

## AN APPRECIATION AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

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### **Abstract**

After waiting 34 years our country able to see a new education policy 2020. The drafting committee gave the final draft to the Union Cabinet for the approval of **NEP 2020**. And the Union Cabinet approved it on **29th July 2020**. The aim of the new education policy is to bring transformational reforms in traditional schools and higher education system in India. This study has objective to analysis the New Educational Policies positive aspects and also to investigate the areas where there is a need to take actions. As this policy has made to change current traditional educational system. And we know that **education is a concurrent subject** and the better implementation of plan into action are in the hands of centre and state government.

**Keywords:** NEP 2020, education reforms transforms action plans government traditional.

### **INTRODUCTION**

On 29th July India got a new education policy which and lightens the whole country with the new hope of transformation in education system after receiving approval of the Modi 2.0 government. From 34 years India was waiting to get the document approved. But sometimes some unfortunate things brings something fortunate, as India was facing covid-19 situation, the most affected sector was education sector and this situation puts many challenges in education system. Now mode of teaching have changed offline becomes online, blackboard changes into screens. Despite of all these problems this new education policy came when India's reducing GDP is a matter of concern. The national Educational policy was made on the recommendations from Education Commission (1964-66) and Justice J.S Verma Commission (2012) and as well as from previous and NEP 1986, modified in 1992 and compulsory Education Act,2009 and rights of person with disability (RPWD ) act 2016.

### **METHODOLOGY**

In this paper the research was based on secondary data, taken from different reports of government, journals, articles and research papers.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To analyze the new education policy.
2. To find out critical points that abstract the implementation of NEP.
3. To advise how to deal with the limitations of policy and how to implement new and NEP 2020 effectively.

## **POSITIVE ASPECTS OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY**

### **1. The fundamental principles of policy**

The policy aims at identifying, recognizing the ideal abilities of each student. According to the policy priority is given to students to achieving foundational literacy and numeracy by students till grade 3. There should be flexibility in learning. The approach of education is multidisciplinary and followed by Holistic education. The focus of NEP 2020 is on conceptual understanding. The mode of assessment is formative. The policy say that there should be encouragement in creativity and critical thinking. Teachers and faculties are true heart of education. The focus is on technology use. There should be a 'light but tight' regulatory framework, it means good governance, autonomy and empowerment is there.

### **2. The vision of Policy**

The vision of new Educational policy 2020 is to transforming India through education and provides sustainable, equitable and conceptual knowledge to the society , new National Educational policy says that there should be pedagogy of Institutions, a deep sense of respect towards the fundamental duties and constitutional values should be provided in curriculum. The policy also face that a inner pride of being an Indian should be develop in Citizens.

### **3. A new and forward looking vision for India's higher education system**

The policy is focusing on both quality and quantity of education by developing good, thoughtful, well disciplined citizens. high quality higher education means more personal accomplishment, constructive public engagement and responsibility towards society.

### **4. Restriction of Institutions**

Policy aims that by 2020 all higher education Institutions(HEIs) should be multi-disciplinary and each have 3000 more students. And by 2030 there shall be at least one large multi-disciplinary HEI in nearly every district.

Gross enrolment ratio should be increased from 26.3 % (2018) to 50% by (2035).Strong emphasis is on to public institutions and equal growth is giving to both public and private sector. This policy says that they should be equal emphasis on teaching and research .This policy focuses on the enrollment of students in undergraduate program and give autonomy to institutions to run open learning (ODL) and online program, after accreditation ,this policy aims to have integrated higher education system including vocational education with professional education. The nomenclature of HEIs in the country by different names like deemed, affilating, technical university shall be replaced by simply university after fulfilling all criteria.

### **5. New NEP focusing on more holistic and multi-disciplinary approach**

It is done by developing all capacities in human like social, physical , intellectual, aesthetic, emotional in an integrated manner and such education should be a Holistic education. This Holistic and multidisciplinary education is planned to achieve by providing undergraduate degree of either 3 or 4 year duration with multiple exist and four year program may also lead to a degree with research.

### **6. Support for students by giving Choice Based Credit System(CBCS)**

## 7. Internationalization

This policy promoted Global education by encouraging high-performing Indian University to set up their campuses outside India and provided greater mobility to students.

## 8. This policy provides financial support for the students and provide student activity and participation

9. This policy and courageous equity and inclusion in higher education by setting targets for governments and HEIs like target for higher GER for SEDGs and gender balance in admissions to HEIs and special education zones.

## 10. Combination of Vocational and professional in education system

This policy says that by 2025 at least 50% of learners through School and Higher Education and vocational education MHRD will constitutes a national committee for growth of vocational education. 'Lok Vidya' which is important vocational knowledge developed in India will be provided to students through integration of Vocational educational courses.

**As we know new NEP is a blessing for education system, but it has some weak points.**

### CRITICAL POINTS OF NEP

#### 1. Challenges in implementing Vocalization

New NEP talked for vocational education from elementary schools. but it is not possible because firstly it is very difficult for the teacher to plan how to provide vocational courses to little children because children may face difficulty in understanding things.

#### 2. Lack of Technology and essential gadgets

There is lack of education that leads to livelihood need more use of Technology but in many schools coma Institutions, there is lack of essential Gadgets and improper infrastructure and according to a fact there is only 54.2 9% internet user in the country, so main question is that how to provide facilities to those students who are excluded from such benefits.

#### 3. Lack of training to teachers

There is lack of training facilities to teacher provided by the institutions in new education brings lot of changes in education system. to implement this policy there is need of education to teachers or we can say we should provide them training in a proper manner which is not available to teachers right now.

#### 4. Corruption in education sector and lack of financial resources

Corruption in the education sector is a major concern, so for development education system new NEP should focus on reducing corruption in education system.

**5. Creation of regional language-**The new NEP is aiming at creating content in a different regional language is, this suggestion is good but it is not providing any specific roadmap for it. India has a very large number of populations and which is diverse in terms of their languages and culture. Keeping in mind introducing mother languages for each subject is a good idea but

there is a problem in that because sometimes finding a competent teacher is a difficult thing.

### **CURRENT SITUATION IN EDUCATION**

As we know our country is facing the problem of a several e fragmented higher education system there if left development of skills and learning outcomes.

- *There is a rigid curriculum and education system*
- *There is limited access to all languages.*
- *There is ineffective regulatory system.*
- *In equity in education present in our country.*
- *Low standard in education.*
- *Less emphasis on research.*
- *Discrimination on the basis of socio economic background.*

The new education policy focuses on the following changes that are very crucial for better education system

- *Moving for multi-disciplinary Universities and colleges*
- *Development of more HEIs in all over India giving autonomy to faculties and institutions.*
- *Increased access, equity and inclusion in education.*
- *Establishment of National Research Foundation.*
- *More focus should be on which search more enrollment in undergraduate programmes.*

### **CONCLUSION FOR BETTER IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANTS INTO ACTION**

As we talked about this policy according to me there is nothing new. This policy is based on the concept of education that was given by Gandhi ji who considered education as a means of earning livelihood, Gandhi ji said that education means bread and butter. The aim of the new education policy is also making students more skilled, intellectual, multi-disciplinary by providing vocational and professional education both. But to implement policy better there is need to cope with resistance of Institutions, students, curbing of corruption from education system providing financial resources, use of Technology better, training to the teachers, providing better infrastructure and facilities, globalization of education, exposure to more integrated study.

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