



NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020|ANALYSIS

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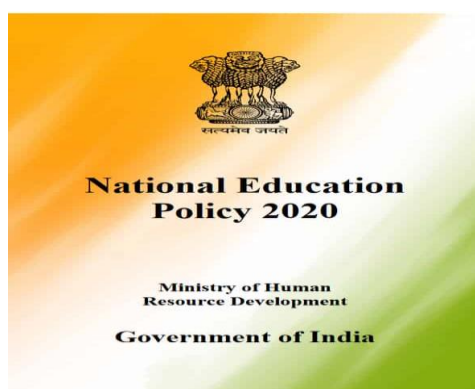
Abstract : Education in India: Policy and Practice presents trends in shifting education policies in independent India and how State, academia and civil society reacted to the changing priorities during the last 50 years. As Education always play vital role in improvement, development and growth of nation and its citizens. Indeed, with the quickly changing employment and global ecosystem, it is becoming increasingly important that children not only learn but learn how to learn. Education must thus, move towards less content, and more towards learning about how to think critically and solve problems, how to be creative and multi-disciplinary, and how to innovate, adapt, and absorb new material in novel and changing fields. While learning by rote can be beneficial in specific contexts, pedagogy must evolve to make education more experiential, holistic. Enjoyable. The curriculum must include basic arts, crafts, humanities, games, sports. Education must build character; enable learners to be ethical, fulfilling employment. In this research paper I have analyze and compare education policy with other countries where education is plays key point role.

IndexTerms - NEP2020, National Education Policy 2020, Education System, pedagogy, analysis, strategies

I. INTRODUCTION

An education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower. The curriculum and pedagogy of our institutions must develop a deep sense of respect towards the fundamental duties and Constitutional values, bonding with one's country, and a conscious awareness of one's roles and responsibilities in a changing world.

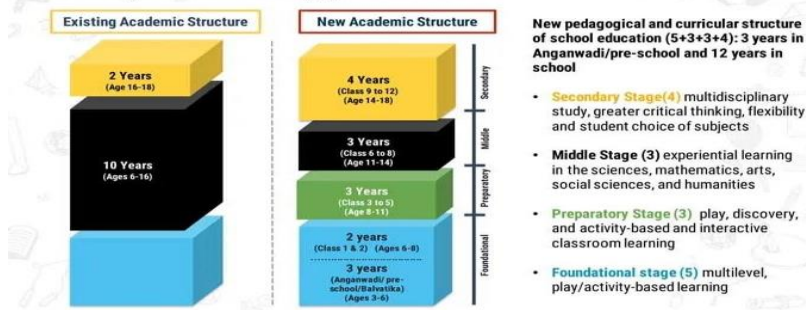
POSITIVES ON NEP 2020



Our education system tries to fit the students in to three categories after class 10, science, commerce and Humanities and this is very problematic –If you choose one stream then you cannot study the subject of other stream.

The students are interested in a variety of subjects For example, when I was in the 11th, I chose the science stream but my interest also lay in Political science and Economics But I was helpless, having opted for the science stream, I could not study subjects like Political Science and Economics, What could I have done? .But now, the government has changed this. Now the students have more flexibility to choose their subjects upon the implementation of this policy, a student can study whichever subjects they want like Political Science with Physics and Chemistry with History. A student can study Science, commerce as well as Arts subjects this is an amazing initiative. And I feel jealous as 90s kid, we were compelled to choose amongst the three. Now, the Students would have so much more flexibility to choose.

Transforming Curricular & Pedagogical Structure



A second major change by the government is that they have replaced the existing 10+2 academic structure with 5+3+3+4 system now. Now, it has become more similar to the education system of the western developed countries. In the 10+2 system, education began at the age of 6. In this new system, education would now start at the age of 3. Preschool would be from the age 3 to 6 and then class 1 and 2 for next two years. Then would be the “Preparatory Stage” for the next 3 years in which focus would be upon playing, discovery and activity based classroom learning. Class 6 to 8 would be the middle stage in which experimental learning would be focused upon sciences, mathematics, arts, social sciences and humanities next would be the secondary stage of class 9-12 in which multi disciplinary studies would be focused upon students would be provided with more flexibility and more choices. The vocational training is given a lot of importance in developed countries, the jobs like welding, electrician, carpentry and plumbing. These jobs are viewed at the same level as the rest of the skilled jobs. In India, these jobs are looked at with disdain, which is a mindset that needs to change. The government has implemented some structural changes to change this mindset, which is praiseworthy.



For example, right from class 6, students would have to do internships in vocational training jobs. The students would be imparted experience in such jobs. There would be bag less period of 10 days where students would take no bags to school but experience jobs like carpentry, welding, and gardening. Vocational training in schools would be focused upon even later.

#OPINION

This is a very critical thing without which, in my opinion, we cannot become a developed country until and unless these changes are implemented. The government has fortunately taken step in the right direction regarding this. Coding would be taught to children from class 6 and the importance accorded to board exams in class 10 and 12 would be reduced. Another interesting and positive policy change is that the report cards handed to students at the yearend that is, the progress report. Until now, the teachers assess how the students have performed in the entire year, according to them. Now, assessment will be done by not only the teachers, but the students will also self evaluate them self and say how have they performed in the entire year, according to their perspective. Not only will there be self evaluation, the rest of the students of the class with also evaluate and say how a particular student has performed according to the perspective of the rest of the classmates.

#OPINION

This is a very useful step. Because critical thinking is very important aspect –to evaluate oneself by oneself to think about what one is doing and critically analyze one’s own decisions. And in the coming life we are told how we are performing by our teachers and parents, when we are in school but when the school and college life gets over, there is no one to tell you how your performance is going you have to do a self evaluation of how you are performing in life and what you want to do ahead in life . So, this thinking should be imparted at an early stage to the students to evaluate oneself and th see what others think about you and what your evaluation is, from their perspective.

Another important change- the government should spend more on education seems as if the government has finally paid heed! The government has decided that at least 6% of the GDP will owe be spent on education. Right now, it is 3% - which is insufficient and compared to the developed countries and the rest of the developing countries, India spends very less on education in measures of the percentage of the GDP, 6 % is a great target. But a lot depends on implementation as well – How soon is the government able to achieve it. But obviously, as a first step, setting a target of 6 % is commendable.

There was a problem of rote learning in the Indian education system. Most of the exams are designed in a way that we need to memorize things. And all that we learnt evaporates in a few minutes because we gave exams by rote learning. So, the government has also said that it would try and change this as well. The exams would be designed a way that would not require much memorization or rote learning but how this will be achieved is not clearly mentioned. So, it remains to be seen, I’m hopeful that positive changes will be implemented here as well.

AFTER CLASS 12 CHANGES

If we observe the education after class 12-there is a multiple entry and exit programme. It means that- say, you started a degree-a B.tech degree and one year later, you realize that you do not want to continue with it because you don't like it. So, you can drop midway. All the subjects that you have studied for one year, you can take their credits and get transferred to another degree. This is extremely useful exists in most of the developed countries. It's great that this option will be available in India as well. This option now includes another feature-say the degree is of four years if you drop out after one year, then you will get a certificate. If you drop out after the second year, then you will get a diploma. After three years, you will get a bachelor's degree and after four years- a bachelors research degree. If you have already done a four year degree in bachelors, A and M.Sc. degrees would only be of one year and two years if you have a bachelor's degree of three years. This is again consistent with the international standard. Top 100 foreign institutes have been given permission to set up their campuses within India.

FOCUS ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Focusing on vocational education, the government has said that in the next ten years, it will be integrated in all the schools and higher education institutions in a phased manner. It is being aimed that 2025, 50% of the learners in schools and higher educational institutions will have had exposure to vocational education. Common national professional standards will be set for all the teachers by 2022. A four years integrated BA degree would be the minimum qualification required to become a teacher by 2030. These, in my opinion were the positive points brought by government in this new policy .

NEGATIVES OF NEP

1. This new policy has been criticized the most on the point of language; this policy reads that, "Wherever possible the medium of instruction till 5th grade and preferably till class 8 beyond will be the home language, local language or the regional language". It is nowhere written that doing so is compulsory. But those who criticize it say that this will force the schools to not teach English and instead teach in regional languages, which will not be beneficial for most of the people. For example if you live in Kerala and your child has studied until class 4 in Kerala. Thereupon, you shift to Maharashtra, most of the schools would teach in Marathi in Maharashtra and the child will not be able to adjust. This would restrict the movement of the people from one state to another and this might have detrimental effect.
2. It is written in the policy that no language would be forced. Although, it is also said that they would try to make Sanskrit and other classical languages available at every level in schools as an option and after class 9, the options of foreign languages will also be available like they are right now .

#OPINION

1. It is important to give priority to English because today, English, in a way, has become a global language of communication worldwide. No matter which country you come from, I believe it is essential to learn English, if you want to do anything at an International level. It is becoming essential to learn English in every country and this is an advantage for India in comparison to China and rest of the South East Asian countries. Because there, people are not able to learn English to this extent. Since people in India speak English, they are able to compete in western countries, US and Europe.
2. Several students and teachers bodies have criticized this policy of being anti democratic because it states that a new teachers training board will be set up for all kinds of teachers in the country and no state can change that. The power has been taken from the states and placed with the central government. The powers have been made more centralized that the decision making regarding education would be done by center.
3. Some points of criticism said that this policy is very theoretical. It does change things theoretically. But to implement them practically in real life is going to be a very long drawn and difficult process because there are so many government schools where children in the 5th class have no teachers and sound infrastructure is not available in schools. The students are not educated properly and they drop out early. There are so many government schools with a serious dearth of available teachers so how are they going to impart vocational training and give the option of variety of subjects to children.

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