



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A Comparative Analysis Of NPE 1986 And NEP 2020 On Higher Education

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ABSTRACT:

Education is the backbone of a nation. To improve the entire education system, a strong, well planned and systematic education policy is very much required. The first educational policy was made in 1968 which was modified in 1986 and 1992. and thereafter there was no any educational policy made in three decades. Formulation of NEP 2020 the first education policy of the 21st century has brought revolutionary changes to Indian educational system especially in Higher education. NEP 1968 mainly focused on issues of access and equity as the quality of education is poor in many areas. The NEP 2020 not only focuses on access and equity of education, but also focuses on quality of education and educational research. In this context researchers intend to focus on higher education as recommended by the National Policy of Education 2020 and 1986. The researchers try to distinguish between the higher education recommendations of NPE, 1986 and NEP, 2020. This paper attempts to identify the innovative ideas expressed in NEP, 2020.

Key words: Education policy, Higher education, Distinguish.

INTRODUCTION:

Education is very important for all in our democratic understanding. This is fundamental to our holistic development, mental and spiritual. Education plays an important role in creating a scientific temperament in us as an unbiased independent mind which helps us to understand the basic philosophies of democracy like socialism, secularism etc. In a country of diverse culture and history only education unites people with its quality.. For further progress in the education system, the Government of India should formulate a national policy for education in all economic classes and inclusion of common people. In 1968 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi proposed the first National Policy on Education by the Government of India.

The second policy was NPE 1986 by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the third utmost reformative policy was in 2020 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. National policy on education 1986 is mainly focused on access, enrollment and retention of all children up to the age of 14 years, a common education structure for all citizens; therefore equalization of educational opportunities is the main features of NPE 1986. On the other hand the National Education Policy 2020 is based on Access, Quality, Equity and Affordability and Accountability. NEP 2020 emphasizes systematic, flexible, multidisciplinary academics and research mainly in higher education institutions in India.

Hence, this study focuses on comparative aspects of higher education changes between NPE 1986 and NEP 2020.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

In today's context, the NEP 2020's approach to higher education aligns better with the changing demands of society and the job market. Its emphasis on multidisciplinary learning, research, technology, and flexibility equips students to excel in a rapidly evolving global landscape and contribute effectively to innovation and development.

OBJECTIVE:

- To highlight the recommendation of NPE 1986 in regarding higher education
- To highlight the recommendation of the NEP 2020 regarding higher education.
- A Comparative Discussion of NPE 1986 and NEP 2020 on Higher Education

RESEARCH QUESTION:

- What are the recommendations of NPE in 1986 on higher education?
- What are the recommendations of NEP 2020 on higher education?
- In the basis of Higher Education how is NPE 1986 differ from NEP 2020?

METHODOLOGY:

The present paper is qualitative and theoretical in nature. This research work is based on secondary data collected from various journal official documentary evidence and also various sources of information like books, websites, newspapers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

NPE 1968: We have a revered or respected place for education in Indian society and our leaders and freedom fighters have fought for this right in the past. In past independence so many reforms have done so much for the education for the national development. Kothai commission 1964- 1966 was set at end of the third five year plan. So that it could have reviewed the educational system in all aspects. The NPE 1968 based on the recommendation of Kothai commission. NPE 1968 launched by Prime minister Indira Gandhi. This was aimed at "Radical Restructuring".

NPE 1986: National policy on education 1986 was started after review of NPE 1968 after every 5 years NPE 1968 was reviewed, as a result of the review in NPE 1986 was formed during Rajiv Gandhi government. The NPE 1986 aimed promoting and equal educational opportunity for all, to promote literacy rate, to remove wastage and stagnation.

POA 1992: NEP 1986 was reviewed by Acharya Rammurti committee in 1990 and submitted its report in 1992 called as Programme of Action 1992. POA was formed during Prime minister P.V Narasimha Rao. POA mainly focused on consolidation and expansion of institutions, redesign of course.

OBJECTIVE WISE ANALYSIS:

Objective no- 1; The recommendations of NEP 1986 regards higher education

The national policy of education emphasize that higher education should be dynamic so the main feature that it highlighted were consolidation and expansion of institutions, formulate guideline for granting affiliations of new colleges, regulate admission on the basis of physical facilities, 500 colleges should be developed as the autonomous college in 7th plan, teachers will be recruited on the basis of a common qualifying test, improvement in the efficiency of teachers, delinking of degrees from the jobs and manpower planning.

Higher education programs need to redesign for to meet the growing demands of specialization and flexibility of course. Reorganize the Board of Studies in the university for redesigning of courses and to promote inter-disciplinary programme and also include creative activities like NSS, NCC, Sports, games etc.

Motivation of teachers is most important for this policy. For motivate of teachers this policy proposed to organize refresher course, orientation programs in teaching methodology pedagogy, educational psychology to encourage teachers to participate in seminars, symposium and many more. It also indicates that the establishment of IES will be an essential step towards promoting a national perspective on management of education.

Research and development for maintaining and raising the quality of institution of Higher Education. It is divided in three sections; section 1- is based on present scenario regarding research work. Section 2 - of POA consists of implications of the commitments contained in the NPE. Section 3- is based on financing and different issues of financing have been analyzed and also policy statement and action plans are given. This policy proposed to conduct all India test for admission to research program and to introduce fellowship.

Objective no-2; To highlight the recommendations of NEP 2020 on higher education

This policy was passed after more than three decades. New education policy 2020 has comprehensive overall vision and plays a central role in the Nation's future growth.

NEP 2020 aims to increase the gross enrollment ration in higher education to 50 percentages by 2035.

This policy introduces large multi-disciplinary University, College and higher educational institutions to end the fragmentation of Higher Education. Where aimed to 3000 or more students enrolled in a time. Also encouraging multi-disciplinary subjects in our education to provide students with a brother and more holistic understanding of various subjects.

This policy execute of a credit transfer system to enable student to shift easily between institutions and program and also allowing curriculum flexibility designed to fit student interest and career paths.

Policy focused on promoting research and innovation in university and colleges to foster a culture of creativity and problem solving. And also encouraging internationalization of higher education to foster global collaboration and exposure for students are faculty.

Academic Bank of Credit is one of the key components introduced under NEP 2020 in India. The Academic Bank of Credit will serve as a digital repository of academic credits earned by students from various higher education institutions. This allow students to accumulate credits at once regardless of where they are earned. NEP 2020 also encourages a multiple entry and exit system, meaning that student can join and leave higher education programmes at different stages while still obtaining recognized qualifications.

For higher education NEP offered 1 year diploma, 2 year Advance diploma, 3 year Graduation, 4 year Graduation with research. In NEP 2020 offers 1 year or 2 year master's degree after graduation. 1 year master's degree for those who have completed 4 year graduation and 2 year master degree for those who have completed 3 year graduation course.

NEP 2020 proposed Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) a single wide umbrella regulatory body for entire higher education, except medical and legal education. It is aims to bring about reforms in the field of higher education and promote autonomy, innovation, and quality improvement in universities and colleges.

Objective no-3; A Comparative Discussion of NPE 1986 and NEP 2020 on Higher Education

NEP 2020	NPE 1986
<p>1. For higher education UG degree will be either 3 or 4 year duration after completing one year provided certificate it's called certificate course, diploma after 2 year of study, bachelor's degree after 3 year of study and after 4th year provided bachelor with research degree.</p>	<p>1. The two options for higher education are a three-year honors bachelor's degree or a three-year pass bachelor's degree.</p>
<p>2. After graduation 2 options are given. 1 year master degree for those who have completed 4 year graduation and 2 year master's degree for those who have completed 3 year Graduation course.</p>	<p>2. In this policy masters is 2year degree course.</p>
<p>3. NEP 2020 emphasizes a shift towards a more holistic and multi-disciplinary approach to education.</p>	<p>3. This policy must focus on specialization and flexibility. And the interdisciplinary program lays special emphasis on it.</p>
<p>4. NEP 2020 aims to promote critical thinking creativity and problem solving skills to encourage a holistic development of students.</p>	<p>4. According to NPE 1986 the purpose of education was to develop human resources, international cooperation and peaceful coexistence and also development of socialism, secular democracy.</p>
<p>5. This policy introduced a flexible UG program with multiple entry and exit points so that students could earn credit for the entire course and return later to complete their degree. Credit will be transferred there through the Academic Bank of Credit</p>	<p>5. No such policy.</p>
<p>6. Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) as new regulatory body for higher education.</p>	<p>6. As per NEP 1986 UGC is the regulatory body for higher education.</p>
<p>7. NEP 2020 transforms all HIEs into major multidisciplinary universities, colleges and knowledge hub.</p>	<p>7. Lack of integration, coordination and cooperation among educational institutions.</p>

<p>8. More emphasis on the development of cognitive skills and lifelong learning. NEP 2020 advocates for a multidisciplinary approach, allowing students to explore various subjects and domains, which can enhance their cognitive abilities. The policy also aims to shift from rote learning to a more experiential and application-based learning, with a focus on understanding concepts deeply.</p>	<p>8. NPE 1986 also emphasis on the development of cognitive skills and learning outcome by promoting a learner-centric and holistic approach to education. It aimed to foster critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity among students, moving away from rote memorization, flexible curriculum, interdisciplinary studies.</p>
<p>9. NEP 2020 proposed the establishment of a NRF (National research foundation) to fund and promote research in all disciplines. And also introduce the concept of research University.</p>	<p>9. NPE 1986 also recognized the importance of research infrastructure and funding but did not elaborate on these aspects as extensively as NEP 2020 and also did not specifically outline the concept of Research Universities.</p>
<p>10. NEP 2020 propose to setting an Indian institute of translation and interpretation(IITS) for all language department in HEIs and use local/home language as the medium of instruction in HEIs.</p>	<p>10. As per NPE 1986 with few HEIs that teach in local language.</p>
<p>11. Alternative modes like MOOC, SWAYAM etc. for more open access to HIE provide quality education whenever and wherever traditional methods of education are not possible.</p>	<p>11. Limited access particularly in socio-economically disadvantage area.</p>
<p>12. M.Phil. degree is discontinued.</p>	<p>12. M.Phil. was mandatory before doing Ph.D.</p>

CONCLUSION:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive reform that aims to transform the education system in India, including higher education. It focuses on multidisciplinary education, flexibility in curriculum, and promoting research. The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 was a previous education policy that emphasized universalization of elementary education and reducing disparities. Both policies have contributed to shaping India's education landscape, with NEP 2020 building upon the foundation laid by NPE 1986.

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