

The New Education Policy of India 2020

Meenu¹, Kamal Kumar²

¹Research Scholar, Dept. of Mathematics, Baba Mastnath University, Rohtak (Haryana) India.

²Dept. of Mathematics, Baba Mastnath University Rohtak (Haryana) India.

ABSTRACT

The Indian system has been rigid since past thirty-four years and now a reform is initiated in this old system commonly known as the National Education Policy (NEP). It was passed by the Indian Parliament on 29th July, 2020. NEP 2020 lays focus on systematic reforms to regulate and promote forms of multidisciplinary academic and research in Indian Higher Education institutions. It aims to renovate the old practices of education in Indian schools. It is a significant step to make our education system more application-based system. In this chapter, we will deeply look at the new reforms in education.

Keywords: Education, Institutions, Policy, Academic, Higher Education, Lower Education.

I INTRODUCTION

Education is merely the process of exchange of sets of instruction to acquire skill, values, knowledge, habits and thoughts by discussion or teaching. It is believed that the education system of a country decides the rate of development of any country.

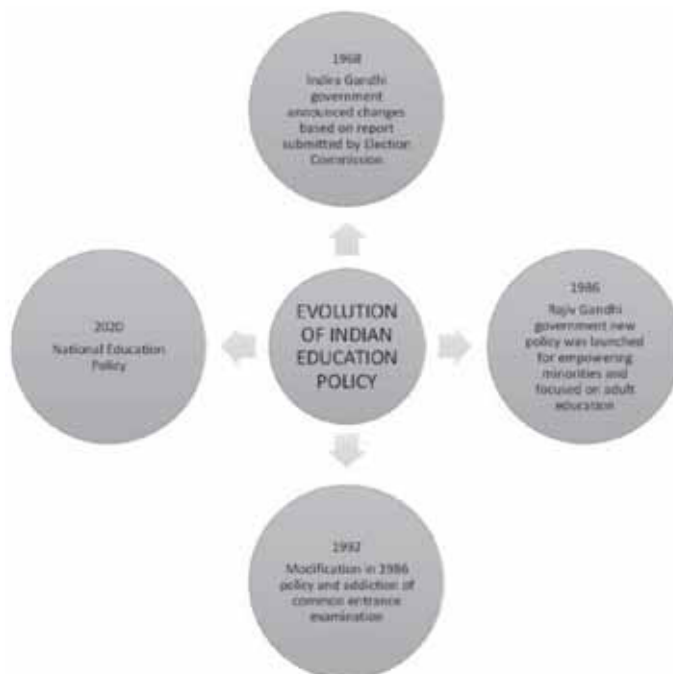
On July 29 2020 the Indian government approved a new education policy after the gap of 34 years. India's first Education Policy was approved in 1986 and was previously known as national policy on education which focused on access to education and equity in the educational domain. No major changes had been made into the system except for an amendment made in 1992. The amendment made in 1922 was regarding the right to free and fair education for all children below the age of 14. The recent policy lays focus on the quality education.

II THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN OUR COUNTRY

The present system of education in our country has various flaws in itself, which we sought to remove with the implementation of this policy.

Some of the challenges in the Indian education system are:

- Poor quality of Higher Education
- Lack of funded research across various disciplines
- There are poor learning outcomes
- Students lack intellectual skills
- Low autonomy for the Institutions and teachers
- The education system is too rigid



III CHANGES BROUGHT WITH NEW EDUCATION POLICY

The new education policy of India signifies a huge milestone in the education system. It will certainly take the education system of our country to new heights. Main objective of this policy is to design a framework and vision for school education as well as higher education. The government aims to reach the target to enroll 50% students in higher education by 2035 under this policy. State also wants to address the massive problem of rote learning practiced in the current system of education. Government wants to reform the system and developed a practical based system of education. They also look forward to eradicate the problem of importance provided to several subjects and promote the idea of liberal education in our country. The policy has brought changes in the education system at all levels.

Some of the key points of the national education policy (NEP) 2020 are the changes in the school education where the schooling years will be divided into 5+3+3+4 system rather than 10+2 system. It means that first five years include three years off preparatory school and two years for classes 1 and 2 which lays focus on language development. In the next 3 years from classes 3-5 fundamentals and basics will be taught to students. From class 6 onwards the students will be introduced to different subject and vocational courses will be promoted. Introduction to coding will help the students in overall brain development. In the last four years the students will choose the subjects in which they want to pursue their career. The change here is that the students can choose any subject from the academic and the co-curricular and form a combination of their own choice.

The other change at the higher education level is that undergraduate courses will now be available for three or four years as per the person's choice. It now offers multiple entry and exit options. The bachelor's programs have been extended to 4 years and these have been specified in multi-disciplinary programs i.e.

- 1st year -certificate program
- 2nd year - Advanced diploma
- 3rd year- Bachelor's degree
- 4th year – Bachelor's degree with research

The introduction of credit-based system will help students to go digital. It will be an online platform for all the certificates of all sorts of the programs they had enrolled themselves in. It will simplify the work and management of data.

The cap on fee charged by the private Institutions will help the students to have access to higher education at lower costs. The private Institutions will not charge any extra fees for any of the programs

under this policy. It will make the education pocket friendly for the economically backward people. Now the higher education Institutions will also be offering one-year Master's degrees which was earlier for a two-year span. The government has also decided to discontinue the

M. Phil program. Sanskrit will be taught as a major language in schools and three language formula will be adopted for higher education.

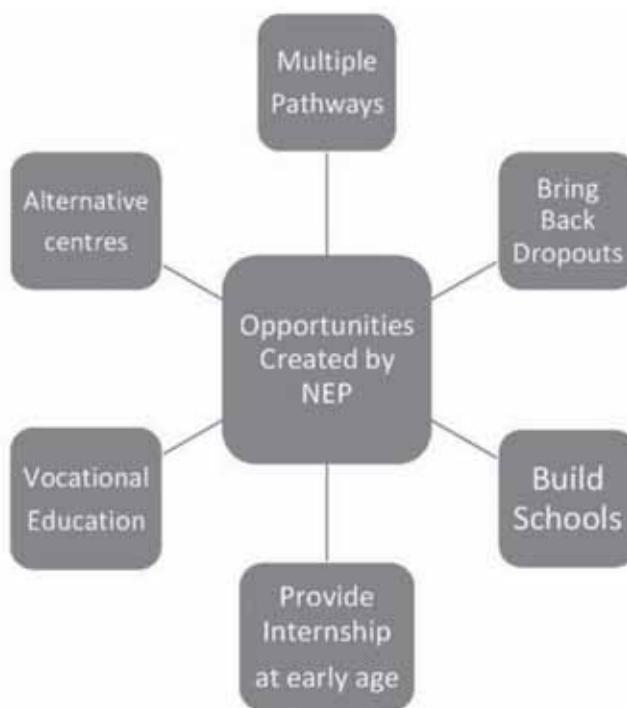
The government has also taken another major step which is the decision to spend 5% of the country's GDP on the development of education system which was only 4.4% of the GDP earlier. It will be a game changer for the education system.

IV ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY

- (a) It will help the students to develop practical knowledge
- (b) Help to develop scientific temper at early stage
- (c) Promotion of value-based education
- (d) It will make it easier to set a few qualities of Higher Education Institutions at par with Global standards
- (e) It will also encourage foreign institutions to set up their campuses in our country
- (f) An independent state School standards authority (SSSA) will be set up by the states and the union territories under this policy.
- (g) A common list of regulative rules will be used as a guiding force for both the private and the academic bodies.
- (h) It has created the new era of online academics.
- (i) By 2030, the BEd degree which is the minimum degree of qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated program
- (j) The policy aims to achieve 100% adult literacy.

V DRAWBACKS OF THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY

- (a) It has extended the term for studies for a student.
- (b) It has created the need for regional language teachers which is very difficult to achieve in this modern world.
- (c) It will increase linguistic problems between the government school students and the private school students.
- (d) Teacher's training will be another major drawback that the government will have to look forward in order to implement this policy.



VI CONCLUSION

The introduction of national education policy 2020 has made many changes into the education system. The NEP marches towards the goal to include more and more citizens in higher education by devising innovative policies to produce better quality, affordability with stern measures to keep check on educational institutions. It can be done by promoting

merit-based admissions and scholarships. There are demerits of this policy but the merits are more. It is being believed by the educators around India that the implementation of this will take our country to a greater level in the education sphere. Thus, the higher education system of India is turning towards student, knowledge, skills, competency and experiment centric approaches.

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