



National Education Policy 2020: Perspectives, Implementation and Criticism

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ABSTRACT

Densities and viscosities of the binary mixtures of propionaldehyde with methanol, ethanol n-propanol and n-butanol at 298.15, 308. been determined by using experimental data. Viscosity deviations, excess molar volumes and excess free energies of activation of viscous flow have been calculated and correlated with Redlich-Kister polynomial equation.

Keywords: Density, Viscosity, Viscosity deviation, Excess molar volume, Binary system, propionaldehyde.

I. INTRODUCTION

National Education Policy 2020 was approved by union cabinet on 29th July 2020. This policy has arrived after the passage of a long period of 34 years, till then the educational policy 1986 was being followed around the nation. NEP 2020 aimed to transform India's education system by 2040. Built on the foundational pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability; it envisioned an India-centric education system that will lead the transformation of nation into a vibrant knowledge society. This policy also has a plan to raise the state expenditure from 3% to 6% of GDP as soon as possible. It also aimed at achieving 100% gross enrolment ratio in school education by the year 2030.

II. POSITIVE PERSPECTIVES

- 1) Emphasizing the early childhood care and education it replaced the old 10+2 structure with a new 5+3+3+4 structure corresponding to the age specific requirements of the children.
- 2) NEP 2020 proposed, setting up of a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy by MHRD due to urgent and necessary prerequisite to achieve Foundational Literacy and Numeracy for all students till class 3 by the year 2025.
- 3) New and comprehensive curricula aiming at the holistic development of learners, reducing the content to improve the essential learning and critical thinking along with greater emphasis on experiential learning is focused in this policy.
- 4) Keeping the needs of children in mind this policy emphasized on mother tongue/local language/regional language as medium of instruction till grade 5 and preferably even beyond that. Language imposition is not there. Foreign languages will be offered to the students at secondary level.

- 5) NEP 2020 emphasized on a regular and formative assessment which is more competency-based, tests critical thinking and conceptual clarity of the students.
- 6) Appropriate authorities will conduct the school examinations for grades 3, 5 and 8. The board exams for grades 10 and 12 will continue.
- 7) Equitable and inclusive education is also stressed in this new policy.
- 8) Recruitment of teachers will also undergo a substantial change. It is planned to be more transparent and the promotions will be merit based.
- 9) A holistic multidisciplinary education regarding higher education is also focused in this policy.
- 10) An Academic Bank of credit is to be established for digitally storing the academic credits earned from different Higher Education Institutions. So that these can be transferred and counted after completion of final degree.

III. POINTS OF CRITICISM

The proposition that mother tongue should be the medium of instruction up to class 5, will make it difficult for the children to pick up other language as one grows older.

Over emphasis on online teaching system as a large number of students do not have access to such technology and gadgets.

The sharpest criticism of NEP 2020 is that it would lead to the privatization of higher education, as it has changed the affiliation system and have proposed to grant autonomy to colleges after 15 years which will certainly open the doors to privatization.

IV. KEY POINTS IN NEP 2020

NEP 2020 focuses on the different fields of the education systems. Those changes in the NEP 2020 are –

In school-level education, the current system of 10+2 is being replaced by a 5+3+3+4 structure for the age of 3-8,8-11,11-14, 14-18 years. In the 3-6 years age group, the school curriculum is called as the crucial stage for the development of the child mentally. The school children back into the mainstream through an open schooling system.

By 2030, the education from preschool to secondary school will be 100% of gross enrolment ratio in school education. Gross enrolment ratio refers to the number of students enrolled in the school at the different grade levels and compare with the ratio of the previous batch of the grade.

The board examinations of the class 10th and 12th become more competencies and practical rather than memorized facts. It will be easier. And students are allowed to take the exam twice.

All the extracurricular activities like music, art and literature should be taught as a compulsory part in the colleges. All higher education institutions must have compulsory departments in languages, literature, art, dance, theatre, etc.

NEP 2020 includes the three-language policy which states that whenever possible, the medium of instruction until at least grade 5 but preferable till grade 8 and beyond it will be any language. And Sanskrit will be the mainstreamed.

The post-graduation degree M.Phil. (Master of Philosophy) to be discontinued.

Each and every student will be taught a vocational skill by his or her choice and coding will be taught from 6th class.

There will be a compulsory internship of 10 days from the 6th class with local trades or crafts.

NEP 2020 mainly focuses on the practical knowledge and skill development which will begin from 6th class.

For admission in all the higher education institutes, there will be one common entrance exam which is held by NTE and this exam is not compulsory for all the students, it will be optional.

There will be multiple entry and exit system, people can start and end their education after a period of time and they are allowed to join back their studies, without losing any credits.

NEP 2020 also promotes the foreign study destinations. It is compulsory for each and every institution to have an international student's office to host foreign students.

NEP 2020 allows foreign colleges to set up their colleges in India and they have special rules and regulations to set up their campuses.

V. IMPLEMENTATION IN NEP 2020

As we all know, in 1968, National Education Policy was delayed because of a shortage of funds. And today also it is very difficult to implement the new education policy 2020 immediately. For implementation, the government needs sufficient funds.

The New Education Policy 2020 is a totally new stage of education. Government set a target to implement the entire policy till 2040 because NEP 2020 is very vast and broad and needs a proper direction to follow.

As we all know education is a concurrent subject i.e., for both State and Centre governments to make laws on it. and the reforms can only be implemented with the decision combined taken by both the government (state and central).

However, the government needs a proper plan for implementation and a specific body such as the HRD Ministry, NCERT, all the educational bodies in India for implantation.

VI. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION

The challenges that might be faced by our country for the success of the new policy in India might include- We need to open new universities every week for 15 years to complete the goal for doubling the gross enrolment ratio in higher education by 2035. And it is a herculean task for India to open universities every week.

It is very difficult to make education available for each and every child. In India there are more than 2 crore children who are currently not in school and for that we need to set up around 50 schools in a week for 15 years to accomplish the target for educating all children in India.

As we all know because of covid, the big challenge for the government is funding. For a buildup school, universities and appointing facility and teacher for children, we need more funding.

We need to create a large pool of trained as well as more educated and capable teachers.

It is great challenges for our country to make things work online because there are so many people who don't have an idea of internet.

VII. COMPARISON: NEP 2020 and NEP 1986

NEP 1986 focuses on women empowerment, adult literacy and early childhood care whereas NEP 2020 focuses on the children's practical knowledge. There is a broad difference between both the policies are-

Main objective of NEP 1986 overall development of the students and women empowerment whereas NEP 2020, focuses on providing interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary liberal education of the students.

In 1986 the structure of the education system was 10 (5+3+3)+2+3+2 and in 2020 the education structure is suggested as 5+3+3+4+4+1.

In 1986 the preliminary education started at the 6th year of a child but in 2020 the first preliminary education starts at the age of 3 year known as a foundation stage.

In 1986 NEP, all the undergraduate and postgraduate exams were based on the entrance exam except NIT and medical colleges. And now in NEP 2020 all the admission for PG or UG is based on national testing agency examination held by the HEI at the national level.

Earlier the under graduation programme are for three year or four year and post-graduation programme are of two year with specialization focus but now in the new policies the under graduation programme are of four year with the provision to exit after one year with diploma and re-enter whenever you want to complete a degree and post-graduation will be for one or two year with more focus on specialization and research.

Earlier in the 1986 Policy, no foreign universities were allowed to function directly in India but now in policies of 2020, the top ranked foreign universities will be allowed to function in India .

In 1986 Policies, students had a choice based credit system but now students have the liberty to choose any subject or any stream for their career.

Earlier, teaching and learning methods mainly focused on classroom training but now there will be more research work, field work and more practical knowledge.

The expected ratio of the student faculty was 20:1 in 1986 in the higher education system but now in 2020 policies the student faculty ratio will be 30:1.

Online distance learning is being permitted by all the universities in the 2020 Policy whereas in 1986 only accredited and permitted universities allowed online distance learning.

Earlier there were no multiple entry and exit available for the people but now anyone can get into the multiple entry and exit in the education system which means any one can complete their education anytime.

All the things in the 1986 policy are available physically but now in 2020 NEP all the things focus on the online library,online study books and journals.

VIII. CONCLUSION

It is expected that NEP 2020 will bring a new revolution in the education system. It will prevent students from dropping out of education by providing flexibility. We all know that every proposal take some time to get in shape and may also have some drawbacks as nothing can be perfect. But considering all the perspectives in mind it can be said that this policy seems to have power of bringing the most awaited transformation in the history of education. So let's welcome it with open hearts.

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