
NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY – 2020: ISSUES & CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

For the sustainable development of India, it is imperative to provide quality and modern education to all to lead the world in the areas of economic development, social justice and equality, scientific progress, national integration, and preservation of Indian culture. To provide good quality education opportunities to all the future of our country depends on its capacity.

Goal 4 (SDG4) of the Sustainable Development Action Plan (SDG4) adopted by India in 2015 includes the 'Global Education Development Action Plan', aimed at "ensuring inclusive and equal quality education for all and promoting sustainable learning opportunities for all" by 2030. Is about to do. To achieve this, the entire education system is essential needs to be redesigned. Only then can all the important goals and objectives of the Sustainable Development Action Program 2030 be achieved.

The National Education Strategy 2020 is the first such education policy of the 21st century that can easily address important developmental issues in the country. The stated objective of this policy is to create a quality and practical education system that will make India a global knowledge superpower.

Keywords: The structure of school education, new formula, New Teaching Method, Language, vocational education, and child psychology, Interdisciplinary education, Rules regarding examination, issues & Challenges.

INTRODUCTION

Former ISRO chief K. A committee chaired by Kasturirangan has drafted a 'New Education Policy 2020' and announced it in India. Earlier in India, first National Education Policy in 1968, Second National Policy in 1986, then formation of 'National Education Policy Action Plan' committee under the chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurthy in 1992, 86th Amendment in 2002, then Right to Education Act in 2009. Attempts have been made to bring about various changes and innovations in this education policy. But in the true sense of the word, after 34 years, an innovative and modern 'New Education Policy 2020' has been announced in the country. Under the new Education Policy 2020, radical changes have been made in the structure of school and higher education. Education courses have been taken out of the framework of different disciplines and made interdisciplinary and coordinated. This simply means that higher education can now be completed by taking both engineering and music subjects at the same time. According to the new education policy, scientific approach will be developed in school children and importance has been given to impart necessary skills for the 21st century.

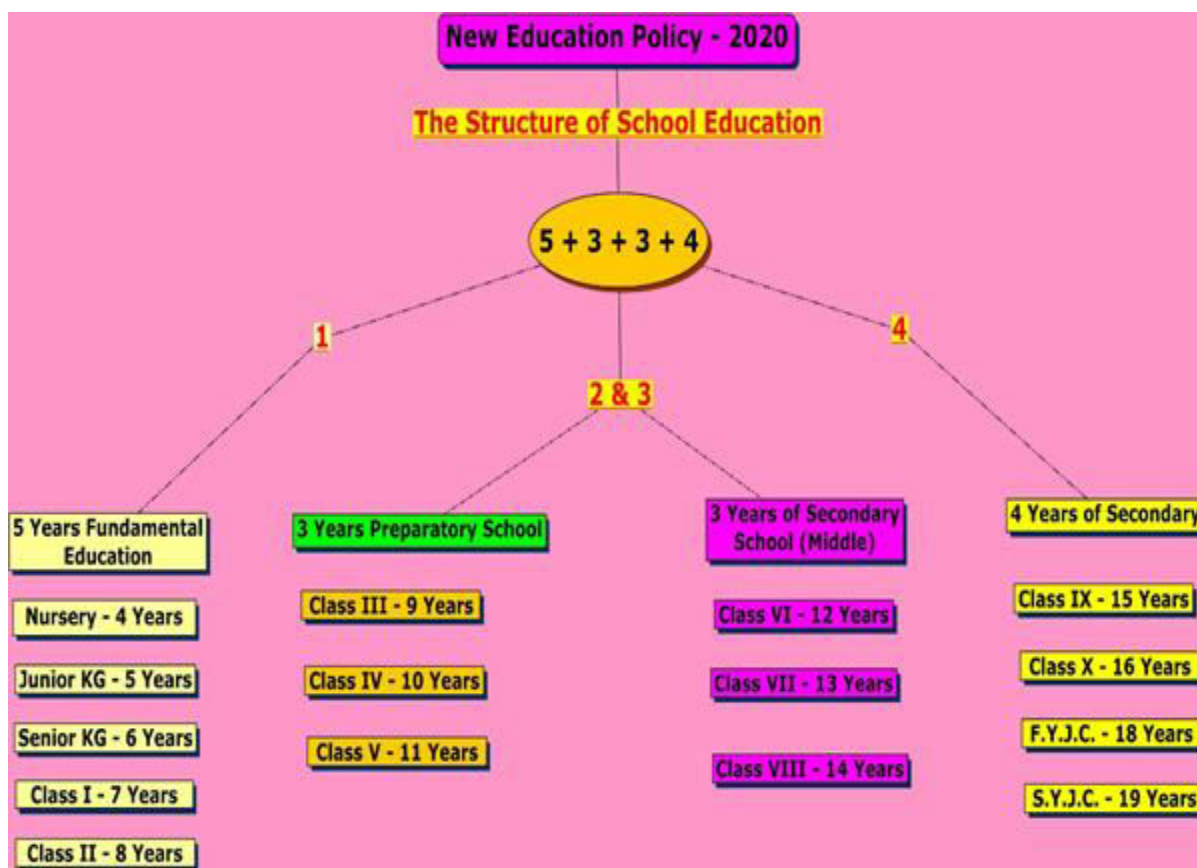
The Issues of New Education Policy-2020:

Under the New Education Policy 2020, radical changes have been made in the structure of school and higher education. Education courses have been taken out of the framework of different disciplines and made interdisciplinary and co-ordinated. This simply means that now, one can complete higher education by pursuing both engineering and music at the same time. According to the new education policy, scientific approach will be developed among the school students and importance has been given to imparting essential skills for the 21st century.

New Structure of School Education, New Formula:

According to the provisions of this policy, students in the age group of 3 to 14 years have come under the ambit of Right to Education Act. Earlier this age group was 6 to 14 years.

The Structure of School Education Will Now Be 5 + 3 + 3 + 4.



How Will Education Be Delivered?

According to the above new formula of education, you must have noticed that Anganwadi has now been added to primary education. Education in the age group 3 to 8 will be considered as basic education and child friendly education and curriculum will be developed for it. Anganwadi schools will be linked with pre-primary classes. Efforts will be made to link pre-primary schools with primary schools wherever possible. Where existing Anganwadis and pre-primary schools fail to implement the new curriculum, new independent pre-primary schools will be set up with all facilities and necessary facilities for intellectual, mental, and physical development of the child between the ages of 3 and 6 along with education. For children aged 3 to 8, learning will be done through activities, games, and flexibility. Efforts will be made to impart basic literacy and numeracy in children till the completion of pre-primary education.

Language Preference

Three language system of education will be introduced after class VI. In which local language will be preferred. In regions where Hindi is not spoken, Hindi language education will be given preference, while in Hindi speaking regions, any other recognized Indian language will be given preference. Now students up to class V will be taught only native language, local language, and national language. Remaining subject though it is English will be taught as one subject.

Vocational Education

Vocational education will be included in school education. Five hours of extra education per week under the “National Education Programme” will be provided to the gifted children in schools and remedial education will be provided during and after regular school hours for children who are behind the expected ability.

The student teacher ratio will be kept at 30:01 to ensure proper attention to each student.

Libraries and reading rooms will be set up in public places and schools all over the country to give priority to reading and the growth of knowledge through it.

Child Psychology

A social worker and a psychologist should be appointed in each school to monitor the attendance and mental status of the children, and to maintain continuity.

It is also necessary to provide the necessary infrastructure to the schools to achieve the desired goals.

Interdisciplinary Education

The new education policy proposes a four-year course by combining 9th to 12th, abolishing the branch-wise distinction of Arts, Commerce and Science, and making it a total course of eight semesters, with Language, Mathematics and Science as compulsory subjects and any other subject of your choice. Students can choose.

Promotion of Indian Languages, Arts, and Culture

The promotion of Indian arts and culture is important not only for the nation but also for the individual. Cultural ess and expression are among the major competencies considered Important to develop in children, to provide them with a sense of identity, belonging, as well as an appreciation of other cultures and identities. It is through the development of a powerful sense and knowledge of their own cultural history, arts, languages, and traditions that children can build a positive cultural identity and self-esteem. Thus, cultural awareness and expression are important contributors both to individual as well as societal well-being.

Online and Digital Education: Ensuring Equitable Use of Technology

National Education Policy 2020 recognizes the importance of leveraging the advantages of technology while acknowledging its potential risks and dangers. It calls for carefully designed and appropriately scaled pilot studies to determine how the benefits of online/digital education can be reaped while addressing or mitigating the downsides. In the meantime, the existing digital platforms and ongoing ICT-based educational initiatives must be optimized and expanded to meet the current and future challenges in providing quality education for all.

Professional Education: -

Preparation of professionals must involve an education in the ethic and importance of public purpose, an education in the discipline, and an education for practice. It must centrally involve critical and interdisciplinary thinking, discussion, debate, research, and innovation. For this to be achieved, professional education should not take place in the isolation of one's specialty. Professional education thus becomes an integral part of the overall higher education system. Stand-alone agricultural universities, legal universities, health science universities, technical universities, and stand-alone institutions in other fields, shall aim to become multidisciplinary institutions offering holistic and multidisciplinary education. All institutions offering either professional or general education will aim to organically evolve into institutions/clusters offering both seamlessly, and in an integrated manner by 2030.

Direct Phd Now: -

Flexibility has also been introduced in higher education and interdisciplinary subjects can be studied together in colleges and universities. Education can be stopped at any stage. The marks of that education will be retained, and further education can be taken after some time. For students who want to do research, there will be a 4-year course. After that there will be no need to do M.Phil., one can directly take admission for PhD. Otherwise, degree can be taken in 3 years.

A Single Governing Body: -

This is a major decision taken in the new national policy. At present, different regulatory bodies are functioning for different courses in higher education, instead there will be a single regulatory body (except for law and medical disciplines). Like America, a National Research Institute will be established in India to give importance to researchers and improve their quality. Not only science but also research in sociology will be financially supported. The standard of higher education in the country will be taken to international level.

It will increase communication with students from foreign quality educational institutions and educational exchange can also take place. This will lead to a coherent education system. Financial support will be provided to various critical elements and components of education, such as ensuring universal access, learning resources, nutritional support, matters of student safety.

Fees Will Be Fixed By the Government

The Union Ministry of Education has set a target of starting at least one multidisciplinary interdisciplinary college in every district by 2030. Until now, the degree was taken by taking the subjects of a single branch, now the degree will be completed by taking the subjects of multiple disciplines simultaneously. Not only universities but also colleges will have multi-disciplinary courses so the fees will be fixed accordingly. Similar conditions are to be fixed for charging fees of government as well as private educational institutions. Fees will be fixed within that framework and a ceiling will also be put on the fees. This will give great relief to the parents. In the education system, quality, equality, and integration are paramount, it will be possible to make up for it by making major improvements.

The Challenges of 'New Education Policy - 2020': -

Although the new education policy has many diverse merits, some potential risks or drawbacks must be noted.

- i. Education may be privatized – the PPP model of education sector will fall into the hands of corporates and monies.
- ii. Old educational institutions in the country will be closed and new institutions will be established.
- iii. The number of foreign universities will increase, and this will create a specialized education sector (SEZ).
- iv. All levels of reservation will be banished
- v. Poor and backward students will not get tuition fee concession
- vi. Malpractices in teacher recruitment will increase
- vii. In this policy, there is no mention about the appointment, salary, service protection, promotion, and pension etc. of teachers, professors, and other employees.
- viii. Poor students in rural and remote areas are likely to be excluded from school and vocational education due to inadequate resources.
- ix. The current public (Government - Centre and States) expenditure on education in India has been around 4.43% of GDP. It is not possible to say for sure how much more will be added.
- x. It cannot be said for sure that this new policy will get proper and complete response from all levels in India.
- xi. The size of the school education system, and the higher education system is also large. Bringing together all the stakeholders at the state, district, and taluka levels to implement this new education policy is going to be an exceedingly challenging task. Creating a sense of shared responsibility and ownership among the diverse stakeholders at the state and district level will be a major challenge for the Ministry of Education.
- xii. K. As pointed out by the drafting committee headed by Kasturirangan, India's education system is underfunded, and the entire system is based on bureaucracy and the environment is hostile to innovative ideas and growth potential in the education system.
- xiii. The existing organizational structure and system of the Ministry will have to undergo a major overhaul.
- xiv. This policy will depend on the cooperation between the Centre and the States. Its implementation depends on the active cooperation of the States.

CONCLUSION

The new education policy will help develop the capabilities and skills of 21st century students to fulfil their aspirations and goals. Through this policy, it will be possible to improve the quality of students, develop them holistically, enhance technological knowledge, make students self-reliant and accelerate their economic development. Also, this policy will preserve, promote, and respect Indian culture. There will be knowledge and skill creation, enhancement of research and effective use of technology. As this policy is up to date, it will help to make learning lively, enjoyable, and practical for the students. Although many changes in this policy seem noble, revolutionary, modern, and effective and appropriate in the age of information technology, the reality is that the real success of this policy will depend on the test of time to come.

The New Education Policy 2020 is certainly a guiding document. Considering the new challenges of the new age, the policy aims to address diverse educational needs, structural disparities and prepare students for the future. Along with this, the most challenging task of facing many crises in the education system is also to be completed through this policy.

In a way the implementation of the new education policy has now become an especially important part, this policy will play a significant role in creating a new India and a future ready youth generation.

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