

Original Paper

A Gateway of Sustainable Development: Nep 2020

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Abstract

Learning takes us to immortality. Education leads to research and learning leads to consciousness. Youth will become self-reliant through National Education Policy 2020. It is our responsibility to encourage the dreams of the youth. Education enables a person to identify and solve the problems of his life, society and country.

Indian higher education institutions are making their place in the international rankings. We have to motivate the youth for research and innovation. National Education Policy 2020 takes education out of the narrow circle and connects it with modern ideas. Our higher educational institutions have to present their research results with evidence so that the credibility of our research in the world increases. .

The National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes on the use of technology in education. Every decade a new system comes for knowledge up gradation. In the aftermath of the global pandemic COVID-19, there is no other option except the use of technology from continuous to blended learning.

There were three stages in this process of education—Shravan, Manana and Nididhyasana. Hearing means receiving knowledge through all the senses. Manan means the process of thinking, contemplating, brainstorming, etc. Nididhyasana means to bring the heard knowledge into one's life through contemplation or to give it practical form. He said that the biggest challenge before the country and the world today is a crisis of character. At the root of most of the problems of the country and the world is the crisis of character. Our education system needs to return to this basic goal. The National Education Policy-2020 has accepted this very well.

The National Education Policy 2020 has focused on e-content and resource based learning through technology enabled learning so that young students are prepared according to the current requirements of the industry. Emphasis has been laid on employable education for entrepreneurship development.

Keywords

Technology, e-content, resources, Multidisciplinary Vishwa Guru Academic Bank

1. Introduction

Learning takes us to immortality. Education leads to research and learning leads to consciousness. Youth will become self-reliant through National Education Policy 2020. It is our responsibility to encourage the dreams of the youth. Education enables a person to identify and solve the problems of his life, society and country.

Indian higher education institutions are making their place in the international rankings. We have to motivate the youth for research and innovation. National Education Policy 2020 takes education out of the narrow circle and connects it with modern ideas. Our higher educational institutions have to present their research results with evidence so that the credibility of our research in the world increases.

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The National Education Policy 2020, the cooperation with and use of technology has also been told to fulfil important requirements like quality education, access to education and equality of education. Academic Bank of Credits, MOOCS and other online platforms are being promoted.

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The National Education Policy 2020 has encouraged all new educational traditions and has acted as an inspiration, which will be active in making India a Vishwa Guru through education.

Academic Bank Account means an individual account with Academic Bank of Credit opened and operated by a student wherein all academic credits earned by the student from the course of study are recognized, stored, or redeemed for the purpose of awarding the recognized, maintained and accumulated degree. This allows educational institutions to maintain the integrity of credit. It also maintains the authenticity and confidentiality of student credits and helps in easy credit transfer through digital mode, and facilitates faster credit identification.

Improving the quality of higher education institutions is critical to achieving our larger goals. We have to set standards to achieve the best in the world. Higher education institutions are at the center of this as our young citizens are not only the heirs of the past but will also lead India into its next golden age. Higher education institutions have a big responsibility for the transformation of influential youth. For this we need to fulfill their aspirations as they are future leaders in different walks of life. Academic Bank Accounts along with academic quality and facilities provide students with options in the selection of various subjects and sharpen their skills.

To improve it we also need to consider sophisticated and innovative teaching approaches which is

necessary for academic bank account. The key to achieving excellence can be by harnessing the transformative benefits of digital technologies to enrich the teaching and learning experience and is made possible by an academic bank account.

National Education Policy 2020 will set new paradigms of education and teaching. The provisions made under this are helpful in making the students self-reliant.

The holistic development of the students, the facility of multidisciplinary option has been provided in the National Education Policy 2020. Being multidisciplinary, students can choose subjects according to their convenience. In the traditional policy, students studying science, humanities or arts subjects had to complete their education in the relevant subject itself, but in the National Education Policy 2020, students will have the option of choosing from different subjects.

For this, under the National Education Policy 2020, emphasis on induction program, maximum use of information technology and technology facilities, multidisciplinary research, social-industrial relations, skill development, accreditation of institutions, examination reform, teacher training, continuous evaluation process of students and components like Learning Outcome Based Communication Framework etc. have been combined. Multidisciplinary Education and Research University along with Holistic Multidisciplinary Education of the students. MoUs, collaborations and patents and the National University Foundation are need of hour.

The role and responsibilities of higher education institutions in Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, international ranking of higher education institutions, collaboration between academia-industry and policy makers, integration schools, higher and vocational education, technology education and research topics needs more attention.

The objective of National Education Policy-2020 is to prepare youth who are not job seekers but job givers, and under this idea Guru Ghasidas University Bilaspur has started Swavalambi Chhattisgarh scheme to make youth power, the students, self-reliant, taking a pioneering initiative.

A portal has also been started for implementation of Self-Reliant Chhattisgarh Scheme, on which students and companies have started registration in self-reliant.

The National Education Policy-2020 is a roadmap for the direct role of our acquired and available knowledge in academic excellence, economic development, and value addition. The objective of NEP-2020 is to impart knowledge to students of the ancient Indian wisdom tradition and cultural heritage along with 21st century skills and innovation, solving complex problems, enhancing creativity and digital literacy.

The students by creating academic bank of credit at PG level from the academic session 2022-23 in the continuation of the policy of implementation of National Education Policy 2020. Academic Bank of Credits aims to encourage a student-centric, learner-friendly approach in higher education across the country to promote more interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary studies with multiple entry and exit options.

ABC enables the students to choose the best courses or the right course group according to their aptitude

and knowledge quest. It provides opportunity to the students to pursue degree or specialization by choosing the subject as per their choice.

Education is the single greatest tool for achieving social justice and equality. Inclusive and equitable education .

More HEIs shall be established and developed in underserved regions to ensure full access, equity, and inclusion. The Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education (including vocational education) shall increase from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2030. While a number of new institutions may be developed to attain these goals, a large part of the capacity creation will happen by consolidating, expanding, and improving existing HEIs.

Education is a public good and must not be a commercial activity or a source of profit. The matter of commercialisation of education has been dealt with by the Policy through multiple relevant fronts, including: the “light but tight” regulatory approach that mandates full public disclosure of finances, procedures, course and programme offerings, and educational outcomes; the substantial investment in public education; and mechanisms for good governance of all institutions, public and private.

References

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