

## NEW EDUCATION POLICY OF INDIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 1986

*Seema*

*Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, M.D.U (Rohtak)*

*Dr. Archana Bhatia*

*Associate Professor D.A.V College (Faridabad)*

---

### **Abstract**

Meaning of education too vast. So before to start new education policy 2020, need to tell about present education system, after that roll of NEP in Higher Education. New education policy important to improve Higher Education, but more importantly focused on bring quality education. NEP emphasises to bring out overall development in a student/child. This is the only reason NEP 2020, keep the concept of no separation in subjects & no language barrier. In this paper, discussion about the role of improvement by NEP 2020, in Higher Education.

New education policy draft prepared by a committee and committee head dr. k. kasturirangan, he is former chairman of ISRO (Indian Space Research Organization). This study emphasis on new education policy regarding higher education and compare them with the previous policy. In this study define restructuring of new education policy regarding higher education.

### **Introduction**

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable society, and promoting national development. This National Education Policy 2020, is the first education policy of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and aims to address the many growing development imperatives of our country. On 29<sup>th</sup> July 2020 union cabinet has approved new education policy 2020 as well as approved the name change of ministry of HRD to the ministry of education. In this policy will bring transformation reforms in higher education level. Before this policy India drafted a policy in 1968 and reforms in 1986 and now remap new education policy 2020. Objectives/purposes of this policy is making “India a global knowledge superpower.

### **National Education Policy 2020 purposes**

- 1.) Revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance.
- 2.) To create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21<sup>st</sup> century education, including SDG4, while building upon India’s traditions and value systems
- 3.) Lays emphasis on the development of the creative potential of each individual.
- 4.) Give more flexibility to student as well as teacher to enhance their skills and knowledge.

### **National Education Policy 2020 focuses on**

- 1) To empower teachers and help them to do their job as effectively as possible.
- 2) To enrich the knowledge and skills of a student at school and Higher Education level.
- 3) To recruit the very best and brightest to enter the teaching profession at all levels by ensuring livelihood, respect, dignity and autonomy.
- 4) To bring the overall development from the student so he/she can face the real world and real life in proper manner.

- 5) To build any nation education plays a very important role. So, there must be important to provide education to all and focused on quality education rather than quantity of education.

### **Higher Education**

Higher education is more important promoting human as well as development of society. Its play important role to achieve the objective of quality education, sustainable development of the nation and economic development. Now India moves in the direction of becoming a knowledge economy and inspire the young people of society for higher education. That time country requirement quality education is more useful to develop good thought, creative individual and well rounded. In higher education for deep knowledge select one or two subject also constitutional values character ethical. A quality higher education constructive personal accomplishment and public engagement as well as important contribution to develop the society. Quality education enable the students for economic independence and provide more satisfying and meaningful life. Education policy create more opportunities of individual employments.

### **Sustainable Development**

United nation general assembly in September 2015 adopted 2030 agenda for achieve sustainable development. Sustainable development include 17 objective and fourth objective is quality education Ensure equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Objective of quality education help to achieve the other objective of sustainable development of the society.

### **Objective of the Study**

New education policy have immediate changes to improve quality of education and achieve sustainable development.

1. To examine the New Education Policy 2020.
2. To compare the New Education Policy 2020 with nation policy of education 1986.
3. To highlight various changes institutional restructuring of new education policy 2020.
4. To study towards holistic and multidisciplinary education.

### **Methodology**

This study is qualitative in nature. This study examine the new education policy 2020 and comparative analysis between NEP 2020 and NPE 1986. In this study data is collected from national educational policy 2020 approved by ministry of education (ministry of human resource development) and different article, research paper and websites.

### **New Education Policy 2020**

Approved the name change of ministry of HRD to the ministry of education, now Ministry of education minister Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank announce the new economic policy 2020. Economic development of a country directly depend on education system of a country, education system is a strength of a country and provide individual employment as well as economic success. NEP 2020, re-emerging and complete overhaul of higher education system and provide high quality education.

1. Higher education system moving multi-disciplinary universities and college.
2. Higher education system provide more multidisciplinary undergraduate system, its provide multi entry and exit points in graduation. In higher education provide four year graduate programme, if students exit within one year they collect one year certificate after two year a diploma and collect a degree after three years and complete four year graduation course collect graduate degree with one year research experience.

3. Revamping pedagogy, curriculum and enhanced the students experience.
4. Governance of HEI's by highly qualified independent boards having academic and administrative autonomy.

#### **Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation**

Light and tight regulation by a single regulator for higher education.

1. UGC (university grant commission), AICTE (All India council for technical education ) to be replaced by HECI (Higher education commission of India).
2. Higher education regulatory system to be distinct for regulate accreditation, academic standard setting and funding, all under the umbrella HECI (Higher education commission of India).
3. under the act of professional standard setting bodies are ICAR (Indian Council for Agricultural Research), VCI (Veterinary Council of India), NCTE (National Council for Teacher Education), COA (Council of Architecture) and NCVET (National Council for Vocational Education and Training).
4. University name on the basis of quality education not one the ownership base.
5. College affiliation for 15 years and established grade granting autonomy to college.
6. NEP give permission the foreign universities to set up their campus in India
7. NEP remove the rigid separateness of streams of commerce science, now students select the subject history, physics in class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>.
8. National educational technology forum provide a platform for free exchange of idea and enhance learning, planning assessment and administration.
9. Common entrance exam for college admission. The National Testing Agency (will conduct common entrance examinations for admissions to universities across the country. The National test agency already conducts the all-India engineering entrance exam UGC NET, NEET, JEE Main, and others.
10. In higher education, new education policy increase gross enrolment ratio at 50percent which is 26.3percent in 2018.
11. Growth of public and private institution strong emphasis on developing a large no. of public institution. Increase Public funding support for public HEIs and provide equal opportunity to grow all public institution.

#### **Towards a More Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education**

1. Institution will have to open distance learning and online programme. These online and open distance learning programme helpful to improve the gross enrolment ratio and provide lifelong learning facility. Open distance learning provide quality education and degree, diploma equally to HEIs. The institutions accredited for open distance learning encourage to develop high quality online courses.
2. University worldwide means a multidisciplinary institution of education and high quality learning and research often under graduate, graduate and PHD programme.
3. A multidisciplinary and holistic education develop the human being quality/capacities in integrated manner physical, social, moral intellectual and emotional. Quality education will helpful to develop capacities in field arts, language, social science, humanities, technical, professional and vocational fields.
4. A holistic and multidisciplinary education shall be long term in 21<sup>st</sup> century and fourth industrial revolution. Now IITs also move towards holistic and multidisciplinary education with more arts and humanities.

5. A holistic approach provide flexible curriculum structure and enable creative contribution in study. Multidisciplinary education provide a multi entry and exit point which remove the currently rigid boundaries.
6. A holistic environment education include different areas such as pollution, waste management, conservation of biology diversity, climate change, wild life conservation, forest and sustainable development, and value based education include ethics, humanities, constitutional, truth, dharma, shanti, love, nonviolence, citizenship and life values.
7. A holistic education system provide different types of master programme. First is two year programme with three year bachelor degree, second one year master programme with three year bachelor degree plus one year research work and third is five year integrated master programme. For PHD require a master degree or a four year bachelor degree with research.
8. Model public university set up highest global standards in quality education through IITs and IIMs etc. model public university also known as MERUS (Multidisciplinary Education and Research University). Its help established highest standard for holistic education in India.

#### **Internationalization**

Education should be globalized, this concept firstly was given in Yashpal Committee Report 2009, and concept of Foreign Universities was already discussed. If the best universities say amongst top 200 in the world want to come here and work they should be welcomed. So Education should be international you need to tell about Yashpal Committee Report too, because the doors were open for foreign universities by Yashpal Committee NEP promote the foreign university to set up their campus in India and give opportunities local students studying in foreign university. Different course in subjects such as Indian language, Indology, Ayush system of medicine, music and yoga modern India. NEP will be promoted internationalization of study and providing premium education at affordable cost. HEIs welcome the students arriving from abroad. HEIs signed MOUs for exchange faculty for mutual benefits.

#### **Financial Supports for Students**

If we talk about the financial support, major point is that education is free to the children up to age of 14 years but after the NEP the school education will be free up to class 12<sup>th</sup> in public schools. SC/ BC/ OBC were already taking the merit advantages so there is need to discuss something different point.

#### **Comparison between New Education Policy 2020 & National Education Policy 1986**

The band width of comparison between 1986 & 2020 polices need more exposure. Similarly NOIS will be replaced by NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling). Some points are valid but for a research paper we need to put or share that points which are not common to others.

1. New education policy 2020 approved by ministry of education and national policy of education 1986 approved by ministry of human resource development.
2. Gross enrolment ratio under new education policy is 50 percent in 2035 and under NPE 1986 was 26.3 percent in 2018.
3. In new education policy no hard separation of stream art commerce and science but in 1986 policy hard separation of art, commerce and science.
4. Nep 2020 approve three language state, regional and one another but in 1986 Hindi, English and regional language.
5. Education sector get 6 percent GDP according to new education policy and in old policy get 4.5 percent of GDP.

6. In new education policy provide sign language for students learning impairment by NOIS and now replaced by NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling).
7. Minimum qualification for teachers under NEP 4 year integrated B.ED degree from 2030.
8. National test agency (NTA) conduct exam on different subjects humanities, sciences, language, arts and other vocational subject and conduct twice within one year.
9. Multiple entry and exit for incomplete courses under new education policy but this facility not available under NPE 1986.
10. Under new education policy Indian institution set up their campus in foreign country as well as best 100 foreign universities set up their campus in India but under 1986 policy not given these facilities.
11. Higher education commission of India controlling authority control higher education institute except medical and legal, it's divided into four parts 1<sup>st</sup> for regulation National higher education regulatory council (HHERC), for standard setting general education council (GEC).

### **Conclusion**

This National Education Policy 2020, based on the principles that education must develop not only cognitive capacities – both the ‘foundational capacities’ of literacy and numeracy and ‘higher – order’ cognitive capacities, such as critical thinking and problem solving – but also social, ethical and emotional capacities and dispositions. The aim of education in ancient India was not just the acquisition of knowledge as preparation for life in this world or life beyond schooling but for the complete realization and liberation of the self. Similarly, this National Education Policy 2020, focused on to make Indian Education once again that kind of education which gives a person complete realization and liberation. In new education policy provide different exit and entry point for higher education and main emphasis on vocational education which is helpful to create employments and develop the economic status of country.

### References

- Ramesh, S & Natarajan, K (2019). New Education Policy of India: A Comparative Study with the Education System of USA. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, 8(6), 1-9.
- Singh, P. (2019). Analysis of Higher Education in Indian National Education Policy Proposal 2019 and its Implementation Challenges. *International Journal of Applied Engineering and Management*, 8(12), 20757-20759.
- Aithal, P, S & Aithal, S. (2019). Analysis of Higher Education in Indian National Education Policy Proposal 2019 and its Implementation Challenges. *International Journal of Applied Engineering and Management Letters*, 3(2), 1-35.
- Vinothkumar, K (2018). Earlier National Education Policies of India- A Review. *International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology*, 5(12), 1148 – 1151.
- Sumaiya, B& Masih, A (2017). Reflections on the New National Policy on Education. *The Signage*. 5(2), PP 25-29.
- Satpathy, C, K & Biswas, B.N (2013). Vistas of Education Evolution of National Policy on Education in India. (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition) N E Books & Publishers.
- <https://www.educationtimes.com/article/editors-pick/77527635/nep-2020-a-comparison-with-the-1986-education-policy.html>
- <https://www.insightsonindia.com/2017/04/29/4-compare-contrast-features-national-policy-education-2016-1986-education-policy/>
- <https://only30sec.com/2020/08/30/new-education-policy-2020-vs-npe-1986/>
- [https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/Draft\\_NEP\\_2019\\_EN\\_Revised.pdf](https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Draft_NEP_2019_EN_Revised.pdf)
- [https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/NEP\\_Final\\_English\\_0.pdf](https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf)