

Review of New Education Policy of India 2020

Dr. Sumeet Kachhara

MLV Govt. College, Bhilwara, Rajasthan

Abstract-In this contingency scenario, education is essential and crucial. Thus, the National Education Policy 2020 has been repurposed as the foundation for this reform, which might aid in the development of a new educational system in the nation as well as the improvement of those economic and social indices. That still requires improvement. Through autonomous colleges and multidisciplinary universities, NEP 2020 offers top-notch higher education. In this research, we have critically analyzed the policy and suggested modifications to ensure a smooth transition between it and its predecessor as well as to increase its significance. The examination of the NEP 2020 regulations and management practices at the university level is covered in the current paper. For the creation and application of NEPs, recommendations are provided.

Keywords: National Education Policy, Teacher training, Indian Education, HEIs

1. INTRODUCTION

The universe operates under the constant and unchanging principle of change. It fluctuates in this situation from second to second. The process of transformation affects every culture. The whole nature of society is change. This is equally true in Indian society. Numerous social, economic, political, and other changes have occurred between the prehistoric age and the modern era, as is known through the historical study of Indian society. There are primarily two categories of change. One is the change brought about by nature, whereas the other sorts of change are brought about by people. We have no influence over changes brought about by nature. However, one tries to innovate by making improvements to life and society as a result of human change. Currently, the education policy should be addressed first if there is to be any change in the growth of a society. The state of education in any nation demonstrates how important the government there considers it to be and how much it deals with it.

It was anticipated that the government and the entire system would take some decisive action to improve the situation after India fell behind in the rankings of higher quality universities around the world in recent years. After 34 years, the Indian government decided to reform the country's education policy while keeping in mind the overall goal of national development. A committee headed by Dr. K.K. Kasturirangan was established by the Central Government in 2017 to develop a new education policy. The committee produced the 2019 National Education Policy. The National Education Policy 2020 was approved by the Central Government of India in July of that year.

The Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi tweeted about this approval, and the Human Resource Development Minister "Shri Ramesh PokhriyalNishak" briefed the public at a news conference. It was also made clear that "Ministry of Education" has replaced "Ministry of Human Resource Development." The Ministry of Education was renamed the Ministry of Human Resource Development earlier in 1985. After the implementation of a new education policy in 2020, the Ministry of Human Resource Development's name was once more changed to the Ministry of Education. The first education policy was implemented in 1968 by the administration of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, a former prime minister. The second education strategy was developed by the Rajiv Gandhi administration in 1986, with minor changes made in 1992 by the Narasimha Rao administration. The third education policy adopted by independent India is the National Education Policy 2020. As a result, a 34-year-old education policy that is now in place is losing effectiveness due to the shifting circumstances. For this reason, the Ministry of Human Resource Development created a new education policy in 2019 and solicited feedback from the general population.

Why the need for change in pre-education policy?

- Changes to the current education system were required to meet the demands of a knowledge-

based economy in the context of a shifting global environment.

- New education to raise standards for instruction and encourage discovery-based learning.
- In education strategy to ensure that the Indian educational system is accessible worldwide.

2. WHAT IS IN NEW EDUCATION POLICY IN INDIA?

By 2030, the educational system must be modified in accordance with the new education strategy of 2020. Instead of the present 10 + 2 model, the curriculum will be divided based on the educational system of 5 + 3 + 3 + 4. According to the new Education Policy 2020, Central and State Governments must invest in the education sector at a rate that is equivalent to 6% of the nation's GDP to foster cooperation in the field of education.

"In order to better prepare the youth for the difficulties of the present and the future, we have attempted to develop a policy that will alter the educational environment as we currently perceive it. Every participant in the voyage has adopted a personal approach, and collectively, we have tried to address many facets of the larger educational landscape of our nation. The guiding principles of this policy include access, capability, quality, affordability, and accountability. From early childhood to higher education, we have taken this field and expanded it to include other sectors that are tied to the larger landscape. (K. Kasturirangan, chair of the committee)

New Education Policy 2020 Phase

There are four distinct phases to the new educational policy. It has been eliminated in the new policy. The new education policy is based on the 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 formula, whereas the prior strategy was arranged using a 10 + 2 formula. The new plan contains three years of education and twelve years of education. Both government and non-government institutions are required to adhere to the new policy.

Four steps of new education policy

Foundation Stage: Children between the ages of 3 and 8 are included in the Foundation Stage of the New Education Policy. For the past five years, the Foundation Stage has been fixed. The linguistic abilities and ability levels of the students will be assessed and their development will be centered

during the three years of pre-school instruction in Anganwadi and in classes 1, 2, and 3.

Preparatory Stage: This stage's duration is maintained for three years. Children between the ages of 8 and 11 make up this period. where he will have kids up to fifth grade. Special attention will be paid to developing pupils' numerical skills at this stage of the new educational policy. Additionally, the local language will be taught to all kids at the same time. Children will also be taught science, art, math, and other subjects through experiments.

Middle Stage: The duration of this stage has been set at three years. Children from the sixth grade through the eighth grade are included in this stage, where a subject-based curriculum will be taught. Beginning with the sixth graders, coding will also be introduced. To make all of the children eligible for employment only while they are in school, opportunities for vocational tests and internships will be provided to all of the kids at the same time.

Secondary Stage: This stage lasts for four years. 9th grade at this point There are 12th-grade students present. This will include thorough study of the subjects. The alternate educational course has also begun during this stage, along with the educational curriculum for the eighth through twelfth grades. Instead of selecting subjects from a predetermined stream, students can choose their own subjects. Students now have the opportunity to select their own studies under the new educational strategy. The study of science, the arts, and kormas can all be pursued concurrently by students. The former 10 + 2 scheme prevented government schools from offering preschool.

- Board on students in grades 10 and 12 will change the format of board exams to lessen the workload of exams while keeping in mind the objective of student growth before the students. There will be enhancements, like a semester or multiple-choice questions. Two times a year will be designated for the examination. Once a year, tests that are both objective and subjective will be given. In order to combat students' propensity for rote learning, the knowledge test will receive most of the attention during the board exam.
- This government's current way of thinking is favorable in my opinion. A new national assessment center will be set up to serve as a

standard-setting organization for the evaluation of students' academic achievement.

- Software based on "artificial intelligence" will be used to assess student achievement and assist pupils in making decisions that may affect their future.

Provisions related to higher education

Under National Education Policy 2020, the gross enrollment ratio in higher education institutions is intended to rise from 26.3 percent (the year 2018) to 50 percent. Additionally, 3.5 crore additional seats will be added to higher education institutions. The percentage of the total eligible population who have enrolled in educational institutions is known as the gross enrollment ratio. For instance, if there are 100 students in the age group who are qualified for admission to higher education overall, but only 60 are accepted, the ratio is 60 percent.

A Higher Education Commission of India will be established in place of the UGC for all higher education programs, except for medical and legal education. We will create a multidisciplinary research and education institution comparable to the IITs and IIMs. These institutions will be of the highest caliber. A general entrance exam will be administered for admission to these and will be administered by the National Testing Agency. There will be the gross enrolment ratio in higher education institutions is scheduled to increase from 26.3 percent (the year 2018) to 50 percent under National Education Policy 2020. In addition, higher education institutions will receive 3.5 crore more seats. There will not be any divisions like those between the arts, sciences, and commerce. Any subject is available for students to choose. Every institution in the nation, including the IITs, will use a holistic strategy four bodies of Higher Education of Commission (HECI)

The National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) will regulate the higher education market, which includes teacher preparation.

The General Education Council (GEC), which is responsible for standardizing higher education programs, will establish the framework for expected learning outcomes.

According to the National Accreditation Council (NAC), these institutions are certified and will largely operate in accordance with the following fundamental

standards: open self-disclosure, effective governance, and results.

The Higher Education Grants Council (HGFC) is a group that provides funding for college and university projects.

Currently, organizations like the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), and University Grants Commission (UGC) govern higher education institutions. The National Education Policy 2020's undergraduate curriculum allows for several entrances and exits. According to the method established, students can exit a three- or four-year undergraduate program at various levels, and they will be given degrees or certificates in accordance with their exit level. Like a certificate after a year, an advanced diploma after two years, a bachelor's degree after three years, a graduate certificate with research after four years.

In one year, students who are pursuing a four-year degree can complete an MA and a PhD. The new education policy has eliminated the MPhil program. By means of this policy, the Academic Bank of Credit will be established. The pupils' digit or credit will be digitally preserved in this.

Provisions related to online and digital education

A national educational technological farm will be established to advance online learning. Coordination for the development of digital content, infrastructure, and capability will be done by it. This will result in the formation of study and assessment technology as well as teaching training.

The Ministry of Education will transform into a dedicated organization for digital infrastructure, digital content, and capacity building to meet the e-education needs of both school and higher education in order to secure the preparation of alternative means of quality education.

E-content will be made available for study in regional languages.

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Regional language learning options for e-content will be offered.

Related to Advanced Education

Regional language versions of the e-content will be made available for study.

Protection of linguistic diversity

There are still a lot of language options available under the new education strategy. It has been recommended that students in classes 5 and 8 prioritize learning their mother tongue or a local language. Foreign language classes will be available to students starting in ninth grade, at the secondary level. In the trilingual formula, at least two Indian languages must be present. State, area, and student preferences will all be taken into consideration in this. For instance, Mumbai students who study Marathi and English will also need to learn a third language. There is an opportunity to read Sanskrit and other traditional and ancient languages in the educational curriculum, thus the language choice will not have an impact on any students.

Physical education

Along with student education, skills will also be developed under the new education strategy 2020. wherein all pupils from the lowest class will receive instruction in disciplines like gardening, yoga, music, dance, sports, and sculpture, among others. Therefore, the newborn is proficient in both physical and other types of talents.

Recommendations related to the educational system

The new education policy will occasionally provide for teacher promotions based on performance. By 2022, the National Council for Teacher Education will create a professional standard for educators. National level education for teachers, in accordance with NCERT recommendations A draft of the course's curriculum will be created. A four-year B.Ed. degree will be required for teachers under the new educational strategy by 2030.

Provision for differently-abled children

Through the implementation of a new education policy, modifications to the educational curriculum for PWD have been made. For these, regular education will enable them to fully participate in the educational process from basic level to higher education.

Funding education

The focus is on allocating up to 6% of GDP to the education sector. Its current share of GDP is 4.43 percent.

Financial aid to students

The qualification of students who fall under the SC, ST, OBC, and other distinct groups shall be encouraged. To assist and advance the academic advancement of students receiving stipends A new version of the national scholarship portal will track

Other announcements

- In place of UGC, AICTE, NCTE in higher education, there will now be a single regulator that will direct institutions.
- By granting colleges autonomy, the process of affiliation with universities will be abolished after 15 years. They will be given complete autonomy. They will be transformed into independent colleges that grant degrees or will be joined to a university.
- The top-ranked university in the world will be permitted to establish a branch in India, giving education an international flavor. This will save Indian students the trouble of traveling abroad to apply for admission to the best schools and universities in the world.
- The National Research Foundation will be established as a top entity to undertake research and to advance higher education's strong research culture and research capabilities.
- Emphasis will be placed on opening education facilities for the gender inclusion fund and underprivileged areas in the new education policy.
- A 360-degree assessment will be used to evaluate the student's report card, considering his behavioral and mental capabilities. This assessment will be done by the student's instructor and classmate.

3. CHALLENGES RELATED TO EDUCATION POLICY

Cooperation - State education is a concomitant topic with cooperation. Most states have school boards for this reason. To ensure that this decision is carried out, the State Governments must step up. States may also object to the idea of establishing a National Higher

Education Regulatory Campus as the principal governing body. Expensive Education - The new education policy opens the door for enrollment at universities abroad. Many scholars think that the Indian educational system would likely have to pay a high price for admittance to overseas universities. As a result, it may be difficult for students from lower socioeconomic classes to seek higher education.

Sanskritization of education - South Indian states claim that the tri-language formula is an attempt by the government to Sanskritize education. Even when students are taught in their mother tongues or regional languages, nations might still face several issues. For instance, residents of a union territory like Delhi come from various states. There would be students in such a school who speak various mother tongues. Which language will all these kids be taught in, and whether English-medium schools support the vernacular idea. If the state changes, the children will be able to receive an education in elementary school in which medium.

Feeding-related inadequate investigation- Fees are still charged in some states due to insufficient inquiry into feeding. Although there are regulations, they cannot stop profiting by unrestricted donations.

Finances - The ability to commit the proposed 6 percent of GDP in public spending on education will determine whether funds are available.

Lack of human resources: Elementary schools now lack qualified teachers. In this circumstance, the National Education Policy 2020's elementary education system should be put into place.

4. SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW EDUCATION 2020 POLICY OF INDIA

- The first five years are covered by early childhood care and education. It will be put into practice via Anganwadi. To start, Anganwadi should be transformed into Kids Zone so that the child can receive a sports education. For education and health to function together, one of the two Anganwadi employees should be replaced with an ASHA worker and a physiotherapist. According to some estimates, 85% of brain growth happens during this time. Therefore, it will be necessary to provide the youngsters at this time with skilled training in order to prepare a strong and capable generation in this.

- will receive primary education from class third through class fifth. Age range of visitors is between 8 and 11 years old. The child must lessen his or her reading load in this class. Children should be educated through moral tales throughout this stage in order to facilitate the child's holistic development. At this point, bagless education should be given.
- The child acquires environmental information throughout the secondary period. The government provides children with midday meals, bicycles, and de-warding services like Navodaya in addition to other things. They are unable to complete their education by working in agriculture because of the economic issues in India's rural areas, therefore they stop in the middle.
- The idea of job education will only be realized if local arts promotion, culture, and small cottage enterprises account for 50% of textbook evaluation and 50% of evaluation. At addition to receiving customary instruction at the upper secondary level in front of parents, refrain from receiving sexual education as well. Children should be provided internships through entrepreneurial training and vocational education in a variety of regions of the nation so they are aware of their surroundings geographically.
- To put all the declarations into action, there must be a strong political will and adequate infrastructure. University autonomy is a must for better education.
- The new curriculum should be diversified to encourage global innovation, and 200 top-ranked universities should be given complete academic, administrative, and financial autonomy. □
- In India, less money is spent on research. In 2017–18, research consumed 0.7 percent of the GDP. Spending by the US in China and Israel was 2.1% and 2.8% respectively. The National Research Foundation needs to be established up on fast-track messages to boost research in the new strategy.
- The best universities in India should graduate more than 50,000 PhDs annually to boost innovation and specialized talent. The Central and State Governments should similarly offer institutions special packages in order to raise the

Gross Enrolment Ratio. The new policy places a strong emphasis on sports, culture, research, and development. The fundamental infrastructure needed to address all these needs is lacking. For this, the government should decide to loan the universities a sizable sum of money over a 20–30-year period.

5. CONCLUSION

If effectively implemented, the new National Education Policy, 2020, which has been approved by the central government to improve the Indian educational system to match the needs of the 21st century India, will make India one of the top nations in the world. Equivalent Children from three years old to eighteen years old have been subject to the Right to Education Act of 2009 under the new education strategy, 2020. This new education strategy, which was implemented after 34 years, intends to provide higher education to all students and to universalize pre-primary education (for children between the ages of 3-6) by 2025.

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