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Better use of Technology in General and Professional Education through National Education Policy 2020

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ABSTRACT: Changes are needed over time. National Education Policy 2020 can be called a step towards this need for change in the current education system. Because of the need to improve the curriculum from the beginning of the education to the present in the National Education Policy, it has been said to link this education with the present and future technology. There is a need to increase the use of technology in the field of education. There is a great need to make technology-friendly students with general courses, especially in college and university education. The National education policy indicates this in its vision document. To increase the use of technology, digitization, and computers, the necessary infrastructure will also have to be developed, which is still lacking. If there is a lack of hardware, then there are problems like internet, speed, network. All these will have to be arranged keeping in mind rural India. At present, Madhya Pradesh has become the first state in the country that has implemented this National education policy in colleges and universities from the academic session 2021-22. If seen initially, there seems to be a need to keep the subjects of specialized computer courses also in major and minor subjects so that the importance of these courses remains. It's not showing up yet. The importance of the National Education Policy has increased even more in online education due to the circumstances caused by Corona. However, many aspects of this still need to be weighed on the ground of reality.

KEYWORDS: National Education Policy, Technology, College, University, Student, Courses

I. INTRODUCTION

Last year in March 2020, the education system in India almost came to a standstill for a few months after the sudden corona epidemic. Then there was the compulsion to do it online, whereby virtual learning has replaced in-person learning experiences. Students, teachers, schools, colleges, and the government were forced to abandon traditional teaching and learning techniques and change them. Along with this, the need to think about how the education system should be in the future also appeared in front. Meanwhile, the blueprint of the National Education Policy 2020 prepared by the Government of India could not be implemented last year. This year also most of the states have not started it because they want to consider its aspects completely and also want to prepare for the changes that will happen accordingly. Madhya Pradesh became the only state where this education system has been started in higher education from the session 2021-22.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In the National education policy, technology will now be with the teacher in primary education. From eliminating the language barrier between teacher and student to a digital library, all the points would not be complete without computer knowledge and its applications. The National policy proposes to introduce coding as an important skill in the school curriculum. The same teacher can make effective use of technology to make his education easier. In particular, it encourages the use of technology platforms for online teacher training. At present, these efforts are being made by schools, colleges, and other coaching institutes, but all kinds of problems are also coming to the fore. Due to this, the student is not able to fully connect with it. The side effects from health to connectivity are also coming out differently.

III. TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION UP TO 100%

If we look at the National Education Policy, a step has been taken towards 100% use of technology in professional education ranging from Law, Management, Computer to medical. The policy will encourage the promotion of interdisciplinary research and innovation. Institutions imparting higher education will have to set up start-up incubation centers and technology development centers. For this, all kinds of incentives will be given by the Government, Ministry of Education, University Grant Commission, Department of Higher Education to professors and teachers who create



colleges and new startups. Soon there is talk of setting up a National Research Foundation to encourage and develop research. The new policy also talks about the establishment of the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF). NETF will act as a platform to put forth their views on the use of technology for enhancing learning, assessment planning, and governance in school and higher education.

IV. DIGITAL LOCKER NOW ACADEMIC BANK OF CREDIT

Presently the concept of the digital locker has been introduced in schools and colleges. From CBSE, AICTE to universities, it has been linked, in which documents from their mark sheets to degrees are made available online to the student. For this, his Aadhar card is used. Right now it is being used only for board examinations and classes of higher education institutions. But there are plans to enlarge it in the National Education Policy. Academic credits earned from various HEIs will be stored digitally to facilitate the award of degrees based on credits earned over some time. For this, there is a plan to create an Academic Bank of Credit. In my opinion, this will be a major form of digital locker, which will be made mandatory for every student. Artificial intelligence also attention The use of computers and new technology will be increased in the top institutions controlling from school to college-university. Although the paper letter system is almost over here, now it can be brought in online mode by moving it forward by e-mail. Along with this, keeping in mind the widespread use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the future, this policy will prove to be helpful. When the general student will also be able to understand computer and technology well along with reading it, then surely the use of artificial intelligence will be easy and widely. MHRD will submit a periodic analysis to identify and classify emerging technologies based on their potential and estimated time frame for disruption. It will identify and place such technologies on the academic platform, which are the need of the hour. It also explains the need for research. It will also include topics like data handling, cyber security.

V. REPRESENTATION OF DIGITAL INDIA

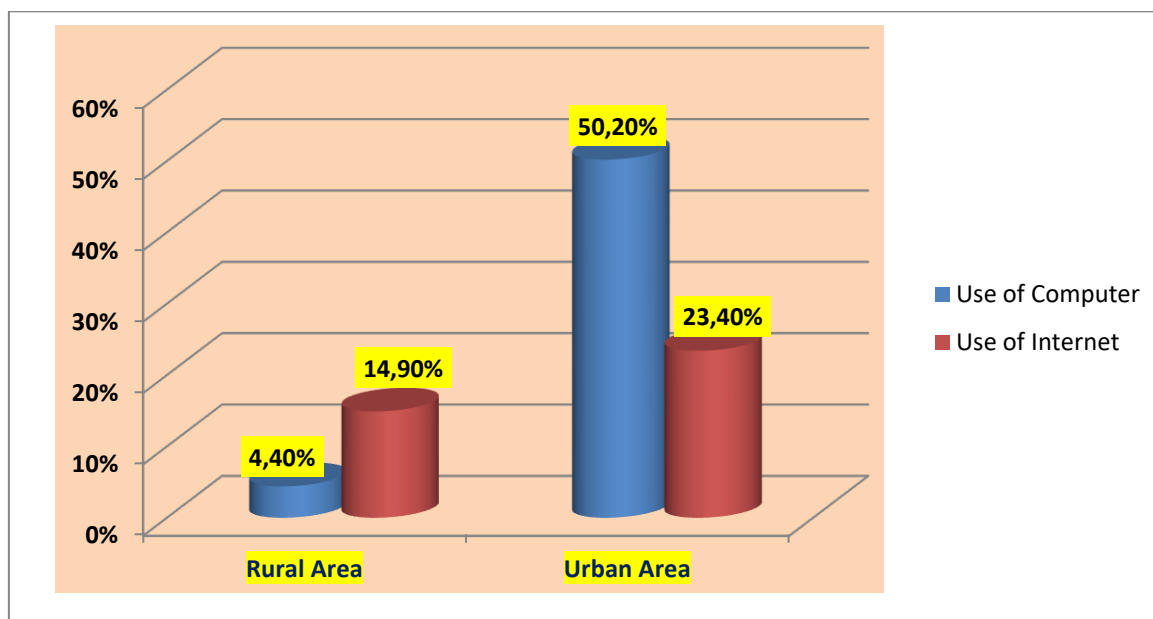
This policy has been implemented only in one state and its form is still visible only in higher educational institutions. This too is only preliminary, which will come to the fore in a big way in the future. If we look at the vision document of the National Education Policy 2020, then it appears to represent Digital India. This includes promoting investment in the digital infrastructure that is currently in operation, development of new platforms and tools for online learning, creation of virtual labs and digital repositories, training teachers to create high-quality online content, online assessments. The scope has been kept for design etc. It also envisages the creation of a dedicated unit to develop digital infrastructure, digital content, and creation keeping in view the e-learning requirements for online teaching-learning in school and higher education.

VI. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Even though the National Education Policy is revealing new things with immense possibilities for the use of computers and technology, but in the Indian perspective, there is room for improvement in many things. Schools, colleges, and universities used technology during the Corona period but it happened suddenly. Along with this a big drawback also emerged. The main reason for this is the largely rural population of India. Along with this, low knowledge of computers and technology has emerged as the biggest obstacle in this. Even today, a large percentage of the total population of India is deprived of facilities like computers and the internet. Those who are using it are facing many other problems like speed, network to its expensive. According to a survey published in November 2019, only 4.4% of households in India's rural areas had a computer as of 2018, while 23.4% of urban households and about 14.9% of rural households had internet access.

Use of Computer & Internet

	Rural Area	Urban Area
Use of Computer	4.4%	50.2%
Use of Internet	14.9%	23.4%



FROM INTERNET TO HARDWARE

The most important thing for education is that both the teacher and the student should have the hardware to use the digital platform. They have to have Computers, Laptops, Tablets to Smart Phones to use this platform. If we look at the current situation in India, it is still a far cry. Its correct test has been done in the Corona period. During the Corona period, most of the students from rural areas as well as in urban areas stayed away from online education due to the lack of this hardware. It is clear from this that if the National Education Policy is to be linked with technology, then it will be necessary to make digital hardware accessible to all for its use. For this, a separate, clear, and correct policy should also be made along with the implementation of the National Education Policy. If this policy is implemented in the same way as an offline system with classrooms, then it will surely continue to be followed like traditional and old education systems.

ALL POSSIBILITIES REMAIN

National Education Policy 2020 may have been implemented in Madhya Pradesh and preparations are on to implement it in many more states, but many aspects and aspects of it can be considered. There are many possibilities for this. After the implementation of this policy, how much will be the impact of new technology and computer and how much it will increase, this is the most important aspect. From primary education to higher education, the need to understand and teach computers and technology is visible everywhere. If the students are made techno-friendly from the very beginning, then their future will be brighter. Not only a student with computer subject but also a normal student will understand the computer revolution and become a follower with it.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The National Education Policy is certainly accepting the role of technology in its vision, not only to the students but also to the teachers and the education system. Keeping in view the future, separate efforts are needed along with this policy to connect technology and computers properly. From computer hardware to the availability of the Internet, it is not limited, but new security systems have to be developed for data security and data privacy. That kind of easy, right, and proper platform will also have to be developed to use the same technology. Based on all these elements, the National Education Policy will climb the ladder of success, it is certain. It has been taken care of in this policy that in the future education will involve more and more de-materialization and digitization of content. Now it needs to be brought to the fore.

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