

NEP-2020: Scope for Govt. Dr. Indrajeet Singh College Akaltara

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Abstract

Govt. Dr. Indrajeet Singh College Akaltara is recognized as a college of rural area where GER is not up to the mark. More than 92% students of this college belong to reserve categories and more than 65% students are girls. Introduction of NEP-2020 will improve the GER of the college. It will provide more financial support to the students of reserve categories and will open more opportunity of acquiring quality education for them. It intends to improve women leadership capacity and the young women learners will experience more practices of their empowerment. The college's students will encounter new learning opportunities. NEP-2020 will provide opportunity for research and innovation for the students of the college.

Keywords: Rural, GER, NEP-2020, reserve categories, innovation

INTRODUCTION

As recent findings says that no Indian University could secure better rank in good quality Universities around the world. So, there was strong need of giving a solid effort to improve the quality of education especially in the field of higher education. After 34 years, the Indian government chose to reform its education strategy with the primary goal of achieving national development. The government of the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who served as prime minister, implemented the first education strategy in 1968. The second education policy was created by the Rajiv Gandhi administration in 1986, and after being modified by the Narsimha Rao administration, it was put into effect in 1992. The third education policy adopted by independent India is the National Education Policy 2020. A committee led by Dr. Kasturirangan created the National Education Policy 2019 in 2017, and the central government approved it in July of that same year. The name of the ministry of human resource development has been changed to ministry of education with the implementation of new educational policies.

In India the gross enrollment ratio (GER) is 26.3% in 2018, which was targeted in new education policy to increase it up to 50%. And the effort is to add about 3.5 crores new seats in higher educational institutions in India. The UGC (University Grants Commission) of India will be established for all sorts

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of higher education institutions, with the exception of medical and legal institutions. A multidisciplinary teaching and research institution will be established using that as its equivalent to universities like IITs, IIMs, and so on. A general entrance exam will be used to determine admission to these top-tier universities, and it will be administered by the National Testing Agency. The investigation will be optional and there won't be any subjects that must be taken. The National Education Policy 2020's most crucial point is that there would be no division between subjects like arts, science, and commerce instead allowing students to select any topic of their choosing. All the institution of

India will follow the way to make the holistic development of students, even the technical institute like IITs will teach arts and humanities to the students [1, 2].

India's Higher Education Commission (HECI) will be Governed by four Entities

1. The National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) is responsible for overseeing all aspects of higher education, including teacher preparation.
2. General Education Council (GEC) to create framework of expected learning outcomes of all the higher education institution of India.
3. National Accreditation Council (NAC) for accreditation, proper functioning, self-disclosure, good governance, and better result of the institutions.
4. Higher Education Grants Council (HGFC) to give financial support to the colleges and universities.

Provisions Related to Higher Education in the NEP-2020

In National Education Policy 2020 there is multiple entries and exit system in undergraduate programs. It means, the undergraduate programs will be of three or four years where the students are free to leave the program at any level and they will be awarded degree or certificate accordingly. Suppose a student leaves the course after one year, he will be awarded Certificate, after 2 years he will be awarded Advanced Diploma. Similarly, after 3 years he will be awarded Bachelor's Degree and after four years he will be awarded Graduate Certificate with Research. As well as one who secures Graduate Certificate with Research will be able to continue PhD with MA in 1 year. This policy will be used to create the Academic Bank of Credit, where the student's digitally protected credit will be stored during the course of the program.

By 2030, girls will make up 100% of all school enrollments in India, and by 2035, they will make up 50% of all higher education enrollments. India is to become a "global knowledge superpower," according to the NEP 2020. In order to promote gender equality in education with the support of states and local community organizations, the policy mandated a cross-cutting approach to gender. It also suggests a number of measures to improve women's access to education, such as the establishment of special education zones, the establishment of gender inclusion funds to support equitable education for underprivileged girls, the creation of targeted scholarships, and formula-based and discretionary funding of gender inclusionary projects at the school level. By constructive civic dialogues with women leading institutions, including administrators, teachers, wardens, physical educators, and other personnel, it also aims to increase women's ability for leadership.

The focus of the funding division for education is to devote up to 6% of GDP to this industry. Its current share of GDP is 4.43%. The qualification of students who fall under the ST, SC, OBC, and other particular categories shall be encouraged [3, 4].

Further Announcements

- UGC, AICTE, and NCTE will be replaced by a single regulator who will oversee all institutions in higher education.
- By granting colleges autonomy, the university affiliation process will be abolished after 15 years. They will be transformed into completely independent schools that grant degrees or are affiliated with a university.
- To give education an international flavor, the top universities in the world will be allowed to establish branches in India. This will save Indian students the trouble of travelling abroad to apply for admission to the best schools and universities in the world.
- In order to conduct research, foster a strong research culture, and maximize the potential for research in higher education, the national research foundation will be established.

The Status of Govt. Dr. Indrajeet Singh College Akaltara and its Scope from NEP-2020

Govt. Dr. Indrajeet Singh College Akaltara is situated 30 km. away from Bilaspur (C.G.) railway zone in Mumbai-Hawda Railway rout. The college belong to a college of rural area. Govt. Dr. Indrajeet

Singh College, Akaltara is an institution devoted to meet the needs of higher education especially for the students who come from rural areas in the circle of 16 km. surrounding Akaltara. The college is getting progress continuously from last few years in respect to academic and co-curricular activities as well as maintaining high degree of discipline in the campus. The mission of the college is to spread education among the students who mostly belong to SC, ST, and OBC category and who deserve to be educated with real sense. This college is given the name after the great personality, social worker, creative writer, and Barrister Dr. Indrajeet Singh [5, 6].

SCOPE FOR IMPROVING THE GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIO (GER)

Govt. Dr. Indrajeet Singh College Akaltara is a single college where no other government college is situated in 16 km. circle. There are more than 15 Higher Secondary Schools running within this range and more than 800 students get eligibility for under graduate programs every year. If we see the Figure 1 for enrollment ratio with total seats available, it is still to reach 100%.

From the Figure 1, it can also be observed that the number of students getting enrolled in under graduate program every year is much behind the number of eligible candidates in this region. That indicates that GER is not up to par. The NEP-2020's goal of increasing GER in Higher Education is one of its main pillars. So fourth coming effort through different policies to improve GER in Higher Education will bring a significant change in GER of the college.

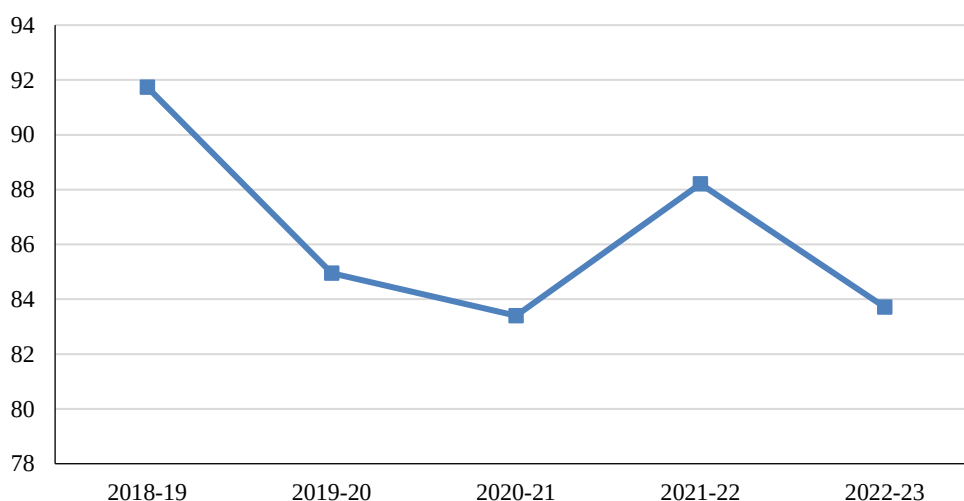


Figure 1. Percentage of total students enrolled.

SCOPE FOR PROVIDING QUALITY EDUCATION TO STUDENTS OF RESERVE CATEGORIES

Figure 2 shows the ratio of students admitted from reserve categories to total students admitted. It can be observed that every year students from reserve categories (ST, SC, and OBC) are over 92% and they have right to get quality education that is mentioned in the vision of the college. In the aspects of NEP-2020 there is special provision for these children to help them financially. They will be helped not only by continuing the scholarship provided but also with the help of generating funds. This prospect of NEP-2020 will reinforce the attempt of the college to achieve the vision every year.

SCOPE FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

As shown in the Figure 3, since past 5 years the number of women enrollments in the college is continuously increasing and in the current year 2022-2023, it is 67%. This is one special area which makes the college different from others. Government is trying to increase the women literacy rate in India and hence it appeared in the prospects of NEP-2020. So, the college's strategy of making gender equality in education a cross-cutting priority will be more fruitful.

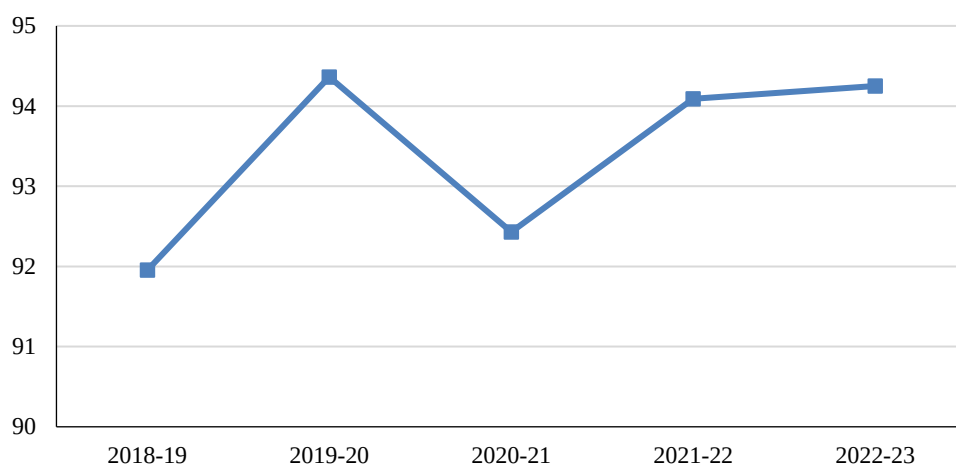


Figure 2. Percentage of students enrolled from reserved categories.

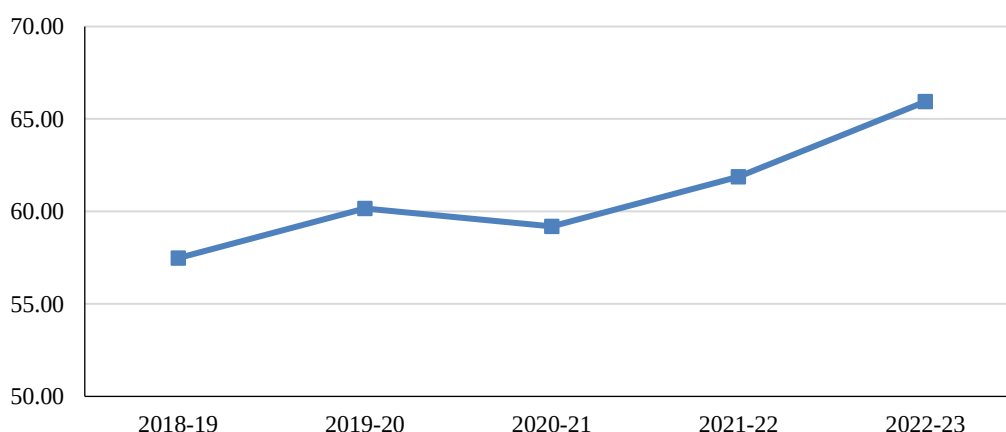


Figure 3. Percentage of girl students enrolled.

OTHER SCOPES

- The prospect of multiple entry and exit system in NEP-2020 is going to bring a significant change in the mind-set of young learners and they will be motivated toward higher studies. The opportunity of doing research work after graduation will shower the innovations in huge.
- The prospect of providing autonomy to colleges will be a mile stone for the college as it will be able to structure curriculum as per the need of local people. The college will get free hand to implement new programs to attract and provide maximum to the students who come from rural areas and belong to reserve categories.
- The possibility that major international universities would be permitted to create branches in India will give the college's students fresh learning opportunities. It will vindicate the slogan "Vashudhaiv Kutumbkam" written in the logo of the college and enable the students to stand themselves with worldwide panorama.

CONCLUSIONS

The National Education Policy July 2020 reflects, there is lot of changes in the education system of India especially in higher education. The prospects of NEP-2020 to increase the GER up to 50%. And the effort is to add about 3.5 crores new seats in higher educational institutions in India. The focus of the funding division for education is to devote up to 6% of GDP to this industry. The qualification of students who fall under the ST, SC, OBC, and other particular categories shall be encouraged. By constructive civic dialogues with women leading institutions, including administrators, teachers,

wardens, physical education instructors, and other personnel, it also aims to increase women's ability for leadership. Some other prospects like multiple entry and exit system, providing autonomy to colleges, top global ranking universities will be allowed to open its branches in India. All these prospects of NEP-2020 will bring a significant change in the way of learning at Govt. Dr. Indrajeet Singh College Akaltara. The students of the college are going to have new experience of learning, research, and innovations. They will observe the improved financial support for their education as well as more opportunities and doors to gain quality education. The young women learners will experience more practices of their empowerment.

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