
NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY AND ITS EFFECT ON INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The National Education Policy 2020 introduced by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India is a welcoming reform and most awaited fresh news amidst the covid- 19 pandemic. The reforms would recommend some amazing ideas which the Indian education system has never witnessed in history.

In the paper the author has focused what will be the effect of the policy on the Indian education system, also how the policy aims at introducing the children to the true spirit of what education literally means, focusing more on rational learning. The policy contributes to transforming India into a society full of vibrant knowledge, visions at providing high quality education to all so that the youth of the country is able to understand his duty towards making the country more prosperous in every aspect concerned, the proposed policy focuses on vocational studies in school level which will help in inculcating the spirit of pride in one’s own native language.

Furthermore, under the aegis of Ministry of Defense, state government may encourage opening NCC wings in their secondary and higher secondary schools, including those located in remote areas which is altogether a new idea introduced to the Indian education system. The education sector, one of the essential sectors which earlier got only 1.7% of the GDP will now get 6% in accordance with the National Education Policy 2020 which is another greater step that would allow more and more participation of students as it will facilitate a cheap and affordable education to the deprived class or people who cannot afford to complete their higher education only because of the lack of capital and resources as well.

Inclusive of a proper plan to make reforms in the training of the teachers because they play a vital role in shaping the future of the posterity manifold. The author further goes on to describe how the policy aims at emphasizing on conceptual understanding involving the idea of bag less days full of activities, creative thinking. Extensive usage of the technology, focusing on ethics of constitutional values and respecting the diverse culture.

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During the research the author has enlightened how the policy aims at building the spirit of compassion and empathy in the child towards the societal positive development as envisaged by the constitution of India, the same policy also tries to combat with the problem of learning the basics which is the biggest current issue faced by the student at early stage of learning. The paper also throws light on the vibrant idea of National Education Policy 2020 which recognizes, identifies, fosters the unique qualities of an individual more specifically the future of the nation.

Key Words: NEP, Indian Education, Human Resource

INTRODUCTION

Education forms the building block of a developing nation. It provides for the overall development of an individual. Lack of proper education system would be very harmful for the nation and the country would lag behind at some point or the other. Education focuses on to make the society just in every aspect.

India on the other hand has adopted global education development agenda reflected in the Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to promote quality education for all and learning atmosphere. Therefore, the government of India under the ministry of human resource development has come up with the National Education Policy 2020 to form an atmosphere where every youth is educated which in turn would help the country to gain global recognition in every walk of life and so that we can be self-reliant and prosperous in every respect. The main focus of the aforementioned policy aims at adopting and making the nation ‘self- reliant’ or ‘Atmanirbhar Bharat’.

SUCCESS STORY OF ANCIENT INDIA

Education policy lays emphasis more on the creative potential of an individual. In Indian philosophy the three aspects have been considered as primary reasons for the success of the ancient education system, these involve pursuit of knowledge (Jnan), wisdom (Pragya), and truth (Satya). The basis of the ancient system was never just on learning or more precisely just acquisition of knowledge but rather on the realisation of self-potential and proper implantation of what one has learned in their early ages of life.

Takshashila, Nalanda universities were considered as great centres of learning and people from across the globe were attracted to these centres of learning. Indian education system has produced many scholars like Aryabhata, Maitreya, Gautama, Bhaskaracharya and many more maybe list would never end. The reason why we should talk about this achievement is that the current policy has derived its root from ancient education system. So, the need of the hour is to focus on protecting the rich heritage.

PROBLEM WITH CURRENT EDUCATION SYSTEM

First of all, the problem is with the lack of finance, although the annual budget contains a lot for this sector but there is the problem of implementing it in the ground level. Secondly, there is the problem of mass drainage this involves the idea that most of the youth don't get any job and hence they had to leave their country and work abroad to earn their livelihood.

Neglect of the Indian language is another major issue, most of the teaching is done in English which might not be understandable to some of the student who rely more on their native language so we can tackle this problem by giving more weightage to our native language which will help to have more productive output. Lastly, very expensive higher education would make impossible for a middle-class family to afford the studies of their children.

CHAPTER- 2 IMPACT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY EARLY YEARS OF EDUCATION

FOCUS ON FOUNDATION LEARNING

The primary focus would involve Early Childhood Care and Education because 85% of the child brains development before the age of 6 years so a proper learning atmosphere is very important and it forms the indispensable part of child early development. The new policy aims at investing strongly at ECCE so that the socio- economically disadvantaged group, it enables at providing proper access and flourish in the educational system throughout their lives.

For universal access to ECCE, Anganwadi Centres will be strengthened with high-quality infrastructure, play equipment, and well-trained Anganwadi workers/teachers. Every Anganwadi will have a well-ventilated, well-designed, child-friendly and well-constructed building with an enriched learning environment.

TEACHERS LEARNING

Teachers play a vital role in shaping the future of the today’s generation so it is equally important to give proper training to the teachers. Teachers must be well-versed with Indian values, languages, ethos and tradition including tribal traditions. The teachers should be educated up to the extent that they are able to solve student problem.

There had never been any Regulatory authority but the newly introduced policy of 2020 will ensure that there must be a watchdog which can curb the malpractices of not providing proper mentorship. The policy has made it mandatory for school teachers to have minimal 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree qualification. An aptitude test and pre-service preparation of teacher’s exam will be conducted by the National Testing Agency in order to maintain uniform standards for teacher education. To ensure that educated students are attracted towards teaching the policy has come up with large numbers of merit-based scholarships shall be instituted for studying quality 4-year integrated B.Ed. program.

Such scholarships will provide employment to large number of youths especially female students so that there can be a common standard for teacher education. A common guiding set of National Professional standards for teachers will be established by 2022 which will review the working after every 10 years this would ensure more transparency that was lacking before in the system regarding teacher’s aptitude and training and that was the main reason for child improper education which in turn made their future prospects dull.

A study has shown that more than 10,000 Teaching Education Institute do not even make proper attempts to provide quality mentoring instead they are selling degrees only for the purpose of gaining money, in order to restore the integrity and credibility stringent steps will be taken by the against these Teaching Education Institute being there in the country and the stringent steps could even involve shutting down of the training institute as well.

EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING

Experimental learning refers to the idea of exposing the child to real life examples and application of the knowledge of what they have gained in practical ways which will help to increase their knowledge with a view to build up more competence in skill and behavior as well. More specifically it involves learning by experiencing or ‘learning through reflection on doing’.

The biggest achievement of adopting this type of learning method would be that students who ignore the lectures can equally learn better and in more meaningful manner by applying these ideas in real life situation which will make sure that what they have learnt may sustain for a longer period of time. Experiential learning goes on the far side the classroom and might create each place a hotspot for community learning.

With fashionable technology, tools and on-line education platforms, students will add teams from their own homes to develop a thought of action, and challenge one another to enhance their own crucial thinking skills, even in volatile circumstances. Students profit by obtaining a chance to use their learnings through discovery and exploration now, now in real-life things. The experiential learning model engages feelings and emotions still because the logical and rational side of learning.

While the NEP 2020 is pushing for experiential learning method within the future, colleges will do tons to push an active learning approach inside and out of doors their lecture rooms. Among several others things, these include: Conducting mock schoolroom trials and debates creating out-of-class community service opportunities for college. Role-playing activities that replicate illustrious real-life events to assist students learn totally different folks.

Encouraging scientific experiments and broad-minded inquiries to confirm cause and result It is clear that the new changes projected within the NEP area unit sure to increase target understanding and application of core ideas, instead of mechanical committal to memory of knowledge. once a few years, the NEP 2020 may be a long-anticipated start towards a holistic approach of learning which will facilitate students develop skills as per their aptitude and competencies. which will solely mean exciting new things area unit future for the education system and students in Bharat.

CHAPTER 3- IMPACT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY TERTIARY EDUCATION

QUALITY OF LEARNING – UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

NEP 2020 has set itself the large task of raising GER in instruction from twenty-six.3%he National Education Policy is anticipated to bring positive and durable impact on the upper education system of the country. the actual fact that foreign universities are allowed to open campuses in Bharat may be a commendable initiative by the govt. this may facilitate the scholar’s expertise the worldwide quality of education in their terribly own country. The

policy of introducing multi-disciplinary institutes can result in a revived concentrate on each field like arts, humanities and this kind of education can facilitate students to find out and grow holistically.

Thus, students are equipped with stronger cognitive content. The introduction of single common entrance test a look at is another positive step which is able to cut back the strain of multiple competitive exams and ease off the pressure of making ready for thus several of them. It'll additionally guarantee A level enjoying ground for all student candidates going forward. Establishing educational Bank of Credit (ABC) is certainly a sturdy plan to store the tutorial credits that students earn by taking courses from numerous recognized teaching establishments. A student will earn scores by finishing a course and these are attributable to the ABC account. One will then transfer these credits if he/she decides to change faculties. If a student ever drops out for a few reasons, these credits can stay intact which suggests he/she will come years later and obtain from wherever the scholar had left.

The new NEP is targeted on increasing the Gross ingress quantitative relation in teaching area that is presently around twenty sixth. This can be a lot of lesser than alternative countries like China, Brazil and North Yankee nations. The Indian government must introduce stronger policies for instructional infrastructure development. it's to push foreign direct investments (FDI) and open up the External industrial Borrowing (ECB) route to strengthen the capital pool for the world. As justified mentioned by minister of finance, Nirmala Sitharaman throughout the 2021-22 Budget speech, the country desires bigger flow of finance to draw in proficient academics, build higher infrastructures and formalize measures which is able to alter sourcing ECBs and FDI.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational Education relies on occupation and employment and it's the need of the hour for each country to own sturdy vocational training system. It may be outlined as complete based mostly education. Vocational training helps in Economic growth. The Indian education system acknowledges the role of education and notably vocational training. National Council for Vocational coaching, an informatorily body, was originated by the govt of India plays its vital role in implementation of vocational training in India.

But with the event of economies worldwide, the labour market became additional specialised. The demand for higher levels of ability each in government and sector started increasing. This result in the more development of vocational {training education} through in public funded training organizations and backed place or aid initiatives for businesses. At the post-secondary level vocational training is often provided by associate degree institute of technology, or by an area junior college. Vocational training has conjointly wide-ranging over the twentieth century.

Demand for job Professionals is needed over ever in numerous industries like retail, tourism, info technology, ceremonial services and cosmetics, in addition as within the ancient crafts and bungalow industries. Vocational education prepares a private for employment and not faculty. Whereas most schools can settle for vocational training students, they have a tendency to be restricted as a result of most schools lack correct courses. vocational training may be a many-sided one because it tends to focus around many careers that embrace automobile repair, craft, carpentry, blacksmith, cosmetology, and alternative fields. There are a unit several job colleges across the country which gives the scholars to realize valuable active expertise.

CHAPTER 4 - SOME OTHER AREAS OF FOCUS WHICH WILL WITNESS REFORMS

INDIAN ART, LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

National education policy 2020 has welcomed Indian art culture and language with open arms this will definitely give new horizon and will increase the importance of Indian arena in every aspect. As it is very well-known fact that language is not only a collection of alphabets instead it determines the behavioural aspect and cultural as well. It maintains the idea of togetherness. Similarly, art comprises of many categories it involves many skills be it in the form of literature, play, music, film and so on.it may be driving force for maintaining the unity intact in its place. Languages only survive until they are spoken the three-language formula will inculcate the spirit of pride and self esteem leading to the positive development of the child and society at large. The idea of carrying forward the Indian art culture and language will surely be a great development in the Indian education system. It is my belief that cultural development and recognition is important as it gives the nation global recognition as well.

National education policy is all about the changing and development ideas with new weightage being given to the India art culture and language this will create an atmosphere where every child knows best about its Indian diversity which in today's era the generation is lagging behind at this point so it's really important to come up and at the same time implement with proper standards and measures so that in near future there could be no loopholes to the implementation policy. National education policy 2020 would surely enhance its idea for achieving sustainable development goals and in the near future the policy would prove to be a harmonious step toward making India a self-reliant nation of what we are dreaming of now.

FOCUS ON TECHNOLOGY USE

National education policy 2020 has revolutionary idea for technology use in education. Over the last few years, India has witnessed many challenges related to education and has transformed itself into information intensive society. India has embraced the usage of technology for education purpose because if we look at the global nation the developed nations are more technology based and since India wants to achieve higher levels in every aspect we have to focus on building our nation with technology-based nation being at the top of the list so to accomplish our dream all we need to do is to introduce our education system to technology.

The Policy recognises challenges arising on account of the widespread use of computer science (“AI”) and highlights the requirement to adopt changes occurring on account of increased use of AI across sectors. It's tasked the NETF with characteristic and categorising emerging technologies supported their ‘potential’ and ‘estimated timeframe for disruption’ and to gift a periodic analysis of constant to the MHRD, WHO shall then formally establish such technologies that need acceptable responses from the education system.

In light-weight of the rising ‘disruptive technologies’, the Policy is pioneering because it notes the requirement to come up with awareness furthermore as conduct analysis on varied aspects of the rising riotous technologies, together with issues concerning knowledge handling and protection. The Policy imply investment in digital infrastructure, development of on-line teaching platforms and tools, creation of virtual labs and digital repositories, coaching lecturers to become prime quality on-line content creators, coming up with and implementing of on-line assessments, establishing standards for content, technology and pedagogy for on-line teaching-learning. The Policy envisages the creation of a fanatical unit for the aim of fashioning the event of digital infrastructure, digital content and capability building to

supervise the e-education wants of each college and better education the Policy imply investment in digital infrastructure, development of on-line teaching platforms and tools, creation of virtual labs and digital repositories, coaching lecturers to become prime quality on-line content creators, coming up with and implementing of on-line assessments, establishing standards for content, technology and pedagogy for on-line teaching-learning. The Policy envisages the creation of a fanatical unit for the aim of fashioning the event of digital infrastructure, digital content and capability building to supervise the e-education wants of each college and better education

AFFORDABLE AND QUALITY EDUCATION

The Policy commits to considerably raising academic investment, as there's no higher investment towards a society's future than the high-quality education of our tykes. Unfortunately, public expenditure on education in Republic of India has not equivalent to the suggested level of 6 June 1944 of GDP, as envisaged by the 1968 Policy, reiterated within the Policy of 1986, and that was further reaffirmed within the 1992 review of the Policy. the present public (Government - Centre and States) expenditure on education in Republic of India has been around four.43% of GDP (Analysis of Budgeted National Education Policy 2020 61 Expenditure 2017-18) and solely around 100% of the entire Government outlay towards education (Economic Survey 2017-18).

These numbers square measure way smaller than most developed and developing countries. 26.2. so as to realize the goal of education with excellence and therefore the corresponding multitude of benefits to the present Nation and its economy, this Policy unambiguously endorses and envisions a substantial increase public ally investment in education by each the Central government and every one State Governments.

The Centre and therefore the States can work along to extend the general public investment in Education sector to succeed in 6 June 1944 of GDP at the earliest. This is often thought of very important for achieving the high-quality and equitable public education system that's really required for India's future economic, social, cultural, intellectual, and technological progress and growth. 26.3. particularly, backing are going to be provided to varied important parts and elements of education, like guaranteeing universal access, learning resources, biological process support, matters of student safety and well-being, adequate numbers of academics and employees, teacher development, and support for all key initiatives towards equitable high-quality education for disadvantaged and socioeconomically underprivileged teams

The Quality education is that the foundation of property development, and so of the property Development Goals. As a policy intervention, education could be a force number that allows self-direction, boosts economic process by enhancing skills, and improves people’s lives by gap up opportunities for higher livelihoods. The property Development targets for 2030 need guaranteeing the completion of primary and instruction by all boys and ladies, and guaranteeing equal access to opportunities for access to quality technical and education for everybody. Policy interventions would require rising access and rising quality, additionally addressing relevant obstacles that embrace gender inequalities, food insecurity, and armed conflict.

CONCLUSION

With a transparent specialise in equity, inclusivity and digital acquisition, the reforms underneath NEP 2020 aim to remodel Republic of India into a data commonwealth. It brings the Indian education system on par with international practices within the phase whereas making a tech-driven generation WHO square measure able to plunge into the longer-term hands. By incorporating property development goals (SDG) and also the attribute of Indian philosophy within the curricula, NEP can produce a generation of Young Republic of India with comprehensive crucial skills Associate in Nursing an innovative approach to figure and life.

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