

NEP 2020: Implementation with special emphasis on Higher Education*Dr.Sapana Rane Electronics Department, Mamasheh Mohol College, Pune Maharashtra***ABSTRACT:**

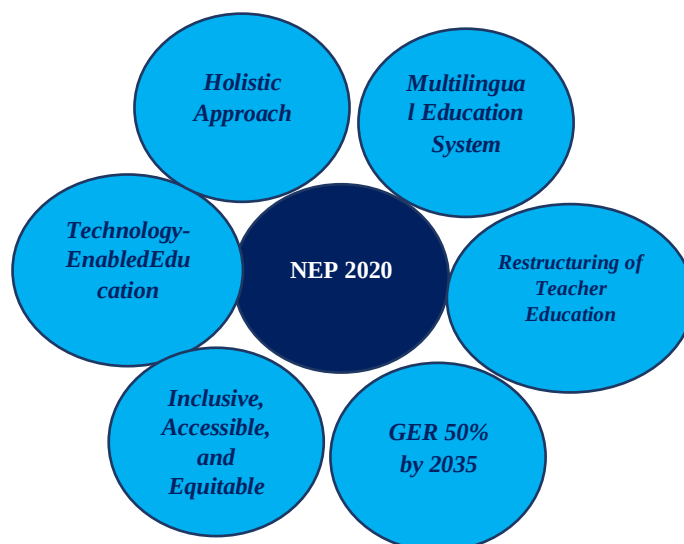
The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive policy that outlines the government's vision for the future of education in India. The policy aims to bring about transformative changes in the education sector and provides a new direction for the sector. The implementation of the NEP 2020 is a complex and multi-faceted process that requires the active involvement of multiple stakeholders. The policy requires the implementation of a number of reforms in various areas. The success of the NEP 2020 will largely depend on its implementation and the commitment of the government and stakeholders to bring about the desired changes in the education sector.

1. Introduction:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a landmark policy that aims to bring about comprehensive and transformative changes in the education sector in India. The policy replaces the 34-year-old National Policy on Education, 1986 and is based on the recommendations of the K. Kasturirangan Committee, which was constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in 2017. The NEP 2020 outlines the government's vision for the future of education in India and aims to provide a new direction for the sector. The NEP 2020 was launched in July 2020 and since then, the government has been working towards its implementation.

2. National Education Policy 2020:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive policy that outlines the government's vision for the future of education in India. The policy aims to bring about transformative changes in the education sector and provides a new direction for the sector.

2.1 Overview of NEP 2020 with special emphasis on HE sectors in general:**Figure 1:** NEP 2020 for HE in nutshell.

The NEP 2020 focuses on a holistic approach to education and prioritizes the development of 21st-century skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, and communication. The

policy aims to provide equal access to quality education for all and to make

One of the major highlights of the NEP 2020 is the introduction of a multilingual education system. Students will have the opportunity to learn in the language of their choice, and the policy also provides for the preservation and promotion of Indian languages.

Another important aspect of the NEP

Figure 2: Technology Enabled education The Step towards **Reform**

importance of professional development for teachers and provides for the establishment of National Professional Standards for Teachers.

The NEP 2020 also focuses on making education technology-enabled and promoting digital literacy. The policy calls for the establishment of a National Educational Technology Forum to ensure the effective integration of technology into the education system.

In terms of higher education, the NEP 2020 aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to 50% by 2035. The policy also calls for the establishment of a National Research Foundation to promote research and innovation in the country.

2.2 Reforms is the key towards transformation:

The NEP 2020 lays down the framework for an education system that is inclusive, accessible, and equitable. It aims to provide a new direction for the sector by introducing a number of reforms in various areas such as curriculum, assessment, teacher education, and research.

education affordable, inclusive, and accessible to all sections of society.



2.2.1 Curriculum Reforms:

The NEP 2020 advocates for a flexible and multi-disciplinary curriculum that is student-centred and focuses on developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The policy emphasizes the need for reducing the burden of rote learning and promoting learning through hands-on activities and experimentation. It also calls for the integration of technology in the curriculum to enhance the learning experience of students.

2.2.2 Assessment Reforms:

The NEP 2020 proposes a new assessment system that is formative and diagnostic in nature, instead of being summative. It aims to shift the focus of assessment from rote learning to a holistic and continuous evaluation of students' learning and development. The policy also calls for the development of a new and more reliable assessment system that can accurately assess the learning outcomes of students.

2.2.3 Teacher Education Reforms:

The NEP 2020 lays great emphasis on the role of teachers in shaping the future of education in India. It calls for a comprehensive reform of the teacher education system to ensure that teachers

are well-equipped to handle the changing needs of the education sector. The policy also proposes the establishment of a National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) to regulate and accredit teacher education programs across the country.

multiple stakeholders. The policy requires the implementation of a number of reforms in various areas such as curriculum, assessment, teacher education, and research. The government has set up several committees and task forces to implement the policy, which are working towards its implementation in a phased manner.

3.1 Curriculum Reform Implementation:

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) emphasizes a competency-based approach to education, which requires curriculum reform. Here are some steps that can be taken to implement curriculum reform with NEP 2020 emphasis:

3.1.1 Curriculum review: The first step in implementing curriculum reform is to review the existing curriculum. The review should identify the strengths and weaknesses of the current curriculum and determine areas that require improvement.

3.1.2 Competency mapping: Competency mapping is the process of identifying the skills, knowledge, and abilities required to perform a task or job. In the context of curriculum reform, competency mapping can help in defining the learning outcomes and competencies that need to be developed by the students.

3. Implementation of National Education Policy 2020:

The implementation of the NEP 2020 is a complex and multi-faceted process that requires the active involvement of

3.1.3 Curriculum development: Once the competencies and learning outcomes have been identified, the next step is to develop the curriculum. The curriculum should be designed to develop the identified competencies and learning outcomes. It should be aligned with the NEP 2020 and incorporate the latest developments in the subject.

3.1.4 Teacher training: The success of curriculum reform depends on the effectiveness of the teachers. Hence, teacher training is an essential component of the curriculum reform. The training should focus on the new curriculum and the pedagogical approaches that can be used to deliver the curriculum.

3.1.5 Evaluation: The final step in implementing curriculum reform is to evaluate the effectiveness of the new curriculum. The evaluation should be based on the identified competencies and learning outcomes. The evaluation should be conducted regularly and the feedback should be used to improve the curriculum.

Overall, implementing curriculum reform with NEP 2020 emphasis requires a holistic approach that involves all stakeholders, including teachers, students, parents, and policy-makers.

3.2 Examination reforms implementation in NEP 2020 scenario:

In order to promote a student-centric and holistic approach to learning, examination reforms can play a critical role. Here are some of the ways in which examination reforms can be initiated in the NEP 2020 scenario:

3.2.1 Shift from rote learning to application-based assessment: The NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of critical thinking, problem-solving, and

evaluation can be used to assess students' progress throughout the academic year. This can include regular assignments, projects, and class participation.

3.2.3 Reduced emphasis on high-stakes exams: High-stakes exams can be stressful for students and lead to an over-reliance on coaching and cramming. Examination reforms can reduce the emphasis on these exams and instead focus on a more comprehensive and well-rounded assessment of student learning.

3.2.4 Inclusion of practical and vocational skills: The NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on vocational education and the development of practical skills. Examination reforms can assess students' ability to apply their theoretical knowledge in practical settings and evaluate their skills in areas such as design, entrepreneurship, and innovation.

3.2.5 Promotion of multilingual education: The NEP 2020 recognizes the importance of multilingual education and encourages the use of regional languages in schools. Examination reforms can include the assessment of language skills in regional languages and encourage students to express their

hands-on learning. Examinations can be reformed to test students' abilities to apply their knowledge to real-world situations, rather than relying on rote memorization.

3.2.2 Continuous and comprehensive evaluation: Instead of relying solely on end-of-year or end-of-semester exams, continuous and comprehensive

knowledge in the language they are most comfortable with.

In conclusion, examination reforms can play a critical role in promoting a student-centric and holistic approach to education and ensuring that students are equipped with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in the 21st century.

3.3 Teacher Education for NEP 2020 Implementation:

The NEP 2020 emphasizes the reform of teacher education in higher education (HE) in India. NEP 2020 has already taken step for coming generation teachers such as:

- 1) To Design and implement a new four-year integrated B.Ed. program for students who want to become teachers in HE institutions. The program should be based on a multidisciplinary approach that includes both subject knowledge and pedagogy.
- 2) To Establish a National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) to regulate teacher education programs and ensure quality standards are met.

For the existing teachers some candid measures must be taken as follows:

- 1) Develop a framework for continuous professional development for teachers in HE institutions. This framework should include workshops, seminars, and other training programs to help teachers update their knowledge and skills.
- 2) Promote the use of technology in teacher education. This can be achieved through online training programs and other e-learning initiatives. Already there are platforms like SWAYAM/NPTEL, ATAL initiative they must be widely to ensure the successful implementation of these changes.

3.4 Research Reform Implementation:

The research is a crucial component of higher education. To implement research reform in view of NEP 2020, the following measures can be taken:

3.4.1 Strengthen research infrastructure: Universities and colleges must be equipped with modern research infrastructure, including laboratories, libraries, and online research resources. Funding agencies can also provide grants to educational institutions to establish research centres and facilities.

3.4.2 Encourage interdisciplinary research: NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of interdisciplinary research, and thus educational institutions should encourage collaborations between different departments and faculties.

3.4.3 Promote industry-academia collaboration: Educational institutions can partner with industries to promote research and development. The industry can provide funding and support to research projects, while educational institutions can offer research expertise.

popularized and frame work for their compulsory implementation must be undertaken.

- 3) Encourage research in teacher education to improve the quality of teacher training programs.
- 4) Establish a system for the assessment and evaluation of teacher education programs in HE institutions to ensure that they meet quality standards.

To implement this reform, a multidisciplinary approach is required, and all stakeholders must work together

3.4.4 Develop research culture: Educational institutions must develop a research culture among students and faculty. Institutions should encourage students to participate in research projects and motivate faculty to publish research papers in reputed journals.

3.4.5 Improve quality of research: The quality of research can be improved by promoting peer-reviewed research publications and by creating an environment that encourages original research.

3.4.6 Encourage innovation and entrepreneurship: NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of innovation and entrepreneurship in higher education. Educational institutions can set up incubation centres and offer courses that promote innovation and entrepreneurship.

3.4.7 Evaluate research outcomes: Institutions should evaluate the outcomes of research projects in terms of social and economic impact. This will help institutions to identify the research

areas that require more attention and funding.

By implementing these measures, higher education institutions can promote research and development in India, which will contribute to the country's socio-economic growth and development.

3. Challenges in Implementing NEP 2020:

The implementation of the NEP 2020 faces several challenges, which include a lack of financial resources, lack of trained teachers, and resistance to change from some stakeholders. The which is a challenge in the absence of trained teachers.

While implementing the new education policy some important issues must be considered to really implement the reform, and transform India.

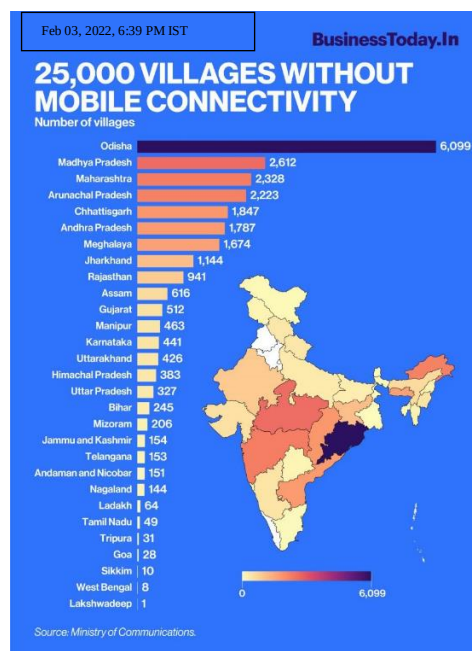


Figure 3: Lack of digital infrastructure
Source: Business Today 3 Feb 2022

policy also requires a significant change in the mindset of teachers, students, and other stakeholders, which is a major challenge in its implementation.

The lack of financial resources is a major challenge in implementing the NEP 2020. The policy requires a significant increase in government funding for the education sector, which is a challenge in the current economic scenario. The lack of trained teachers is also a major challenge, as the policy requires a comprehensive reform of the teacher education system. The policy also requires the development of new assessment tools and methods,

- 1) There are still considerable rural/remote areas in India where the basic needs are not met in view of this the dream of Digital India remains a big challenge. And quality education is right for these deprived people but still it remains the challenge.
- 2) The student teacher ratio must be considered and need to be strictly improved by recruiting sufficient number of teachers which is limited by bureaucratic system.
- 3) In case of non-grant /private colleges and courses there must be effective regulatory system in terms of teacher recruitments, facilities and fund utilization for quality enhancement only. Educational institutions must run on no profit no loss basis.
- 4) The privatization of the education is harmful for both the teachers as well as students and in turn to development of the nation.
- 5) There is big gap between the socio-economic status of the aided and nonaided teachers which is leading towards the big group of

demotivated teachers which in all can affect the quality of HE in India.

4. Opportunities in Implementing NEP 2020:

The implementation of the NEP 2020 presents several opportunities, which include the development of a more inclusive and accessible education system, the promotion of research and innovation in education, and the improvement of the quality of education. The policy provides a new direction for the education sector and provides an

opportunity for the government and stakeholders to work together to bring about the desired changes in the sector.

It provides a flexible and multi-disciplinary curriculum and the promotion of learning through hands-on activities and experimentation. The policy also provides an opportunity for the promotion of research and innovation through the establishment of a National Research Foundation (NRF) and the integration of research into the curriculum.

5. Conclusion:

The National Education Policy 2020 is a comprehensive policy that aims to bring about transformative changes in the education sector in India. It outlines the government's vision for the future of education in India and provides a new direction for the sector. The policy proposes a number of reforms in various areas such as curriculum, assessment, teacher education, and research, which are aimed at creating an inclusive, accessible, and equitable education system in the country.

The success of the NEP 2020 will largely depend on its implementation and the commitment of the government and stakeholders to bring about the desired changes in the education sector. Socio economically development of the nation builds through academic excellence. The world class higher education institutions are built through sincere efforts of honest and

commendable academicians those enjoy academic freedom. The teaching and research go hand in hand. The research with blend of basic and applied research without impeded by bureaucracy can nurture the industry and entrepreneurship . Moreover, there must not be or less gap between the policy and reality.

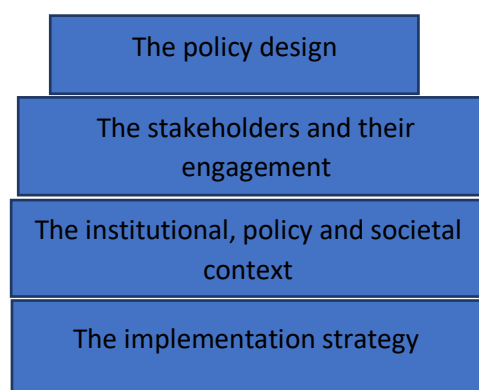


Figure 5: Implementation cycle

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