

New Education Policy 2021

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सारांश / Abstract



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Education is the backbone of the country's prosperity which needs to progress rapidly in these fast-changing times where technology and skills have a direct correlation with each other. This new education policy marks a paradigm shift in the education system of our country from primary level to higher education. The flaws and the obsolete objectives of the previous education policy 1986 needed stringent changes and revision and correction was the need of the hour. This new education policy is in sync with changing demands of this time which are most increasing employment by skilled oriented education. This time Curriculum has been designed which promote vocational training and teach coding for computer education at the school level to provide a technical advantage to the young students. Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat missions of government can only be successful by empowering the students with skills from school to higher education levels. The curriculum has been designed in a manner that is in tune with the current requirement of the market and economy. Previously theoretical curriculum which promoted rote-learning has been diminished and more practical education has been given a major share in this new policy. Research work has been given special attention as the new research foundation has been established to promote research work in colleges and universities and will fund new innovative research projects across all streams to fulfill the goals of sustainable development. Syllabus to be reduced from the previous overburdened lessons which were superfluous in this new era, this step will enable students to learn core topics and will subsequently reduce burden and pressure on students. This new policy intends to bridge the gap between the previous policy and today's requirement which is the need of the hour. To make the country self-dependent and reduce imports from other countries this new education policy will provide technical support to students which will create capacity building for the nation.

Keywords- Curriculum, Research & Development, Sustainable Development.

Introduction

Education is the parameter in which the development of any country is rated and it plays a pivotal role in the development of any country. It creates employment, skills, and prosperity for the country. The education sector is directly linked with the research and healthcare of the country as better education facilities lead to improvement in health care and research. This new education policy intends to make the holistic development of the student by increasing focus on practical, research, and innovation. It wants to take the advantage of the demographic dividend of the country and make the youth empowered with the right skills and knowledge. New education policy wants to increase the share of GDP on research to more than 2% which like in developed country is 2.5% approx. and total education budget to be 6% of G.D.P. this new education policy intends to remove the hard separation between arts, science and commerce, and the students will be given an option choice among the 3 streams to choose the subject of their choice and which in the previous policy of 1986 was not available. Along with imparting quality education, this new education policy intends to reduce the burden of annual exams on students and 1 new policy students will have to write annual exams in class 3,5,8,10,12. Reducing the burden of exams will benefit students on learning and will reduce the pressure of exams on them. Major emphasis will be given to improve the technical knowledge of students thereby coding will be taught from class 6 onwards to make students proficient in computers and information technology. The vocational subject will be made compulsory from class 6 onwards to make students learn subjects and skills which have more employability prospects and also teaches entrepreneurship skills.

Increasing the Gross enrolment ratio has been the essential goal of the previous policies and this time the target has been raised to 50% for 2035 which will play a paramount role in bringing the population under the coverage of literacy. The pattern of examination at the school level will be more focussed on objective and descriptive both which were previously only descriptive and promoted rote learning. Curriculum to be reduced and will focus only on core essentials which will reduce the burden on students and will remove the redundant topics. Three language choices will be given to students of which one will be state language, regional language and third will be the choice of students. Focus on increasing quality and peer- reviewed research has been given prerogative. More boarding schools on the lines of Jawahar Navodaya will be opened to promote quality and elite educational establishments for all sections of society.

New education policy 2020 is very visionary to transform India into an education

and research hub that will want to generate more employment and a high literacy rate.

Aims and Objectives

Building a strong foundation

Research suggests that 85% of the cumulative brain development in a child happens by the age of six. The new 5+3+3+4 formula provides a strong underpinning with the first five years dedicated to foundational learning, followed by a regularly assessed academic growth through the preparatory, middle, and secondary stages.

Overall development for students of all grades-

NEP will inspire a shift from rote learning to in-depth understanding. The curriculum content will be reduced to core essentials and create more space for critical thinking, discussions, and analysis. Teaching and learning will be more interactive, exploratory, collaborative, and experiential.

Options in choosing subjects

Students will enjoy far greater flexibility in the choice of subjects, with no hard separation between the streams of arts, humanities, commerce, and sciences.

Capacity building

The proposal of a yearlong course in grades 6-8 in carpentry, electric work, gardening, pottery, metalwork, etc. will help in skill development.

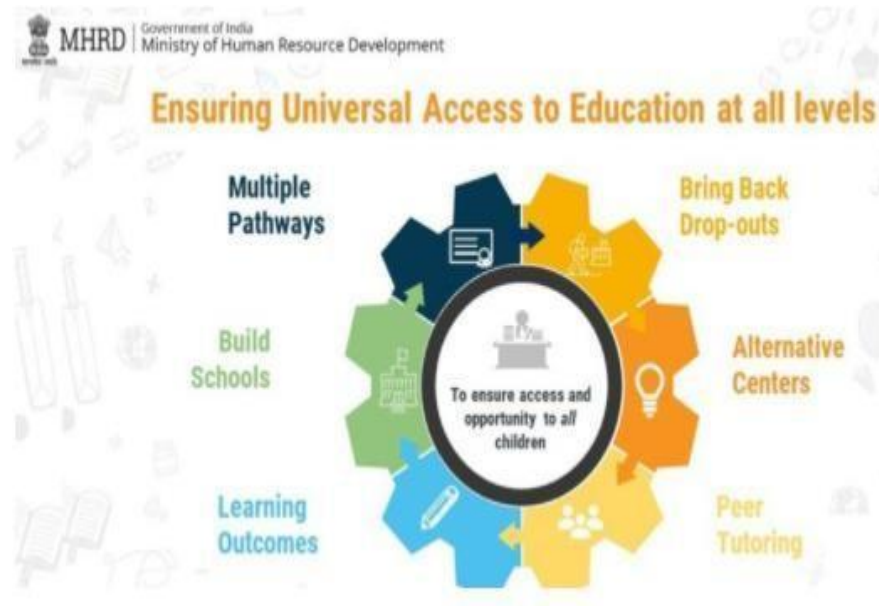
Reduced pressure of exams

NEP 2020 proposes Standardized state school exams for grades 3, 5, and 8. Board exams for 10 and 12. Exams to test literacy, numeracy, and foundational skills will be very important.

Reforms in assessment

Envisages a shift from summative assessment to regular and formative assessment, which is more competency-based, promotes learning and development, and tests higher-order skills, such as analysis, critical thinking, and conceptual clarity. All students will take school examinations in Grades 3, 5, and 8 which will be conducted by the appropriate authority. Board exams for Grades 10 and 12 will be continued, but redesigned with holistic development as the aim. A new National Assessment Centre, PAREKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development), will be set up as a standard-setting body.

An autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration. Appropriate integration of technology into all levels of education will be done to improve classroom processes, support teacher professional development, enhance educational access for disadvantaged groups and streamline educational planning, administration, and management



Nearly 30% of students in India drop out after grade 10-

Hence, this new national policy on education endeavors to provide multiple exit options for mid-term drop-out students with 1 year of training or 2 years of Diploma.

With so enormous opportunities, students' curiosity and confusion will also grow. So, they are suggested to take the help of the experts and professionals in making the right career decisions. So the need for counselors must be stipulated by the authorities. This system will promote confidence among the students who don't want to continue further education and will guarantee them a respectful degree or certificate after completion of the minimum period of the course.

Impact on Teachers:

13% of secondary school teachers in India are not professionally skilled – as per KPMG's report.

Therefore, the Government of India has decided to make their teachers more skilled and equipped with futuristic teaching skills. See what teachers will get from the new education policy:

1. More focus on 21st-century teaching skills with computer language learning
2. A transparent recruitment and selection process for teachers to motivate them and improve their performance in research.

<u>New – New Education policy 2020</u>	<u>Existing – National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986</u>
Ministry of Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development
Gross Enrolment ratio – 50% (2035)	Gross Enrolment ratio – 26.3% (2018)
5+3+3+4 format	10+2 format
Break-up of age: 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, 14-18	Break-up of age: 6-16, 16-18
Exam – Class 3, 5, 8, 10, 12	Exam – Each year up to class 12
Board exam – Objective and descriptive. Twice a year.	Board exam – Descriptive. Once a year.
No hard separation of Art, Commerce, Science. All will be mixed with the curriculum.	Hard separation – Art, Commerce, Science
Curriculum content will be reduced to its core essentials	
1 Vocational subject is a must – class 6 to 8	Not mandatory in the existing format.
Bagless days encouraged	
A health card and checkup will be done.	Health card and supplements programs are already running.
360-degree holistic report card for students including skills	
Coding to be taught from class 6 onwards	Not mandatory in the existing format.
3 language – by state, region, and choice of student	3 languages – Hindi, English, and the regional
Indian Sign Language students with hearing impairment – to be developed by NIOS	
Pre-school to be added in KVs	Starts from class 1.
Preparatory class Balvatika for children below the age of 5 – by ECCE qualified teacher	Not mandatory in the existing format.
Report card to have reviewed from teachers, peers, and students as well.	Report card to have reviewed from teachers
NCC wings – secondary and higher secondary schools	NCC wings – secondary and higher secondary schools
Free boarding schools like JNVs for poor students	Free boarding schools like JNVs for poor students
National Scholarship Portal for SC, ST, OBC, and SEDG	National Scholarship Portal for SC, ST, OBC, and SEDG
Education sector to get 6% of GDP	The education sector gets 4.5% of GDP
Minimum qualification for teaching – 4 years integrated B.Ed degree by 2030	

IITs will include multidisciplinary like arts, humanities, etc.	
National Testing Agency (NTA) – It will conduct aptitude tests, and exams in the sciences, humanities, languages, arts, and vocational subjects, at least twice every year for university entrance exams.	
E-content in total 8 languages	Lack of regional language e-content
Multiple entries and exit options for incomplete courses. Their credits will be transferred through the Academic Bank of Credits.	This is the main difference between both the policies with credit storing for higher studies.
For Higher studies, 4 options are given: 1-year diploma, 2-year Advanced Diploma, 3-year Graduation, 4-year Graduation with research.	For Higher studies, 4 options were already there: 1/2-year diploma, 3-year Graduation, 4-year Graduation with research.
After graduation, a Master's degree of 1 year and 2 years with research options are given.	After graduation, a Master's degree of 1/2 year was already there.
M.Phil is discontinued. A doctorate can be pursued after a master's.	First M.Phil, then Doctorate could be pursued.
Best Indian universities to set up campuses in other countries and best 100 foreign universities may come to set up in India.	
At least 1 large multidisciplinary institution in or near every district by the year 2030	
Adult learning – Tech-based option through apps, TV, etc.	Adult learning – Several programs are already running.

Creation and functioning of Academic Bank Of Credits in Higher**Education**

1. this bank of credits is meant to promote flexibility of curriculum framework and interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary academic mobility of students in Higher Education Institutions in the country it will kickstart credit transfer mechanism created through these regulations and shall help students to choose their subjects to attain a Degree or Diploma or masters degree, this new mechanism of multiple entry-multiple exits as well as any-time, any- where, and any-level learning will give liberty to students and boost creative minds.
2. this new Bank of Credits will enable the merger of multiple disciplines of higher learning, leading to enhanced learning outcomes including more creativity, innovation, better-thinking ability, and critical ability.
3. this Bank of Credits shall provide significant liberty to students by delivering numerous choice of courses for a program to study, flexibility in curriculum, skill-oriented and capacity building course options across various higher education disciplines and institutions.

My Suggestions On Nep:

NEP 2020 is overall a great policy. It includes almost everything which the Indian Education system needs right now. But there is always room for improvement. So My suggestions are —

1. The policy should also emphasize promoting ethics among students which lays the foundation of trust and ethical framework in the society.
2. Customised courses — How to behave in public places, Social Media ethics, Respect towards opposite Gender, Elders, Teachers, and Doctors should be included in syllabi.
3. Emphasis to be given on computer-oriented teaching and learning.
4. To implement NEP successfully at all levels the government will need to create stakeholder incentives so that the implementation is unhindered and uniform.
5. Formulate instruments in the form of legal, policy, regulatory and institutional framework
6. Certified Information repositories to be created.
7. Employability to be linked with the seats available in colleges and universities, as

- unemployed graduates and postgraduates have increased.
8. Develop adaptability across HEIs, regulatory bodies, and government agencies and develop credibility through transparent actions and participation of all stakeholders.
 9. Since early-age skilling is being launched from the sixth grade, subjects like data science must be made part of the curriculum.
 10. A key aspect of NEP 2020 was the promotion of all official languages of India, apart from English. It was suggested that schools and higher education institutes give students the option to study in their mother tongues. A few hundred schools in the country are now offering this option on a pilot basis this number needs to be increased.
 11. National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT) a regulatory body will be created to use technology for better learning outcomes. NEAT aims to use artificial intelligence to make learning more personalized and customized as per the learner's requirement. It even proposes to create a national alliance with EdTech companies for a better learning experience, these works should be expedited due to evolving technologies and should be given preference.
 12. Focus on quality research across all streams is the need of the hour which should be focused on sustainable solutions for the future hence the funding of the research at the college and university level should be the goal of the policy along with increasing the J.R.F fees for the students.
 13. Quality education should be promoted which promotes skilled training and focus on a more practical approach to increasing employment and entrepreneurial skills among youth.

Conclusion

Education is an essential and indispensable element for the holistic development of any country and a comprehensive national education policy is formulated by a nation to fulfill this requirement. The New National Education Policy, 2020, approved by the Government of India, is an important initiative in this direction.

The success of this new education policy will depend on its implementation and execution. Hence it can be said that India is the country with the youngest population with the advantage of demographic dividend and India's future will depend on providing high-quality educational opportunities to these youth. With holistic education one of the key goals of NEP 2020, multidisciplinary streams have started across institutes. This means that engineering colleges will not only offer technical courses but also commerce and humanity subjects. With holistic education one of the key goals of NEP 2020, multidisciplinary streams have started across institutes. This means that engineering colleges will not only offer technical courses but also commerce and humanity subjects. Vocational subjects have been given preference In schools as well, subjects such as financial literacy, data science, and artificial intelligence will be offered to students on an optional basis. As part of this initiative, CBSE has tied up with Microsoft to help Class VI-VIII students work on coding-related modules starting in the 2021- 22 academic year.

As the core objective of the policy is increasing literacy and gross enrolment ratio from primary to higher education level with a major focus on skilled-based education and emphasis on practical work. This new policy is forward-looking and bears the Vision of the next 50 years, it wants to create a workforce with skills and focus on research oriented. The establishment of new research foundation is a major step towards the funding research work. Overall this policy is very optimistic and futuristic and has the potential of catering to the needs of the new emerging 10 trillion dollar economy by 20230.

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