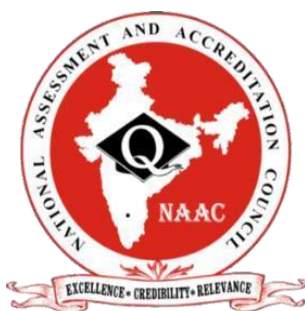


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NATIONAL LEVEL VIRTUAL SEMINAR
ON
“INNOVATION STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES IN TEACHING,
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SCIENCE COLLEGES TOWARDS NEW EDUCATION POLICY-
2022”

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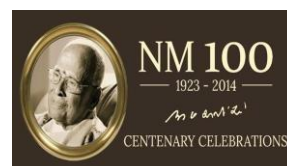
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OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN INDIA

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Abstract

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country. This National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country. This Policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the inspirational goals of 21st century education, including SDG4, while building upon India's traditions and value systems.

Key words : Education, Development, National and High quality

Introduction

India is a very vast and populated country but is still a developing nation. Hence, Education is one of the most vital components that will help in changing the status of India from a developing nation to a developed nation. Moreover, if we take a careful look at the demographics of India, we can observe that states and cities that have the highest literacy rates have superior infrastructure and advanced technology as compared to other states or cities. Hence, global organisations such as UNESCO and UNICEF are coming up with numerous educational projects in India to create a progressive and developed nation. The new education policy must provide to all students, irrespective of their place of residence, a quality education system, with particular focus on historically marginalized, disadvantaged, and underrepresented groups. Education is a great leveler and is the best tool for achieving economic and social mobility, inclusion, and equality. Initiatives must be in place to ensure that all students from such groups, despite inherent obstacles, are provided various targeted opportunities to enter and excel in the educational system.

Features of National Education Policy 2020

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

Advantages of New National Education Policy:

1. The Government aims to make schooling available to everyone with the help of NEP 2020.
2. Approximately two crore school students will be able to come back to educational institutes through this new approach.
3. According to the national education policy 2020, the 5+3+3+4 structure will replace the existing 10+2 structure. This structure is focused on student's formative years of learning. This 5+3+3+4 structure corresponds to ages from 3 to 8, 8 to 11, 11 to 14 and 14 to 18. 12 years of schooling, 3 years if Anganwadi and pre-schooling are included in this structure.

4. 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.
5. According to the national education policy 2020, the Education Ministry is to set up a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy. The responsibility for successful implementation for achieving the foundation of numeracy and literacy for all students till class three falls upon the states of India. This implementation is scheduled to be done by 2025.
6. One of the merits of NEP 2020 is the formation of the National Book promotion Policy in India.
7. Appropriate authorities will conduct the school examinations for grades 3, 5 and 8. The board exams for grades 10 and 12 will continue but the NEP 2020 aims to re-design the structure with holistic development.
8. Parakh national education policy is to be set up by the Government.
9. Special daytime boarding school –Bal Bhavans to be established in every state/ district in India. This boarding school will be used for participation in activities related to play, career, art.
10. According to the national education policy 2020, an Academic Bank of Credit will be established. The credits earned by the students can be stored and when the final degree gets completed, those can be counted.
11. According to 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.
12. The same list of accreditation and regulation rules will be used for guiding both the public and private academic bodies.
13. Phased out college affiliation and autonomy will be granted to colleges.
14. By the year 2030, it will be mandatory to have at least a four year B. Ed degree for joining the occupation of teaching.
15. For making the students prepared for future pandemic situations, online

Disadvantages of New Education Policy:

1. 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 languages for each subject in academic institutes is a problem. Sometimes, finding a competent teacher becomes a problem and now another challenge comes with the introduction of the NEP 2020, which is bringing study material in mother languages.
2. 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.
3. 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 languages of the Government school students. This is one of the major new education policy drawbacks as this will increase the number of students uncomfortable in communicating in English thus widening the gap between sections of the societies

Major Reforms in National Educational Policy

- Students now take a school examination which was conducted by the appropriate authority in grades 3, 5, and 8.
- Board examination for 10th and 12 will be continued but will be redesigned with the aim of holistic development.
- PARAKH (Performance assessment, review, and analysis of knowledge for holistic development) a new national assessment platform will be set up.
- Mathematical thinking and scientific temper coding will start from class 6
- Vocational education will start in school from 6th grade which also includes internships.
- The 10+2 structure will be replaced by 5+3+3+4...
- The new system will have 12 year of schooling and 3 years of pre-school/Anganwadi
- Till grade 5th this policy will emphasize local language/regional language/mother-tongue as the medium of instruction.
- At school and higher education, Sanskrit will also be included at all levels as an option for students which include three language formulas.
- As an option, literature of India and other classical languages will also be available.
- No student would be forced for any Language.
- Higher education will receive flexibility in subjects.
- There will be multiple entries and exit points with appropriate certification for higher education.

- UG programmed can be of 3 or 4 years with multiple exit options with appropriate certification in this period like certificate will be awarded after 1 year, advanced diploma after 2 years, degree after 3 years, and bachelor with research after 4 years.
- Academic bank of credit (ABC) will be created in which digitally academic credit earned by students will be stored through different HEIs and it will be transferred and counted for final degree.
- The curriculum in all subjects has been reduced to its core essentials.
- Through this, they focus on critical thinking, discovery, inquiry, discussion, and teaching based on analysis and holistic learning methods for education.
- Regulator for higher education will be light but tight.
- Focus on E-learning so that they can reduce their dependency on textbook
- Under the new policy education will get 6% of GDP earlier it was 1.7% which will definitely boost the education system.
- By the end of 2040, they aimed that all HEIs will become multidisciplinary institutions and each of them will have 3000 or more students.
- In next 15 years, college affiliation will be phased out.
- At least one large multidisciplinary HEI should be built-in or near every district by 2030.
- Aim to achieve 100% youth and adult literacy.
- NTA will offer a common entrance exam for admission in HEIs

Implementation

- In early August 2021, Karnataka became the first state to issue an order with regard to implementing NEP.
- On 26 th August 2021, Madhya Pradesh implemented NEP 2020.
- Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath said the National Education Policy-2020 will be implemented in phases by 2022.
- The Telangana State government has decided to implement the newly announced National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) in the State.
- Maharashtra CM Uddhav Thackeray directs to appoint experts' committee for implementation of new education policy.
- Andhra Chief Minister Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy has directed officials of the Education Department to implement the National Education Policy 2020 in letter and spirit across the State.
- Rajasthan Governor Kalraj Mishra said that NEP 2020 will be implemented in phased manner.
- The Chief Minister of Assam, Himanta Biswa Sarma said that NEP 2020 will be implemented from 1 April 2022.
- In April 2022, the UGC (University Grants Commission) approved simultaneous dual degrees, both in physical and online modes.
- In October 2022, Ministry of Education released New Curriculum Framework for 3-8 years children and National Credit Framework inline of NEP 2020.

Higher Education under New National Education Policy

- Higher education plays an important role in improving human well-being and developing India and through this NEP they aim to increase their **GER from 26.3% to 50% by 2035**, and around 3.5 cr new seats will also be added to higher education institutions.
- Under this, UG education could be of 3 or 4 years with numbers of entry and exit options.
- Multidisciplinary education and Research University will be set up of global standards.
- HECI (Higher education commission of India) will be the only body for entire higher education (except medical and legal education)
- HECI will have 4 independent verticals such as **NHERC (National higher education regulatory council)** for a directive, GEC (General education council) for standard setting, HEGC (Higher education grants council) for sponsoring, and NAC (National accreditation council) for recognition.
- Globalization of higher education.
- An academic bank of credit will be established in which credit earned by the students during their academics from different HEIs could be stored and transferred at the time final degree.
- National research foundation will act as a peak body that fosters a strong research culture and builds research capacity covering higher education.

Conclusion

Teachers should be encouraged to be bilingual as study shows that children pick up different languages quickly in the early ages. Till Class V education can be imparted in mother tongue if feasible. There will be no hard discrimination between subjects and disciplines. Children will be encouraged to take multidisciplinary projects for better learning outcomes.

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