

New Education Policy, 2020

Paper Submission: 15/12/2020, Date of Acceptance: 27/12/2020, Date of Publication: 28/12/2020

Abstract

A huge change in education system in India is recommended in new education policy, 2020 after thirty four years. Change is recommended at pre-primary to higher education level both at contents like number of languages at school level, different stages of school teaching 5+3+3+4, evaluation system, and teacher's recruitment. In higher education apex bodies name also change like Higher Education Commission of India (HECI); under HECI there shall be National Higher Education Council, National Accreditation Council, Higher Education Grant Council and General Education Council. Beside these foreign colleges and universities are also invited to open campus in India. But all these recommendations will be effective only by development of infrastructure, work culture and to some extent it should be modified on the basis of reality.

Keywords: GDP, HECI, Digital Education, TET, NTA, NPE.

Introduction

In 1937, to support Gandiji's views primary education was treated as basic education, the primary objective was to expand personal and social traits of the children by different activities. The objective of the directive principle number 45 of the Indian Constitution is to spread of education among children upto fourteen years of age and for which education became compulsory upto ten years from the date of implementation of this principle and it should be free of cost. In 1948 for higher education reform, University Education Commission or Radhakrishnan commission was formed. In 1952, Secondary Education Commission or Mudalia commission was formed to spread technical and professional education for the needs of economic development of the country. For human resource development and to develop liaison between theoretical education and industrial needs, Kothari commission was formed in 1968 and the commission had drafted first national education policy. Kothari commission recommendation objective was to remove regional disparity for spread of education. Kothari commission recommended school education system, emphasis on women's education, development of backward communities. In 1976 by amendment of Indian Constitution, in article 42 educations was listed as a common matter of both central and State. In 1986 second national education policy was implemented for spread of literacy among people. In 1988 Sakhyarata abhijan was started. In 2000 Sarbasiksha abhijan was started.

Literature Review

Few literatures related to the article were studied as follows

In 1968, based on the report and recommendations of the Kothari Commission (1964-1966), the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced the first National Policy on Education in 1968, which called for a "radical restructuring" and proposed equal educational opportunities in order to achieve national integration and greater cultural and economic development. The policy called for fulfilling compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, as stipulated by the Constitution of India and specialized training and qualification of teachers. The policy called for a focus on the learning of regional languages, outlining the "three language formula" to be implemented in secondary education - the instruction of the English language, the official language of the state where the school was based, and Hindi. The policy also encouraged the teaching of the ancient Sanskrit language, which was considered an essential part of India's culture and heritage. The NPE of 1968 called for education spending to increase to six percent of the national income.

In 1986, the government led by Rajiv Gandhi introduced a new National Policy on Education. The new policy called for "special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalise educational opportunity," especially for Indian women, Scheduled Tribes (ST) and the



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Scheduled Caste (SC) communities.

To achieve such a social integration, the policy called for expanding scholarships, adult education, recruiting more teachers from the SCs, incentives for poor families to send their children to school regularly, development of new institutions and providing housing and services.

The 1986 National Policy on Education was modified in 1992 by the P. V. Narasimha Rao government. In 2005, Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh adopted a new policy based on the "Common Minimum Programme" of his United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government. Programme of Action (PoA) 1992, under the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 envisaged to conduct of a common entrance examination on all India basis for admission to professional and technical programmes in the country. For admission to Engineering and Architecture/Planning programmes, Government of India vide Resolution dated 18 October 2001 has laid down a Three – Exam Scheme (JEE and AIEEE at the National Level and the State Level Engineering Entrance Examinations (SLEEE) for State Level Institutions – with an option to join AIEEE). This takes care of varying admission standards in these programmes and helps in maintenance of professional standards.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 2009

Objectives are to enhance quality of secondary education and increase the total enrollment rate from 52% (as of 2005–2006) to 75% in five years, i.e. from 2009–2014.

Saakshar Bharat is a government of India initiative launched by Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh to create a literate society through a variety of teaching learning programmes for non-literate and neo-literate of 15 years and above. It was launched on 8 September 2009 as a centrally sponsored scheme. It aims to recast India's National Literacy Mission to focus on literacy of women, which is expected to increase the literate population by 70 million adults, including 60 million women.

Objectives of the Study

Critically examine the new education policy, 2020 in relation to socio-economic environment of India

National Education Policy, 2020

National Education Policy, 2020 was recommended by Kasturi Ranjan Committee and placed at Parliament on 29.7.2020.

1. Name of the Centre for human resource development is changed to Education Ministry
2. At present 1.7% of GDP is spent on educational development, but in new education policy it is proposed to raise to 6% of GDP
3. Existing national education policy right to education 6 to 14 years is change to 3 to 18 years; in new policy spread of women education is given more emphasis. New administrative body of education is named as 'Rastriya Siksha Ayog', whose head is prime minister.

4. One hundred best foreign college and universities are to be given to open their campus in India.
5. Digital education is given more emphasis and for which National Educational technology forum should be constructed. E course should begin with eight regional languages and initially online teaching may be started.
6. School education into 5+3+3+4 format. First Foundation stage or pre-primary stage for 3 to 6 years age of children; then primary (class one and two) upto 8 years age; between age 9 to 11 years preparatory stage (class three, four and five); between age 12 to 14 years i.e. middle stage (class 6, 7 and 8); then secondary stage between age 15 to 18 years for class ix,x, xi and xii.
7. There will be no arts, science and commerce stream, any candidate may take any combination like a student may take Chemistry with Geography if he/she likes.
8. School education upto class 3 will be compulsory.
9. From class IX to class XII there will be eight semesters. Board examination will be held on both objective and subjective type questions. Evaluation should be held by self, class mates and teachers.
10. To build up knowledge of the students, their characters and overall development, school education should be done in mother tongue.
11. Sanskrit subject should be given more importance at the school level education.
12. For old age education, group of men should be trained.
13. For higher education, the apex body will be Higher Education Commission of India (HECI); under HECI there shall be National Higher Education Council, National Accreditation Council, Higher Education Grant Council and General Education Council.
14. As per new education policy, 2020 to spread school education (primary, Madhyamik and Higher Secondary) proper infrastructure like laboratory, play ground etc to be developed.
15. There shall be four languages at school level education like mother or regional, national level i.e. Hindi, international level i.e. English and a new language Sanskrit introduce in this policy.
16. For teaching faculty recruitment of pre-primary to class xii, beside TET or NTA qualification demonstration of teaching should be given.
17. From class VI, different scholarship systems are to be introduced.

Critical Analysis of New Education Policy, 2020

1. By introducing Sanskrit language at school level additional burden is given to the students and they will be confused with four languages.
2. There will be no specialized knowledge development among students if a student take arts subjects along with science subjects and vice versa. In reality it will be difficult for the schools to run class xi and xii with proper routine. Moreover for higher education in which subject

- he or she will be given honours. Just for entertainment one student can take other stream subjects as additional subject.
3. On the one hand the new policy give emphasis on spread of Sanskrit subject and on the other hand stress is given on spread of technical and professional education , it is like mixing of oil with water.
 4. New policy has given emphasis on spread of education, but in policy formulation states opinion is overlooked though education is the common part of both central and state as per article 42 of the Indian Constitution. It is true without states co-operation education can not be decentralized.
 5. Education is the preliminary matter for any nations development, if it is privatized by allowing foreign institutions then two classes in the society is to be formed one is elite class having sufficient money to take foreign degree and another poor class having only Indian Institution degrees.
 6. Online teaching, Video conference teaching are given importance, but major students in India particularly rural India have no smart phone or internet facilities due to poor economic condition.
 7. Teachers are given other than teaching activities like upload students name in siksha portal, check mid-day meal properly and menu-wise cooked or not, submit mid-day meal accounts.
 8. Through Rastriya Siksha Ayog, education is more centralized and states opportunities to say are reduced.
 9. It is mentioned that to develop school education infrastructure of the school like laboratory, play ground etc. to be developed; but in most of the schools located at megacities have no space for play ground or extension of building for laboratories.
 10. Education is the bridge by which Guru flows his or her knowledge among students, but in absence of direct face to face teaching, via online full knowledge of the students can not grow.
 11. Students should evaluate himself/herself, does this evaluation will be effective? Because if student knows or not knows entire thing of the quarries; he/she will give him/her full marks in support of his/her answer. Marks is the only criteria of intelligence and for getting jobs in future.
 12. At school level there will be four languages, one of which is regional language; now question arises that those student are moving from one state to another state due to transferable job of parents, how much regional languages they will learn? Is it not one kind of harassment to the students?
 13. Does the fee structure of all institutions will be same in India or different fees for different institutions like one fees for Indian institutions and another for foreign institutions.

Conclusion

All these recommendations will be effective only by development of infrastructure, work culture and to some extent it should be modified on the basis of reality. For enrollment of 100% students at school level, it will be better if Government take responsibilities of the children's education after the age 3 years. Govt. may told the guardians those who do not send their child in school will not get any facilities of the government like ration card, adhar card etc.

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