

New Education Policy 2020: A New Ray for the Education

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Abstract

New Education Policy 2020 has brought a new ray of education in India. The right to education gives us the right to educate ourselves as well as our next generation. This is a fundamental right and education is the key to achieving full human potential. To promote global education government has brought remarkable change in the current education system, which is known as NEP-2020. To provide quality education to their citizens' the Indian Government has drafted the frame of a new education policy. Though the way is too long to achieve because the country has the highest population. But soon India will have the highest young population in the world over the next decade, and in this competitive world high-quality education and practical knowledge will give opportunities to them to sustain in this world. But the road is too long to reach its destination. There are challenges and hurdles to overcome from them. What the previous policies did not have and what this NEP has, which prove it is better than previous policies? How to implement all the plans? What opportunity will we get after following this? These are some questions, and the answer must be found out to prove the worth of the new change in our education system.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Education is the essential element to achieve full potential to sustain in this competitive world and for this Indian government has decided to bring a remarkable change in Indian education. Though time to time previous governments also did some work to change the quality of education. But this time some specific points MHRD kept in the mind to make it more achievable than before.

Universal high-quality education, practical knowledge. Scientific approach and maximizing the opportunities around the globe is the main agenda of this policy. This agenda reflects in this NEW EDUCATION POLICY.

In 2019, the Ministry of Human Resource Development released a Draft New Education Policy 2019, which was followed by a number of public consultations.[10] it discusses reducing curriculum content to enhance essential learning, critical thinking and more holistic experiential, discussion-based and analysis-based learning.[11] It also talks about a revision of the curriculum and pedagogical structure from a 10+2 system to a 5+3+3+4 system design in an effort to optimise learning for students based on cognitive development of children.

On 29 July 2020, the cabinet approved a new National Education Policy with an aim to introduce several changes to the existing Indian education system.[12] Which will be introduced in India till 2026.

(Resources- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Policy_on_Education)

The agenda for SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT has adopted by India in 2015 this agenda ensure inclusive and equitable education and promoted learning as a lifelong process that never stops. With this NEP-2020 agenda, the

government's goal is to achieve the ASD target by 2030. The main focus of this policy is on scientific and technological approaches, machine learning, artificial intelligence, involving mathematics science and social science with multidisciplinary abilities across the science, and data science.

II. NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

India is a global name it is not just a country but will be going to be a global leader. As the world is changing its color. India is also going to bring some remarkable change to be the best in the world, for this the significant step is to change the education system. National Education policy has brought hope for this. Changing the education system doesn't mean forgetting the culture or the tradition. But keeping all these points, the Indian government has framed the NEW EDUCATION POLICY, not only science and machine learning is the center of the policy, but humanities and language is also the main component of the policy. The basic is to provide multidisciplinary abilities to the learners. The new education policy must provide equal opportunity to all the students irrespective of their caste, religion, or language. Equal and quality education is the motive of this policy. The history of previous policies told that there must be some hard steps to be taken to achieve the goal. The unsuccessful history of previous experience gives a strong motivation to go further with great enthusiasm in the education field to change the future of the country. India is itself a diverse country to make every effort fruitful government kept the local and global needs in mind and without any discrimination, the main motive is to give quality education to the students of all the groups.

III. PREVIOUS POLICIES

The first education policy was implemented in 1968 after freedom. The main motive of this policy

was compulsory education for children up to the age of 14 years, the target was not achieved, and the former government brought the second education policy with some modification in 1986. The emphasis of the second NEP was to bring uniformity to all the social groups. With the global challenge, this policy was reformed in 1992 and compulsory elementary education had become a major agenda. In 2009 Right of children to free compulsory Education Act brought a little change in the scenario. Though the government provides so many facilities to the learner but still the goal has not been achieved.

“The role of the NEW EDUCATION POLICY”

In this growing world which is full of competition, we should prepare our students to survive successfully in this world. For this, we need to give them practical knowledge and rather than giving them bookish knowledge, we must provide them with worldly knowledge for this our government has proposed this new education policy to give the great opportunity for all the learners to learn the things which will help full to them to polish their skills. This policy is not only paying attention to the skills only but also to their creativity, imagination, values, and moral obligations as well. A good education system is giving all equal opportunity to all its learners and the acquirer of it. This policy is also providing a big challenge to the teachers. A good teacher must polish their knowledge and then give the information to their learners. Not only good teachers but the good infrastructure is also a demand of this policy. The main motive of this policy is to make learners aware of advanced technology.

IV. DEMAND OF THE PROFESSIONALS

An educational institute must have the goal to provide a wide range of learning experiences and offer good physical infrastructure and appropriate resources to all learners. The new education policy will bring a new drastic change in the education system and the demand of the teachers will increase in the coming years for this, the government has drafted a 4-year integrated bachelor of education (B.ed) program that will be offered as an undergraduate program.

An overview between old and new policies-

(The image has been taken from- <https://only30sec.com/new-education-policy-2020-vs-npe-1986/>)

Perception of the new education policy-

The ongoing education system is based on the 10+2 formula but the new policy replaced it with a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure to the age group 3-8 years, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively

Foundation Stage: The first five years will be the foundation stage, including three years of primary education and class 1 and 2. It will also include pre-school in the foundation stage — which was earlier considered a part of informal education.

Preparatory Stage: The next three years will be the ‘preparatory’ stage. This consists of classes three to five.

Middle Stage: The next three years — between class six and class eight— will be the ‘middle’ stage.

Secondary Stage: The last stage will be the ‘secondary’ stage comprising classes 9,10,11, and 12.

“This will bring the hitherto uncovered age group of 3-6 years under the school curriculum, which has been recognized globally as the crucial stage for the development of mental faculties of a child. The new system will have 12 years of schooling with three years of Anganwadi and pre-schooling,” School Education secretary Anita Karwal said while introducing the New Education Policy.

V. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW ACADEMIC MODEL

1. Number of examinations has been reduced: As compared to eight examinations earlier, the new model will conduct only three examinations for grades 3, 5, and 8.

2. Vocational Education: the new model of education will focus more on providing vocational education and imparting the knowledge of core subjects.

3. Students to leave with one core skill: The Ministry of Education wants every student to leave for higher education with one core skill. Moreover, the students will also get to learn to code and do internships from class 6 onwards.

4. No separation between Arts, Commerce, and Science: Another difference between the two models is flexibility in learning subjects from a different stream. For years Indian students, under the 10+2 model, had the choice to study three streams — Arts, Commerce and Science. Under the new model, a student can learn any subject he wants to. For instance, a student can study Biology and Accountancy together.

5. Board exams made easier: Board exams are set to become easier. Moreover, students will get a chance to give the board exam twice a year to improve their scores.

Even though the new model will have structural changes, the number of years a student spends studying in school remains the same.

VI. RESOURCES

- 1 <https://www.businessinsider.in/education/news/what-is-new-education-system-5334-in-india-and-how-it-is-different-from-old-system-102/articleshow/77261056.cm>
- 2 <https://only30sec.com/new-education-policy-2020-vs-npe-1986/>
- 3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Policy_on_Education
- 4 Google search
- 5 NEP_Final_English_0.pdf