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Contents

Chapters	Page No.
1. Bureaucratic Approach of Administration in An Educational Paradigm: A Perspective <i>(Barnalee Thakuria)</i>	01-16
2. New Education Policy 2020 and Major Reforms in the Education System in India <i>(Vijay Madhu Gawas)</i>	17-28
3. A Paradigm Shift in Teaching Learning Mechanism Through the Integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) <i>(Dr. Sunny Dawar, Dr. Sunishtha Dhaka and Savita Panwar)</i>	29-41
4. Implementation of Knowledge Management in Online Learning Systems in Higher Education Institutions <i>(Didin Widyartono and Andi Asari)</i>	43-58
5. Library Service Performance in Increasing Public Reading Interest <i>(Andi Asari)</i>	59-85
6. Adult Education in the Light of Draft New Education Policy 2019 <i>(Bhagyashree Das and Monika Gohain)</i>	87-98
7. Establishing the Link between Emotional Intelligence and Life Satisfaction through the Mediation of Psychological Well-being and Relationship Quality <i>(Dr. Tisha Singh)</i>	99-123

Chapter - 2

New Education Policy 2020 and Major Reforms in the Education System in India

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Chapter - 2

New Education Policy 2020 and Major Reforms in the Education System in India

Vijay Madhu Gawas

Abstract

The New Education Policy 2020 is emphasis on the all aspect of reform the education systems in India. This policy makes the reclamation to all phases of the current education system towards the formation of New Education system on value of aspirational to achieved the objectives of the New Education Policy. It intrinsically pertains to the essential refinement of the human mind which paves the way for heights of glory and greatness. This Paper examines the New Education Policy 2020 and major reforms the Education system in India. For this Purpose, Secondary data from books, Articles, Journals, Newspapers, etc. have been used.

Keywords: vision, reforms, implementation, good governance, amendment

Introduction

The basic education should be provided worldwide for 900 million illiterate adults, 130 million Children are not enrolled in School, and more than 100 million who drop out prematurely ^[1]. The meaningful education makes for self-development and transformation of the Society; and therefore, the education is the most powerful weapons to achieve the objectives.

Similarly, the Education must be contributed to the democratic by way of living, and consequently, the education to brings out and developed the best of an individual. Most of the Schools must strive to educate each child and full fill the potential growth is secured along with socially desired lines. Besides the Curriculum of the School must grow out of the needs of the Individual and the Society. Therefore, the Educational institution should accept the responsibility for Contributing to all aspects of Human Growth and Development.

¹ Dr. Digumarti Bhaskara Rao, (1997), Education for the 21st Century, published by Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi. pat 7

Previously, the National Education policy on 1986 aptly stress, among other things, excellence, Social relevance and employability ^[2]. But New Education Policy 2020 is a transformative to restructuring of education system in India or transform India into a global knowledge. The Policy based on the five pillar i: e access, equity, excellence, affordability and liability are transform Indian into a vibrant knowledge hub. The Gross Enrolment Ratio is a 50% target to achieve for all universities must be Contribute under New Education Policy before 2035. Therefore, the effort for a new education policy have been underway since after 2014 Lok Sabha Election.

The New Education Policy bring up the education policy programs and guidelines based on the forming the educational plan to implement in every state and Union territory of India. The National Education Policy (NEP) prepared by the government with aims to reduce the curriculum content and focussing on key concepts of ideas. According to this new education policy that the children are more competent to exercise and further the process of thinking in critical and more analysis-based learning. After post-Independence of India had implemented the four Educational Policies. Basically, the parliament passed the first Education Policy in the year 1968, and replace the education policy on 1986, which was revised and modification in the year 1992. finally, the New Education Policy was formulated and implemented in the year of 2020. Further, the National Education Policy 2020 aim to encourage the future transformation in the academic reforms in the educational sector of the country. Apart from this, the primary focus of the new education policy is to bring forward major changes in the school and the higher education system in India.

Determination and visualization of new education policy

The purpose of the new education policy is a fundamental structure to supports the overall development of the Education system in India. While policy bring forward a major change in the school and the higher education system in India. The Governments Schools now offering the pre-school education system which was previously based on 10+2 Structure and now Shifts to as 5+3+3+4 design ^[3].

Similar, the value of education which help the pupils to become more responsible and sensible to understand the perspective life in a better way.

² Atma Ram, (1995) Education for development, published by Vikas publishing House Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi pp at 11

³ https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf dated 12/07/2020

According to the New Education Policy 2020 are expected to add the “new value that need to be promoted for the peaceful coexistence of all people and reduction of Social tension and inequalities of all kinds, such as the values of secularism, equal right of participation of all Citizens and of social and economic justice at national and international levels, usually run counter to some of these deeply entrenched, Cultural identities”^[4].

In earlier the National Education Policy 1986, Part-II of the document, defines in details “the essence and role of Education: In our national perception education is essentially for all. This is fundamental to our all-round development material and spiritual. Education has an acculturating role. It refines the sensitivities and perceptions that Contribute to national Cohesion, a Scientific temper and independent of mind and spirit-thus furthering the goals of socialism, secularism and democracy enshrined in our Constitution. Education develops manpower for different levels of the economy. It is also the substance on which research and development flourish, being the ultimate guarantee of national self-reliance. In sum, education is a unique investment in the present and the future. This cardinal principle is the key to the national policy on Education”^[5].

According to the New Education Policy the learning structure based on the age of Students are divided into four parts i; e foundational, preparatory, middle School and Secondary School. It also denotes that the students will be taught in their mother tongue till class 5 and adopt the optional subjects for the students of class 10th. It means that the students can choose subjects like art and craft along with the conventional subjects of learning. The structure of the board exam makes it easier for students to perform during the examination, and the primary aim to focus upon the core capacity of the student, rather than memorization. Along with this new education policy also introduced the option of two board exams so that the students can check their performance and improvements.

The new education policy also brings the more changes in the education system that the undergraduate program is now stretched for four years. As result the student is pursuing their undergraduate program based on research and further they will be eligible to directly apply for a Ph.D. program. The higher education system now slightly modification and adopted the multidisciplinary options. Therefore, the Vision of the new education policy to achieve 50% Gross Enrolment Ratio; and the Universalisation from Early

⁴ Ranan Ghosh, Mathew Zachariah, 1987, Education and the Process of Changes, published by sage publication India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi. pp at 18

⁵ Ibid 2 at 11

Childhood Care & Education to Secondary Education. In additionally, to focus on the foundational Learning as well as the Numeracy Skills through National Mission. Further it also includes the assessment reforms of Teachers; and the Inclusive & Equitable Education System are expected to be achieved before 2035.

Modification and reforms new education policy

The process of modification and reforms new education policy is the major highlights to a single regulator for Higher Education Institutions i; e numerous entry and outlet alternative in degree Courses; termination of MPhil Programmes; less stress on board exam; and Common entrance exam for Universities Level. Under the new Education policy laid down the reforms in structure and Curriculum of School Education with focus to increased flexibility in the choice subject wish to study especially in the secondary stage. The aim of the national Education Policy to achieved 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio in pre-school to secondary level before 2030 ^[6].

The New Education Policy 2020 was an important change at the stage of the Schooling started with at the stage of the 3 years. Currently, the Children in the age group of 3-6 are not covered in the 10+2 structure in school education and it modified with a new academic and curricular restructuring of 5+3+3+4 covering ages 3-18 ^[7].

Besides, the policy aims to changes the pattern of examinations and promote multilingualism in Schools. It emphasizes on more native languages learning and also the focus on the assessment system. The process for structure of board exam made an easier; and it given more focus on the testing primarily core competencies rather than routine learning because it is more possibilities for taking the board exams twice in the year.

According to the New education policy have done a major reform to focus on the mother tongue as the medium of instruction; and further it laid down the three-language formula but it not makes a mandatory. The aim of new policy stated that children can learn and understanding significant concepts of home languages more quickly. It is possible the medium of instruction beyond grade 8. The new education policy 2020 seek to change the landscape of Education System in India. Behind of this aim to essential the understanding of Education system in India. This Policy are also seeking to proper implementing the changes by way of organizers, such as the Education

⁶ Ibid 3 at 10

⁷ Ibid 6 at 6

including School, Colleges and Teachers are need to be trained and required the approach towards the Education.

The new education policy not only the aim to transform the education but also to bring the major reforms to giving the excellent Training to the Teachers for improvement of the Skills of the those facilitating the education. It also ensures that teacher's education stimulated into multi-disciplinary universities; and the eligibility of the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be formulated for four years integrated programmes.

The policy also seeks the improvement with the greater opportunities for individual employment through bring the reforms in the Higher Education System in India. The Goal of the New Education policy to increases the Gross Enrolment Ration in Higher Education. Secondly, the aim new education policy to bring together the existing higher Education System and Higher Education Institutions into large multidisciplinary University and Colleges. The reason is that the Higher Education Institutions is the cluster or knowledge hubs. This policy also brings about the undergraduate degree either a three or four-year duration. Therefore, the draft of the new Education Policy to transforming and creating a dynamic education system and the fundamental progress of the country ^[8].

Implementation new education policy and good governance

The process of the implementation of New Education Policy providing the guidelines to every states to follow the policy but it is not compulsion. For instance, it also noticed that some states are not followed the triple language formula as per the education policy of 1986. Since, the centre and state Government can have a collaborative approach for implementing the new education policy in the country. Whereas the reforms in the education system will not be effect immediately but the current government aim to implement the entire education policy within the country.

The Government should set up Committees based on the various Subjects and each committee need to active for work on developing the implementation plan on New Education Policy 2020. Further Committee have to review based on the target achieved in Annually. New Education Policy 2020 will face the various hurdles to cross the implementation because the policy aims to bring the considerate transformation before the year 2035.

In some State the policy will immediate implemented and other state will take more time for process of Implementation. The New Education Policy

⁸ Ibid 7 at 35

2020 require the new action plan for immediate implementation and action of these plan done in phases based on regional and institutional development.

Currently, the New Education Policy 2020, the Regulators System like UGC, AICTE, NCTE was abolished and replaced the New Single Regulator to improve the Governance and to control the all Education Institutions excluded medical and Law Colleges. It means that the New Education policy set up four structures independently in a verticals form within one umbrella institution known as Higher Education Commission of India (HECI). In first vertical form the National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC). Similarly, the second vertical as a meta-accrediting body called the National Accreditation Council (NAC) based primarily on basic norms, public self-disclosure, good governance, and outcomes. Whereas, the third vertical base on the Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) to carry out funding and financing of higher education based on transparent criteria. Finally, the fourth vertical base on the General Education Council (GEC) based on the expected learning outcomes for higher education programmes^[9]. The policy focus on the ethic, human and Constitutional Value. On view, after implementation of New Education Policy 2020 will bring the lot of positive Changes in the education system in India

Constitutional amendment and elementary education

The constitutional provision for state funded as well as equitable and accessible Education under article 45 and Article 39(f) of Directive Principles of State Policy. When the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1976, moved education from the state to the Concurrent list. Whereas, the education policies by the central Government provides a board direction and state Governments are expected to be follow it but it is not mandatory. For instance, some state does not follow the three-language formula prescribed by the first education policy in 1968.

Whereas, the 86th Amendment in 2002 made education an enforceable right under Article 21-A. similarly, the Right to Education Act, 2009 aim to provide primary Education to all Children aged 6 to 14 years and it enforces Education as a Fundamental Right. According to this act it is mandatory 25% reservation for disadvantages Groups.

Similarly, when the Right to Education Act 2009 was enacted the duty was born to the state to provide the elementary Education for all Children at the age of 6-14. However, it is expected under New Education policy 2020 to

⁹ Ibid 8 at 47

extend the Right to Education to include the Children from pre-School years at the age of 18. After implementation of New Education Policy 2020, silent on the Right to Education under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution to provide the free and Compulsory Education for all Children at the age Group of 6 to 14.

In earlier the Right to Education amendments allowed Children to be detained at the primary Stage of Education and it is more chances to increasing the risk of drop out. Besides the many Indian states are inabilities to provide the elementary education of equitable quality to all Children of India, therefor, the large number of the private Schools of India does not fulfil the Right to Education Norms. Now the new Education Policy allowed to alternative models of education and encourage further privatisation of elementary Education.

Conclusion and Discussion

While Considering and the process of implementation of New Education Policy have to tackle many challenges in future for achieving the target and objective. The Education appears to be an indispensable tool in humankind's attempts to attain the ideals of peace, freedom and Social Justice^[10]. The New Education policy 2020 plays a fundamental role in personal and Social Development. Education is foster a deeper and more harmonious form of human development and thereby reduce poverty, exclusion, ignorance, oppression and war. Besides the economic value of education in the process of economic development is broadly assessed by the resources involved in the formation of human capital and the corresponding increments in the productivity of labour force. However, the relationship between ratio of educated manpower to physical capital and the increments in per capita net domestic product over a period of time bring out the value of education^[11].

The New Education policy 2020 are being worthy step by the government to achieve the objective for providing the quality Education to all youths in India. It also emphasis the earning Systems. The quality of educational experience and the desire to assert one's freedom to realize personal aspirations play a critical role in shaping the modern individual self^[12]. The state and central government have to work together to make the education policy efficient and effective implementation in the country. It also expected

¹⁰ Ibid 1 at 25.

¹¹ D.R. Veena, 1988, Education System: Problems and prospects, published by S.B. Nangia for Ashish publishing House, New Delhi, pp at 1.

¹² Latika Gupta, 2015, Education, Poverty and Gender: Schooling Muslim Girls in India, published by Routledge 2 park square, Abingdon, oxon, pp at 2.

to be consider under New Education Policy 2020 to Provide the Social justice for the most social disadvantages groups. Whereas, the New Education policy 2020 is an effective cover-up the idea of the constitutional mandated and it could not be undermining of the fundamental principles of the Social justice.

While under New Education policy 2020 to propose to create the new educational zone for specially for socio-economically disadvantages. It also considers to formulated the policy to creation funds for special education zone to availed the benefits for disadvantages groups. With the collaboration of the state and Central Government to set up the Assessment centre at national level to review and analysis of the knowledge for universal development of the students. Similarly, there is no partiality between public and private institutions because every public and private Higher Education institutions governed with same norms

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