

## **National Education Policy 2020 : Challenges and Opportunities**

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*Instruction has been viewed as a center need of people, social gatherings, countries and human culture. The advanced world perspectives it as a fundamental common liberty. Since the development of the Indian Republic, most milestone committees or commissions on education system have unequivocally underscored the possibility of literacy for all. It is unjustifiable to guarantee that our ancestors didn't follow up on these worries with sensible earnestness, in any event at the arranging level. However, in an immense, crowded and various nations of faltering financial differentials, the execution of strategy is consistently a challenge. This is plainly reflected in the repeat of center educational worries in reports or strategy archives distributed since the mid 1950s. The last NEP was made in 1986. During that time of 34 years, the world has totally changed in remarkable ways. Progressive changes on the political economy, fueled by mechanical turns of events, have fundamentally added to the destroying of the hindrances of sexual orientation, class, standing, culture, geological separation, etc. This has made a solid feeling of goal and expectation among the individuals. Quick financial improvements following 1991, the year when India opened monetarily, have set off an appeal for*

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*information and particular abilities. During the more than twenty years since financial advancement, no thorough public vision could be imagined to address the gross foundational inadequacies hindering the force of an optimistic and anxious India. The new National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, delivered on 29 July 2020, is a noteworthy and ambitious record. With an eye on the future, it addresses all parts of training during our occasions. This strategy is from numerous points of view drastically not quite the same as the entirety of its antecedents.*

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## 1. Introduction

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was affirmed by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, diagrams the vision of India's new training framework. The new strategy replaces the past National Policy on Education, 1986. The arrangement is a complete system for primary education to higher education system just as professional preparing in both provincial and urban India. The arrangement expects to change India's education framework by 2040.

Soon after the arrival of the NEP 2020, it explained that nobody will be compelled to concentrate a specific language and that the vehicle of guidance won't be moved from English to any provincial language. The language strategy in NEP is an expansive rule in nature; and it is up to the states, foundations, and schools to choose the usage.

## 2. Background

The NEP 2020 takes the place of the National Policy on Education of 1986. Bharatiya Janata Party's statement for the 2014 Lok Sabha races contained the making of another education planning. In January 2015, a board of trustees under previous Cabinet Secretary T. S. R. Subramanian began the conference cycle for the New Education Policy. In light of the advisory group report, in June 2017, the draft NEP was submitted in 2019 by a board drove by previous Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) chief Mr. Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan. The Draft New Education Policy (DNEP) 2019, was later delivered by Ministry of Human Resource Development, trailed by various open conferences. The Draft NEP was 484 pages. The Ministry embraced a thorough conference measure in detailing the draft strategy : "More than two lakh proposals from 2.5 lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 different blocks, 6,000 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), 676 different districts were gotten.

In 1961, the Union government shaped the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as an organization i.e. autonomous in nature that would exhort both the Union and state governments on detailing and executing education policies and planning.

### **3. National Policy on Education, 1968**

In view of the report and proposals of the Kothari Commission (1964-1966), the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared the main National Policy on Education in 1968, which required a “radical restructuring and proposed equivalent instructive open doors so as to accomplish public incorporation and more noteworthy social and monetary turn of events. The arrangement called for satisfying obligatory education for all every child up to the age of 14, as specified by the Constitution of India and particular preparing and capability of instructors. The strategy required an emphasis on the learning of territorial dialects, plotting the “three language formula to be executed in optional training - the guidance of the English language, the official language of the state where the school was based, and Hindi language training was viewed as basic to diminish the inlet between the intellectuals and the majority.

### **4. National Policy on Education, 1986**

In 1986, the administration drove by Rajiv Gandhi presented another National Policy on Education. To accomplish such a social reconciliation, the arrangement called for extending grants, grown-up training, selecting more educators from the SCs, motivators for helpless families to send their young ones to class routinely, advancement of new establishments and giving lodging and administrations. The NPE required a “student centered method. The strategy extended the open college framework with the Indira Gandhi National Open University, which had been made in 1985. The arrangement additionally required the making of the “country college model, in view of the way of thinking of Mahatma Gandhi, to advance monetary and social improvement at the grassroots level in on the “Normal Minimum Program of his United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government. Program of Action (PoA) 1992, under the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 imagined to lead of a typical selection test on all India reason for admission to expert and specialized projects in the nation. For admission to Engineering and

Architecture/Planning programs, Government of India vide Resolution dated 18 October 2001 has set out a Three - Exam Scheme (JEE and AIEEE at the National Level and the State Level Engineering Entrance Examinations (SLEEE) for State Level Institutions - with a choice to join AIEEE). This deals with shifting confirmation guidelines in these projects and aides in support of expert principles. This additionally tackles issues of covers and decreases physical, mental and monetary weight on understudies and their folks because of assortment of selection tests.

## **5. National Policy on Education, 2020**

In 2019, the Ministry of Human Resource Development delivered a Draft New Education Policy 2019, which was trailed by various open conferences. The Draft NEP talks about diminishing educational plan substance to upgrade fundamental learning, basic reasoning and more all encompassing experiential, conversation based and investigation based learning. It likewise discusses an amendment of the educational program and academic structure from a 10+2 framework to a 5+3+3+4 framework plan with an end goal to streamline learning for understudies dependent on overall development of child.

### **5.1 Vision**

The vision of the National Education Policy is :

Public Education Policy 2019 imagines an India-driven education framework that contributes straightforwardly to changing our country economically into an impartial and lively information society by giving excellent education to all.

The NEP 2020 institutes various changes in India's education policy. It intends to expand consumption on education from around 4% to 6% of the GDP as quickly as time permits.

### **5.2 Opportunities and Targets**

#### **5.2.1 Language related Policy**

The arrangement raises the significance of first language or mother tongue followed by regional languages too. Medium of education until class 5 and ideally past ought to be in these dialects. Sanskrit and foreign dialects will likewise be given accentuation. The arrangement additionally expresses that no language will be forced on the understudies.

Not long after the arrival of the policy, the legislature explained that the language strategy in NEP is an expansive rule; and that it was up to the states, organizations and schools to choose the usage. A more point by point language methodology would be delivered in the National Curriculum Framework in 2021. Note was additionally made that there were at that point foundations which had actualized this language strategy 60 years back, for example, Sardar Patel Vidyalaya. Both the Education Policy of 1986 and the Right to Education Act, 2009 advanced utilization of the first language too as a guideline.

### **5·2·2 School Education related Policy**

- The “10 + 2 structure will be supplanted with “5+3+3+4 model. This will be executed as follows:
- Foundational Stage: This is additionally partitioned into two sections: 3 years of preschool or anganwadi, trailed by classes 1 and 2 in primary education. This will cover offspring of ages 3-8 years. The focal point of studies will be in action based learning.
- Preparatory Stage: Classes 3 to 5, which will cover the ages of 8-11 years. It will steadily present subjects like talking, perusing, composing, physical instruction, dialects, craftsmanship, science and arithmetic.
- Middle Stage: Classes 6 to 8, covering youngsters between ages 11 and 14. It will acquaint understudies with the more theoretical ideas in subjects of arithmetic, sciences, sociologies, expressions and humanities.
- Secondary Stage: Classes 9 to 12, covering the ages of 14-19 years. It is again partitioned into two sections: classes 9 and 10 covering the main stage while classes 11 and 12 covering the subsequent stage. These 4 years of study are proposed to teach multi-disciplinary study, combined with profundity and basic reasoning. Various alternatives of subjects will be given.
- Instead of tests being held each scholarly year, school understudies will just answer three tests, in classes 3, 5 & 8.
- Board tests will be kept on being held for classes 10 and 12 however will be re-planned. Principles for this will be set up by an appraisal body, PARAKH. To make them simpler, these tests would be directed two times every year, with

understudies being presented to two endeavors. The test itself would have two sections, in particular the goal and the illustrative.

- This strategy targets diminishing the educational program heap of understudies and permitting them to be more “inter-related and “multi-lingual. One model given was “If an understudy needs to seek after style concentrates with material science, or in the event that one needs to learn bread shop with science, they’ll be permitted to do as such. Report cards will be “comprehensive, offering data about the understudy’s aptitudes.
- Coding will be presented from class 6 and experiential learning will be embraced.
- The Midday Meal Scheme will be stretched out to incorporate morning meals. More center will be given to understudies’ wellbeing, especially psychological well-being, through the arrangement of guides and social specialists.

### **5.2.3 Higher Education related Policy**

It proposes a multi-disciplinary four year certification in an undergrad program with various leave alternatives. These will incorporate proficient and professional zones and will be executed as follows :

- A certificate to finishing 1 year of study.
- A diploma to finishing 2 years of study.
- A Bachelor’s degree after the successful completion of a 3-year program.
- M.Phil. (Masters of Philosophy) courses are to be ceased to adjust degree instruction to how it is in Western models.
- A Higher Education Council of India (HECI) will be established to control higher education. The HECI will have 4 verticals:
  - National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC), to manage higher education, including teacher education program, while barring medical and law education.
  - National Accreditation Council (NAC), a “meta-authorizing body.
  - Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC), for subsidizing and financing of colleges and universities. This will

substitute the current National Council for Teacher Education, All India Council for Technical Education and the University Grants Commission.

- General Education Council (GEC), to outline “graduate characteristics, specifically the learning results anticipated. It will likewise be mindful in confining a National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF). The National Council for Teacher Education will go under the GEC, as a Professional Standard Setting Body (PSSB).

#### **5·2·4 Teacher Education Program related Policy**

The NEP 2020 advances numerous strategy changes with regards to educators and instructor training. To turn into an educator, a 4-year Bachelor of Education will be the base prerequisite required by 2030. The educator enlistment cycle will likewise be reinforced and made straightforward. The National Council for Teacher Education will outline a National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education by 2021 and a National Professional Standards for Teachers by 2022. The approach plans to:

- It ought to likewise incorporate educators preparing for down to earth instructing thoughts that guarantee that all understudies at all degrees of school training are educated by enthusiastic, spurred, exceptionally qualified, expertly prepared, and well prepared instructors.

#### **5·2·5 Some Other Different Changes**

Under NEP 2020, various new instructive foundations, bodies and ideas have been allowed administrative to be shaped. These include :

- National Education Commission, headed by the Prime Minister of India.
- Academic Bank of Credit, an advanced stockpiling of credits earned to help continue education by using credits for further education.
- National Research Foundation, to improve exploration and advancement.
- Special Education Zones, to concentrate on the training of under-represented bunch in distraught districts.
- Gender Inclusion Fund, for helping the country in the training of female and transsexual peoples.

- National Educational Technology Forum, a stage to encourage trade of thoughts on innovation utilization to improve learning.

### **5-3 Challenges**

Portions of the proposition require legitimate changes. The draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill has been mulling in the Ministry for longer than a year yet is probably going to be distributed for criticism by September. The proposition for a Board of Governors for universities may likewise require corrections of the Central and State Universities Acts. A Cabinet note has just been moved to set up the National Research Foundation as a trust under the administration, yet so as to make it a completely self-governing body, an Act might be required.

Others require subsidizing. Free morning meals must be considered in the following scholastic year if a spending distribution is made to cover it. The way toward changing over subsidiary schools into degree conceding self-governing foundations and afterward further into completely fledged colleges is assessed to take in any event 15 years, as the Center should give monetary help to this reason.

The Ministry feels that an expansion in government subsidizing of instruction to 6% of GDP will be adequate to cover the money related ramifications of the NEP. Nonetheless, such an expansion in financing has been proposed however not accomplished for the last 50 years, bring up specialists. The proposition to make the first language the vehicle of guidance till Class 5, which has worked up the fiercest discussions, is reliant on State governments, as indicated by the Education Minister, who might not affirm that the approach will be actualized by central schools.

## **6. Conclusion**

The policy is intended to change the education framework by 2040. A few recommendations will be actualized promptly, beginning with the adjustment for the sake of the Ministry of Human Resource Development into the Ministry of Education. “There are more than 100 activity focuses from the Policy. Usage will be done in stages, in light of time, locale and kinds of foundations with Institutes of Eminence (IoEs) and Central Universities starting to lead the pack, said Higher Education Secretary Amit Khare. For example, four-year

college degrees with numerous passage leave alternatives will be presented in the 20 IoEs from the 2020-21 scholarly year, while others proceed with the current three-year degree courses. Existing M.Phil. understudies can proceed until they complete their degree, albeit new affirmations for the program won't be acknowledged.

The National Testing Agency will present a pilot variant of the basic passage test by December 2020, which will be utilized for admission to all IoEs and all central university in 2021. Some Indian Institutes of Technology are working at building up the specialized structure of the Academic Credit Bank, which will likewise be set up by December, and become material to all new understudies joining all central university one year from now.

The National Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Mission which is to be actualized by 2025 will be propelled before the current years over, said Mr. Khare. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) will present the curricular system for the new school structure, including childhood care, by the following scholarly year.

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