

The Study of Awareness on National Educational Policy 2020 Towards Attaining its objectives

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Abstract

The present study aimed to overlook the National educational Policy of India 2020. Objectives of National Education Policy of India 2020 is to making innovative policies to improve the quality of Education and to predict the implications and increasing the supply by opening up the higher education for the private sector and at the same time with strict controls to maintain quality in every Education institution. The new NEP is based on four pillars which are Access, Equity, Quality, and Accountability. Using Descriptive Method has been adopted. The required data has been collected from various websites including those of Government of India, magazines, journals, other Publication, etc. This data was then analyzed and reviewed at the conclusion. To identify the innovations, implications and outline of National Educational Policy are the main objectives of the study.

Various innovations will be accepted in National Educational Policy 2020 like as provided faculty stability, fixed incentives and accountability, access to the latest Educational Technology that enables better learning experiences. Clear API policy and encourage to take online course on SWYAM.etc. Various Educational stages to be implemented as per National Education Policy 2020 like Foundation stage, Preparatory Stage:, Middle school Education Stage, Secondary Education Stage, Under-graduation Education Stage , Post-graduation Education Stage, Research Stage and life- long learning . Various Principles of National Education policy 2020.

Keywords: National Education Policy 2020, principles, Implementation, innovations, Inclusive Education and Opportunities of NEP 2020.

Introduction:

Education is basic for attaining full human capability, developing society, and encouraging national development. Providing global access to standard education is the basic to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, equal rights and impartiality, scientific advancement, national combination, and cultural preservation. The Draft National Education Policy (NEP 2020) has been submitted in 2019 by Committee members on the base of committee Report.

The National Education Policy 2020 put back the National Policy on Education of 1986. .A committee has been organized on January 2015 under former Cabinet Secretary T.S R. Subramanian for the consultation process for the National Educational Policy. The Draft National Education Policy has been submitted in 2019 by Committee members on the base of committee Report. The Draft of National Educational Policy 2019 has been released by MHRD and it envision to give standard education which is favorable to reach the growing economy in India. The National Education Policy 2020 is meant to rebuild school curricula and teaching method in another 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 plan so that school can be made applicable

to the necessary and delight of students at various formative stages, i.e. a “Foundational Stage” (5 years), a “Preparatory Stage” (3 years), a “Middle Stage” (3 years) and the “High Stage” (4 years, covering grades IX, X, XI, and XII). The National Educational policy 2020 is purposing to attain three aspects such as highest standard, equity, and integrity in the Education system from schooling to higher Education. The National Education Policy has been given emphasis on the development of the innovative prospective of each individual.

Various Educational stages to be implemented as per National Education Policy 2020

Foundation Stage: 3 Years of Anganwadi/Pre-School + 2 Years of Primary (Class 1-2) Foundation stage is for children in the age group of 3 to 8 years i.e. five years in which 3 years of Pre School (Nursery, L.K.G &U.K.G.) education and 2 years of (Class I and II) education is included. Language skills will be developed in the students at this stage.

Foundation stage, Preparatory Stage:, Middle school Education Stage, Secondary Education Stage, Under-graduation Education Stage, Post-graduation Education Stage, Research Stage and life- long learning.

Preparatory Stage: 3 years (Classes 3-5) including 8 to 11 year olds. In this stage discovery- and activity-based learning will be given and, at this stage, formal classroom teaching with textbooks will be gradually introduced. This level aims to prepare the students to understand the various subjects in depth and to develop insight in them.

Middle school Education Stage: 3 years (Classes 6-8) including 11 to 14 year olds. Three years of middle school is based on abstract concepts. Abstract thinking will be developed in students in subjects like science, mathematics, arts, social sciences and humanities. Experiential learning is the method to be adopted in specialized subjects with subject teachers. The students will be introduced of the semester system and the examinations will be conducted twice at the annual level.

Secondary Education Stage: Four years of Secondary school education is designed to provide multidisciplinary subjects including Liberal Arts Education This stage will be built on the subject-oriented pedagogical and curricular style with depth, flexibility, critical thinking, and attention to life aspirations, Students will be introduced to the semester system and will study 5 to 6 subjects in each semester. There will be Board exams at the end of 10th and 12th standards.

Under-graduation Education Stage: A bachelor's degree in each subject will be of either three or four years duration, with several options including a certificate after passing the first year, a diploma after passing the second year, or a bachelor's degree after passing the third year. The four years undergraduate degree programme is preferred with major, minors and research projects.

Post-graduation Education Stage: In post graduation – for four years bachelor degree students a one-year certificate, for three years bachelor degree students a two-year degree, and with a focus on high quality research in the final year an integrated five-year degree provide. The post graduations' degree will consist of a strong research component to strengthen competence in the professional area and to prepare students for a research degree.

Research Stage: Research will be pursued to high quality research in Ph.D. in any core subject, multidisciplinary subject, and orienteer disciplinary subject for a minimum period of three to four years for full-time and part-time study respectively. During Ph.D. they should undergo 8-credit coursework in teaching/education/ pedagogy related to their chosen Ph.D. subject. One-year M. Phil programmed is discontinued.

Lifelong learning: The National Educational Policy 2020 proposes lifelong learning and research to avoid human beings coming obsolete in society in terms of knowledge, skills, and experience to lead a comfortable life.

Inclusive Education: learning for all: Education is the only and most effective means of achieving social justice and equality. Equitable and inclusive education is not only an essential goal in itself, but also equitable and there are also essential steps for building an inclusive society. This policy confirms that bridging the social category gaps in school education access, participation and learning outcomes will be the main goal of all education sector development activities.

Principles of National Education policy 2020:

Identifying and developing each child's potential
To develop the knowledge of literacy and numeracy in children
Making education flexible
Investing in a public education system
Develop quality education
Connecting children to Indian culture
Research at an excellent level
Teaching and Empowering Children Good Governance
Make education policy transparent
Emphasis on using technology as much as possible
Focus on evaluation
To make children's thinking creative and logical

Vision of the National Education Policy :

National Education Policy 2020 visions is an India-centric education system that contributes directly to transforming the Nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society by providing high-quality education to all.

An Outline of the NEP:

The entire Policy will be implemented by 2040.
Prepared teachers for assessment reforms by 2030
Globalizing ECCE(Early childhood care and Education) by 2030
At least 50% vocational training of learners by 2025.

Objectives of the study

In the proposed study the objectives on National Education Policy 2020 are :

1. To spotlights and outline the policies of the newly accepted higher Education system (National Education Policy 2020)
2. To contrast National Education Policy 2020 with the presently adopted policy in India
3. To identify the innovations in new National Education policy 2020.
4. To predict the implications of NEP 2020 on the Indian education system.
5. To discuss the standard of Education Policies of National Education Policy 2020.

Method of the study

For the present study descriptive Method has been adopted. To bring out more originality into the present study, researchers conducted a survey. A questionnaire was prepared to measure the awareness. Secondary source of respondents were chosen collectively from the different social classes and were asked to fill the questionnaire. Based on their responses, an interpretation was made and the results are highlighted in the findings section.

Sample of the study

The required data has been collected from various websites including those of Government of India, magazines, journals, other publications, etc. This data was then analyzed and reviewed to arrive at the conclusion.

Analysis of the data

The data for the present study were collected from various websites including those of Government of India, magazines, journals, other publications, etc. It was done for the sake clarity and achievements of the objectives. The present study aimed analysis of National Educational Policy 2020 towards it's objectives, achievements, principle and innovations and Awareness on National Educational policy 2020 towards attaining its objectives

Review: Innovation in National Educational Policy 2020:

1. The NEP 2020 proposes that 100 Indian Universities will be encouraged to operate in foreign countries.
2. The NEP 2020 proposes that 100 Foreign Universities will be allowed and facilitated to operate in India.
3. The NEP 2020 proposes that every classroom will have access to the latest Educational Technology that enables better learning experiences.
4. The NEP 2020 proposes that Faculty Stability will be provided in an appointed institution with generally no transfer to other institutions.
5. The NEP 2020 proposes that Faculty members get curriculum and pedagogy freedom within an approved framework.
6. The NEP 2020 proposes that Faculty fast-track promotion system for high impact research contributions will be offered.
7. The NEP 2020 proposes that A multiple parameter-based API policy with peers & students.
8. The NEP 2020 proposes that The API policy will clearly be defined in the Institutional development plan.
9. The NEP 2020 proposes that Focus on achieving sustainable Education Development Goal (SEDG) & GER of 50% by 2035.
10. (10)Students will be encouraged for online class on SWAYAM and also will be supported to MOOC Education.
11. Strengthening Vocational education (VE) to reach at least 50% of the student population.
12. Plan to give dual degree programme in ODL (Online Distance Learning) mode or 2 hours evening programme through Skill labs & partnership with industry & NGOs.

13. Currently, research & innovation investment in India is of 0.69% of GDP against a global average of 3% of GDP.
14. Inclusion of research and internships in the undergraduate curriculum as a very essential component.
15. The NEP 2020 proposes that The NEP 2020 proposes that Four functions of (1) regulation (NHERC), (2) accreditation (NAC), (3) funding/ grants (HEGC), and (4) academic standard setting (GEC) are controlled by an umbrella institution, the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI).
16. The NEP 2020 proposes that The NEP 2020 proposes that GEC decides the 21st century skills to be learned by students.
17. The NEP 2020 proposes that A nameless and clear regulatory intervention will be designed using technology to monitor quality in higher education.
18. The NEP 2020 proposes that Empower private HEIs to decide fees for their programmes independently, though within the laidout norms.
19. Information Communication and Computation Technology (ICCT) & Nontechnology (NT) will be introduced at undergraduate education to increase the employability of youths. (20) Dual degrees in Education & Sanskrit (Dual degrees in 4 years Degree programs), for example, BCA & BA in Language.
20. Research Centres will be supported from NRF.
21. Annual education expenditure of India has to increase from the current 4.43% of GDP to 6% of GDP.
22. HEIs shall also move away from high-stakes examinations towards more continuous and comprehensive evaluation (weightage for internal continuous evaluation and Semester end examination will be 50:50).
23. Competency based credit system will be adopted and improved Choice based Credit System.

Suggestions

National Educational Policy 2020 is overall a appreciable policy. It includes almost everything which Indian Education system needs in present scenario. But there is always place for improvement. So some suggestions are —

- Concept of Bal Bhavan and promoting National Book Promotion Policy are glorious. We should extend the Bal Bhavans from districts to villages and towns with the help of Govt-employee and common members.
- Crash-courses should be start on — How to behave at public places, Social Media ethics, Respect towards opposite Gender, Elders, Teachers and Doctors

Conclusion:

Education is an important aspect in deciding the economy, social status, technology adoption, and healthy human behaviour in every country. National Education Policy of India 2020 is marching towards achieving such objective by making innovative policies to improve the quality, attractiveness, affordability, and increasing the supply by opening up the higher education for the private sector and at the same time with strict controls to maintain quality in every higher education institution. By encouraging merit-based admissions with free-ships& scholarships, merit & research based continuous performers as faculty members, and merit based proven leaders in regulating bodies, and strict monitoring of quality through biennial accreditation based on self-declaration of progress. HE system will transform itself as student centric with the freedom to choose core and allied subjects within a discipline and across

disciplines. On the contrary the new National Education Policy, 2020 was also criticized It's been charged with furthering inequalities through provisions such as choice, flexibility, vocational education, multiple exits, excessive glorification of ancient Indian culture, promoting privatisation, undermining the Right to Education Act ,there is no mechanism to link primary and secondary education with the RTE.

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