
A STUDY ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF NEP TOWARDS THE GROWTH OF INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Education plays an important role in the development of any country and it is considered as the backbone of nation. The only thing which decides the future of nation is education and the impact of it is long-lasting. Every country has its own education policy and is framed according to the culture, tradition, available resources and advancement of technology in the country. Our traditional education policy was more based on our culture, values and it has brought changes in the policies time to time according to the demand of our new society and trend. Today Indian is competing with all the developed country in respect of technology and due to the growth of technology and research India needed to bring change also in the current education system. The changing perspective and perception of Indian society has also insisted to bring a change in the education policy as our new generation want diversity in education and believe in achieving competence in different field and background at same time. Our new education policy has tried the best to remove all the hurdles and has given the opportunity to cross the threshold of rules which was of less importance. Recently government of India announced its new education policy which is based on the recommendation by an expert committee headed by Dr.Kasturirangan.

In this study an effort has been made to analyze the new education policy announced and find out the effectiveness of the policy by highlighting the major changes in the policies and comparing it with the current policies to reveal the effectiveness of the policy. The study will also focus on the flaws of the new education policy if needed and come up with best suggestion.

INTRODUCTION

Education is considered the backbone of any country as it not only helps in the development of the younger generation but also helps in the development of the society. The aim of the education system is the cognitive development of children's and also builds character and holistic and all rounder individual. India was a well known name in the world in reference to education system from ancient time. The historical education in India was deep rooted in religion and Vedic studies covering wide range of subjects having grammar, mathematics, medicine, astrology, logic, commerce and many more areas of students. The gurukul system of imparting education is well as per demand of the society. The first education policy was formed in 1968 than

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9 later on in 1986 with small amendment in 1992 and since then we are following the same education pattern for the last 34 years. After 34 year, a new education policy has been proposed by the Indian government in the year 2020. This education system bears the acceptance of the cabinet and soon will be passed by the two houses. since the government has brought lot of changes in the new education policy, we will discuss on the major changes and try to highlight the changes in the education policy which is going to be very beneficial for the new generation and considered as a powerful tools in bringing change in the Indian education system and help the new generation to compete globally.

Objective

- To highlight the major difference between current education system and the new education policy, 2020
- To focus on the major defects of the current policy which the government has addressed to brings a revolutionary change in Indian education system to compete globally
- To highlight the flaws in NEP 2020 and come up with the suggestion if needed

Research Methodology

With a view to accomplish the major objective given below, the present research is based on the secondary data which include articles and journals.

Limitation of Study

Lack of empirical study and totally based on the articles and journals Indian Education Policies of 1968 and 1986

NPE 1968

Based on the report and recommendation of the Kothari Commission, the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced the first national policy on education in 1968. The policy called for fulfilling compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, as stipulated by the constitution of India and specialized training and qualification of teachers. The policy called for focus on the learning of regional languages, outlining the "three language formula" to be implemented in secondary education -the instruction of the English language, the official language of the state where the school is based and the Hindi. Although the decision to adopt the Hindi language as the national language has proven controversial, the policy for the use of Hindi to be encouraged uniformly to promote a common language for all Indians. The NPE of 1968 called for education spending to increase to six percent of the national income.

NPE 1986

Due to political stability during 1971-79, Congress had to leave power and then the government also declared its own national policy on education. Again Congress came into power and deceased Prime Minister Shree Rajeev Gandhi took interest in Education and declared his NPE in 1986 and proposed an action plan. Education policy provides a sound basis to national progress. The present government declared its national policy on education, role of education, national system of education, equality, women education, and education of schedule caste, education for tribes, education for backward classes and adult education are the main features of the NPE 1986

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reviewed the NPE 1986, taking into consideration the report of Acharya Ram Murti There was a revised national policy of education 1992 where the committee known as National Policy of Education Review Committee. The policy provide new dimension to education such as Distance Education through Open Universities, Indira Gandhi Open University has been established for this purpose at centre. Similarly some state has also opened Open Universities, Establishment of rural universities, technical and management education, evaluations system, and status of teachers, women education and creating means for it are some of the new dimension

NEP 2020

1 In 2019, the ministry of HRD released a Draft New Education Policy 2019, which discussed about curriculum enhancement, critical thinking and holistic approach. It talk about a revision of the curriculum and pedagogy structure from 10+2 system to a 5+3+3+4 system design based on cognitive development of children's On 29th July 2020, the cabinet approved a new National Education Policy with an aim to introduce several change to the existing Indian education system. After 34 year of gap, the government has brought a radical change to be competitive in the field of education globally.

Difference Between NEP 1986 and NEP 2020

- The NEP 1986 is based on all round development of student whereas NEP2020 is based on holistic approach and multidisciplinary education.
- The education structure of NEP1986 is (5+3+2)+2+3+2 whereas NEP 2020 is based on 5+3+3+4+4+1
- All undergraduate and postgraduate admission are based on the entrance exam conducted at the college level or state level except NIT and Medical college in NEP1986 whereas all undergraduate and post graduate admission of public HEIs are based on National Testing Agency scores conducted by national level in NEP2020
- Undergraduate programme are of 3-4 year in NEP 1986 whereas in NEP2020 the undergraduate programme are of four years with a provision to exit after one year with a diploma, after two year with an advanced diploma, after three year with a pass degree, and fourth year with a project based degree
- Post graduate education is of two year with specialization focus in NEP1986 whereas post graduate education is of one to two year with more specialization and research focus in NEP 2020
- The coursework of PhD program comprises of research methodology and core subject related study in NEP1986 whereas in NEP 2020 the coursework of PhD programme comprises of research methodology ,teaching and curriculum development aspect along with core subject related study.
- No foreign universities are allowed to function directly in India in NEP1986 whereas in NEP2020 about 100 top ranked foreign universities will be allowed to function in India to compete with Indian universities.
- No systematic and authentic funding agencies for university and college research in NEP 1986 whereas in NEP 2020 National Research Foundation

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will be formed for competitive and innovative research proposal of all type and across all discipline

- Four year of Bachelor Degree holder are not eligible for direct admission to PhD programme unless they acquire master degree in NEP 1986 whereas four year of Bachelor degree holder with proven research performance during the fourth year can directly admit to PhD programme without master degree in NEP 2020
- A one year research degree leading to M.Phil in any subject is offered to provide preliminary experience to do research in NEP 1986 whereas in NEP2020 one year research degree leading to M.Phil in any subject is discontinued due to the reason that students are exposed to preliminary research in their undergraduate and post graduate courses.
- The support of research fund through UGC or any other agencies is mainly for Universities and Colleges in NEP 1986 whereas the support of research fund through the National Research Foundation and any other agencies will be equally distributes to all three type of HEIs based on a fair evaluation of the research proposal in NEP2020
- Pass in NET/SLET along with respective master degree as an essential qualification to become an assistant professor in any three type of HEIs in NEP 1986 whereas in NEP2020 PhD degree is compulsory along with pass in NET/SLET as an essential qualification to become an assistant professor in any three type of HEIs

The Revolutionary Change Brought in NEP 2020

The NEP 2020 has brought a revolutionary change in the policy and tried to eliminate the defect of NEP 1986 which has pulled back our education system when compared to the education policy of developed country. Today seeing some of the biggest change in national education policy 2020 has forecasted the bright future of youth by addressing almost all the major point of criticism in their new policy. The major criticism of NEP 1986 tried to fit the students into three categories after 10th class which is Science, Commerce and Humanities. This is very problematic because if you choose one stream, then you cannot study the subjects of the other stream but generally students has interest in varieties of subject like who are studying science has also interest in some of the subjects of arts but due to the threshold of the policy student were bounded to choose only one stream and cannot be a part of other stream at the same time but now the government has changed this policy and brought flexible approach in national education policy 2020 and has given the freedom to students to choose their subjects after the implementation of the policy and thus a student can now study physics

with home science and chemistry with music combination and it is a amazing initiative which can build a holistic development of all the subject in students.

Second change which government has brought is that they have replaced the existing 10+2 academic structure with the 5+3+3+4 system now. It has become more similar to the education system of the western developed countries. In the 10+2 system, education began at the age of 6 but in the new system, education would now start at the age of 3. Preschool would be from the age of 3-6 and then.

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class 1 and 2 for the next two years, then would be the "preparatory stage" for the next 3 years in which focus would be upon playing, discovery and activity based classroom learning.class 6-8 would be middle stage in which experimental learning would be focused upon-sciences, mathematics, arts, social science and humanities studies would be focused upon and it will more about flexibility and more choices. and then next would be the secondary stage of class 9-12 in which multi-disciplinary

In NEP 2020, the government has implemented some structural changes to change the mindset, which is praiseworthy, for example-right from class 6, students would have to do internship in vocational training jobs. The students would be imparted experience in such jobs. There would be a bag less period of 10 days where students would take no bags to school but experience jobs like - carpentry, welding, gardening and vocational training in school would be focused which is very much needed to compete with the developed countries.

In NEP 2020, the change has been brought also in the evaluation of the report card of students where according to the current policy the evaluation is done only by the teachers but now according to NEP 2020, not only the teacher will do the assessment but students will also do their self evaluation and do critical thinking.

Flaws of National Education Policy 2020

- The biggest flaw of NEP 2020 is of language system. The policy says that "wherever possible the medium of instruction till 5th class and preferably till class 8 and beyond will be the home based language, local language and the regional language
- The totally elimination of M.Phil might bring degradation in the quality of research study

Suggestions for Improvement

There should be only one medium of language in which teaching should be provided and it will be better if only English language is given value at all the stages of education because if we provide educational school an opportunity to teach in regional or mother language till a certain stage, it will force the school not to teach in English and instead of it teach in regional language which will not be beneficial for the people whose parents are working in such job where in every 3 to 5 year they will have to migrate to other state due to the transfer policy of their job.

There was no need to eliminate M.Phil because this gave an opportunity to research scholar to know more about research paper and its importance and helped to learn the skill related to research. Direct importance given to PhD is a shortcut to get doctor degree without knowing the basic of research. It is just like direct jumping to class 1st without getting into nursery class and knowing the basics and fundamentals of alphabets.

CONCLUSION

NEP 2020 is matching toward achieving its objective by making innovative policies, improving the quality of education and increasing the importance of research at every stages of education as well as focusing more on the vocational courses so that the new generation can not focus on curriculum but also prepare themselves with other skill so that in cases of unemployment they can make use of their vocational skill and

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contribute to the development of nation. An impartial agency NRF will fund for innovative projects in research areas. Higher education transform into student centric where student are given opportunity to choose multidisciplinary subjects and take a holistic type of approach with regard to education. They have the freedom to choose core and allied subject within a discipline and across the discipline. This transformation will start from 2020-2021 and will continue till 2030. Hence the higher education is moving from teacher centric to student centric, information to knowledge based, curriculum to research based, single to multidisciplinary based, norm to holistic based, marks to skill based.

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