

Probable Implementation strategies for Hospitality Higher Education Studies based on New Education Policy 2020

Suraj Jaywant Yadav

Lecturer

D Y Patil College of Hotel Management & Tourism, Kolhapur.

Abstract- *The New Education Policy 2020 is released on 29th July 2020 is a historic and ambitious document that looks at our educational requirement in a new way. It is all set to bring about sweeping changes in the Indian higher education system. It provides opportunities to open up Indian higher education to foreign universities. The policy is the most desirable option for hospitality education. It aims to address many existing roadblocks which will help students make an optional career. The currently planned strategies from NEP 2020 can bring research, reconstructing of hospitality higher education. The proposed statement will implement drastic changes in higher education where hospitality education need modernised structure will be fulfilled after implementing and reforming NEP 2020.*

Keywords- **Hospitality, reformation, programmes, Higher education.**

1.Introduction

1.1 New education policy 2020

NEP is a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in the country. The need for a policy was first felt in 1964 when Congress MP Siddheshwar Prasad criticised the then government for lacking a vision and philosophy for education. The same year, a 17-member Education Commission, headed by then UGC Chairperson D S Kothari, drafted a national and coordinated policy on education. Based on the suggestions of this Commission, Parliament passed the first education policy in 1968. A new NEP usually comes along every few decades. India has had three to date. The first came in 1968 and the second in 1986, under Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi respectively; the NEP of 1986 was revised in

1992 when P V Narasimha Rao was Prime Minister. The third is the NEP released August 2020 under the Prime Ministership of Narendra Modi.

1.2 Future implementation

The NEP only provides a broad direction and is not mandatory to follow. Since education is a concurrent subject (both the Centre and the state governments can make laws on it), the reforms proposed can only be implemented collaboratively by the Centre and the states. This will not happen immediately. The incumbent government has set a target of 2040 to implement the entire policy. Sufficient funding is also crucial; a shortage of funds hamstrung the 1968 NEP. The government plans to set up subject-wise committees with members from relevant ministries at both the central and state levels to develop implementation plans for each aspect of the NEP. The plans will list out actions to be taken by multiple bodies, including the HRD Ministry, state Education Departments, school Boards, NCERT, Central Advisory Board of Education and National Testing Agency, among others. Planning will be followed by a yearly joint review of progress against targets set.

1.3 Hospitality higher education in India

Hotel/ Hospitality Management as a field requires aspirants to possess excellent communication skills and an impressive personality. India is currently experiencing tremendous growth in the hospitality management sector, primarily because it is being touted as one of the best international tourism destinations. The globalisation of tourism and hospitality industries has positively impacted the Indian economy, thereby creating great career opportunities about these industries. The high influx of tourists combined with top-level MNCs business meets, sporting events and international film festivals spur the need to create more tourism and accommodation facilities. This increase is directly proportional to job opportunities. In India, Hotel and Hospitality Management courses are offered across UG, PG and Diploma courses. Interested candidates can pursue an undergraduate or postgraduate or Diploma programme in the field of hotel management. Some common hotel management subjects that candidates

are taught at UG level include introduction to food & beverage services, kitchen operations management, cookery, front office management, management of hospitality organisations, etc. On the other hand, hotel management subjects taught to aspirants at PG level courses are principles and practices of management, hospitality operations and management, organisational behaviour, food and beverage management, travel management, and the likes. Some of the most prominent hotel and hospitality management courses are as follows:

Top Hotel Management courses (UG):

- I. Bachelor of Hotel Management (BHM)
- ii. Bachelor in Hotel Management and Catering Technology (BHMCT)
- iii. BSc in Hospitality and Hotel Administration
- iv. BA in Hotel Management
- v. BBA in Hospitality, Travel & Tourism

Top Hotel Management courses (PG):

- I. Master of Hotel Management (MHM)
- ii. Master in Tourism and Hotel Management (MTHM)
- iii. MBA in Hotel Management
- iv. MBA in Hospitality Management
- v. MSc Tourism and Hospitality Management
- vi. MBA Hospitality

Apart from the above courses, aspirants can also pursue certificate and Diploma programmes in Hotel/ Hospitality Management. These include Diploma in Hotel Management, Diploma in Hotel Management & Catering Technology, Diploma in Hospitality Management, Diploma in Housekeeping, Diploma in Aviation Hospitality and Travel Management, and Certificate course Maritime Catering, Certificate course in Hotel and Hospitality Management, etc. The eligibility criteria for Hotel and Hospitality

Management courses are different at UG and PG levels. UG Eligibility: Must have passed class 12th from a recognised board with passing marks for being eligible for UG course. Many colleges also list an additional eligibility criterion stating that students must have cleared English as a core subject of study to pursue a hotel/ hospitality management course. PG Eligibility: Should have passed graduation to pursue a PG course. Aspirants who possess a graduation degree in hotel/ hospitality management are preferred. Apart from this, some colleges also list eligibility criteria that list that candidates should secure a minimum 55% aggregate in their graduation to be eligible to secure admission in PG level courses offered by them in hospitality management. There are approximately 1,245 hotel management colleges in India which offer Hotel and Hospitality Management courses, out of which about 701 are private, 197 are public and rest are public-private. They offer full-time, distance-learning, part-time, online and virtual-classroom modes of study.

2.Objectives

2.1 To study about the proposed New Education Policy 2020

2.2 To study the present hospitality higher education studies.

2.3 To analyse possible implementation strategies for hospitality higher education based on new education policy 2020.

3.Research Methodology

The study paper is descriptive and theoretically analytical nature. The study is mainly based on secondary data. Data are to be collected from the new education policy published by the ministry of human resource development in August 2020. Primary data is collected through multiple choice-based questioners from hospitality educators and industry professionals.

4. Literature Review

4.1 Quality Universities and Colleges: A New and Forward-looking Vision for India's Higher Education System

Given the 21st century requirements, quality higher education must develop good, thoughtful, well-rounded, and creative individuals. It must enable an individual to study one or more specialised areas of interest at a deep level, and also develop character, ethical and Constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, scientific temper, creativity, the spirit of service, and 21st-century capabilities across a range of disciplines including sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, languages, as well as professional, technical, and vocational subjects. A quality higher education must enable personal accomplishment and enlightenment, constructive public engagement, and productive contribution to society. It must prepare students for more meaningful and satisfying lives and work roles and enable economic independence.

Future implementation-

To maintain quality hospitality, higher education studies with the vision of the 21st century. Universities and institutions will set a standard by updating new changes in the hospitality sector. Many positive changes in hospitality higher education studies like University grants commission have prohibited distance education programmes from hotel management, hospitality, and culinary studies not recognised from the academic session 2019-20. This type of orders is helping to maintain standards of universities and colleges.

4.2 Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation

The main thrust of this policy regarding higher education is to end the fragmentation of higher education by transforming higher education institutions into large multidisciplinary universities, colleges, and HEI clusters/Knowledge Hubs, each of which will aim to have 3,000 or more students. This would help build vibrant communities of scholars and peers, break down harmful silos, enable students to become well-rounded across disciplines including artistic, creative, and analytic subjects as well as sports, develop active research communities across disciplines including cross-disciplinary research, and increase resource efficiency, both material and human, across higher education. University, worldwide, means a multidisciplinary institution of higher learning that offers undergraduate, graduate, and PhD programmes,

and engages in high-quality teaching and research. The present complex nomenclature of HEIs in the country such as 'deemed to be university', 'affiliating university', 'affiliating technical university', 'unitary university' shall be replaced simply by 'university' on fulfilling the criteria as per norms.

Future implementation-

As per new education policy, the aim of engaging more students will help create a hub and gather of hospitality newcomers reversely it will provide more numbers of human resources to hotels and hospitality industry. The restructuring of institution and universities will appear with standard norms for fulfilling the criteria which will produce modernised and equipped kitchens, institute restaurants, guestrooms, digital classrooms etc.

4.3 Professional and Technical Education

Technical education includes degree and diploma programmes in, engineering, technology, management, architecture, town planning, pharmacy, hotel management, catering technology etc., which are critical to India's overall development. There will not only be greater demand for well-qualified human resources in these sectors; it will also require closer collaborations between industry and higher education institutions to drive innovation and research in these fields. Furthermore, the influence of technology on human endeavours is expected to erode the silos between technical education and other disciplines too. Thus, technical education will also aim to be offered within multidisciplinary education institutions and programmes and have a renewed focus on opportunities to engage deeply with other disciplines. India must also take the lead in preparing professionals in cutting-edge areas that are fast gaining prominences, such as Artificial Intelligence with critical applications to health, environment, and sustainable living that will be woven into undergraduate education for enhancing the employability of the youth.

Future implementation-

Hospitality higher education is categorised in technical education where an industry collaboration plays an important role. Nowadays, most of the hotel requires well-qualified human resources to create through

Hospitality professional and technical education. It will promote hotel and tourism research for better growth and opportunities.

4.4 Promotion of Indian Languages, Arts, and Culture

India is a treasure trove of culture, developed over thousands of years and manifested in the form of arts, works of literature, customs, traditions, linguistic expressions, artefacts, heritage sites, and more. Crores of people from around the world partake in, enjoy, and benefit from this cultural wealth daily, in the form of visiting India for tourism, experiencing Indian hospitality, purchasing India's handicrafts and handmade textiles, reading the classical literature of India, practising yoga and meditation, being inspired by Indian philosophy, participating in India's unique festivals, appreciating India's diverse music and art, and watching Indian films, amongst many other aspects. This cultural and natural wealth truly makes India, "Incredible! India", as per India's tourism slogan. The preservation and promotion of India's cultural wealth must be considered a high priority for the country, as it is essential for the nation's identity and economy.

Future Implementation-

Indian hospitality is exceptional in Indian art and culture, whereas hospitality studies will promote Indian paragraphs for tourist places, hospitality ethics, hotel guest engagements etc. Hospitality higher education will promote Indian language, art, culture by specifying the agenda of Indian hospitality that is "Athithi Devo Bhava" will be more focused with right activities for promoting it through new education policy 2020.

4.5 Course structure with credit formation

The structure and lengths of degree programmes shall be adjusted accordingly. The undergraduate degree will be of either three or 4-year duration, with multiple exit options within this period, with appropriate certifications, e.g., a certificate after completing one year in a discipline or field including vocational and professional areas, or a diploma after two years of study, or a Bachelor's degree after a 3-year

programme. The 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's programme, however, shall be the preferred option since it allows the opportunity to experience the full range of holistic and multidisciplinary education and a focus on the chosen major and minors as per the choices of the student. An Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) shall be established to digitally store the academic credits earned from various recognised HEIs so that the degrees from an HEI can be awarded taking into account credits earned.

Future implementation-

In hospitality, higher education is turned towards technical education where industry requirements in terms of human resources concerning education qualification are necessary. As per NEP, the course structure and credit formation universities will provide certificates as per student credit earnings. For example, if the student completes the first year of degree he or she will be awarded a degree, completion of the second year will be diploma and completion of all the three years will award as a degree.

4.6 Student Activity and Participation

Students are the prime stakeholders in the education system. Vibrant campus life is essential for high-quality teaching-learning processes. Towards this end, students will be given plenty of opportunities for participation in sports, culture/arts clubs, Eco-clubs, activity clubs, community service projects, etc. In every educational institution, there shall be counselling systems for handling stress and emotional adjustments. Furthermore, a systematised arrangement shall be created to provide the requisite support to students from rural backgrounds, including increasing hostel facilities as needed. All HEIs will ensure quality medical facilities for all students in their institutions.

Future implementation-

Student participation in various activities during their graduation period like food festivals, theme lunches and dinner, tourism day etc. are help to students an in-hand training which increase the level of team building among the students as well as sports and cultural activities tasks, and the various projects are creating a healthy environment for students and their team.

4.7 Motivated, Energized, and Capable Faculty

The most critical factor in higher education institutions' success is the quality and engagement of its faculty. Acknowledging the criticality of faculty in achieving the goals of higher education, various initiatives have been introduced in the past several years to systematise recruitment and career progression and ensure equitable representation from various groups in hiring faculty. Compensation levels of permanent faculty in public institutions have also been increased substantially. Various initiatives have also been taken to providing faculty with professional development opportunities. However, despite these various improvements in the academic profession's status, faculty motivation in terms of teaching, research, and service in HEIs remains far lower than the desired level. The various factors that lie behind low faculty motivation levels must be addressed to ensure that each faculty member is happy, enthusiastic, engaged, and motivated towards advancing her/his students, institution, and profession. To this end, the policy recommends the following initiatives to achieve the best, motivated, and capable faculty in HEIs.

As the essential step, all HEIs will be equipped with the necessary infrastructure and facilities, including clean drinking water, clean working toilets, blackboards, offices, teaching supplies, libraries, labs, and pleasant classroom spaces and campuses. Every classroom shall have access to the latest educational technology that enables better learning experiences.

Future implementation-

To provide quality education, capable and energised faculty plays a significant role. The experienced faculty can give the student the exact training for academic growth similarly faculty development programme; industry meets, research can update the faculty knowledge. Industry adaptation is most important require changing the syllabus as per the industry requirement, which helps faculty gain knowledge.

4.8 Technology Use and Integration

India is a global leader in information and communication technology and other cutting-edge domains, such as space. The Digital India Campaign helps transform the entire nation into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. While education will play a critical role in this transformation, technology itself will play an essential role in improving educational processes and outcomes; thus, the relationship between technology and education at all levels is bidirectional. Technology-based education platforms, such as DIKSHA/SWAYAM, will be better integrated across the school and higher education and include ratings/reviews by users, to enable content developers to create user-friendly and qualitative content. New circumstances and realities require new initiatives. The recent rise in epidemics and pandemics necessitates that we are ready with alternative modes of quality education whenever traditional and in-person modes of education are not possible. In this regard, the National Education Policy 2020 recognises the importance of leveraging technology's advantages while acknowledging its potential risks and dangers. It calls for carefully designed and appropriately scaled pilot studies to determine how online/digital education benefits can be reaped while addressing or mitigating the downsides. In the meantime, the existing digital platforms and ongoing ICT-based educational initiatives must be optimised and expanded to meet the current and future challenges in providing quality education for all.

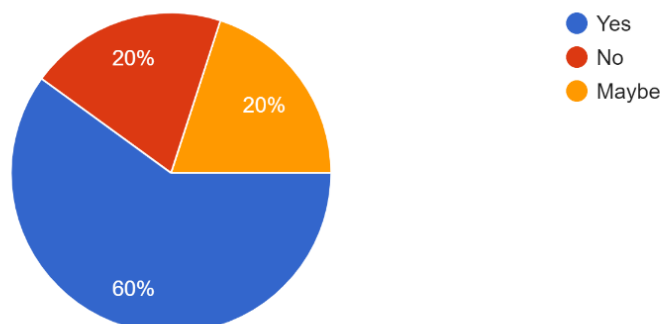
Future implementation-

Digital learning can help to boost higher education by using technology. The new aspects of learning through e-books, virtual tours, knowledge hubs, and educational websites are the information Wikipedia to students and hospitality education, mostly practical based on-hand training. The various online courses are running through an online portal like SWAYAM/DIKSHA, which helps gain students' theoretical knowledge and various digital platforms and create in-room virtualise for students to understand better.

5.Data interpretation and Results

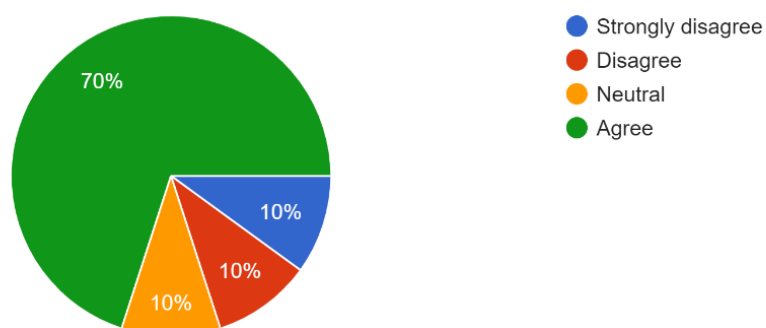
Is it a right time for launching and to proceed for NEP 2020?

10 responses



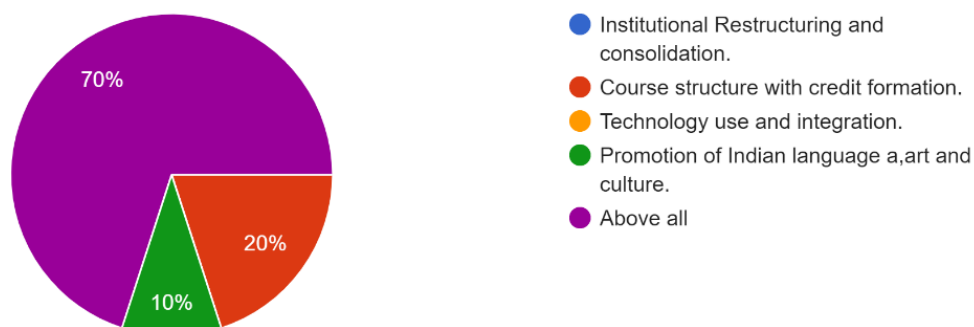
Is NEP 2020 will more practical based rather than a theory with reference of modern aspects of hospitality higher education?

10 responses



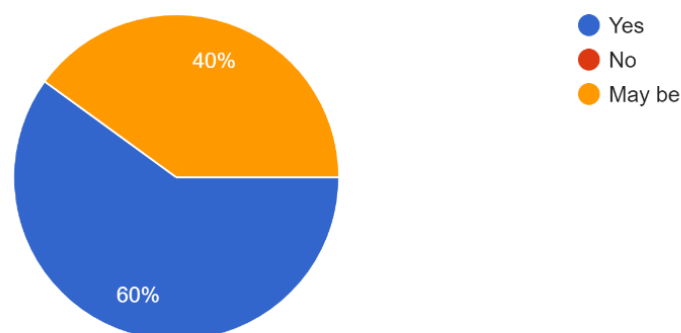
Which of the following points will help to make remarkable changes in hospitality education through NEP 2020?

10 responses



Is NEP 2020 will help to boost hospitality technical education research and industry adaptation?

10 responses



6.Viewpoints of Industry and Educational Experts

Sr.No.	Name	Organisation & Designation	Opinion
1	Dr Sudhir Andrews	Distinguished Professor Management at skill Maker	The NEP is quantum leap out of the past rote system. I do certainly anticipate a great

		Consultancy.	change in student of the future.
2	Dr.Bhupesh Kumar	Principal, IHM Ranchi.	It is a dynamic education process and will help in getting the required skills as required by Hospitality Industry which is very dynamic and everyday evolving with a new trend.
3	Manoj Patkar	Deputy Director, Symbiosis School of Culinary Art, Pune	Good initiative by MHRD, India. This Should be a phase-wise process.
4	Nitin Shende	Principal, Government Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology, Nagpur.	This we needed from long time, Yes it's a good move to make our young generation skilled based rather than theory-based.
5	Ashwini talaulikar	Associate Professor, DYPIHMCT, Pune.	A good initiative on global perspective,
6	Sandeep Naik	Assistant Professor, DYPIHMCT, Pune.	It is a good initiative of the Govt and only reforms can lead to transformation in the society.
7	Saarang Mulawekar	Assistant Professor, DYPIHMCT, Pune.	It will replicate common attributes among students throughout the country.
8	Saloni Vyas	Boston Consulting Group, Senior Specialist Administration	It is a good move and will help students who want to pursue hospitality in the future.

9	Anoop Mathew	Housekeeping Executive, The Oberoi, Mumbai.	By proceeding through NEP 2020 can lead to more practical oriented.
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7.Limitations

This is the third education policy the Indian government bought to raise education standards—a much-needed decision. The union cabinet approved the policy; it is yet to be presented in parliament. The new education policy also requires further regulations between the state and centre government howsoever this study mainly focused on hospitality higher education studies.

8.Conclusion

This research paper concludes that launched NEP reflects a positive impact on hospitality higher education studies by implementing strategies through the present module. The particular framework motivates and is more engaged in research and faculty development on more skilled-based educational access. The implementation of policy proposals largely depends on further regulation by state and centre government.

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