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NEP: New Education Policy 2020 an overview

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Abstract

The Union Cabinet of India approved the New Education Policy on July 29, 2020. This Policy aims to improve Quality Education from primary to higher education system. After a 34 years of education policy the New Education policy has revolutionary impact on Indian educational system. The old educational system based on compulsory education child between the age of 6 to 14 in a neighbourhood school as NEP give comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher and vocational training in both rural and urban areas as education is a fundamental need and right to everyone. It has plays a important role in the national development of a nation. In order to meet the objectives of the initiatives we need given a quality education to everyone. We are facing so many problems to meet this objective. Therefore Government of India approved NEP 2020 which replaced by the previous educational policies that is about 34 years old.

Keywords: New education policy, higher education, Indian education, vocational training

Introduction

The National Policy on Education (NPE) is a policy formulated by the Government of India to promote education amongst India's people. The policy covers elementary education to colleges in both rural and urban India. The first NPE was announced by the Government of India by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, the second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986, and the third by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020.

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India.

Objectives

1. The main objective of NEP 2020 is holistic development of students and to make education universally accessible from primary to higher level by the year 2030.
2. The another aim is to increase 35% Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education by 2035.

Research Methodology

This research paper is based on secondary data collected from various magazines, journals, newspapers, articles and web sites etc.

New Education Policy 2020 Phase

The new education policy are divided into four phases. In the new policy, it has been completely abolished. The old education policy was based on a 10 + 2 structure that is rigid in nature with an exam cantered and syllabus oriented approach but the new education policy is based on the 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 structure. Under this structure a major transformation according to the age of students and different levels of education system.

There are four stages of NEP 2020 are as follows:-

Foundation Stage

The Foundational Stage refers to children in the age group of 3 to 8 years. This stage is more emphasis on flexibility in curriculum and learning with play way method.

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In which 3 years of pre-school education will be done in Anganwadi and class 1, 2 school education focuses on language skills and another skill development program of the students.

Preparatory Stage

The Preparatory stage will be of three years of children aged 8 to 11. In this stage of the new education policy, special attention will be focused on activity and play-based pedagogical methods. All children will also be given knowledge of the regional language and also cover school education from class 3-5 with a focus on experimental learning.

Middle Stage

The middle stage is for the age of 11 to 14 years. This is a transition time for children they move from being children that is the period where they need to shift towards self-learning. In This stage Children from 6th grade to 8th grade have been included in which subject-based curriculum will be taught and coding will also be started from the children of 6th grade. At the same time, all the children will be given opportunities for vocational testing as well as vocational internship, whose aim is to make the children eligible for employment only during school education.

Secondary Stage

Secondary stage Grades divided into two phases i.e. 9 and 10 in the first and 11 and 12 in the second covers ages 14 to 18. In this stage, the educational curriculum of 8th to 12th standard courses as well as the alternative educational course has been started. They can choose their subjects according to their talents and interests. There will be no rigid separation between Arts and Sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams. The aim is to give equal emphasis on all subjects' science, social- science, sports, mathematics, languages etc. with integration of vocational and academic streams in school.

The Necessity of New Education Policy 2020

The earlier system of education was basically focused on learning and giving results. The students were judged by the marks attained. This was a in relevant approach to development. But the new education policy focuses on multi-disciplinary approach of development as all-round development of the student.

New education policy imagines the formation of a new curriculum and structure of education which will help the students at their different stages of learning. The change has to be done in order to make education reach up to all from urban to rural areas.

New Provision regarding Higher Education under NEP 2020 on: The bachelor's programme would be a 4-year programme with a flexible exit. Obtaining a year course will provide with certification, 2-year with a diploma degree, 3-year with a bachelor's degree, and 4-year will be integrated with the research work and finding related to the subject studied.

Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for providing funds and finances to universities and colleges. This will replace AICTE and UGC.

Master of Philosophy courses to discontinue, as it was an intermediate course between Masters and Ph.D.

National Research Foundation (NRA) to be developed to foster research and innovations.

The foreign universities to set their campuses in our country and vice versa.

Review of Literature

1. Dr. Rahul Pratap Singh Kaurav, Prof KG Suresh, Dr. Sumit Narula, Raturaj Baber. (2020). This research paper aims to study sentiments of people towards the National Education Policy 2020. During this research study, the secondary data available from tweeter was processed with the help of word cloud, tree map, project map and mind map.
2. Pawan Kalyani (2020). This research aims at studying NEP and its effects on participants and also covers the future impact of NEP on participants. It was disclosed from the study that, students will be having their own choice in selection of the subjects. This policy will help in enhancement of quality education. Parents play a key role in development of their ward through continuous financial support for education and valuable guidance. Here under NEP parents have a key role in suggestions and recommendations in selection of the multi-disciplinary subjects after studying the strengths and weaknesses of their wards.
3. Aithal Sreeramana and Aithal Shubhrajyotsna (2020). This research effort covers highlights of earlier educational policy declared in 1986 and its connection with the present new education policy. The paper also studies the innovative practices proposed in the NEP and how they can be implemented with their merits.
4. Pankaj Thakur and Dr. Rajesh Kumar (2021). This research effort is completely based upon the secondary data available through the existing literature. The previous education polices and their key highlights were discussed and compared with each other.
5. Dr. Hemlata Verma and Adarsh Kumar (2021). In this paper a theoretical analysis of new education policy is done by critically analysing the requirements for the implementation of NEP and the present status of activities performed at University level. The main areas of discussion are like background, vision, principles, features, impact areas and opportunities available to participants. The paper also discusses on planned execution of the new education policy.
6. Dr. Nandini Banarjee, Dr. Amarnath Das, Ms. Sreya Ghosh (2021). In this discussion paper the objectives of the study were common studies covered earlier in this paper. The main objectives were to highlight the features of the NEP along with its comparison with the previous educational policy of 1986 and to propose implementation strategies. This paper also mentions about the advantages of NEP especially from the perspective of higher education.
7. Dr. PK Jain (2021). The key differentiating feature of this study is the various areas of challenges discussed during the study. These challenges are not discussed in earlier studies. The important points enumerated are as follows; 1. Improving the percentage of gross enrolment in advanced education. 2. Development of Anganwadi and Primary school infrastructure by providing infrastructural facilities and required man

- power. 3. Development of new educational guidelines for the successful implementation.
8. Shubhada MR, Nirantha MR (2021). In this theoretical study the main objectives were to study the highlights, overview, challenges merits, de-merits along with efficacy and relevance of NEP with the prevailing education policy. It covers the scope of the NEP right from school level education up to the higher education.
 9. Dr. Ruchi Rani (2022). In a theoretical study author tries to focus on various aspects of the NEP 2020. The broad areas which are studied in this research article are namely; major features of NEP, and salient recommendations of NEP 2020. In the recommendations the points like, multi-disciplinary nature of curriculum, skill development, training of teachers, change management, legal complexities, digitalization and examination structure are mainly elaborated.

Challenges Related to Education Policy

Sanskritisation of education: The government is trying to Sanskrit's education with the tri language formula. Many problems can arise in front of states in which language is choose for children is in mother tongue or regional language. All children which belongs to different states will be educated in which language. In which medium the children will be able to get an education if the state changes.

Financing: Funding will depend on how much amount will be spend power the proposed 6 percent of GDP as public expenditure on education and all related important key areas of education system.

Lack of human resources: There is a shortage of skilled teachers in current elementary education. This is the main basic problem to success implementation the system for elementary education under the National Education Policy 2020.

Expensive Education: Under the New National Education Policy 2020, admission to foreign universities is expected to make the education system expensive.

The exit of teachers: Admission to foreign universities will lead to the migration of skilled Indian teachers

Suggestions for new education 2020 Policy of India

- The initial stage of learning is about to 5 years included in early childhood care education. It will be effected through Anganwadi. Anganwadi should be transformed into Kids Zone so that the child can get an education in play way method. Anganwadi workers should be changed by an ASHA worker and physiotherapy so that both will work together as 85% of brain development take place in this period.
- In the primary stage of learning the child has to reduce the burden of books. In this stage, children should get an education through moral stories as the overall growth of the child could be possible. Bag less education should be imparted at this stage.
- In the secondary stage, the child develops knowledge about his environment. The government also provide the facility of de-warding like Navodaya. Rural areas of India are facing many problems because they are unable

to get education as they leave education in between for agricultural work.

- Internships in various areas of the country should be given to the child through vocational training so that children could be aware of the geographical environment.
- Applying all the statements requires the strong political will of basic arrangement.
- To improve the level of education, universities must be made autonomous.
- Less money is spent on research in India. To promote research in the new policy, the National Research Foundation needs to be set up on fast track messages.
- Universities of India should produce more PhDs every year so that quality research and specialty talent can be improved.
- To increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio, Governments should equally provide special packages to all institutions.
- The new policy is highlighting on the environment, sports, culture, research and development. There is a lack of basic infrastructure and financing to initiate all these needs.

Conclusion about NEP 2020

Education is an essential element for the all-around development of any society and country. The New National Education Policy, 2020, approved by the Government of India, is an important initiative in this direction. The policy is concerned with attention on skill development along with the study curriculum. The success of this new education policy will depend on how it is implemented.

- Top Universities of India should produce more than 50,000 PhDs every year so that innovation and specialty talent can be improved.
- To increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio, the Central and State Governments should equally provide special packages to institutions.
- The new policy is emphasizing on the environment, sports, culture, research and development. There is a lack of basic infrastructure required to meet all these needs.
- For this, the government should arrange to give a large amount to the universities in the form of a loan for 20-30 years.

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5. Amar Ujala 31 July 2020; now studying till 5th, an examination for admission in mother tongue till graduation.
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