A Review of National Education Policy

Shalu
Assistant professor,
Ravindra Bharti college of Education Jhajjar

Abstract

The nation had to wait 34 years until New Education Policy 2020 was unveiled. On the 29th of July 2020, the Union Cabinet received and approved the final document of the drafting committee. For the first time, a new strategy is being implemented in the nation that intends to lead to major changes in the country's education system. This was a significant step in bringing about much-needed changes to the country's educational system. The study's goal is to look at the areas where the policy has suggested action, yet they seem to be quite shoddy at this point in time. We cannot have a policy that requires us to create a whole infrastructure. The execution of this programme requires a radical shift in thinking. New Education Policy 2020's execution relies on future laws from the central and state governments, as is well-known in education circles.

Key Words: "New Education Policy, School Education, Higher Education, Government"

Introduction

Policy 2020 examines how an education system anchored on Indian values might help develop India, or Bharat in Hindi. Providing high-quality education to everyone, regardless of religion, gender, race, class, or any other characteristic, in order to preserve and protect the current thriving knowledge society is one of its primary goals. It's also a step toward transforming India into a worldwide information giant. As envisioned by the Policy, our schools' consistent curriculum and pedagogy should foster in pupils a profound respect for the Constitution's Fundamental Duties as well as a feeling of national pride and self-awareness in an ever-changing world. It is the goal of the Policy to cultivate a sense of pride in being Indian and a love for the country that extends beyond the mind and into the spirit, intellect and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge, skills, values and dispositions that reflect a truly global citizen who cares about the well-being of others.

Creation of Regional Languages

Creating a National Education Technology Forum to promote digital learning and generate e-content is a key component of the NEP-2020. Additionally, it plans to produce the same

material in eight distinct regional languages. It's a nice idea, but it doesn't provide a detailed plan on how to go about implementing it. Much of this specification is needed in a nation with a vast and varied population, so that these principles may be implemented properly. Graduates who speak a regional language will have an advantage in the job market if this idea is implemented. Nothing concerning what would happen with the local languages, which have been discussed as having learning instructions at the elementary level, is particularly precise.

Global Recognition of the Existing Universities

The NEP-2020 emphasises the importance of colleges with excellent academic standards that are capable of competing with those with international renown. Indian universities have unable to reach even the top 200 rankings in the world despite the country's independence being 74 years old. There are now no universities in the United States that can compete with those in the rest of the globe. In India, we find that it takes years for something to get off the ground. Five years was a lengthy time for a central government body to produce a final draught of the New Education Policy even though multiple committees were constituted by the central government. It took a long time for the updated policy of 1992, which replaced the previous policies of 1968 and 1986. Is it evident in the budgetary pledges to execute the Right to Education Act? It has been a long time since RTE was implemented, yet many children still do not have the financial resources or what some call political will to benefit from free and compulsory education..

Teacher Appointment and Requirements

NEP-2020 makes a point of showing that it cares about the instructors' reputations. Many teaching positions at universities, colleges, and schools remain unfilled, and many of those that are filled are filled by part-time employees. As the term "part-time" implies, instructors who work part-time can't possibly give their all when they don't have access to the fundamental benefits of their employment. The administration does not seem to have a very clear idea of how it feels about the teaching profession. However, there are state administrations that say they lack the finances to pay instructors while subsidising their own MPs and MLAs for a variety of expenses.. While the affiliating boards and universities set tight rules for the selection and compensation of instructors, they are less concerned with the reality when it comes to the payment of professors. In spite of this, teachers continue to give it their all since they are aware that they are in some little way preparing the next generation of Indians inside the four walls of the classroom.

Foreign University Gaining Access

NEP-2020 is allowing international institutions to build campuses in India in an effort to stem the flow of skilled workers out of the country. However, it remains to be seen whether or not they will adhere to the country's reservation policy and give assistance to students from low-income backgrounds. Is it possible for these students to get admission to their university? Is this move likely to inspire more Indian students to remain in the nation and complete their higher education here in the country? Whether or whether they will be able to achieve their goals and aspirations is an open question. The arrival of international institutions on Indian territory would introduce western culture to the campus of Indian universities. Hooliganism is a problem in India, and it's not going to go away anytime soon. This issue needs a broader perspective.

Conclusion

The key to rebuilding the Indian educational system is to provide merit-based awards to students. However, I would like to point out that this strategy is not new, since it is based on Gandhi Ji's notion of Basic Education, which spoke of education as a tool for self-sufficiency. Just as Gandhi Ji advocated for a career-focused education to help students earn money to support their families. Education is a need, not a luxury. To put it another way, when it comes to skill development, if someone is able to make a living, they should be permitted to leave any course at any point in the process, regardless of how far they've progressed. For New Education Policy 2020's long-term viability, political will and a sound education system are the most important factors. Similarly to the Common School system, which has not yet come to fruition due of a lack of political will, it has not yet been realized.

References:

New Education Policy 2020, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, English

version.https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf retrieved on 30th August 2020.

New Education Policy 2020, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, Hindi version. https://www.noticebard.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/NEP_final_HINDI_0.pdf retrieved on 30th August 2020.

New Education Policy a analysis report https://www.studyiq.com/blog/new-education-policy-2020-complete-analysis-free-pdf/ retrieved on 30th August 2020.