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Emphasis on Skill Development Through New Education Policy 2020

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Abstract: ***The New Education Policy 2020 formulated by Union Government in 2019 and came in 2020 was a straight forward, well-defined and positive change for a developing country like India as high quality education is the key to bring any country on global platform in terms of skill development, socio-economic development, social justice and equality, scientific and technological advancement, and in maintaining and taking forward culture at national and global level. The New Education Policy will lead to standard higher education through interdisciplinary universities and autonomous, self-governed colleges. The NEP 2020, introduce several changes in the Indian Education System from foundation to higher level education aiming to make "India, A Universal Hub in knowledge and skill Superpower". By converting or transforming the education industry market from learning based model to a skill based model. The announcement of New Education Policy 2020 after 34 years was an expected by many & the changes that taken place through smiles on many faces and led to pull down 10+2 education policy and introduction to 5+3+3+4 education policy. The paper studies various positive and good changes which NEP will bring in the society in form of skill development, employment generation and standard higher education.***
Keywords: New Education Policy(NEP), Skill Development, Foundation Level, Higher Education, Employment Opportunities

I. INTRODUCTION

NEP 2020 approved by Union Government is an significant move for bringing change in the Indian Education System from foundation stage to higher education stage at local, state, national and global level. By shifting the education industry market from learning-based approach to the skill- based approach. As the skill based model helps the students in building up a strong base and foundation at the school level. It develops confidence, leadership, self-esteem and problem solving skills and helps in becoming a independent thinker.

The national education policy 2020 is the first educational policy of the 21st century desire to handle many growing developmental essentials of our country. The policy suggest the modifications and reviews in all aspects of the education design, including its regulation and leadership to create a new education system that is connected with the dreams of 21st century, education, including sustainable development goals, while improving India's traditions, value system, and morality.

Further, it gives attention on vocational skills, digital literacy and numeracy and problem solving skills. This conceptual research article is based on NEP 2020 and focus on skill development. New education policy will lead to comprehensive and equitable education which will reduce the academic burden of the students in develop various skills.

Evolution of National Education Policy

The National Policy on Education was firstly introduced in 1968 by former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, then after 18 years second education policy came into existence in 1986 under the guidance of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ensuring access and equality in the Indian Education System. The National Education Policy 2020 is the third education policy took place after 1986, introduced by the Union Government under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Narendra Modi aiming a knowledge, skill and employment based economy in the country.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1) Dr Hemlata and Adarsh Kumar. New Education Policy 2020 of India: A Theoritical Analysis- The study examine structure of new education policy which has replaced the National Education Policy 1986. The study provides challenges and suggestions which this new education policy can face on the basis of Secondary Data.
2) Ajay Kurien and Dr Sudeep B.Chandramana. Impact of New Educational Policy 2020 on Higher Education. The study analyse the effects of new education policy on the higher education, research, and on professionals.

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The various replacements taken in higher education will lead to graded and standard higher education. The paper contains detailed analysis of impact of new education policy on higher education.

3) National Educational Policy 2020. The paper studies the vision of new education policy based on economic development, skill development and sustainable development. The paper aim strengthening Higher Quality Education, curing the loopholes and short coming of Indian Education System.

4) P.S Aithal and Shubhrajyotsna Aithal. "Analysis of Indian National Education Policy 2020 towards achieving its objectives". A standard and well defined education policy is important for a economy from school level to higher education level to fight the competition at the global level. The primary data was collected for the study based on focus group discussion method. The implication and outcomes of the new educational policy are analysed using the predictive analysis technique. Many suggestions were provided based on focus group discussion method.

5) Kishore Kumar, Ajai Prakash and Krishanveer Singh. "How National Education Policy 2020 can be a lodestar to transform future generation of India." The paper looks at sustainable development goals and new academic structure which replaced the 10+ 2 education system and various step which can be taken into consider at to achieve the objectives.

6) RPS Kaurav, KG Suresh, S Narula and R Baser. "New Education Policy Qualitative (contents) analysis and Twitter mining (sentiment analysis)." The paper is based on qualitative data analysis techniques to understand critical areas. The secondary data was collected from Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) website and government website. The paper present data in form of project maps, word cloud, tree maps and mind maps for better understanding.

7) Chiara succi, Magali Canovi "Soft Skills to graduate employability comparing students and employees perceptions." The study is based on soft skills in continous changing environment. The Research was carried out to examine and compare students and employers views regarding the significance of skills in the different countries.

III. RESEARCH GAP

Numerous research papers have been written on national education policy 2020. However, less emphasis have been made so far to analyse and examine the importance of new education policy on skill development and on educational system on the basis of primary data. So, the current paper analyse and emphasise skill development through secondary as well as primary data.

NEP 2020: Transformation

A. At School Level:-

1) The existing 10 + 2 system to be replaced by a new 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 education system corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14 and 14-18 years respectively. The new policy will bring 3 to 6 years age children to the pre school and anganwadis, so that physical and mental health will be sharpen and developed.

2) Class 10 and 12 board exam will be made easier, so that students can develop their core skills rather than learning memorized facts.

3) Vocational education with internship will also start from class 6.

4) More efforts will be made towards Foundational literacy and numeracy.

5) Teaching the students up to class 5 in their mother tongue or regional language will result in no language imposement.

B. At Higher Education Level:-

1) Raising Current Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education from 26.3% to 50% by 2035.

2) The undergraduate course will be of 3 or 4 years with a multiple exist options.

3) M.Phil has been discontinued.

4) National Research Foundation will be made Apex body so that strong and good research can be done.

5) IITs and IIMs to be set up as models of the best multi disciplinary education at global level.

6) Single body will be set up for higher education by name Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Reasearch Methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. The study is descriptive in nature based on secondary data and upto some extent primary data too. The primary data is collected on the basis of small sample size in form of questionnaire 30 respondents were included. The secondary data is collected from journals, newspapers, magazines, official websites (Ministry of Education, GOI etc.) and other publications etc.

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A. Objectives:-

1) To find out a skill development through new education policy.

2) To study importance of new education policy on educational system.

B. Hypothesis:-

1.H0 - There is no significant relationship between skill development and new education policy.

H1 - There is significant relationship between skill development and new education policy

C. Scope of the study:-

The scope of the study is to find out importance of New Education Policy 2020 on basis of capabilities, knowledge, skills, and educational system.

D. Data Aanalysis:-

The New Education Policy 2020 will help in promoting institutions which are self governed and safe regulated which will lead to skill development.

1) According to primary data collected by 30 respondents on the basis of a questionnaire 93.3% of the respondents agrees that employment opportunities, skill development and knowledge will be enhanced due to implementation of new education policy 2020.

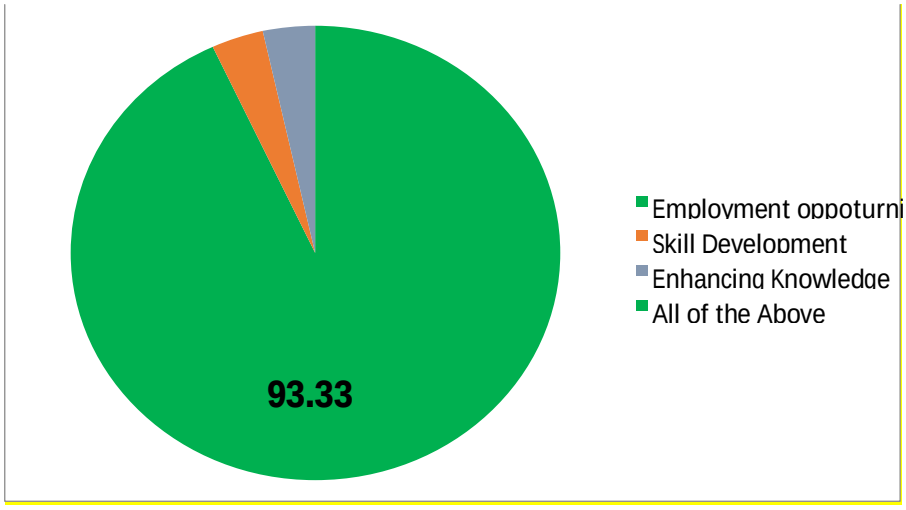

Figure 1

2) According to Pie Chart 80% of the Respondents wants the education system which is self governed and autonomous in nature but 20% of the respondents disagree with this.

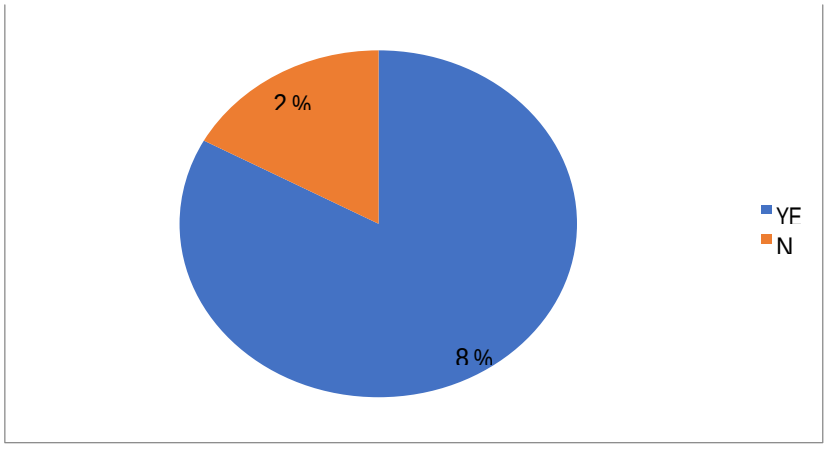

Figure 2

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3) According to Pie Chart 90% of the respondents like the new education policy 2020 however 10% of the respondents disagree with government decision regarding new education policy. They think that national education policy 1986 was better than this new education policy as they like 10 + 2 academic structure rather than 5+3+3+4 structure.

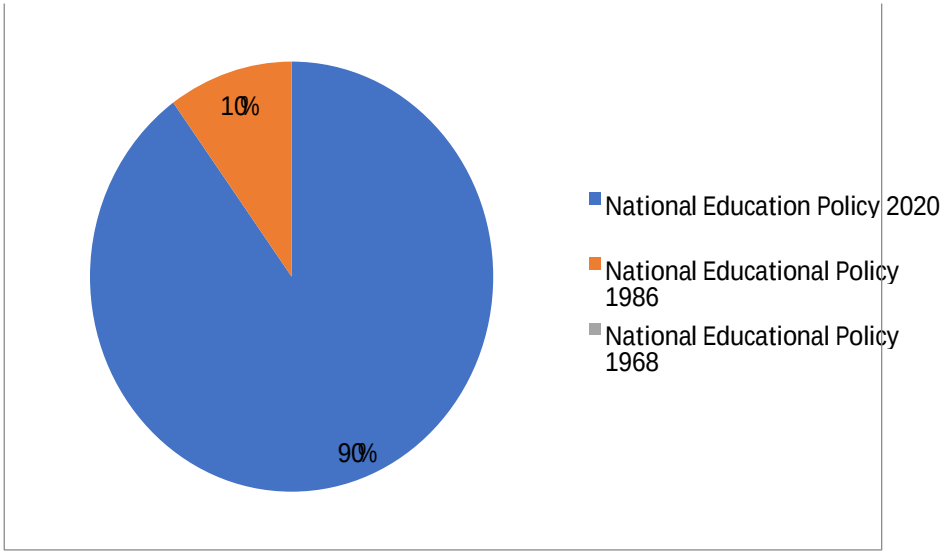

Figure 3

4) According to Pie Chart:-

- 5+3+3+4 formula is liked by highest no. of respondents i.e. 30%
- Teaching in mother tongue or regional language is 26.7% respondents.
- 23.3% goes with emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy.
- 20% goes with vocational education

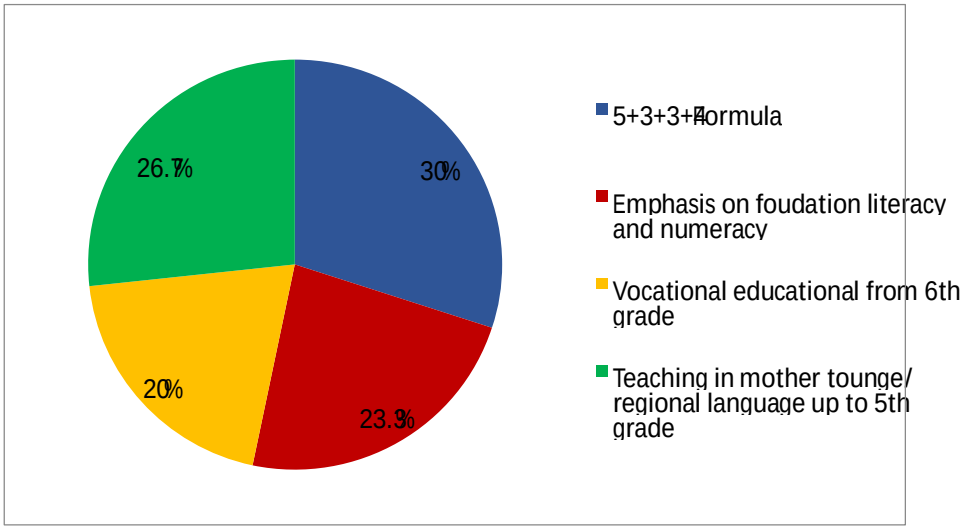

Figure 4

V. FINDINGS

1) There is a significant association between new education policy and skill development.
2) 90% of the respondents liked the new education policy 2020. However 10% goes with 1986 education policy.
3) 83.3% respondents thinks that training courses and workshops are the best method for skill development.
4) According to 93.3% respondents, their skills has been improved after implementation of new education policy.
5) From the study we get to know that respondents enjoyed learning new skills through new education policy 2020.

Overall, new education policy 2020 is a student centric, and visionary policy which will lead to formation of various small and medium start-ups, joint ventures, through which entrepreneurship will be developed among youth and various skills and employment will be generated.

VI. SUGGESTIONS

1) At Foundation level Anganwadis must be properly structured then developed so that development of children cannot be affected.
2) The evaluation criteria should also be improved to bring transparency in system.
3) The universities must be made autonomous self-governed, self-regulated and multidisciplinary.
4) The amount in Research Budget should be increased up to same extent so that standard research can be done.
5) The political declaration should be implemented which will lead advancement in technology and infrastructure.

VII. CONCLUSION

The paper is an attempt to analyse and exam the significance, role and contribution of New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in brightening, shaping, creating, moulding the future of India. NEP 2020 is an well defined, clear cut, pre size, visionary and comprehensive policy which will play a vital role in rebuilding Indian educational system. The policy will bring the Indian economy on a platform which will change that history of Indian education system and will be an inspiration to other countries too. The policy provides a vision for the quality and standard education at different levels, it is based on integrated, self-governed, self-regulated, and interdisciplinary approach of education which gives flexibility to the students to learn according to their choice interest and skills. The NEP 2020 gives emphasis on skill development, entrepreneurship, equitability, digital empowerment, inclusive education, inculcating knowledge and emphasis on both academic and non-academic persuits. The study ends with the conclusion that new education policy will increase the quality and standard of education system by developing overall skills in the students from Foundation level to higher education level.

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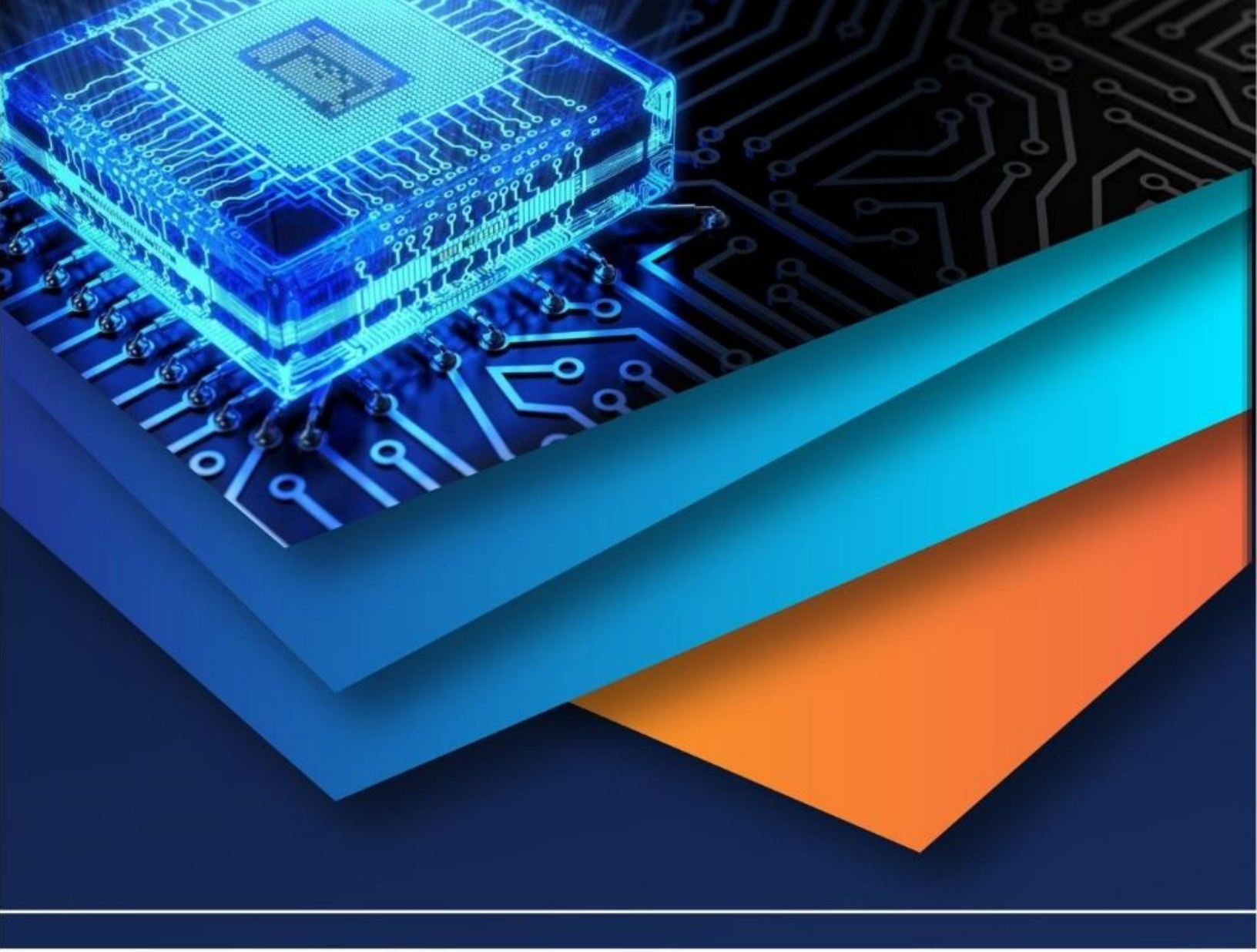

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