

# Analytical Study of National Education Policy

Paper Submission: 14/08/2021, Date of Acceptance: 25/08/2021, Date of Publication: 26/08/2021

## Abstract

National Education Policy 2020-21 has been drafted to achieve full human potential developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. The main motive to universal access to quality education and world class education. In this paper we analysed previous national education policy 1986. In this policy education has focused largely on issue of access and equity. It was modified in 1992 and added the right of children to free and compulsory education. The main object of this policy is to develop good human being. In this paper we try to discuss objects of the national education policy, like no hard separation between subjects, flexibility, multidisciplinary and holistic education. Emphasis on conceptual understanding, creative and critical thinking, respect for diversity, outstanding research, global education, regional language education method, light but tight regulatory frame work etc.

NEP very latest and remarkable issue before us, whenever we read the provisions of the 2020-21 National Education Policy then feel that we have sufficient infrastructure to implement this policy, but when we study of the present situation than we will find that existing educational institutions are facing so many problems. Proper building, proper teaching and non-teaching staffs are not available. Other required infra structures are also not facilitated by the various governments. On national education policy, political parties are doing politics, because they are not agreed on the same. Therefore, if implementing process must be effective beyond politics. GOVERNMENT wants to make it effective; they have to invest money near about 6% of total GDP. Govt. will do work honestly, then we can achieve all goals of the policy. National Education Policy has been divided into 4 parts. PART-1 regarding school education. PART-2 higher education. Part-3 other key areas of focus. Part-4 Related to making it happen.

**Keywords:** Regulatory Framework, Global Education, National Education Policy, Implementing Methods, Infrastructures.

### Introduction

Type or copy and paste your complete paper including heading mentioned on page number - 2 IT is great opportunity for country that the Indian Government has framed New Education Policy is called national education policy 2021. The NEP introduced in 1986 for purposes of decentralization of education. structure has been developed and it is said that founder of this policy was let. Sh. Rajiv Gandhi. the main purpose of this policy was to removal of disparities and to equalise educational opportunity. the aim of this policy was really was good and according to spirit of the Indian Constitution, we want to bring similarities among the SC, ST, OBC and other persons of the society. But after observing of the policy and study of the 34 years we needed to draft a new education policy. In this paper we discussed various aspect of the government system as well as methods of implementation and its effects.

### Discussion of Various Reviewed Periods

If we analyse first Indian policy of 1968, this policy committee was constituted by 17 members and commission headed by the UGC chairperson respected DS KOTHARI. IT has been a major step for this paper it has be pointed out that the policy called for fulfilling compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14. definitely the object of policy was very fruitful but actual position of the education totally different, because government always thinks that this sector is not so useful as others. Second purpose equalisation



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of educational opportunity. one side we are talking about equalisation other side government is supporting privatisation of the education, in those circumstances to achieve the goal of the education policy impossible.in 1986 again education policy was amended/ drafted the main points of this policy was that, it was called for special emphasis on the disparities. The other purpose of this policy was to improve primary education as a nationwide. the policy expanded the open university system with Indira Gandhi in this policy inserted many provisions like; scholarship, adult education, recruiting more teacher from SC/ST/ OBC,definitely this policy system increased / given benefited to society but due to political reasons as well proper implementation we could achieve actual goal. Again in 2019, the Human Resource development released a draft NEW EDUCATION POLICY,2019, Which was followed by number of public consultations. In this policy so many changed have been made, like; to reduce content critical thinking,discussion based and analysis- based learning, but government this is also should be redrafted and in 29 July 2020, the cabinet approved a New Education Policy. The government is being changed education policy according the time, but does not try to find out actual reasons. Recent Education Policy is called 2020. In this policy major steps were taken by the Indian government. according this policy draft which stated about changing the Education Policy. our education should be at global because we are thinking about global superpower, Modi government released a draft which stated about changing the Education policy. The main aim of this policy to reform in the education system of schools and higher education. Therefore, we shall have to analysed this new education policy in context of the India as well infrastructure existing. In this policy during interaction with prime minister they explained that national education policy 2021 will provides fearless, tension free, stressless qualitative, jobs created.entrepreneurship education to our youths. This dream may be true, if government either centre or various states will work positively and in interest of the nation. but we have an analysed many drafted national education policies, every education policy has had appreciable provisions, but whenever we see on ground level then will find that for implementing to it no proper and enough infrastructure are available and government officer and government always search alternative resource to implement provisions of the national education policy. On 8 august 2021 Rajasthan ETV CHANNAL was BROADCASTING news that in 299 ITI Colleges 3000 posts of teachers are vacant. in those circumstances how can we accept that NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY will provides us all required or above mentioned goals. mostly colleges and school are running to arrange guest faculty, no permanent principal/ headmaster are posted in educational institutions, nopic, librarian, other persons are posted in higher education system. But preamble and objects of the policy are so nice. I think mostly policy maker and government officer either not aware or not dare to disclose

actual position of the nation. Therefore, on paper objects and curriculums of policy may be best, but whenever we will try to implement on ground level then will find helpless.in new education policy 10+2 system was replaced by 5+3+3+4 format. The new education policy has been divided into four parts 1- School education 2- Higher education 3-Other key areas of focus 4- Making it happen.

#### **Education and Constitution**

The Indian Constitution provides us so many rights regarding education, protection of regional culture and regional languages, fearless and dignify life.The 86-amendment education is a fundamental right for children between 6-14 year, the amendment to the constitution of India in 2002, provided right to education as fundamental right in part- 3 of the Constitution. the same amendment was also inserted as an article 21 A which made right. According to Constitution equal opportunity should be given to all kids so that they may get equal education so that no issue of race, ethnic background, religion, or sex, or whether they are rich or poor citizen or non-citizen, but at ground level no work done by the different political party, because they always think according to vote banks politics not in interest of nation. Therefore, government will draft new education policy but will not try to find out reasons that why could not implement of the provisions of every education policy. One side we talking equalisation of the education, equal opportunity, other side governments are opening various educational institution on name of individual person or society. It creates differences in Indian society.After completion of 79 years of independent nation our governments are and various political parties are playing caste,religion and regional activities. The New Education policy is also part of the Indian Constitution, it is not new document for us. if we see scheme of the policy then will find that it is worth noting that NEP, S introduction is aimed at providing inclusive, equitable and high-quality education while increasing access to educational opportunities universally. The nep also acknowledges the lack of educational access and equality in the case of the marginalised groups, it states about 19.6percentage of students belong to SC at the primary school level but this proportion falls to 17.3 % at the higher secondary level.education is essential for all citizen, because it was recognized in the international convent on economic, social and cultural rights as a human right that right includes the right to free, compulsory primary education for all. It is also said that it is duty of the government to fulfil their obligations both legal and political to provide quality education and to implement and monitor. But after drafted policy government does not monitor to its implementation and regarding existing infrastructure and required infrastructure. Education is a powerful instrument by which poverty may be removed and economically and socially marginalized adults and children can be uplifted. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free according to section 26, but we shall have to reconsidered on this thing, if we want to quality education and technical and professional education according to

new education policy, we should pay some justified amount to government institution in comparison of private institution. Because poor family may be benefited given to scholarship and other valuable benefits. Education means to gain knowledge, to know what is right or wrong, to get respectful status in society, and to identified moral values

#### **Study of Various Part of The National Education Policy 2020**

In this part explained about school education, because currently, in the age group of 3-6 are not covered in the 10+2 structure as class 1 begins at age 6. But in new 5+3+3+4 structure, is more strong due to early childhood care and education. NCERT has developed required syllabus for early childhood care education. Because it is said that child's cumulative brain developed occurs prior to the age of 6. day meal programme shall also be included to the preparatory classes in primary schools. Health check up and growth monitoring are also included in this part, but we shall have think, is it so easy for implementing point of view. Part- 1 explained regarding foundational literacy and numeracy, curtailng dropout rates and ensuring universal access to education at all level, standard -setting and accreditation for school education. Part 2 discuss regarding higher education without analysing existing system of the higher education we are talking about quality university and colleges and institutional restructuring and consolidation. What would be result of multidisciplinary education. Can our university and colleges are ready for this system. Teacher education is good and nice concept to adopt new education policy. effective governance and leadership etc. part -3 related to Other key areas of focus. Professional education, adult education and life learning. i think all concepts are based on employment. government will ensure that government have had any scheme about easy approach for it. part-4 related to making it happen. our education system should be to provide us happiness. in part talking about strengthening the central advisory board of education. How can government provide affordable and quality education for all? Implementation methods are also discussed, after observing all above mentioned facts, we can make opinion on the present national education policy.s.

#### **Aim of the study**

The Aim to write this article to disclose and analyzed to actual position of the infrastructure of the Indian institution and how can we reform in Indian education policy. After observing all the facts and contents of the NEP and study of the old policies, we found that in absence of proper

infrastructure and proper implementing regulatory system we could not achieved spirit of the Indian constitution. Therefore we should do work honestly without party agenda, because it is national policy and it must be universal, so that it may be fruitful and useful for all citizen of the nation.

#### **Suggestions and Conclusion**

1. Government should work on existing infrastructure of the nation. So that we can effectively can-do work on drafted National Education Policy.
2. National Education Policy is not part of politics. it must be free from political disputes and caste, religion, regional issues, whether in 2021 National Education Policy put pressure on regional language must be part of education. It is right, but if we want that our education must be at global then we have to rethink about other language along with regional language.
3. National Education Policy must be prepared after study of Indian geography condition, educational condition, and required infra structures and interaction with university academic officers.
4. National-education policy must be fixed for 30 to 40 years, because if we change to it soon that it will creates among the students, as well as eucaines, and government will not develop / provide required infrastructure which are an essential for implementing to new education policy.
5. Before introduce any new national education policy, all teachers, professor staff members should be sent for training, so that they can do work according to new policy. Only webinar / seminar is not sufficient. Education is not part of experiment, because it cannot be enforced without furnished building and sufficient teaching and non-teaching staff members.
6. Guest faculty and contractual appointment should be banned, because this system creates nuisance and this is not proper arrangement.
7. Number of institutions should be limited so that education institution will be furnished by the government, properly and new education policy may be implemented, properly.

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