



NEW EDUCATION POLICY: AN INSIGHT

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ABSTRACT:

The new education policy in 2020 came after 30 years and is all set to change the current educational system of India with an aim to make it at par with the international level of academics. Government of India aims to establish NEP by the year 2040. By the target year, the main points of the plan are to be implemented one by one. Therefore, the focus of the National Education Policy 2020 is multidisciplinary and holistic education. On the other hand, adoption of rigorous curriculum, pedagogy, assessment, learning towards and for examination, and summative methods of assessment are not a part of NEP 2020 as these restrict the freedom of students to explore and learn.

Keywords: Indian Higher Education Policy, Implementation Strategies, Indian Higher Education System, Research and innovation focus.

INTRODUCTION:

Significantly, after independence, the first education policy in India was formulated in 1986, which was mainly based on Lord Macaulay's English dominant education policy. In this, some amendments were also made in the year 1992, but its structure was basically focused on English medium education. Today, with time, we realized that there are some flaws in the education policy of 1986, under which the child is gaining knowledge, but it Knowledge is not able to create employment opportunities in the future. Therefore, to remove these

shortcomings, there was a need to bring a new National Education Policy 2020.

New National Education Policy 2020 is the first such education policy of the 21st century, which aims to fulfill the upcoming requirement for the development of our country. The policy proposes reform and reorganization of all aspects of the education system, including the description of its rules, under which aspirational goals for 21st century education have been upheld while maintaining India's tradition and its cultural values. The National Education Policy lays emphasis on the

development of the creative potential inherent in each individual. The policy is based on the principle that education should not only lead to the development of cognitive abilities related to literacy, higher order reasoning and problem solving, but also the moral, social and emotional development of the individual.

IMPORTANT FACTS OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY:

In June 2017, former ISRO chief Dr. K. A committee was formed under the chairmanship of Kasturirangan, this committee presented the 'Draft of National Education Policy' in May 2019. The 'National Education Policy (NEP), 2020' will be the third education policy of independent India after the year 1968 and the year 1986.

Under NEP-2020, a target of investment equal to 6% of the country's GDP has been set on the education sector with the cooperation of the central and state governments.

In the new education policy, it has been talked about dividing the educational curriculum on the basis of 5+3+3+4 system in place of the currently active 10+2 educational model.

Emphasis has been laid on promoting the use of technology for technical education, removal of

language barriers, making education accessible to differently-abled students, etc.

In this education policy, emphasis has been laid on encouraging creative thinking, logical judgment and the spirit of innovation among the students.

The cabinet has also approved the renaming of the 'Ministry of Human Resource Development' to 'Ministry of Education'.

Division of educational curriculum for children in the age group of 3 years to 8 years – Free, safe and quality “Early Childhood Care and To ensure availability of education.

Children in the age group of 6 to 8 years will be provided education in classes 1 and 2 in primary schools. Priority will be given to make elementary education multi-level play and activity based.

NEW EDUCATION POLICY:

1. In the National Education Policy 2020, language is a negative factor as a problem in India is the teacher-student ratio, so the introduction of mother tongue for each and every subject in educational institutions is a problem. Sometimes finding a competent teacher becomes a problem and now comes another challenge with the introduction of

NEP 2020, which brings the study material to the mother tongue.

2. According to the National Education Policy of 2020, students who want to complete their graduation will have to study for four years, while one can easily complete their diploma in two years.

This may encourage the student to drop the course halfway through.

3. According to the National Education Policy 2020, students from private schools will be introduced to English at a much younger age than students from government schools. Government school students will be taught the academic curriculum in the respective regional languages.

This is one of the major drawbacks of the new education policy as it will increase the number of students who are uncomfortable to communicate in English thus widening the gap between the sections of the society can be widened

POSITIVE RESULTS OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY:

In the new education policy, special emphasis has been laid on mother tongue, so that the child will be able to understand and know his

mother tongue very well from childhood.

Under this new policy, even if a child is unable to complete his higher education or is not able to complete the 3 year course, he will not be harmed, he will be able to get certificate, diploma. Which he will be able to use in the field of employment.

Internship will be made to the children from the sixth grade itself, so that they will be able to get practical knowledge.

Coding has also been included in the education policy, which means that children will be able to perform better not only in bookish and practical knowledge but also in the technical field.

Overall this policy will ensure all round development of the child.

The new education policy in 2020 came after 30 years and is all set to change the current educational system of India with an aim to make it at par with the international level of academics. Government of India aims to establish NEP by the year 2040. By the target year, the main points of the plan are to be implemented one by one.

The reforms proposed by NEP 2020 will be implemented in collaboration with the Central and State Governments. Subject-wise committees will be constituted with

both central and state level ministries to discuss the implementation strategy.

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY:

The option of Sanskrit and other ancient Indian languages will be available for students in school and higher education but there will be no compulsion on any student to choose the language.

Curriculum material will be developed at the national and state levels for deaf students and Indian Sign Language (ISL) will be standardized across the country.

Under NEP-2020, it has been suggested to establish an 'Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation' (IITI), 'National Institute (or Institute) for Pali, Persian and Prakrit' [National Institute (or Institutes) for Pali, Persian and Prakrit] for the protection and development of Indian languages and to strengthen the language department in higher educational institutions and to promote mother tongue / local language as a means of teaching in higher educational institutions.

CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT:

As per the proposed reforms in this policy, there will not be much

distinction between arts and science, vocational and academic subjects and curricular and extra-curricular activities.

Vocational education will be included in the educational curriculum from class-6 onwards and internships will also be provided in it.

The 'National Curriculum Framework for School Education' will be prepared by the 'National Council of Educational Research and Training' NCERT.

NEP-2020 suggests adoption of regular and formative assessment system for better tracking of learning progress of students. Along with this, it has been suggested to give priority to the assessment of analysis and reasoning ability and theoretical clarity.

Keeping in mind the goal of the overall development of the students, changes will be made in the examinations of class-10 and class-12. It may include reforms like semester or multiple choice questions etc. in future.

A new 'National Assessment Centre' called 'Parakh' will be set up as a standard-setting body for evaluating the progress of students.

Under NEP-2020, a target has been set to increase the 'Gross Enrollment Ratio' (Gross Enrollment Ratio) in higher educational

institutions from 26.3% (year 2018) to 50%, along with which 3.5 crore new seats will be added in higher educational institutions of the country.

Under NEP-2020, a significant improvement has been made in the undergraduate course, in this multiple entry and exit system has been adopted, under this, students in 3 or 4 year undergraduate program will be able to leave the course at many levels and they will be given a degree or certificate accordingly –

Certificate after 1 year

Diploma after 2 years

Degree after 3 years

Graduation with research after 4 years

An Academic Bank of Credit will be provided to digitally store the marks or credits obtained from various higher educational institutions so that degrees can be awarded to students based on their performance in different institutions.

M Phil program has been abolished under the new education policy.

HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION OF INDIA:

(HECI) will be constituted as a single body for the entire higher education sector except medical and legal education. Four

institutions/bodies have been identified for effective and demonstrative execution of HECI's functions-

For regulation- National Higher Education Regulatory Council- NHERC

Standard setting- General Education Council- GEC

Funding - Higher Education Grants Council-HEGC

Accreditation- National Accreditation Council- NAC

LITERATURE REVIEW:

UGC-The University Grants Commission (UGC) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1956 to coordinate, determine, and maintain standards of teaching, examination, and research in university education states that the new National Education Policy (NEP 2020) looks forward to make education more accessible to all, with a strong focus on the marginalised communities. Stressing on developing 21st century skills we hope that this transformation in the education sector can assist in making India a global power in the coming years.

Human resources development ministry -The Ministry of Human Resource Development, which is currently renamed as the Ministry of Education, has given its statement

with the recommendation of the new education policy that As per the global education development agenda reflected in Goal 4 (SDG 4) of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 adopted by India in 2015, the world aims to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities” by 2030. Such a lofty goal would require the entire education system to be restructured to support and promote learning, so as to achieve the all-important Targets and Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

MATERIALS:

This research paper is compiled on with the help of Internet and is based of secondary data research.

METHOD:

This article has used secondary data as the method of compilation

DISCUSSION:

The article majorly discusses the role of new education policy in modern educational framework and its requirements for the up gradation of educational system. It also discusses the advantages and some shortcomings of new educational policy as a holistic overview from an

analytical point of view is essential for complete understanding of a policy and its effect on people.

ANALYSIS:

One of the important responsibilities of the Department of Higher Education, as defined by NEP 2020, is to create a new framework for the maintenance of standards in higher education, in line with constitutional requirements. In the vision of the new framework, special, independent and empowered institutions will play different roles of providing finance.

FINDINGS:

This article has focused lights on the uses of NEP and how it affects the society as we know it today, along with that the article also finds the role education plays in the society. New Education Policy is an ambitious target of government which if fulfilled can give us head start to modernization of education subsequently contributing to global agenda of Sustainable Development.

RESULT:

From the above research it can be concluded that the new education policy is boon for modern educational system of India and is a much needed and awaited up gradation for

enrichment of future of our developing nation.

Finding: This article has focused lights on the uses of NEP and how it affects the society as we know it today, along with that the article also finds the role education plays in the society. New Education Policy is an ambitious target of government which if fulfilled can give us headstart to modernization of education subsequently contributing to global agenda of Sustainable Development.

CONCLUSION:

It is an education system developed from Indian values that will contribute directly to transform India into a vibrant society by providing high quality education to all and making India a global knowledge superpower. This policy envisages the curriculum and pedagogy of our institutions to generate awareness among the students about their fundamental responsibilities and constitutional values, association with the country and the responsibility of the role of the citizen in the changing world. The vision of this policy is to inculcate in the students, the pride of being an Indian, not only in thought but also in behavior, intellect and

actions; It should also be in knowledge, skills, values and thinking. The human rights which are committed to sustainable development and livelihood and global welfare so that he can become a truly qualified citizen

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