



Implementation of NEP-2020 and the roll of IQAC

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Abstract:

It is an attempt to find and study importance of Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) in the implementation of National Education Policy. National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) has been introduced in India in 2021. A lot of changes have been proposed in all levels of primary, secondary and college and university education system. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) plays an important role in assessing and accrediting higher education institutes. It also guides IQACs for improvements. IQACs work at institutional level for proper implementation of policy. This paper discusses how IQAC can play a constructive role in proper implementation of National Education Policy (NEP 2020).

Key Words: Implementation, Internal Quality Assurance Cell, National Education Policy 2020

Introduction:

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) was introduced by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). The Government of India established an agency in 1994 to maintain quality in Higher Education. The aim of the IQAC in Higher Education Institution is to ensure quality and excellence. At present IQAC is mandatory for every Higher Education Institution (HEI) after the first cycle of assessment and accreditation as set by the NAAC and UGC. It is a fact that without NAAC assessment and accreditation no HEI is funded by the Government of India. HEIs are being funded by the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyaan (RUSA) of the Government on the basis of the NAAC accreditation. The introduction of NEP 2020 by the government of India in July 2021, has brought hopes of new changes in the field of education system particularly in the field of higher education. The role of IQAC is very significant in implementation of NEP 2020 in HEIs in India. The present paper attempts an

understanding of the essence of NEP 2020 and the role of IQACs.

NEP 2020:

The National Education Policy of India 2020 (NEP 2020), which was started by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of new education system of India. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. However, India had seen three national education policies. The first National Education Policy of 1968 formulated by the government headed by Mrs Indira Gandhi and the second was introduced in 1986 when Mr Rajiv Gandhi was the prime minister of the country and the same was modified by Prime Minister Narasimha Rao government in 1992. The latest education policy was formulated by Sri Narendra Modi government which was passed in the parliament on 29th July 2020. Hence, it came to be known as NEP 2020.

The aim of NEP is to transformation from India into Bharat- a shift from Macaulay education to Bharat Centric

education which would find solutions for the current problems in education system. It focusses on practical and holistic education based on our Ancient Indian Knowledge System mixing with modernity. It is a perfect blend of tradition and modernity.

The NEP 2020 draft policy document envisions “an India-centered education system that contributes directly to transforming our nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all” NEP 2020 aims at developing self-reliant individual. Hence, the life skills are taught from the primary level itself. There are many improvements suggested in secondary education with national skill curriculum framework beginning at IX standard education. However, the policy focus on higher education is commendable. Following are the major points.

Role of IQAC:

Awareness: IQAC acts as a central hub for disseminating information about NEP 2020 to all stakeholders within the institution, including faculty, staff, students, and parents. It organizes workshops, seminars, and training sessions to raise awareness about the key principles and guidelines of NEP 2020.

Analysis and Action Planning: IQAC conducts a thorough analysis of the institution's existing practices and identifies gaps in alignment with the NEP 2020 framework. Based on this analysis, it develops a comprehensive action plan outlining the steps needed to implement the policy effectively.

Curriculum Review and Development: IQAC plays a key role in reviewing and revising the curriculum to ensure it aligns with the multidisciplinary, holistic, and experiential learning approach advocated by NEP 2020. It facilitates the development of new courses, electives, and pedagogical

approaches that promote critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity.

Teaching-Learning Processes: IQAC encourages the adoption of innovative teaching-learning methods, such as blended learning, flipped classrooms, and project-based learning, to enhance student engagement and active learning. It supports faculty development programs to equip them with the necessary skills and knowledge to implement these new approaches effectively.

Assessment and Evaluation: IQAC promotes the use of continuous and comprehensive evaluation methods that assess students' learning outcomes holistically, beyond just examinations. It ensures that assessment practices align with the principles of formative and summative assessment as outlined in NEP 2020.

Research and Innovation: IQAC fosters a culture of research and innovation within the institution by encouraging faculty and students to undertake research projects aligned with NEP 2020's emphasis on multidisciplinary research and societal impact. It facilitates collaborations with external agencies and industry partners to promote research and innovation.

Stakeholder Engagement: IQAC acts as a bridge between the institution and its stakeholders, including students, parents, alumni, and industry partners. It seeks feedback from stakeholders on the implementation of NEP 2020 and incorporates their suggestions into the institution's quality enhancement initiatives.

Monitoring and Evaluation: IQAC continuously monitors the progress of NEP 2020 implementation and evaluates the effectiveness of various initiatives. It collects data, analyzes trends, and provides regular feedback to the institution's leadership on the progress made.

IQAC can play a pivotal role in ensuring the successful implementation of NEP 2020 and transforming higher education in India. The Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

plays a vital role in implementing the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in India. IQAC is responsible for ensuring that

the institution meets the quality standards set by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

Present Accreditation Systems and NEP 2020's Vision:

Present Accreditation System	NEP 2020 Vision
Score-based, Multiple Grade Accreditation	Binary Accreditation
Portal Self-Disclosure	Public Self-Disclosure
Single Accreditation institutions	Approved Accreditation institutions
One-Size-Fits-All Model	University-Type-Based process
Input-Process-Limited-Outcome approach	Majorly Outcome-Based approach
Generic policy benefits as an incentive for accreditation	Empirical policy benefits to motivate accreditation

Key Responsibilities of IQAC in NEP 2020 Implementation:

Quality Assurance and Enhancement:

IQAC ensures that the institution maintains high-quality standards in teaching, learning, and evaluation, as outlined in the NEP 2020.

Monitoring and Evaluation: IQAC monitors the institution's progress in implementing the NEP 2020 and evaluates its effectiveness.

Guiding Institutional Improvement:

IQAC provides guidance to the institution on areas of improvement and suggests strategies for achieving the objectives of the NEP 2020.

Promoting Quality Culture:

IQAC fosters a quality culture within the institution, encouraging faculty members and students to strive for excellence.

By performing these roles, IQAC plays a crucial part in ensuring that HEIs in India implement the NEP 2020 effectively and maintain high-quality standards in education.

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