

## NEP and Aatminirbhar Bharat

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**Abstract:** *Atmanirbhar Bharat aims to be self-reliant which pushes independency in one and all so that the economy which has fallen during covid 19 pandemic can be boosted up again by the support of all citizens. India currently has about 958 (approximate) universities and about 40,500 (approximate) higher education institutions (HIEs). A multidisciplinary style of higher education is the greatest need of the country for the 21st century but about 35 % of these small-sized institutions are still running a single program .20 % of colleges are not feasible because they still have an annual enrolment of fewer than 100 students who play no contribution to quality education. Only 4% of institutions can enroll more than 3,000 students annually due to their great educational facilities. The 1st NEP was announced in the year 1968 and the 2nd NEP was announced in the year 1986 . The 3rd NEP was recently announced in 2020 which is having the main motive to achieve Atmanirbhar Bharat. Various factors which influence the quality of education in India are as following: a) Lack of access to higher education due to geographical location. b) Lack of innovation or research facilities in the institution, due to which they failed to attract the students. c) Poor placement facility and career counseling. d) The lack of research and innovations at most of the universities and colleges. e) Misguided leadership or lack of knowledge of management at higher education institutions. f) Corrupted regulatory system or committee.*

**Key words:** *N.E.P, Atiminirbhar Bharat, self-reliant and education.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

The first Hindi use of the word that spread to other languages is linked to Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Confident India Mission), which was used to describe India's economic response to the coronavirus pandemic in 2020. The phrase has since been used by the Services of Purchaser Undertakings, Food and Public Dispersion, Schooling, and Protection in official declarations, announcements, and agreements. The 2021 Association Financial Plan and India's new Public Education Strategy have both been discussed by the government with the public. The Modi government and Prime Minister Narendra Modi used the term "Self-reliant India" (Atmanirbhar Bharat[a]; Modi's India) and made it well-known. It is in Devanagari and is applicable to the entire country. The phrase serves as a catch-all for the Modi administration's goals of increasing India's financial commitment and strengthening its seriousness, adaptability, and productivity. Modi has used the phrase in English since 2014 to talk about national security, poverty, and digital India. Atmanirbhar. The word has additionally been involved by the public authority regarding the 2021 Association Financial plan and India's new Public Schooling Strategy. India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his administration used and made popular the slogan "self-reliant India" (Atmanirbhar Bharat[a]; Devanagari: ), which translates to the country as a whole. The term serves as a catch-all for the Modi administration's goals of increasing India's economic contribution and strengthening its competitiveness, resilience, and efficiency. Since 2014, Modi has referenced national security, poverty, and digital India using the phrase in English. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Confident India Mission), which was utilized to report India's financial reaction to the Coronavirus scourge in 2020, is credited just like the primary Hindi utilization of the expression that acquired far reaching use. Atmanirbhar. The word has additionally been involved by the public authority regarding the 2021 Association Financial plan and India's new Public Schooling Strategy. Modi's administration has altered the thought from earlier purposes of the expression in the Indian subcontinent.

The Indian government created the national Policy on Education (NPE) to support education among its people. Through universities, the arrangement covers both metropolitan and rural India's primary and secondary education. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi issued the first NPE in 1968, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi issued the second in 1986, and Prime

Minister Narendra Modi released the third in 2020. The Public Training Strategy 2020 (NEP 2020), adopted by the Indian Association Bureau on July 29, 2020, depicts the "go for the gold" educational system. The Public Training Strategy 2020 (NEP 2020), adopted by the Indian Association Bureau on July 29, 2020, depicts the "go for the gold" educational system. In its place now is the new policy, which replaced the National Policy on Education from 1986. From early childhood through higher education, both in rural and urban India, the strategy offers a thorough structure. Vocational education is also covered. By 2021, the plan wants to totally overhaul India's educational system. The new NEP is meant to formalise system modifications from the college or university level to the school level. In view of the changing situation, the educational material will now put a strong emphasis on fundamental concepts, ideas, applications, and problem-solving approaches is a great move on the part of the government to permit international institutions to open campuses in India.

## **2. SCOPE of NEP and Atmanirbhar Bharat :**

The National Policy on Education from 1986 has been replaced with the new policy. The students will be able to learn at the same level as those in other nations in their own as a result. A centre will be re-established around each subject, such as the humanities and the arts, as a result of the approach of offering multidisciplinary institutions. This type of education will aid students in their in-depth study and development. As a result, students will have a larger basis of knowledge. The new National Education Policy (NEP) that his government has just unveiled would, according to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, be essential in fostering India's independence and will enable students to experience more of the world. PM Modi said holistic knowledge, of which science is an integral part, is the answer to all problems

He claimed that the new National Education Policy would make India a top choice for international education.

"Students, I truly think that a country's youth of today will choose its destiny. India's future will be shaped by your dreams. In order to be future-ready and future-fit, now is the time, he added, speaking through video conference from the national capital to the 22nd convocation of IIT (Guwahati)

The new strategy, according to PM Modi, is for the young people of the 21st century who would lead the globe and make India the global leader in science and technology. He stressed the significance of education as a critical component for developing a "Atmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India).

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"Everyone is aware that knowledge knows no bounds. The NEP will liberalise the nation's educational system. The goal is to establish foreign university campuses in India so that our students can experience a diverse range of cultures.

Likewise, schemes for student exchange and research collaboration between Indian and foreign universities will be promoted. The credit that our pupils have earned will be taken into account by Indian colleges. The NEP will make India a popular destination for international students, according to the Prime Minister. The establishment of campuses outside of India by "high performance institutes" will also be encouraged, he continued. The NEP has been made multidisciplinary with flexibility offered for (choosing) subjects, PM Modi said, noting that the policy contains everything that was at the top of the youths' wish list. There are numerous access and exit points available.

"Most importantly, the NEP will integrate technology into students' mental processes by connecting education with technology. This implies that kids will both learn about and use technology to study, he added.

The Prime Minister informed the virtual gathering that a National Education Technology Forum will be set up to promote the use of technology in the learning process, and the IITs have "infinite possibilities" in that.

"To enrich the research The NEP has also opened up paths for the use of artificial intelligence and expansion of culture in the country, a National Research Foundation (NRF) has also been proposed in the NEP. The NRF will coordinate with all funding agencies and provide funds for research in all disciplines including science and humanities.

"The potential research works with practical applicability will be recognised and implemented. For that, coordination and a close linkage will be established between government agencies and industries," he added.

PM Modi lauded the efforts of IIT Guwahati in adopting new technologies, especially for inventing new equipment during the COVID-19 pandemic, and appreciated the introduction of a two-year research programme on e-mobility.

"I am also happy to know that IIT Guwahati is leading in the integration of science and technology in B.Tech courses. I am fully confident that inter-disciplinary programmes will make our education all round and futuristic," he said.

The Prime Minister said Assam and the Northeast are full of possibilities, but floods, earthquakes, landslides and many industrial disasters plague the region.

"To deal with these problems, a high degree of technological support and intervention are needed. I request IIT Guwahati to set up a Centre for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction to provide expertise for dealing with the problems and to look at how to transform them into opportunities," he added.

PM Modi said the Northeast is at the centre of his government's Act East Policy, and the region is the gateway to India's relations with South East Asia.

"The base of India's relations with these nations have remained culture, commerce, connectivity and capacity. Now education is going to be a new medium of engagement. IIT Guwahati can become a big centre for this. Northeast will get a new identity. This will also result in new opportunities," he said

Maintaining that holistic knowledge with science as an important ingredient is the remedy for all pain and troubles, the Prime Minister appealed to the students to link their research to the challenges faced by the region and the potential it has.

"I believe that with the help of modern technologies, we can make our cultural knowledge, traditional beliefs and skills into cutting edge technologies. I suggest IIT Guwahati to play the leading role in this endeavour and establish a Centre for Indian Knowledge System," he said.

PM Modi also advised the students to look at the bigger canvas of global technologies while focusing on local issues.

### **3. SALIENT FEATURES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY (NEP):**

A strong foundation in early childhood education and care (ECCE) begins at age 3 and is part of the new 5+3+3+4 structure. The only early childhood education institutions used to deliver ECCE are Anganwadi and Anganwadi and elementary schools, which have been considerably enlarged and fortified. Next to current primary schools are pre-schools or classrooms for children aged 5 to 6. Regulatory Framework for Higher Education. National Assessment Council (NAC) Many teachers concur that a global organisation has always been required to provide uniform educational standards. This is regarded as a suitable action to enhance educational policies. The correct indicators, such as research, industry links, internships, and academic excellence, among others, must be used to evaluate schools in order to guarantee the quality of higher education. The advantages for HECI's largest stakeholder, Indian youth, might be substantial if this is accomplished. Technology in the Classroom. All levels of education will implement an appropriate innovation mix to advance teaching methods, assist teachers' professional development, increase access to training for disadvantaged groups, and advance executive planning, organisation, and education. Innovative learning environments like DIKSHA/SWAYAM are better integrated into educational institutions. Colleges will work effectively in researching advancement ideas and producing educational resources.

For a tolerable rate of economic growth, India must significantly advance the world's higher education. Instead of using conventional assets to support this expansion, information assets should be used. In order to accommodate the enormous number of students, India would reportedly need more than 1,500 new institutions by 2030. This initiative aims to make high-quality local education more affordable for international universities. Free transportation as well as a considerable decrease in the number of people who are transported to another community to work and study.

Numerous worldwide studies have shown that cross-border education improves cultural sensitivity, corporate success, and global competitiveness. Due to international cooperation, nearby educational institutions can create curricula. It is

also exceedingly challenging for the country's current educational institutions to adapt their curricula because NEP 2020 authorises international educational institutions to operate in India. India's higher education industry is thrilled about the prospect of allowing international universities to open campuses there.. However, India's GER (Gross Enrollment Proportion) for advanced education is only 26.3%, which is significantly less than that of the BRICS countries of Brazil (half) and China (51%) as well as that of the countries in Europe and North America (which would be over 80. By permitting international colleges to provide top-notch education locally at considerably cheaper costs without the need to travel, the programme aims to significantly reduce the amount of human capital that travels to other countries to study and find work. According to numerous international polls, cross-border education boosts the economy by increasing levels of cultural sensitivity, global awareness, and competitiveness

#### **4. CONCLUSION :**

The vision of the new education strategy is great, but its effectiveness in bringing about a cogent structural transformation will depend on how well it can be integrated with other government policy initiatives like Digital India, Skill India, and the New Industrial Policy, to name a few.

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