraged to set up campuses on other countries and selected units universities like those from the top 100 universities in the world will be facilitated to operate in the country what we can do to make NEP a success.

A success of NEP depends greatly on the clarity in planning for its implementation in stages it may not be possible all at once but then we have to implement that one in stages and the second is that since the focus even today is to cover the syllabus great detail the low gross enrollment ratio in the in the country has been a concern in fact even the previous educational policies devote a lot of space to addressing this low gross enrollment ratio and things have improved somewhat but not to the extent that is required now.

5.Development of the Creative

The emphasis is on the development of the creative potential of each individual education must develop not only cognitive skills but also social emotional skills known as soft skills including cultural awareness and empathy perseverance and greater teamwork leadership and communication etc.,

In our ancient India education was not just the accusation of knowledge as preparation for life in this world or life beyond schooling but for complete realization and liberation of the self. It aims at producing engaged productive and contributing citizens for building unequitable inclusive and plural society assemblies by our constitution national education policy.

It is clearly stated one flexibility for learners to choose their paths in life according to their own balance interest and multiple exit analysis provider no hard separation between arts and sciences between curricular and co-curricular activities between vocational and academic etc., Multidisciplinary and holistic education across the social science social across the sciences social sciences arts and humanities are expressed here emphasis on conceptual understanding on creativity and critical thinking to encourage logical decision making.

Innovation on ethics and human and constitutional values and on life skills cooperation teamwork communication resilience and are expressed clearly the introduction regular formative assessment for learning is emphasized not the summative assessment often presently. It give importance to some material assessment pocketing the permissivity assessment that is accompanying the students at every stage of learning.



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6.Strategies for Effective Implementation

The skill gap between the institutional learning and the practical learning with regard to the institution's NEP gives an urge for moving towards multi-disciplinary universities and colleges with a target of establishment of at least one multi-disciplinary university per district by the target of the year 2030.

The present complex of nomenclature of higher education institutions in our country as deemed to be universities affiliating universities affiliating technical university shall be replaced simply by a term called university. Which will fulfill the criteria as per the norms given the high performing Indian universities will have a chance to be encouraged to set up their campuses in other countries. similarly, the top 100 universities in the world which are given chance to be operated in India probably.

This will give a chance for the students for learning in India rather affording a lot of money in other country in one day it will reduce the brain drain but at the same time the rural students may find it very difficult to access these institutions because of the exorbitant fee. The major transformations in higher education are renaming the ministry of Human Resource and Development to Ministry of Education in the implementation of NEP 2020.

7.Complications

With the Indian education system now, this does not appear to be a uniquely Indian problem, if go back to go back in history right from the time of Plato. Creative people have taken a very deep view of formal education there is a stress on mother tongue and or home language or local language as the case may be as the medium of instruction especially in the early years and there is a stress on exposure to vocational crafts the policy talks about broad-basing the education across the board. The policy spends quite considerable space on will ultimately it is envisioned will replace the system of university-affiliated colleges a four-year degree is proposed as a standard degree.

It allows possibility of exit after the first year or after the second year or after the third year or of course you can one can do all four years of the degree the changes which are proposed in teaching and learning philosophy are such as to inculcate creativity creative thinking a knowledge of an awareness of values and inculcation of values in the individual.

There is an attempt to bridge the divide between tradition and modernity India has a rich tradition in education that is important and this leads up to secondary education which is years to 12 once again this is divided into years 9,10,11 and 12. This is expected to be multidisciplinary there is some depth in addition to breadth is important in this stage.

The pedagogy should be such as to promote critical thinking rather than rote learning this student has a choice of subjects. So, one is not constrained to study only science or only commerce or only arts etcetera one can mix and match ah according to one's preferences.

The medium of instruction this is an important point that the policy goes into it emphasizes the research that shows that early learning is most effective. If it is important in the in one's own mother tongue or the language that is spoken at home. The medium of instruction should be in the mother tongue so there are some issues with this because today there is a lot of mobility people find jobs in areas which are outside their own state and therefore a language might be spoken at home. Which is different from the regional language and if the regional administration has to account for has to take care of all the possibilities of this kind.

Which is a challenge because of the scarcity of graduates in environmental science and vocational education the next challenge in higher education is all the teacher education programs must be conducted as multi-disciplinary institutions where there is a threat for all the stand-alone colleges who will face a lot of difficulties in merging with other institutions.

Conclusion

Teachers have to be trained on all these colors because it is aimed by 2025 at least 50 percentage of learners have the exposure for occasional education the next important aspect is multiple entry and multiple exits in higher education in one way it reduces the dropouts in higher education due to various reasons. Right logical framework for making ethical decision with value-based education then assessment there is a change in the assessment will lead a vibrant knowledge society. All the stakeholders to come forward and take maximum efforts for successful implementation of NEP 2020.



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