STRATEGIES AND IMPACTS OF NEP 2020 ON ADVANCED EDUCATION TOWARDS A VIKSIT BHARAT@2047 IN ALIGNING ITS OBJECTS WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030

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ABSTRACT

The National Education Policy is a transformative revolution aimed at reshaping India's education structure and mechanisms to meet the demands of the future. This handwriting explores how the NEP 2020 is a necessity in achieving the dream of "Viksit Bharat2047 "(Developed India) by aligning its objects with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2030). We've concentrated on strategies, benefits and challenges in areas like quality education, gender equivalency and sustainable profitable growth and also demonstrate how the NEP 2020 can serve as a catalyst to the nation's overall development and attainment of the global sustainability.

Keywords – National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG 2030), Education, Viksit Bharat, Skill.

INTRODUCTION

India with its Gurukul system was the author for a holistic education system that nurtured the learner's critical capacities, moral values as well as the complete persona (Sahoo & Vadranam, 2024). Still, post-Independence, India lost its knowledge supremacy to the West. This could be attributed to numerous factors including post-colonial heritage challenges like poverty, ignorance lack of structure, relinquishment of Western models of education and sidelining of the indigenous knowledge systems (Pandya, 2024). The focus of our education policy therefore drifted from holistic education to a more segmented, test- acquainted medium that promoted rote literacy over individual creativity and critical thinking (THAKKAR, 2024). Still, the COVID19 epidemic forced us to a digital medium of education popularly called Online Education (Bordoloi et al., 2021; Dziuban et al., 2018). This artistic, societal and profitable shift in the functioning of the nation during the time of the extremity needed the overhaul of our education medium (Badyal & Sharma, 2022).

Long- term vision of our leadership to be a " Vishwa Guru " by achieving Viksit Bharat 2047 and a mate to SDG 2030 farther added energy to the demand for the reanimation of our education policy (Aithal & Aithal, 2020b). The lawgivers, educator, experimenters and policy makers have accepted the fact that to insure survival and success of the fittest in the current digital world calls for a robust, dynamic education system that can empower its citizens with the skill and knowledge needed for sustainable development(Aisha, 2020) and (Pandya, Dr. V., 2024).

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is a significant metamorphosis from the former education programs of 1968 and 1986 (Lata et al., 2022). It emphasizes on a holistic, flexible and multidisciplinary approach to a holistic, lifelong literacy experience that allows

the learner to remain part of the productive pool by relearning, reskilling and retraining at any stage of their life (Kalyanpur, 2008) and (Saini, M., 2023).

STRATEGIES FOR ADVANCED EDUCATION REFORM

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 seeks to catch the advanced education geography in India, emphasizing quality, equity, and availability. Its transformative vision aligns with the larger thing of a * Viksit Bharat *(Developed India), aiming to nurture a professed, innovative, and inclusive pool able of driving the nation's progress. There are strategies of NEP 2020 in aligning its objects with the Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

1. Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education

- NEP 2020 promotes a multidisciplinary approach by encouraging the establishment of large, well- resourced advanced education institutions(HEIs) offering different disciplines.

-Flexible classes with multiple entry and exit points enable scholars to explore a wide range of interests.

2. Institutional Restructuring

- Institutions will be distributed into three types exploration universities, tutoring universities, and independent degree- granting sodalities (Nirzam, M., & Ramadhan, P., 2023).

- Struggles will concentrate on reducing fragmentation by consolidating small institutions into larger, more sustainable realities.

3. Academic Bank of Credits(ABC)

- A digital credit storehouse system allows scholars to accumulate and transfer credits across institutions, fostering mobility and inflexibility.

4. Strengthening Research and Innovation

- The establishment of the National Research Foundation (NRF) aims to fund and grease slice- edge exploration in lores, humanities, and technology (Ohta, R., Yata, A., & Sano, C., 2022).

- Institutions will concentrate on developing invention ecosystems through hookups with assiduity and global exploration networks (Panditrao, M. M., & Panditrao, M. M., 2020).

5. Equity and Addition

- Special Education Zones (SEZs) will be established in underprivileged regions to give indifferent access (Ohta, R., Yata, A., & Sano, C., 2022).

- Increased fiscal aid, literacy, and support systems will feed to depressed and marginalized groups.

6. Technology Integration

- NEP emphasizes the use of educational technology for substantiated literacy and bridging gaps in access, particularly in pastoral areas.

- The National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) will oversee the integration of digital results across institutions.

7. Internationalization of Education

- Indian institutions will be encouraged to establish premises abroad, while top global universities will be invited to operate in India.

- Credit transfers, cooperative programs, and faculty exchanges will enhance global exposure.

8. Quality Assurance and Accreditation

- A single overarching body, the Advanced Education Commission of India (HECI), will oversee the regulation and quality assurance of HEIs, replacing the being fractured frame.

9. Capacity structure for Faculty

-nonstop professional development programs and training enterprise will empower preceptors to borrow innovative tutoring methodologies and stay streamlined with global trends.

10. Focus on Vocational and Skill- Based Education

- Integrating vocational training into advanced education programs ensures that scholars are equipped with exploitable chops, addressing pool demands.

BENEFITS

1. Global Competitiveness

- The policy positions Indian institutions to rank advanced on global criteria by fostering exploration excellence and interdisciplinary studies(Bordoloi, R., Das, P., & Das, K., 2021).

2. Innovation Ecosystem

- With increased backing and streamlined exploration structures, India can come a global mecca for invention and entrepreneurship(Bordoloi, R., Das, P., & Das, K., 2021) and(Dziuban, C.,., 2018).

3. Empowered Students:

- Flexible learning pathways and multidisciplinary exposure prepare students to adapt to diverse careers in a rapidly changing world.

4. Increased Access and Equity:

- Targeted initiatives ensure that students from disadvantaged backgrounds have opportunities to pursue higher education (Bano, T., & Varghese, A. ,2023) and (Boeren, E. ,2019).

5. Digital Revolution:

- Enhanced digital infrastructure and resources bridge gaps in access, especially for remote and rural learners (Aithal, P. S., & Aithal, S. ,2020a).

6. Nation Building through Education:

- A focus on fostering critical thinking, ethical values, and sustainability will prepare a generation committed to contributing to a *Viksit Bharat*(Bahar Chowdhury and M. ,2023)

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION

1. Financial and Resource Constraints:

 - Achieving the policy's goals requires significant investment in infrastructure, faculty, and technology (Badyal, S., & Sharma, N. ,2022) and Khan, P., 2022).

2. Resistance to Change:

 - Traditional institutions and stakeholders may resist the reforms, delaying their adoption (Ferguson, T., & Roofe, C. G. , 2020).

3. Capacity Building:

 - Training a vast number of faculty members and administrators to align with NEP's goals is a significant challenge (Singh, N. R. ,2024).

4. Balancing Autonomy and Regulation:

 - While autonomy is promoted, stringent quality controls must ensure accountability without stifling innovation (Boeren, E. (2019) and (UNESCO. ,2019).

5. Digital Divide:

 - Despite technology's emphasis, unequal access to digital tools and connectivity could hinder equitable implementation (Ferguson, T., & Roofe, C. G. ,2020) and (Bordoloi, R., Das, P., & Das, K. ,2021).

CONCLUSION:-

NEP 2020's vision for higher education marks a paradigm shift towards quality, inclusion, and global competitiveness. Its alignment with the goal of a *Viksit Bharat* underscores the importance of education as a cornerstone of national development. Effective implementation, supported by collaboration among governments, institutions, and stakeholders, will determine its success. If executed well, the policy can position India as a global leader in education and innovation, paving the way for a knowledge-driven, prosperous future.

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