

National Education Policy - 2020 and Higher Education

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Abstract - There is a lot of diversity in India. Each of these factors must be taken into account. The goal of the new education policy is to create world-class education.

Appearance- New organizational infrastructure. High quality liberal education. National Higher Education Eligibility Plan. Teacher-student ratio 30: 1. Creating independent, autonomous higher education institutions. Educational Technology, Commercialization of Education, Promotion of Indian Languages, National Education Commission, The proposed new policy emphasizes 'market value'. Equal development of the country and similar goals which are complementary to democracy are nowhere to be seen."While the country lacks basic education facilities, it is impractical to create global educational institutions across the country. The basic premise of higher education is "elementary education". However, the policy of achieving literacy at the pre-primary level is inconsistent with the principle of "maturity" .Not only sound education but his alertness and dedication too are most required. It seems to have moved away from usefulness and practicality.

Keywords - National Education Policy, Liberalism, Commercialization of Education, Privatization of Education,

Introduction - The goals of education in any country are determined by the political system of that country, such as the adoption of democracy in India based on the values of secularism, freedom, equality and fraternity. And that is why the goals of education were and should be far-reaching policies such as Scientifics, secularism, freedom, equality, fraternity, national unity. There is a lot of diversity in India-

As India is made up of many federations, there is diversity in terms of religion, language, geography, religion, etc. In addition to cultivating a sense of national unity, each of these elements should be given justice.



Due to the background of social inequality in India, there are still various classes - Dalits, Adivasis, Nomads, Deprived, Poor, Hardworking, Socially Backward - and the level of education among them is negligible and there is a lack of higher education. It is still not possible to bring women and girls into the mainstream of education in a real sense, especially in higher education. There is a lot of 'suspension and leakage' at the secondary level.

The education problems of a large number of laborers, prostitutes, maids, child laborers, juvenile delinquency and slum children, sugar workers, children of construction workers, out-of-school children, children of seasonal and permanent migrant families are serious.

The language problems of these children are also different. In remote-tribal areas- basic facilities like transport facilities, roads, sanitation facilities etc. are lacking for the children to reach the school.

Against this backdrop, the draft National Education Policy-2020, aimed at "new institutional infrastructure", states that "radical changes in the higher education system, creation of world-class educational institutions across the country - by 2035 with a gross enrollment ratio of at least 50%." To increase. " This shows that the new education policy is aimed at creating world-class education. Considering the whole draft as a whole, the issue of "commercialization of education" stands out. Emphasis will be placed on creating equal opportunities for education, increasing the number of scholarships, emphasizing adult education, recruiting teachers from backward tribes In the Education Policy of 2005, the "National Higher Education Campaign" was launched in 2013 by the Central Government to improve the state's higher education.

The reason for reviewing all of the above - while introducing the new National Education Policy-2020 - is to use the big word "radical change". But previous national education policies had actually implemented better schemes. The former Prime Minister had earlier tried to take the country with the times by rewarding the computer system in the country. There were many issues like trilingual formula, facilities of higher education in the past as well.looking back, in these national educational policies The reality and the educational laws and policies were properly linked. In view of the problems posed by education in India at the outset, it is



impractical to create a global educational institution across the country, when the country lacks basic education facilities.

Objectives -

1- To review the salient points raised in the new National Education Policy-2020 regarding higher education.

2- Critical study of the provisions modern the new National Education Policy-2020 regarding higher education.

Highlights of Higher Education -

1 New Institutional Infrastructure -

To set up autonomous institutions for teaching and research, equipped with large, well-equipped, multi-disciplinary branches.

- **World class research**

High quality teaching in all branches Focus on graduate education. Establishment of autonomous colleges

Reconstruction of infrastructure on the lines of "NalandaAbhiyan", "TakshashilaAbhiyan".

Providing many opportunities for external and vocational education.

Course of only four years.

2 High Level Liberal Education -

Liberal education will be the foundation of higher education.

- In all disciplines - vitality, in-depth knowledge of subjects, social moral commitment.

Creation of multi-disciplinary academic and research universities.

M. Phil. closed.

3 To create a conducive environment for study. National Higher Education Eligibility Plan

- Effective pedagogical methods. Educational, financial and emotional support. Open and distance education. Internationalization of education

4 enthusiastic and capable teachers

- * Teacher-student ratio 30: 1

- * Permanent employment practices for teachers.

- * Institutions will develop a “continuous professional plan” for all faculty.

5 Strong Compliance and Autonomy -



Creating independent, autonomous higher education institutions.

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- With competent and ethical leadership
- Independent Governing Bodies Private and government institutions will be the same.
- All kinds of autonomy for colleges- honorarium, recruitment, career category of teachers ..

Priority to individuals and organizations promoting education with a philanthropic attitude.

6 Radical changes in the exchange system -

- * Tasks will be done by different and independent circles -
- * "National Higher Education Authority" will be the only control mechanism.
- * "Establishment of General Education Council.
- * There will be a common control system for public and private educational institutions.

Besides-"Vocational education will be an integral part of the higher education system."

To restructure all branches of agriculture, education, health, law, etc. Priority to 21st century skills. Additional important things to focus on-

Educational Technology, Commercialization of Education, Promotion of Indian Languages, National Education Commission, from the above, you can get an idea of the salient provisions of this policy.

The new National Education Policy-2020 and Higher Education - how radical and practical this policy really is in the present context and how it complements and enhances higher education and thinks of the whole country and can be seen on the basis of the following highlights –

1 In fact, even in today's computer age, a country like India still needs to embrace the principle of 'social justice'. But the new policy presented has given importance to 'market value'. Whether it is to bring the student into the stream of education and make him self-reliant or to throw him out of the stream of education in the name of quality, there is no thought. If for some reason a tribal student is late in getting admission in a government hostel, then that student has to do B.Ed. Absent from college, this is the reality today. In an environment of many inconveniences, they will not be able to survive in the quality competition and will be automatically thrown out of the stream of higher education.



2 When the issue of vocational and skill-based education is consistently promoted from secondary education, the following facts are being ignored or deliberately overlooked, such as the background of the past 'balutedari system' in India and traditional caste-based professional vocational skills. Due to the existence of big capitalists like Tata, Birla, Ambani, these skills cannot be utilized. This will in turn create 'educated unemployed' [trained]. Lack of capital, non-availability of loans at low rates, non-existence in the market, etc., not only solve the problem of employment through vocational education, but also create a complementary system for it. On the contrary, given the rapid privatization of public enterprises. Only those who are rich can get into business and survive. **"Tribals and nomads in this country have a lot of genetic and natural skills, knowledge of medicinal plants, sports skills to succeed at the Olympic level, they don't seem to have a place in the curriculum, as much as technology has given them. It is more convenient to use.**

3 Liberal education will be the foundation of higher education. The policy states that vitality, in-depth knowledge of subjects, social ethical commitment will be important in all branches. Etc. The minimum requirements and conditions for schools will be relaxed. "This is the history of inequality and fundamentalist ideology that leans towards terrorism.

There is no denying that the ancient culture was based on heterogeneity. On the contrary, in the real sense, Mahatma Phule, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj, maharajaa Sayajirao Gaikwad, Savitribai Phule had been mentioned and included in the syllabus, it would have been a true liberal education.

4 "Quality" is very big but the social situation is not taken into account, or ignored. This is in a sense "diplomacy".

5 Lack of transport facilities in remote areas, lack of sanitation facilities, rain-soaked classes, etc., and closure in the name of management is the exact opposite of liberal policy. Because the criteria for starting this school, the background is completely different. How can the main goal be the internationalization and marketing of education without paying attention to it. Equal development of the country and similar goals which are complementary to democracy are nowhere to be seen.

6 While advocating for online education, there is no mention of policies, options, lack of electricity in remote areas, inadequate supply, extra cost of mobiles, networking problems.

7 The basic foundation of higher education is "elementary education". **However, the policy of achieving literacy at the pre-primary level is inconsistent with the principle of 'maturity'.** Without the development of "causality", the idea is to differentiate modern teaching methods.

8 Complete autonomy for colleges means that personal ambitions, religions, ideologies, motives will be reflected in their work. This can be very detrimental to democracy.

Conclusion - Although the overall National Education Policy-2020 seems to be radically transformative, the Indian social, cultural and, importantly, the current political situation is flawed. There are many things in it. But when you study what is new, even if it is new, it has to be said that it is **deceptive and impractical.**

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