

# New Education Policy 2020: Design and Challenges of Implementation

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## Abstract

A new National Education Policy has been launched which will bring radical changes in the education sector. It is more promising and flexible in formulating educational policy by targeting the shortcomings of earlier policies. Education is a subject in the joint list of both the center and the state, in which there will be no board exams for 10th and 12th, the focus is on basic education by dividing it into pre-primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education. Primary education will be imparted in the mother tongue only arts. Various cultural sub-systems have been given independent status. The topic of student dropout has been taken seriously by suggesting the creation of integrated B.Ed. courses to create more quality education and teachers. According to the new educational policy, the gap between the universities and the college will be reduced. Until now, education was completely based on Western philosophy, instead of Indian language literature, Sanskrit literature poetry, Novels, science, plays, books like Ramayana, Mahabharata, including advanced philosophy like Vedas, Upanishad Gita, etc., Sanskrit is the former of India. It seems to be hoped that a more effective and efficient education can be provided through the use of various effective tools such as language of knowledge, pre-Ayurvedic medical practices, yoga, business guidance, education, assurance, financing, practice labs, etc.

**Keywords:** National Education Policy, Indian Languages, Higher Education, Competent Teachers, Vocational Education, Libraries, Education Facilities, Technology, Digital Education.

## Introduction:

New National Education Policy is a powerful tool to meet new India, new expectations, new requirements. Every sector of the world has changed in the last three decades. Every arrangement is changed. There is hardly any area of our social life which has not changed in these three decades. The National Education Policy, prepared by Dr. Kasthurirangan, Chairman of the National Education Policy Drafting Committee, is a policy that will give a new direction to India for the 21st century. The stone is going to be a rapidly changing socio-economic structure. Since this policy is responsive to all those who are created out of it, it is looked at in a different light. What will change in the system of college? What's in it for the teacher? What's up for farewells? Many questions have arisen about what to do and how to do it for its successful implementation.

The Ministry of Education asked for suggestions from teachers across the country on the MyGOV portal to implement the National Education Policy, in which more than 1.5 lakh suggestions were received from all over the country, the youth generation has a major role to accelerate the development of any country, but the formation of that youth generation starts from childhood.

Environment has future determines to a large extent how the personality of the person will be developed hence the National Education Policy lays great emphasis on the education of the child.

The National Education Policy has been included in 5+3+3+4 instead of old 10+2 pattern. In it, childcare and education are the basic foundation. The most important aspect of the new education policy is its focus on basic education. When learning is connected to the environment, it affects the entire life of the learner. Basic mathematics such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division is only possible when children can easily understand it. When learning will move beyond the books and classroom walls and connect with real life and the natural environment. Students participate according to their interests the future world is going to be very different from our present world. Students want us to move forward with 21st century vision. Students should understand sustainable future, science and move towards it. For that, connecting with the concept of internet, cloud commuting, robotics is the need of the hour. In the National Education Commission, what will be the language of education for children, here we have to understand a scientific concept that language is the medium of education, language is not the overall education, in any language a child can learn easily, the language of education should be the language of education, a new education strategy for the right future of India. It is the responsibility of all of us to take it as a mission and complete it.

### **National Education - Policy 2020**

The rich diversity and culture of India has been included in the policy keeping in mind the local and global needs of the country. The all new education policy to educate the youth about the country's social, cultural, art, language, traditions of knowledge, national pride, self-confidence, mutual cooperation, etc. to provide good quality education to all students because education is the greatest tool to ensure inclusiveness and equality.

### **Old educational policies:**

1. First Education Policy 1968.
2. Education policy before 1986.
3. Minor changes in education policy 1992.
4. Right to Education Act 2009.
5. Implementation of Right to Education Act, 2013.

### **Principles of National Education Policy:**

To provide students with a safe and inspiring educational environment, good infrastructure, access to resources as envisioned by our constitution, to create efficient, well-contributing citizens who participate in the creation of a just, inclusive society.

### **Basic Principles of National Education Policy:**

1. Identifying the unique abilities of each student and making efforts to develop them.
2. Every student will be free to choose his path and program of study as per his interest.
3. Along with the technological progress of the student, his intellectual, social and emotional progress has also been considered.
4. Kida and various cultural activities have been given separate honors.

5. Making the most of knowledge through educational planning and management to facilitate learning for students with disabilities by removing language barriers by promoting multilingualism in learning and teaching.
6. A system of recruitment and preparation of teachers and professors should be considered as a continuing professional development service.
7. Quality education for every child in the society Excellent research, streamlining the curriculum at all levels from early childhood education to school education and higher education.
8. To inculcate life values like cooperation, teamwork and flexibility.

### **Basic Literacy and Numeracy:**

The ability to read and write and basic numeracy is an essential foundation. Basic Literacy and Numeracy, i.e. the ability to read and understand basic texts Achieving basic literacy and numeracy in all primary schools by 2025 will be a top priority for the education system. In terms of the curriculum, teacher training and early grade curricula will be designed to focus more on basic literacy and numeracy, typically reading, writing, speaking, counting, arithmetic and mathematical thinking in the preparatory and pre-primary school curriculum. Interesting and inspiring books will be developed for students of all levels. And it will be translated with high quality in all local and Indian languages. It will be widely expanded in local public and school reading to create a reading culture across the country. Digital libraries, school libraries will be established especially in villages. Which can also be used by the surrounding people during the after-school hours. 'Book' meetings can be held in the library to encourage reading to be widely accessible. A National Book Promotion Policy will be formulated and comprehensive measures will be taken to ensure the availability, quality and readership of books at all levels in all languages at all places.

### **All round development of the student:**

The main emphasis will be on improvement of curriculum and teaching at all levels. The aim will be to move the education system away from the extracurricular culture that currently exists to a large extent. Education is also a treasure of knowledge as the objectives of education are to create a good personality and to create such a holistic and well-rounded individual who has imbibed the key skills of the 21st century. And education helps in the expression of knowledge in the form of perfection already existing in a person. Sector specific skills and values will be identified for integration and inclusion at every stage of learning from pre-primary school to higher education.

### **Experiential Learning:**

At all levels, experiential learning will be adopted which includes experiential learning as teaching, arts, games-based learning, storytelling-based teaching, classroom activities, performance-based learning, learning driven teaching at every level and arts education will be integrated into classroom activities to inculcate Indian culture in the learning process. The use of physical activity through the integration of sports in the teaching method helps to develop skills such as compassion, cooperation, self-initiative, self-direction, self-discipline, teamwork, responsibility, citizenship, etc.

**Flexibility in Course Selection:**

Students will be given more flexibility and scope to choose subjects in the course. Specializations: Physical Education, Arts, Crafts, Vocational Skills will be covered in secondary school so that the student can decide his own path of study and life plan. In each of the four levels of schooling, consideration may be given to using a semester or other method consisting of short modules or courses taught one day at a time to provide greater introduction and reality in each section.

**Multilingualism and the Power of Language:**

As we know that children acquire language very quickly between the ages of 2 and 8. Home language, mother tongue, language spoken in the local community, mother tongue spoken in the family at home may be different from the local language. The medium of instruction should be the home language/ mother tongue local language regional language at least up to 5th standard and preferably up to 8th standard. Both government and private schools will follow this. Teachers will be encouraged to use a bilingual approach with bilingual study materials for a child whose home language and medium of instruction are different.

Indian languages are considered among the richest, most classical, most beautiful and most expressive languages in the world. This language has a rich repertoire of ancient and modern literature, film music. This is the national identity and wealth of India. Sanskrit language is listed as an important modern language in the eighth schedule of the Indian constitution. It includes mathematics, grammar, philosophy, music, medicine, architecture, metalwork, drama, poetry, etc., written over thousands of years by people of different religions and non-religious people from all walks of life and from different socio-economic backgrounds. Therefore, Sanskrit language will be available as an option in Tribhasha Sutra as an important rich option in school education and higher education.

**Emphasis on the training of teacher educators:**

In the national education policy, while trying to keep the motivation of the teachers with the evil of continuous study, this evil has suggested the adoption of various ways such as teacher qualification test, interviews to teach the necessary teaching skills. Creating quality teachers is a big challenge. Looking at the expansion of higher education in India, there are more than a thousand students, 40,000 colleges, more than 15 lakh schools, 25 crore students and 89 lakh teachers.

Teachers are truly shaping the future of our nation and children. It is because of his noble contribution that teachers deserve respect in Indian society. The quality of teacher training, conditions of service in the recruitment process and teacher empowerment are not as they should be and the quality of teachers is not up to the expected standard. It is essential to motivate and empower teachers to ensure the best future of our child and our country.

**Colleges and Universities:**

Indian university system and higher education have played a very important role in the development of our nation during the 75 years since independence. As India moves towards becoming a knowledge-based economy and society, more and more Indians will strive towards higher education.

Considering the needs of the twenty first century, quality higher education should be the hallmark of developing well-rounded and imaginative individuals for the holistic development of all. Higher education should prepare students for a more meaningful and satisfying life-work, capable of

achieving personal success, self-knowledge, scientific temperament, creativity, social science, art, humanities, and productive contributions to society. The intended fruits of quality higher education are not limited to creating better opportunities for individual employment, but lifelong learning is the key to creating a vibrant, socially engaged, economically happy, harmonious, civilized, productive, innovative and prosperous nation.

### **Promotion of Indian language, art and culture:**

India is a country that has developed over a period of thousands of years. It has a wealth of culture in the form of art, literature, customs, linguistic expressions and many others. India's heritage of Indian handicrafts, Indian literature, yoga and meditation, Indian philosophy, diverse music, art, films, cultural and natural wealth of India make it "Incredible India" according to the tourism slogan. Art is a major means of imparting culture. The language of this culture should be preserved and propagated to preserve and promote it. The 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India are breaking serious barriers on many fronts. The teaching and learning of Indian languages need to be integrated in schools and higher education at every level.

Emphasis on music, arts and crafts in all levels of school to stimulate language, arts and culture among school children. To provide education in mother tongue / local language wherever in the state and to include more flexibility in the study period of education. Developing other degree programs including 4-year double B. Ed degree to develop teachers and professors. We have to expand our translation and interpreting efforts to make available written and oral literature in Indian and foreign languages with high quality studies. Efforts should be made to preserve and propagate the indigenous languages, Adivasi languages and other endangered Indian languages. Shishya Kalpana will be established to study Indian language, art culture under the higher education system. The spread of Indian language is possible only when it is used for study and teaching.

### **Technology Usage:**

With a view to improving the quality of learning, assessment, planning, etc. in both schools and higher education by using information technology, a platform should be provided for exchange of ideas, with a view to setting up an autonomous body, National Educational Technology Mechanism, to take decisions on the adoption, deployment and use of technology. The NETF aims to simplify, improve the teaching and assessment process through technology-based educational platforms like Diksha, Swayam that are used in schools and higher education. The new education policy has given a lot of emphasis on online education, but the forest-dwelling, rural and remote areas of the state still lack internet facilities. It will include technology, business guidance, teacher training.

### **Challenges of policy implementation:**

The challenge is going to be to mobilize the entire system simultaneously by undertaking several proactive initiatives for effective implementation of the new education policy. In order to make all types of education in the country more progressive, it is necessary to implement this policy through coherent planning by various organizations like MHRD, NCERT, SCERTS, NEIS, Education Regulatory Boards, State Education Department Boards to solve all the problems of art, science, and scientific language. Education is experiential, experimental, research based. However, 70 percent of higher education is in

the hands of the private sector and the state and central government are challenging to make financial investments to change all these.

In 1965, the Kothari Commission agreed to spend six percent of the national income on education, but it has not been successful till date. Therefore, without increased investment in education, we will not have enough success in implementing the policy. In terms of education, emphasis has been placed on online education but internet facility is not available in Adivasis, rural and remote areas of the state. Therefore, it will be a challenge to make all those facilities available in the school. And people and money are going to be important to embrace the new changes. What to think in line with policy, however, requires transformation.

### **Conclusion:**

At the end of the study of National Education Policy 2020, it is concluded that the National Education Policy is leading to multi-faceted education and under this, language, arts, technology higher education, Indian culture, music, handicrafts have been given special emphasis in children. But considering the increasing importance of the private sector in today's education system, the participation of the government is very important and there is a need for financial assistance for a specific period of time to encourage the newly established Universities, colleges, education complexes, teachers and professors. Although the challenges for this are huge, the implementation of the policy is not difficult. It is seen that the state government has started taking steps in that regard. So, it is expected to change. But we have to wait for the result.

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