

NEP 2020 can revolutionize the scenario of the educational Industry – Pros and Cons

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Abstract

As an impact of NEP 2020, the major focus of this policy is to provide outcome education rather than output education. Most education institutions provide only output education. But nowadays the whole scenario has changed and everyone wanted outcome education. By doing this educational institutes are bridging the gap between the education institute and Industry. The industry required skillful employees and it is not ready to send the cost of their training. NEP 2020 provides practical knowledge to the students instead of just pushing them through habit learning. NEP has provided an advantage to the students to take education in their language. But the disadvantage is that all educational institutes are not ready to provide such facilities to the students. This

paper is related to discussing the several issues faced by education institutes in implementing NEP 2020.

Keywords: NEP 2020, Expectation, Problems, Involvement.

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1) Introduction:

A new education policy is going to change the education pattern in India. This education policy is going to be implemented from schools to colleges. Previously traditional teaching was there and that affect the growth of students. Students have no liberty to choose subjects as per demand and convenience, but due to this policy, students can

choose subjects as per their choice. The majority of courses are being taught in English, but some students cannot understand and be aware of this language. This policy provides an opportunity for students to take an education in their language. Students will be happy if they received the course in their language and it will be helpful to improve their employability skills. The old education system provided output education rather than outcome-based education. Outcome-based education provides skillful education with the help of critical thinking and research. This outcome-based education is helpful for the institutes that are trying to bridge the gap between the institute and industry. The NEP provides an opportunity for the institute to create and provide skill-based education to the students. For removing the gap between the institute and the industry the institute can launch various courses as per the demand of the industry. In this NEP, there are some advantages and disadvantages to the students as well as to the institutes.

2) Pros and Cons:

Some of the pros and cons of this NEP 2020 are going to discuss here.

A) Pros:

- i) **Change education pattern:** The government made initiated to change the education pattern. The traditional pattern has been changed and a new education pattern has been introduced by this NEP 2020. The new pattern has benefited the regular and backout students.

- ii) **Opportunity to learn:** In traditional education patterns, students have to choose only one specialization and they have to complete a degree in that area. But this education policy has to provide an opportunity to choose various subjects as per choice and convenience. It is an opportunity for students to take education as per their interests and areas.
- iii) **Improve the ability:** NEP policy has to change the learning pattern of students. In traditional educational patterns, students learn by memorizing the things they learn. But this policy replaces this education pattern with critical thinking, rationalization, and creativity. It provides a great opportunity for students to learn new things with new practical experiences.
- iv) **Focus on Holistic education:** Holistic education is a requirement and priority of education institutions. Due to the use of the latest technology, students forget their values and ethics. This new policy provides holistic education to the students with their regular courses.
- v) **Opportunity to choose the language:** In traditional education, pattern students have to choose one local language, one national language, and one English language. But majorly students have found it difficult to understand the English language so they are unable to continue their education. This policy

provides an opportunity for the students to take an education in their language.

- vi) **Easy entry and Exit:** This policy provides an opportunity for the students to make easy entry and exit from the course. Students can enter any stage of education and they can continue it. If students are unable to complete the course in that case also, they can easily exit from that course.
- vii) **Opportunity to learn new things:** This education policy has provided an opportunity to learn new things with a new pattern. The students can learn music or dance with the regular course by taking admission to that course. This opportunity opens the door for the students to learn new things.

B) Cons:

- i) **Readiness of the institutes:** The new education policy is providing better opportunities for students to learn new things. But the question is arisen as, to whether the institutes are ready to do the required changes. If students acquired education in their language in that case institutes must provide such kind of facilities. But it is observed that a lot of institutes are not ready to provide such type of education to their students.
- ii) **Readiness of Faculty:** The role of faculty is important to provide new education to students with a new pattern.

But the majority of the faculties are not ready to accept these changes. First faculties learn a new application and mode of teaching then they will be able to teach the students.

- iii) **Study Materials:** If students want to pursue education in their language, in that case, they must receive study materials from that language. It is not possible to prove all the books in a particular language. If it is possible, it required a lot of time.
- iv) **Create confusion:** - As per NEP policy, it is observed that it is an opportunity for the students to choose specialization and courses. But if students received a lot of courses and specializations in that case, they found it difficult to choose one of them. Available various types of courses may create confusion among students.
- v) **Increased passing ratio:** NEP allows students to choose courses as per their convenience and interest. In that case, student's majority of students choose simple courses to increase their passing percentage. It shows that they are taking their study to pass and not to take them for getting knowledge.
- vi) **Unemployment:** If a large number of students passed by taking simple courses, it increases the passing percentage. The effect is that a large no of students passes every year but the employment ratio is not going to be increased. It may be found

that if the passing percentage is larger than the employment in that case it will be increased unemployment.

- vii) Demand for particular subjects:** This policy provided an opportunity for the students to choose courses as per their choice. In those cases, students choose simple courses to pass rather than to choose important courses. In this situation, it might be possible that institutes to provide simple courses.

3) Methodology:

3.1) Objectives of the study:

- 1) To study the role of the National Education Policy in the education-building context.
- 2) To study the various advantages and disadvantages of the National Education Policy 2020.
- 3) To study the role of the Institute and Faculty as per the National Education Policy 2020.

4) Discussion of the Findings:

National Education policy has various challenges for implanting it in India. Implementing this policy there must require autonomous colleges and universities. In that situation every day new universities and institutes will be growing up. It found difficult to manage these universities and institutes. If the number of courses is increasing in that case the institutes must be a higher number of faculties for that subject. Institutes found it difficult to pay remuneration to such several faculties. If institutes are unable to appoint faculties for those courses in

that case it is found difficult for that institute. Skillful and experienced teachers must be required to teach all the courses. The majority of Institutes do have not the sufficient infrastructure to provide a large number of courses. Sometimes the management of the institutes is not ready to build the required infrastructure and appoint the number of faculties as per the requirement of the courses. For that, there must be required sufficient capital. Management policy is always not in the favor of Institutes if they favor spending more than the required capital. They expect more return within minimum capital. This policy transfers the education system from teacher-centric to student-centric.

5) Conclusion:

National Education policy has several advantages and disadvantages. In the above discussion, it is observed that there are more disadvantages than advantages. Institutes must be ready to accept these changes for the benefit of the institutes. It is found difficult for the institutes to appoint several faculties for several courses. This education system changes the education system from faculty centric to student-centric. The student has chosen the course and faculty to learn at their convenience. Faculty has to be updated knowledge and always be ready to accept new changes. This national education policy has various advantages which will be beneficial to the students but the major disadvantage is that it generates unemployment. This new education policy provides an opportunity to learn, from that if the student leaves the course during education in that case he must receive a certificate. That certificate is

eligible to apply for any kind of job. If jobs are fewer and the passing percentage is more that affects the job situation and increases the competition. This competition generates unemployment.

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