An Overview on the National Education Policy- 2020 of Karnataka

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ABSTRACT:

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) was launched on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. NEP 2020 focus on the five pillars: Affordability, Accessibility, Quality, Equity, and Accountability – to ensure continual learning. It has been crafted reliable with the needs of the citizens as a demand for knowledge in society and economy called for a need to acquire new skills on a regular basis. Thus, providing quality education and creating lifetime learning opportunities for all, leading to full and productive employment and decent work as enlisted in United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030, forms the thrust of NEP 2020. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986 and forms a complete framework to transform both elementary and higher education in India by 2040. The present study is focuses on the implementation aspects of NEP in the state of Karnataka and its various ignition to implement effectively along with Karnataka Learning Management System through digital devices.

Key words: *National Educational Policy 2020, Higher Education, Learning Management System.*

INTRODUCTION

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country.

The NEP 2020 was conceived to raise the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from the current 26 percent to 50 percent by 2030 in the higher education system. It aims at building the overall personality of students by strengthening infrastructure for open and distance learning, online education and increasing the use of technology in education.

Furthermore, the National Research Foundation (NRF) will be set up to boost research work in the country. A National Accreditation Council (NAC) envisaged as a single regulator for higher education institutions across the country will be established. The Higher Education Council of India (HECI) will have multiple verticals to fulfill various roles. Efforts will be undertaken to set up a National Recruitment Agency for all government recruitment exams, and a Common Eligibility Test (CET) for various recruitment exams of the same level.

Besides, the courses and programmes in subjects, such as Indology, Indian languages, AYUSH systems of medicine, yoga, arts, music, history, culture, and modern India, internationally relevant curricula in the sciences, social sciences, and beyond, meaningful opportunities for social engagement, quality residential facilities and on-campus support, etc. will be fostered to attain this goal of global quality standards.

The global education development agenda reflected in the Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by India in 2015 - seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. Such a lofty goal will require the entire education system to be reconfigured to support and foster learning, so that all of the critical targets and goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be achieved.

Review of Literature

Verma Hemalath et.al (2021), in their studies on NEP, researcher revealed that education has a key and decisive role in this scenario of contingencies. The National Education Policy 2020 has therefore been transformed into the framework of this reform, which could help to build a new education system in the country, in addition to strengthening those economic and social indicators. That still needs to be improved. NEP 2020 provides for quality higher education through multidisciplinary universities and autonomous colleges. The current paper describes the analysis of the requirements for NEP 2020 provisions and management practices at the university level. Recommendations are made for the design and implementation of NEPs at national and HEIs (Higher Education levels).

Alok Kumar (2021), The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is formulated to revamp education system and lay down road map for new India. It was approved Indian cabinet on 29th July 2020. This paper is a maiden attempt to highlight NEP 20020 and study India 2.0 vision towards overall transformation education system to meet the challenges of 21st Century. This study is based on secondary data and exploratory in nature. Findings are based

on a systematic review of existing literature. It was found that one of the main objectives of NEP 2020 is to increase student's enrollment in all educational institutions such as elementary school, professional and higher education by 2030.

Kumar, K., et al (2020), National Education Policy 2020 will prove to be a milestone for Indian Education. NEP-2020 provides a comprehensive framework for primary education to include teaching business & technical education. It also got provision for internet-based e-leanings which is paradigm shift from conventional system. The essence of NEP is access, equity; affordability, responsibility, and quality in accordance with United Nations sustainable goals. NEP is not free from loopholes but it has taken deep insight into global scenario. It should be implemented with great caution to address challenges that are required for fostering quality education for all. Deb, P. (2020) discussed the Indian ethos and cultural values in teaching that got its place in National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

New Education Policy 2020 Phase

The phases of the new education policy are divided into four phases. In the new policy, it has been completely abolished. The old education policy was organized on a 10 + 2 formula, but the new education policy is based on the 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 formula. The new pattern includes 3 years of schooling and 12 years of schooling. It has been made mandatory for government and non-government institutions to follow the new policy.

Four steps of new education policy

- Foundation Stage- Foundation Stage of New Education Policy for 3 to 8 years children are included. The Foundation Stage has been fixed for 5 years. In which 3 years of pre-school education will be done in Anganawadi and class 1, 2 school education under which the language skills and skill level of the students will be evaluated and focused in its development.

- Preparatory Stage - The time of this stage is kept for 3 years. This stage includes children from 8 to 11 years. In which he will have children up to class 5. In this stage of the new education policy, special attention will be focused on strengthening the numerical skills of the students. At the same time, all children will also be given knowledge of the regional language. Along with this, children will be taught science, art, mathematics, etc. through experiments.

- Middle Stage – The period of this stage has been fixed for 3 years. In This Stage Children from 6th grade to 8th grade have been included in which subject-based curriculum will be taught and coding will also be

started from the children of 6th grade. At the same time, all the children will be given opportunities for vocational testing as well as vocational internship, whose aim is to make the children eligible for employment only during school education.

- Secondary Stage- The period of this stage is 4 years. 9th grade in this stage Students from 12th standard is included. In this, intensive study of the subjects will be done. Within this stage, the educational curriculum of 8th to 12th standard courses have also been started and the alternative educational course has been started. Students can choose their subjects according to their choice, not within a specified stream. Under the new education policy, students have been given the freedom to choose subjects. Students can study the subjects of science as well as the subject of Arts or Kormas simultaneously. Due to the earlier 10 + 2 system, there was no pre-schooling in government schools. General from class 1 to 10 there was education and class 6 was a moist subject and there was freedom to choose subjects from class 6. Education used to start in the first 6 years, but now it will start in 3 years.

- Board on students of 10th and 12th, keeping in mind the goal of development before the students the format of board examinations will also be changed to reduce the burden of examinations. Improvements such as a semester or multiple choice questions will be included. The examination will be conducted 2 times a year. There will be objective and subjective tests once a year. The main emphasis in the board examination will be on the test of knowledge so that the tendency of rote among students can be eliminated. From this point of view, this thinking of the government is welcome.

- Assessment as a standard prescribing body for the assessment of the progress of students a new national assessment center will be established.

- "Artificial intelligence" based software will be used to evaluate the progress of the students and help the students to take decisions related to their future.

Provisions related to higher education

Gross enrollment ratio in higher educational institutions under National Education Policy 2020 it has been targeted to increase from 26.3 percent (the year 2018) to 50 percent also 3.5 crores new seat will be added in higher educational institutions. The gross enrollment ratio is the number of total eligible population at an education level who has taken admission in educational institutions. For example, the total number of students in the age group eligible for admission to higher education is 100 but if the admission is taken by 60, then this ratio will be 60 percent. For all types of higher education except medical and legal education, a Higher Education Commission of India will be set up which will replace the UGC. A multidisciplinary education and research university equivalent

to IITs and IIMs will be made. These institutes will be world-class. For admission in these, there will be a general entrance test, which will be conducted by the National Testing Agency. It will be an elective for all students, there will be no compulsory subject under this, the subjects of Arts and Humanities will also be taught in technical institutions. There will be no division like Arts, Science, and Commerce. Students can choose any subject of their choice. All the institutes of the country including IITs will adopt a holistic approach.

Four Bodies of Higher Education of Commission (HECI)

• **National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC):** It will act as a regulator for the higher education sector including teacher education.

• **General Education Council (GEC):** This will create the framework of expected learning outcomes for higher education programs, that is, their standardization work.

• **National Accreditation Council (NAC):** These institutions are accredited, will function primarily based on basic criteria; public self-disclosure, good governance, and results.

• **Higher Education Grants Council (HGFC):** This body financing work for colleges and universities.

Currently, higher education bodies are regulated through bodies like University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE).

Multiple entries and exit

In the undergraduate curriculum in the National Education Policy 2020. The system has been adopted under this, in a three or four-year undergraduate program, students will be able to leave the course at different levels and they will be awarded degrees or certificates accordingly. Like, Certificate after one year, Advanced Diploma after two years, and Bachelor's degree after three years after four years, Graduate Certificate with research. Students doing four years' degree will be able to do Ph.D. with MA in one year. MPhil program has been abolished in the new education policy. The Academic Bank of Credit will be formed through this policy. In this, the digit or credit received by the students will be preserved digitally

Provisions related to online and digital education

National Educational Technological Farm will be formed to promote digital education. It will carry out the work of coordination for digital infrastructure, materials, and capacity building. With this, study and assessment technology along with teaching training is an important part will form.

• To ensure the preparation of alternative means of quality education, the Ministry of Education will become a dedicated entity for digital infrastructure, digital content, and capacity building to cater to the e-education needs of both school and higher education.

• E-content will be made available for study in regional languages

The Karnataka Learning Management System (LMS)

The Learning Management System (LMS) was launched by the Karnataka government in digital mode, will be implemented in government colleges within the state. This digital platform will have multilingual e-content in the form of PPTs, videos, quizzes, assignment and e-study materials developed as per the University syllabus. It is said to be the first of its kind initiative in the country aimed at encouraging digital learning and improving the Gross Enrolment Ration in higher education.

Key Features of KLMS

- The Learning Management System is to benefit 4.5 lac students and 24000 teachers making impact on their teaching and learning respectively.

- The Learning management system is to be implemented at a cost of 30 4.1 4 crores of Rupees.

- The system is to be established in two ways such as establishing 2500 ICT enabled classes and learning management system based digital learning.

- Karnataka learning management system is to cover 460 governments first grade colleges, 14 Government Engineering Colleges and 87 Government Polytechnic. This system is expected to improve the gross enrollment ratio in higher education.

CONCLUSION

The new National Education Policy, 2020, which has been approved by the central government to change the Indian education system to meet the needs of 21st century India, if it is implemented successfully, this new system will make India one of the world's leading countries. Equivalent Under the new education policy, 2020, children from 3 years to 18 years have been placed under the Right to Education Act, 2009. The aim of this new education policy, which came after 34 years, is to provide higher education to all students, which aims to universalize pre-primary education (age range of 3-6 years) by 2025.

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