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A Study of “National Education Policy 2020: Role of Teacher & Student”

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Abstract

“Education is basic to the creation of an atmosphere in which human beings can meet one another on a plane of friendship and equality.” This was quoted by a great freedom fighter, eminent educationalist, and the first Education Minister of India. As a country, India is not behind the world in change in every area like manufacturing, service, economics, technology, social sector, and education as well. The Indian education system is now going through a tremendous transition due to New Education Policy 2020. It would be almost the biggest change in India’s education sector in the last three decades. In this context, this paper will shed some light on the role of teacher and student according to NEP 2020. Now it’s crucial to know how India’s education sector will gear up to mitigate the demands of the 21st Century to full-fill the needs of the people and the country.

Keywords: NEP 2020, HEIs**Introduction:****History of Indian Education Policy**

In 1947 after becoming an independent national government of India launched a variety of programs to address the problem of illiteracy. In 1968 Government India’s prime minister Indira Gandhi proclaimed the first NEP. The second prime minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986 and the third Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020.

Evolution of the Education Policies in India.

India has been perceiving a sequence of transformations through, education policies, acts, plans of action, and curriculum frameworks. However, nevertheless considerable improvement in our education system, the Indian education system was still far behind employment generations, fulfilling industrial requirements, universal enrollment, inclusion, quality, accessibility of education, etc.

1. i) Radhakrishnan commission (1948-49): It is also known as the University education commission called as.

ii) The secondary education commission (1952-53): Both of these commissions came up with a scientific policy in 1958 to emphasize science, technology, and scientific research in education and gave after reviewing the issues related to educational rebuilding.

2. Kothari Commission: National Education Commission (1964-1966) which is also known as the Kothari commission put up by the Government of India to assess the educational sector in India completely. It also aimed to develop a general pattern of education, to frame guidelines and policies related to it thereof. On 14 July 1964 under the chairmanship of Daulat Singh Kothari, this commission put the groundwork of the 10+2+3 schooling pattern. Nevertheless, the medical and legal studies were omitted from the horizon of the commission.

3. National Education Policy 1968: The goal of NEP 1968 was to strengthen national education, promote national progress, and create wisdom of mutual citizenship and values.

4. National Education Policy 1986: The root goal of NEP 1986-1992 was to lifelong learning, universal literacy, and education to housemakers, agriculture workers, industrial workers, and constant learning professionals.

5. NCF 2005: National Curriculum Framework 2005 was the document published by the NCERT. Its goal was to improve the areas like adult education, micro-planning, and non-recognized schooling options to meet the goal of the national education policy.

6. Right to Education 2009: Maximum student enrollment was the fast result of this. Due to this government was directly answerable for the education of students in definite strata. After 34 years of lengthy intervals, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was formulated when the world entered the digital age. It is envisioning a student-centric but flexible learning system in this post covid era.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To understand the structure of NEP 2020 in higher education.
2. To grasp in-depth the role of teacher and student in NEP 2020.

Research Methodology: This study is accomplished by collecting a secondary supply of knowledge. The information sources embrace online publications, blogs, journals, books, and

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magazines.**Following are the points that have been described regarding the role of the teacher and students in NEP 2020.**

Total NEP 2020 has been divided into four parts. Among that school education, higher education. Other key areas of focus, making it happen are the first, second, third, and fourth parts of NEP 2020 respectively. The NEP 2020 contains 60 pages, divided into four parts with 26 points. Point number 12.9 expresses all about student participation.

Role of Teacher according to NEP 2020

1. Prioritize multi-disciplinary thinking: NEP 2020 has been envisioning multi-disciplinary education by 2040. Hence now it's too much required for all facilities in higher education to change the methods of teaching. Teachers now should be able to guide any student of any stream so that eventually, they can direct students to more career opportunities.

2. Motivated, Energized, and capable Faculty: This NEP 2020 has given some points - To make all faculty fellows glad, eager, engaged, and motivated toward promoting his/her students, institution, and profession. To gain the motivated, best capable faculty every HEI must be fulfilled the following criteria

3. Embrace Technology in Classrooms: Each HEI must have infrastructural facilities like digital classrooms, clean enough drinking water and toilets, offices, and that can provide the best learning insight. Teachers should know how to use advanced technology to get a better teaching-learning experience. Teachers should be able to personalize the assignment so learners learn according to theirs. Technology has given the opportunity to the teachers to grow their impact and efficiently benefit every student.

4. Connectedness and commitment towards institutions: According to NEP 2020, the teacher-student ratio shall be 1:10 to 1: 20 depending on the course, and the transfer of teachers will not happen across the institutions. It may help teachers to focus more on teaching, research, and other essential activities. As a result of this faculty may feel truly connected, invested, and committed to their institution and community.

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5. Creativeness: Faculties of HEI now feel motivated because NEP 2020 will provide the opportunity to be creative, and resourceful in playing a role in designing their curriculum and pedagogical approach within an approved framework.

6. Accountability: Every faculty of each HEI now will be accountable for their performances. Excellent faculty will be rewarded by promotion, reward, recognition, and movement of institutional leadership. The faculties held accountable who will not comply with these basic norms.

7. Multi-level assessment system for recruitment: Teachers will be recruited through the system having multiple parameters like peer review, student review, innovation in teaching and pedagogy, quality of the research work, professional development activities, etc. Teachers are now required to build quality institutional leadership so they can inculcate excellence and innovativeness.

Role of Student according to NEP 2020

1. Student participation: Being a prime stakeholder in the education system vibrant campus life will be offered to the high-quality teaching-learning processes. Students who belong to rural backgrounds or not will be provided hostel, counseling, and requisite support and medical facilities by all HEIs. Hence the role of students here is, they should be a part of the decision-making body, committees, systems, and mechanisms. The basic goal of this is to provide educational knowledge to students and teachers well as to be more responsive to feedback and needs of students.

2. Financial support for students: National Scholarship Portal will be built for students to provide financial assistance in higher education.

3. Aligning Assessment with Learning Outcomes: Positioning valuation with learning results is crucial to assessment-as-learning. Under NEP 2020 it would be expected from student to demonstrate whatever they have learned.

4. Other than this students from primary to higher education should be ready to face this massive change in the system of education. NEP 2020 will be one huge umbrella where the student is a primary stakeholder. This policy requires the active participation of the students.

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Assessment methods will be different. All the required criteria should be fulfilled by students to get credits or marks in their respective courses.

Conclusion

India's education system had gone through many policy changes after the era of independence. That policies were also good, had a clear vision, and were robust in nature in that time zone. But after even passing three decades the government of India took a major step toward the framing policy 2020. This may be due to continued lack of follow-up, absence of a workable road map, little attention on implementation, and corruption. NEP 2020 has opened opportunities for students and teachers. Every teacher and student becoming aware, enthusiastic, and empowered can dream big. Teachers and students now should change in 360 angles of proposed changes by NEP 2020. But it will take time. We need to focus, observe and be ready to embrace this new structured, innovative, enthusiastic change in the field of education in India.

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