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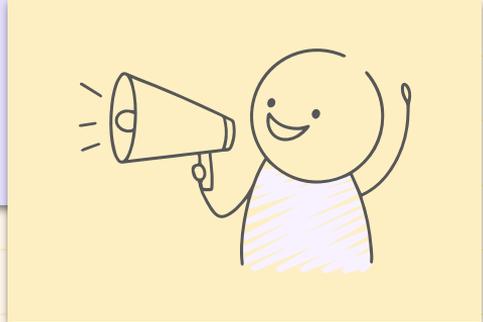
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# NEP 2020

## (National Education Policy 2020)

by  
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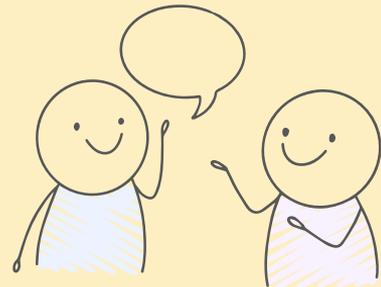
# DID YOU KNOW?

**National Education Policy 2020 is India's third education policy after NEP 1968 and 1986.**

<b>1<sup>st</sup> Policy - 1968</b>	<p>The first policy was introduced under Indira Gandhi government. The Education Commission (1964–1966) served as the foundation for it. NEP 1968 was framed to equalize educational opportunities across the country. It aimed at creating an education system that can provide unrestricted access to education.</p>
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Policy - 1986</b>	<p>The 1986 policy was issued during tenure of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister and it was updated in 1992 when PV Narsimha Rao was prime minister. This policy focussed on modernization and role of IT in education. More attention was paid on restructuring the teacher education, early childhood care, women's empowerment and adult literacy.</p>
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Policy – 2020</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The NEP 2020 was announced by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (soon to be called the Ministry of Education).</li><li>• The policy is aimed at transforming the Indian education system to meet the needs of the 21st Century.</li><li>• The new policy aims to improve the poor literacy and numeracy results associated with primary schools.</li><li>• Lower the middle and secondary school dropout rates.</li><li>• Implement a multidisciplinary approach in higher education.</li></ul>

# NEP 2020 - GOALS

- It aims at making the education system **holistic, flexible, and multidisciplinary**.
- Aligned to the needs of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and the **2030 Sustainable Development Goals**.
- To breakaway from the traditional rigidity of the formal system by **creative combination of study and multiple entry and exit** makes it more accessible to students.
- To provide **high quality liberal education** that provides optimal learning environment to bring out the unique capabilities of students.



# Major Highlights of the Policy on Higher Education

- Institutional restructuring and reconsolidation
- Three types of institutions
- High-quality liberal education
- Flexible curricular structure
- Flexibility in Master's Programs
- Conducive Learning environment
- Open learning and Internationalization
- Empowered Governance and autonomy
- Transformation of the Regulatory System

# Key Features

S. No.	NEP for Higher Education – Key Highlights
1	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to be raised to 50% by 2035
2	Around 3.5 crore seats to be added in higher education
3	Undergraduate education can be of 3 or 4 years with multiple exit options and appropriate certification at different stages
4	Academic Bank of Credits to be established to facilitate Transfer of Credits for lateral admission to other institutes
5	Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs), at par with IITs and IIMs, to be set up as models of best multidisciplinary education of global standards in the country
6	The National Research Foundation will be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education
7	Affiliation of colleges is to be phased out in 15 years and a stage-wise mechanism is to be established for granting graded autonomy to colleges

## NEP 2020 – UG OPTIONS

Degree Programme of 3 or 4 Years duration

Options	Academic Recognition
After <b>1st year</b> of UG programme	<b>Certificate</b>
After <b>2nd year</b> of UG programme	<b>Advanced Diploma</b>
After <b>3rd year</b> of UG programme	<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>
After <b>4th year</b> of UG programme	<b>Bachelor's with Research</b>

- The credits earned at various levels will get credited into a digitalised **Academic Bank of Credit**.
- Students can use their earned credits **to take admission in another institution** to further continue their studies for the remaining year/s of their graduation courses.



## NEP 2020 – PG and Ph.D.

Duration 1 or 2years

- **2 Year** for those who have **3 year Bachelor's Degree**
- **1 Year** for those with **4 year multidisciplinary Bachelor's Degree**
- **M.Phil discontinued** and all the courses at UG, PG and Ph.D. level will be interdisciplinary.

## NEP 2020 – Focus on Research

- **Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs)**, at par with IITs and IIMs, to be set up as models of best multidisciplinary education of global standards in the country.
- **The National Research Foundation** will be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education.



# NEP 2020 – Focus on Research

**Establishment of a National Research Foundation (NRF), to enable a culture of research.**

- The NRF will be governed by a rotating Board of Governors consisting of the very best researchers and innovators across fields.

**The primary activities of the NRF will be to:**

- ❑ **To fund** competitive, peer-reviewed grant proposals of all types and across all disciplines.
- ❑ To seed, grow, and **facilitate research at academic institutions.**
- ❑ To act as a liaison between researchers and relevant branches of government as well as industry; so as to allow breakthroughs to be optimally brought into policy and/or implementation.
- ❑ To recognise outstanding research and progress.



# Key Features

**Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)** as a single overarching umbrella body for the entire higher education system, **excluding medical and legal education.**

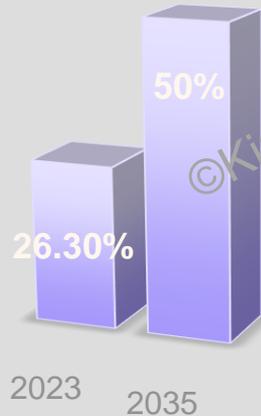
(HECI) will have **4 verticals to deal with different functions** of higher education.

S. No.	HECI Verticle	Function
1	National Higher Education Regulatory Council ( <b>NHERC</b> )	Creating and Implementing Higher Education regulation
2	General Education Council ( <b>GEC</b> )	Standard setting for academia
3	Higher Education Grants Council ( <b>HEGC</b> )	For funding academic and research activities
4	National Accreditation Council ( <b>NAC</b> )	Accreditation to academic institutions

# Institutional Restructuring and Reconsolidation

- **By 2040**, all higher education institutions (HEIs) shall **aim to become multidisciplinary** Institutions.
- **By 2030**, be at least one large multidisciplinary **HEI in or near every district**.
- A university that offers undergraduate and graduate programmes, with **high quality teaching, research, and community engagement**.
- **HEIs will support other HEIs** in their development, community engagement and service.
- Institutions will have the option to **run Open Distance Learning (ODL) and online Programmes**.
- The system of **'affiliated colleges'** will be **gradually phased out over a period of fifteen years** through a system of graded autonomy.
- The present **complex nomenclature of HEIs** in the country such as 'deemed to be university', 'affiliating university', 'affiliating technical university', 'unitary university' **shall be replaced simply by 'university'**.

# TO INCREASE THE GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIO OF STUDENTS



**26.3%** in 2023

**50%** by 2035



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# Institutional Restructuring and Reconsolidation

## Three types of HEI



S. No.	Type of University	Objective
1	Research Intensive University	Equal emphasis on Teaching and Research
2	Teaching Intensive University	Greater emphasis on teaching, but still conduct significant research
3	Autonomous Degree Granting College	Large multidisciplinary college that grants undergraduate degrees and is primarily focused on undergraduate teaching

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# EQUITY AND INCLUSION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

- **Earmark suitable Government funds for the education of SEDGs**
- Set clear targets for **higher GER for SEDGs**
- Enhance **gender balance in admissions to HEIs**
- Enhance access by establishing more **high-quality HEIs in aspirational districts and Special Education Zones**
- Develop and support high-quality HEIs that teach in local/Indian languages or bilingually
- Provide more **financial assistance and scholarships to SEDGs** in both public and private HEIs
- Conduct **outreach programs on higher education** opportunities and scholarships among SEDGs
- **Develop and support technology tools** for better participation and learning outcomes.

# REIMAGINING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

- By **2025, at least 50% of learners** shall have exposure to vocational education, for which a clear action plan with targets and timelines.
- Higher education institutions will offer **vocational education in partnership with industry and NGOs**.
- The B.Voc. degrees introduced in 2013 will continue to exist, but **vocational courses will also be available to students enrolled in all other Bachelor's degree** programmes, including the 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's programmes.
- '**Lok Vidya**', i.e., important vocational knowledge developed in India, will be made accessible to students.
- The possibility of offering **vocational courses through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode** will also be explored.
- MHRD will constitute a **National Committee for the Integration of Vocational Education (NCIVE)**, consisting of experts from across Ministries, in collaboration with industry, **to oversee this effort**.
- **Incubation centres in partnership with industries** will be set up in higher education institutions.
- Indian standards will be aligned with the **International Standard Classification of Occupations** maintained by the International Labour Organization.

# Use of Technology in Higher Education

- NEP 2020 has **emphasised the use of technology** in multiple ways to enhance the teaching-learning experience.
- To make **quality education accessible** for masses.
- The use of technology will be promoted in order **to guarantee the availability of alternate forms of high-quality education** whenever and wherever traditional and in-person modes of learning are not possible.
- To promote '**Online Education and Digital Education**', a dedicated unit will be set up to facilitate building of **digital infrastructure, digital content** and also to look after the e-education needs.
- Under the '**Open and Distance Learning**' will be made more relevant with credit-based recognition.
- **Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)** to make these courses at par with the highest quality in-class programmes.
- An autonomous body – **National Educational Technology Forum (NETF)** will work as a platform for free exchange of ideas on the use of technology **to enhance learning, assessment, planning, and administration.**

**THANKYOU**

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