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Abstract

The new education policy is a comprehensive policy issued by the Government of India in July 2020. It is India's first major change in its education system in more than 34 years. It replaces the National Education Policy 1986. The new education policy focuses on 5 pillars: Access, Equity, Quality, and Affordability & Accountability. The new education policy aims to make education more inclusive, equitable & accessible to all, with a special emphasis on marginalized communities. It emphasizes the development of skills for the 21st century, such as creativity, critical thinking and problem solving. The policy also proposed the establishment of new places, such as digital universities, as well as the use of latest technology to support students in learning. One of the most significant changes introduced by the national education policy is the change of 10+2 education system to a new 5+3+3+4 education system. The goal of the new system is to make education more flexible and with a focus on basic skill, critical thinking and life skills. Another key goal of the new education policy is to transform India into a global knowledge super power by promoting research and innovation, imparting education quality & exporting access to education for all.



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Introduction

The NEP also places a strong emphasis on vocational and skill based education which will help students to learn about entrepreneurship and to start their own business. We believe that NEP is a very positive step towards improving the quality of education in India. We are confident that with this policy in place, we will see a dramatic improvement in the way our students learn and in the outcomes, they are also achieved.

The committee for evolution of the new education policy (NEP) (Chairman Mr. T.S.R. Subramanian) submitted its report on May 7, 2016. The committee was constituted under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in October 2015.

The National Educational Policy is a comprehensive policy that covers all aspects of education from early childhood education to higher education and vocational training. It is an ambitious policy that seeks to transform the education system in India and make it world

class. The new education policy focus on students individual needs. It aims to provide them with access to be a world class education. The policy also seeks to create a more flexible and adaptive education system that can meet the needs of students and the economy.

The new Educational policy was released by the Ministry of Human Resources Development under the guidance of **PM Sh. Narendra Modi**. The NEP was released on **29th July 2020** after it was approved by the Union cabinet. The national education policy replaces the 34 years old national education policy that was formulated in 1986.

According to India's new National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, 10+2 Schooling system in India is set to be replaced by a new 5+3+3+4 system. Here is the age-wise breakdown of the different levels of school Education system based on the new education policy. 2020

1. Five years of foundational stage :-

- For ages 3 to 8
- For classes, Anganwadi/Pre-School, Class 1, Class 2
- This stage will focus on teaching in play - based or activity- based methods and on the development of language skills

2. Three years of preparatory stage

- For ages 8 to 11
- For classes 3 to 5
- The focus in the preparatory stage will remain on language development and numeracy skills.

Here the method of teaching and learning would be play and activity based, and also includes classroom interaction and the element of discovery

3. Three years of middle stage

- For ages 11 to 14
- For class 6 to 8
- As per NEP 2020, this stage of school education will focus on critical learning objectives, which is a big shift from the rote learning methods used in our education system for years. This stage will work on experimental learning in the sciences, mathematics, arts, social sciences and humanities.

4. Four year of secondary stage

- For eages 14 to 18

- For classes 9 to 12
- This stage will cover two phases, classes 9 to 10 and classes 11 to 12. Concepts will be covered in greater depth in this stage.

As per the nation's education policy 2020, Exam will also be made, easier. They will test primarily core competencies to eliminate the coaching culture. Students will be allowed to take board exam twice in any given year, to eliminate the high stakes of board exam.

- In accordance with the new education policy 2020, board exam in some subject could be redesigned. Board exam questions to have two types.

1. Objective type with multiple choice Questions

2. Descriptive type

- The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) has emphasised on the use of mother tongue or local language as the medium of instruction till class 5 while recommending its continuance till class 8 and beyond it recommends that all students will learn three languages in their school under the formula. The three languages learned by children will be the choices of states, regions and of course the students. Them selves, However, at least two of the three languages should be native to India, one of which is most likely to be local/ regional languages,

The rule will apply to both private and Government school. High quality textbooks, including science, will be made available in home languages, In cases where home languages text book material is not available, language between teachers and students will still remain the home language, wherever possible. The national education policy 2020 encourages teachers to use a bilingual approach, including bilingual teaching learning materials, with the students whose home language may be different from the medium of instruction.

Reforms in School curricula and Pedagogy

The new school curricula and pedagogy aim for the holistic development of students by equipping them with vital 21st century skills, reducing curricular content to improve essential learning and critical thinking and emphasising experiential learning. This will allow students to have increased flexibility and choice of subjects. There will be no hard separation between arts and sciences, between vocational and academic streams, and between curricular and extracurricular activities.

In addition, vocational education will be introduced during grade 6-8, with internship opportunities offered under a practice – based curriculum designed by NCERT while framing a new National Curriculum Framework for School Education. (NCFSE)

Merits of NEP 2020:-

- This will promote value based education. Since NEP will make it easier for foreign colleges to set up their campuses here many students who are unable to go abroad due to multiple reasons will be able to experience it and get global exposure.
- Phased out college affiliation and autonomy will be granted to colleges.
- The Government aims to make schooling available to everyone with the help of NEP 2020.
- Approximately two crore school students will be able to come back to educational institutes through this new approach.
- In the national education policy 2020, the 5+3+3+4 structure will replace the existing 10+2 structure.
- For children up to the age of 8, a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education will be designed and developed by NCERT.
- In the national education policy 2020, the Education Ministry is to set up a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy.
- One of the merits of NEP 2020 is the formation of the National Book promotion Policy in India.
- The board exams for grades 10 and 12 will continue but the NEP 2020 aims to re-design the structure with holistic development.
- Parakh national education policy is to be set up by the Government.
- Special daytime boarding school “Bal Bhavans” to be established in every state/ district in India.
- In the national education policy 2020, Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities at par with the IITs and IIMs will be set up in the country. These are scheduled to be set up for introducing multidisciplinary academic.

- The same list of accreditation and regulation rules will be used for guiding both the public and private academic bodies.
- Phased out college affiliation and autonomy will be granted to colleges.
- At present, the education sector in India gets only a 3% share from GDP, but with the implementation of NEP 2020, spending will increase to almost 6% which is going to breathe a new life into the education sector.
- The current structure of 10+2 school education will be replaced with the 5+3+3+4 pattern, to reduce students' burden of board exams.
- The children in classes from 9 to 12 will now have multidisciplinary course options available to them, which means that the different streams will be more porous with various subject combinations. Any student will be able to take up subjects of their interest.
- The board exams system that primarily tested the memorization and rote learning ability of students will be replaced to develop critical thinking, rationalization, and creativity of students with the practical application of their knowledge.
- The updated NEP promises to universalize education to include the children from 3 years of age till 18 to provide them with free education at government-run establishments.
- Instead of countless independent entrance tests for getting admission in colleges, standard entrance tests will be put in place and administered by National Testing Agency (NTA) for uniformity and better clarity, which in the long run, will support students in getting into the disciplines and educational institutes of their choice as expensive, sometimes exploitative entrance tests can be ended.
- The students will also have the option to change their discipline, their accrued credits will be transferable and available till their education pursuit is active.
- The implementation of NEP will put a ceiling on the extent fee is charged, so that the private institutions may not charge exuberantly for higher education. This step will make education more accessible and affordable, even to economically disadvantaged students.
- The Indian culture and ethos will be part of the learning curriculum so that the students will be able to learn about India's ancient history and its glorious past, a step towards reviving our traditions and promote unity and brotherhood right at the early stage.

- B.Ed. will be made a mandatory 4-year course to improve the quality of education for teachers and steps will be taken to make them capable of tackling various issues of the education system by 2030.
- The new education policy importance to student's practical knowledge instead of just pushing them towards rote learning.
- It will help students to develop scientific temper from a young age.
- The NEP aims to make it easier to set up quality of higher education institution will be at par with the global standards.

Demerits of NEP:-

- In the National Education Policy 2020, language is a negative factor as there is a problematic teacher to student ratio in India thus introducing mother language for each subject in academic institute is a problem.
- According to the national education policy 2020 students willing to complete their graduation have to study for four years while one can easily complete his/her diploma, degree in two years, this might encourage the pupil to leave the course midway.
- According to the National Education Policy 2020, students of the private schools will be introduced to English at a much earlier age than the students of the Government schools. The academic syllabus will be taught in the respective regional language of the Government school student. This is one of the major new education policy drawbacks as this will increase the number of students uncomfortable on communicating in English thus widening the gap between sections of the societies.
- The focus on digitization of education and the promotion of e-learning under the NEP 2020 seems to overlook the fact that just about 30% of Indians can afford smart phones and fewer still have access to computers. Then the schools run by the government do not have a strong IT infrastructure.

Conclusion

The education system in India and make it world class. The new education policy focus on students individual needs. It aims to provide them with access to be a world class education. The policy also seeks to create a more flexible and adaptive education system that can meet the needs of students and the economy. We believe that NEP is very positive step towards improving the quality of education in India. Writer studied the whole documents related to NEP 2020 and came to this conclusion that Indian government has taken positive steps to

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improve the quality of education after 34 years. NEP2020 is a bag of deep dreams and experiences of our educationists, politician, social workers and requirements of our young generation.

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