

A Study on National Education Policy, 2020

Dr. Shuvajit Chakraborty,

Associate Professor,

Department of Political Science

Nehru College, Pailapool, Cachar, Assam

Abstract:

The National Education Policy of India replaces the 34-year-old Policy (NEP) which was formulated in the year 1986. The first National Education Policy (NEP) was formulated in the year 1986, and subsequently revised in 1992 and 1998. In the year month of July 2020, National Education Policy (NEP) was approved by the Union Cabinet. The National New Education Policy was released by the Ministry of Human Resource Development which is commonly known as MHRD under the guidance of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The National Education Policy 2020 was created by a nine-member panel committee appointed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The panel was headed by Dr. Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan, a former Indian Space Research Organization chairman.

Keywords: Education, formulated, Human Resource, Development.

Introduction:

The New Education Policy, 2020 is a comprehensive policy issued by the Government of India in July 2020. It is India's first major change to its education system in more than 30 years. It replaces the National Education Policy of 1986. The New Educational Policy focuses on 5 pillars: Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability. It also aims to make education more inclusive, equitable, and 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 institutions, such as digital universities, as well as the use of technology to support students in learning. The most significant changes introduced by the New Education Policy is the transition from the traditional 10+2 education structure to a new 5+3+3+4 education system. The goal of the new system is to make education more flexible and all-encompassing, with a focus on basic skills, critical thinking, and life skills.

New Education Policy: At a glance:

The New **National Education Policy 2020** is a set of guidelines and recommendations issued by the Government of India to reform and improve the country's education system. The New National Education Policy (NEP 2020) aims to make India a global leader in education by improving access, equity, and quality of education at all levels, from early childhood education to higher education and vocational training. The New Education Policy aims to provide quality and equitable education to all children in India. To achieve these goals, the New Education Policy suggested several changes to the education system, including the introduction of a new National Curriculum Framework, the establishment of a new National Education Commission, and the setting up of a new National Testing Agency.

- a. It emphasizes on holistic and multidisciplinary education instead of rote learning.
- b. It emphasizes that the three-language formula will be followed in schools, focusing on the regional language, Hindi and English.
- c. The policy emphasizes providing quality and affordable education to all children in the age group of 3–18 years.
- d. The school curriculum has been changed to teach more fundamental ideas and skills.
- e. The policy is mostly about how to use technology to make education more accessible and useful.
- f. To make it easier for students to learn regional languages, instruction in the first five grades will be taught in those languages instead of English.
- g. It envisages a system where there is no distinction between rural and urban areas and all children have access to quality education.
- h. The policy proposes several measures to improve the quality of teaching, such as mandatory teacher eligibility tests, teacher professional development programmes, and teacher education programmes at the elementary, secondary, and tertiary levels.
- i. The policy also focuses on giving students vocational and technical education so that they are better prepared to work when they leave school.
- j. The policy proposes to set up a National Higher Education Regulatory Council to oversee the regulation of higher education institutions.
- k. The policy also seeks to provide greater autonomy to higher education institutions and promote academic mobility. As a result, both public and private universities will be governed by the same regulations.
- l. This policy introduces a new 5+3+3+4 education structure that moves away from the current 10+2 system.

Salient features of National Education Policy:

The National Education Policy as submitted by the Kasturirangan Committee submitted an education policy that seeks to address the following challenges facing the existing education system:

1. Quality
2. Affordability
3. Equity
4. Access
5. Accountability

The NEP provides for reforms at all levels of education from school to higher education. NEP aims to increase the focus on strengthening teacher training, reforming the existing exam system, early childhood care and restructuring the regulatory framework of education. Other intentions of the NEP includes-

- Increasing public investment in education,
- Setting up NEC (National Education Commission),
- Increasing focus on vocational and adult education,
- Strengthening the use of technology, etc.

Conclusion:

The NEP 2020 aims to bring about comprehensive reforms in the Indian education system to make it more inclusive, holistic, and responsive to the needs of the economy and society. Higher education is an important aspect in deciding the economy, social status, technology adoption, and healthy human behaviour in every country. National Education Policy of India 2020 is designed in such a way which will take us towards achieve such objective by making innovative policies to improve the quality, attractiveness, affordability, and increasing the supply by opening up the higher education for the private sector and at the same time with strict controls to maintain quality in every higher education institution. NEP-2020 is expected to fulfil its objectives by 2030. All higher education institutions with current nomenclature of affiliated colleges will expand as multi-disciplinary autonomous colleges with degree giving power in their name or becomes constituent colleges of their affiliated universities.

References:

1. Muskan Sha, "National Education Policy 2020", International journal of research.2020.
2. Government of India.(2020). New Education Policy, 2020.
3. Saxena, M. K. and Anu, G.S. (2019). New Education Policy on Higher Education: Reflections from Himachal Pradesh, Prabhat Prakashan.
4. India Education Diary. Highlights of New Education Policy 2020. available on: <https://indiaeducationdiary.in/highlights-ofnew-education-policy-2020/> India Education Diary.com
5. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). National Education Policy 2020.
6. Jha, P., & Parvati, P. (2020). National Education Policy, 2020. (2020). Governance at Banks, Economic & Political Weekly, 55(34), 14-17.
7. Aithal, P. S., &Aithal, S. (2020). Analysis of the Indian National Education Policy 2020 towards Achieving its Objectives. International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS), 5 (2), 19-41.
8. National Education Policy 2020, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf.