



REFLECTIONS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 BASED ON SCHOOL EDUCATION

Supriya¹ Dr. Navita Malik²

¹M. Ed Student,

²Associate Professor, School of Education, Galgotias University, G.B. Nagar, U.P. India

Corresponding Author- Supriya

Email- supriya.20gsoe2010002@galgotiasuniversity.edu.in

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.6988338

Abstract

The digital age is spreading its wings while also offering managerial problems to fulfill its growing needs, as the twentieth century is known as the computer era. Despite being a serious burden for emerging countries like India, education is the most overlooked part. Many bright minds are attempting to improve the current and modified educational system, which dates back to the 1980s. In layman's words, the NEP, 2020 is an update of the educational system from the classic 1980s paradigm to the 21st century to adapt to and accept changes brought on by developing technology.

Keywords: NEP-2020, School Education

Background

The National Education Policy of 1986 has been replaced by the NEP 2020. T. S. R. Subramanian and a group of former Cabinet Secretaries began talking to people in January 2015 about what they called "the new education policy." In 2019, a draught NEP was presented based on the committee's report from June 2017 and chaired by former ISRO chief Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan. There will be a joint research effort in 2020 by Sunita K, Naman W, and Rajesh K. In addition, the Ministry of Human Resource Development released the draft New Education Policy (DNEP) 2019. Following that, there will be a round of public consultations. T74 NEP Draft has a total of 484 pages. In producing the policy draught, the Ministry went through a lengthy consultation process: "2.5 lakh

gram panchayats, 6,600 blocks, and 6,000 Urban Local Authorities submitted almost two lakh proposals. Unified Local Bodies (ULBs) received 676 districts."(Venkateshwarlu, B).

Introduction

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi presided over the Union Cabinet's approval of the National Education Policy 2020, paving the way for significant reform in both schools as well as higher education. The newest model of strategy intends to pave the path for countrywide class changes and improved education systems. This policy will succeed the NPE of 1986, which has been in place for 34 years. This is the twenty-first century's primary education policy, taking over from the NPE of 1986, which had been in place for 34 years.

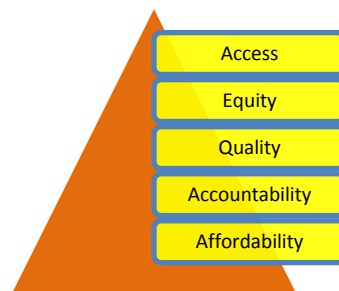


Figure 1.1: Foundational Pillars of NEP-2020

Plans to make India a vibrant, multi-disciplinary, 21st-century knowledge superpower by improving academic education to better meet the needs of students and to bring out the unique abilities of each student based on the tenets of equitable access to high-quality education that is affordable to all. In NEP-2020 there are 24 chapters in which 19 chapters are covered by school education.

Major Changes In Nep-2020 For School Education

Here are some of the major changes school students can expect from NEP 2020 (<https://www.telegraphindia.com/>):

Structural change from 10+2 to 5+3+3+4

The new framework describes three years of pre-school or Anganwadi rather than 12 years of schooling. Here's how it's done:

Foundational stage (ages 3 to 8)

Preschool/Anganwadi for three years, followed by two years of elementary school. Activity-based learning is projected to take place in early childhood, which is recognized today as a field of schooling.

Preparatory stage (ages 8 to 11)

From classes III to V, students will learn the basics of reading, writing, and speaking a variety of languages. Students will learn about the arts, science, and math. Currently, physical education is being introduced.

Middle stage (ages 11 to 14)

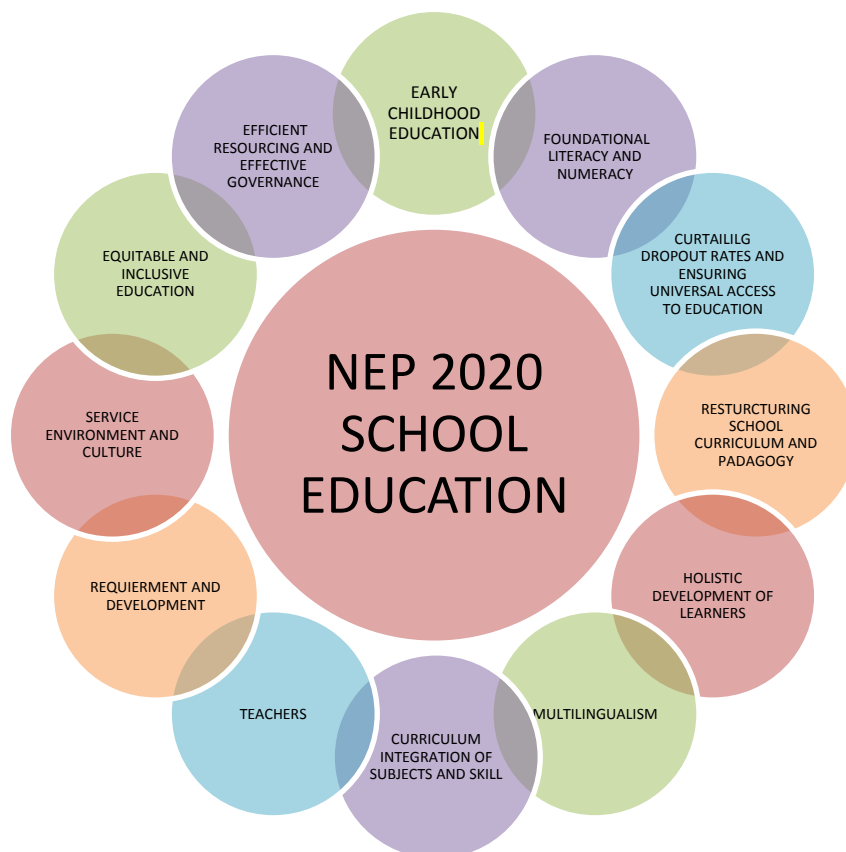


Figure 2.2 NEP-2020 School Education

It will be exposed to a wide range of abstract concepts. Experiential learning will be used to connect concepts from other fields.

Secondary stage (ages 14 to 18)

Classes IX and X, as well as Classes XI and XII, make up the final level, which is divided into two independent multidisciplinary learning stages.

Bridging the spoken and written language gap

The NEP 2020 emphasizes learning through one's native language as the primary mode of instruction., but does not require anyone to use a specific language. Because it is easier for pupils to understand difficult concepts when they are taught in their mother tongue, the home language or the local language will

be the primary medium of instruction up until the eighth grade. Students can select their mother tongue as the primary language of instruction until the fifth

grade. According to the NEP, students should be allowed to continue their education in their native language until the eighth grade.

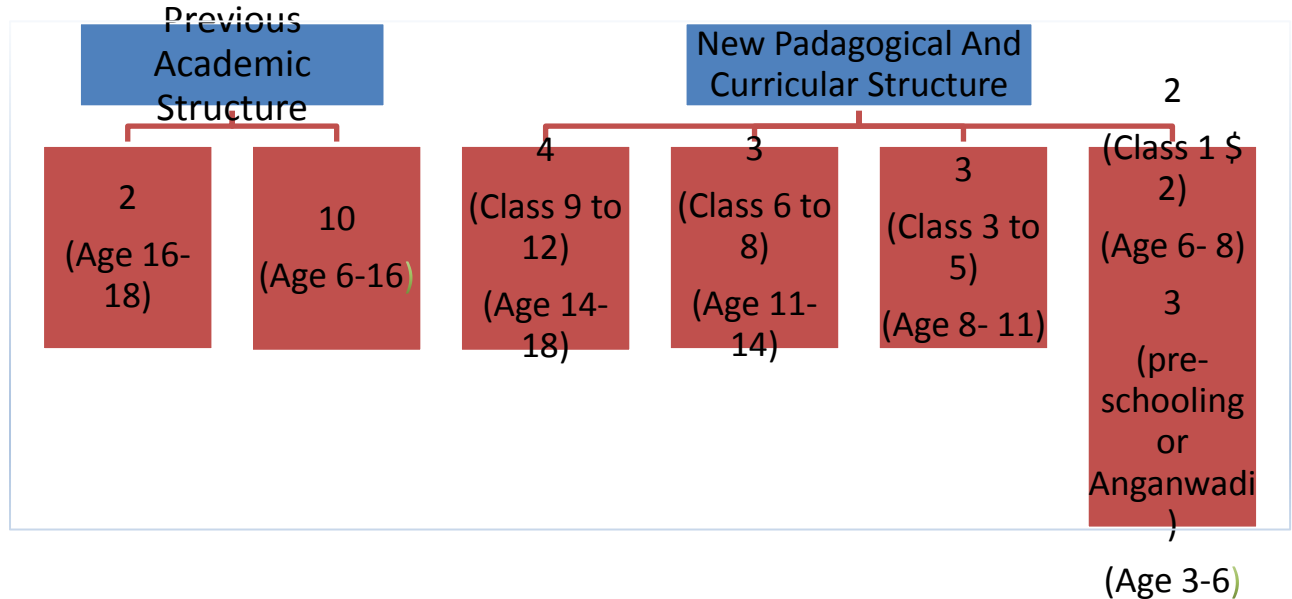


Figure 3.3: Pedagogical and curricular restructured education system

Improve your language skills

The NEP has stressed the importance of learning and teaching different languages. Students have the option of studying many native Indian languages in addition to Sanskrit. They will also have the chance to learn a language from another country.

Change in exam structure

The PARAKH, which is an evaluation body, is likely to change how the Class X and Class XII board exams are set up. (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development). The reorganization intends to promote interdisciplinary education and eliminate the necessity of participating in coaching sessions. One possibility is to hold the board exams twice a year rather than just once, as is currently the case.

Literacy and content-area knowledge will be evaluated for children in Grades 3, 5, and 8 respectively rather than the percentages they must memorize.

Preparation for the real world: NEAT has been established as a governing body to oversee the integration of utilizing modern technology to enhance student performance and achievement. NEAT

(National Educational Alliance for Technology) seeks to personalize learning with Artificial Intelligence experiences based on the needs of the learner. To boost learning results, it even advocates establishing national alliances with educational technology companies.

1. However, one of the most difficult challenges is establishing a strong digital infrastructure in remote areas.
2. Memorization is expected to give way to holistic, integrated, pleasurable, and fascinating learning. Interdisciplinary subjects will most likely be popular among students.
3. During a 10-day "bagless" learning time, students in Classes VI through VIII will engage. This term will function similarly to an internship, to gain practical experience.
4. Beginning with Class VI, the chance to study coding will be presented to the students.

India-centric education

Students are encouraged to acquire further knowledge of India through the NEP. It will be encouraged to learn Indian languages. Different subjects will combine tribal wisdom, local information, and

traditional learning methods. Subjects will also focus on students obtaining a local grasp of geography, the environment, and society.

Maintain student attendance

1. Recognizing the country's high percentages of dropouts, the NEP aims to assist pupils by using social workers and psychiatric professionals who collaborate with the schools. Teacher education is scheduled to change to make learning more engaging for pupils. Midday lunches will now include a substantial breakfast.
2. Focus on the penetration of educational counselors to the remote areas of India to spread awareness about education and its benefits.

Inclusive and equitable education opportunity

NEP wants to increase the number of pupils who attend school. Many strategies, such as scholarships and programs, will target socioeconomically disadvantaged people. Several recommended efforts toward education fairness include the creation of the Gender Inclusion Fund and special education zones.

Criticism Of Nep 2020

No doubt, NEP- 2020 is a blessing and disguise as it deals with the quality of education and implementation of technology which is the neep of the hour. It helped students from different backgrounds and multiple locations to achieve their specific goals in their educational life. Moreover NEP- 2020 has some drawbacks. The National Environmental Policy Act of 2020 (NEP 2020) has been criticized in a variety of ways, some of which are detailed here— According to survey findings, many students support certain elements while others believe that implementing this system will be difficult. Some pupils still believe that the Covid 19 epidemic has reduced the quality of schooling to a bare minimum. A number of the kids also provided an example of how the education system is privatization, as well as how the majority of Indians think that receiving an education at a private school or an international school is vastly preferable to receiving an education in a government-

run institution. As a developing country, many middle-class families in India are unable to afford the tuition costs charged by private and international institutions. Even though the government sets a cap on school and college fees, only a few educational institutions earn fees above the government's cap.

Three Language Formula: While this provision is not required by the policy, it is written in such a way that students, instructors, and schools have limited options and freedom. It also clearly violates a Supreme Court ruling. There is no doubt that the design will bring back memories of the 1965 anti-Hindi struggle over the central government's choice to make Hindi an official language. The South's political parties regard this as a move by the Modi government to implement Hindi in states which do not speak it. And yet, despite repeated assurances from the federal government that states would have sole authority over their laws, this is exactly what has happened.

Because the RTE Act is not included in the NEP 2020, universal education would be impossible to achieve without legislative support: There is no way in place to link RTE to elementary and secondary education. The center/state is not legally bound by this. " The final policy says that everyone should go to school from age 3 to 18, but it doesn't make it a legal right. In a statement, the RTE forum said. So, there is no binding way for the federal government and state governments to make things work. Universalization will be hard to do without the RTE Act."

Suggestions For Nep 2020 Amendments

Students and educators alike are looking forward to a new age of school reform with NEP 2020, which will perhaps provide more opportunities to raise India's literacy rate. This NEP 2020 also aims to prevent pupils aged 3 to 18 from dropping out of school. This also aids pupils in seeking a flexible educational system free of constraints. Many students are looking forward to the new changes, while others are not. It's also a good moment to make

changes, in my opinion, as NEP2020 will be the first policy to implement several improvements that will benefit students. A commendable part of the approach is its focus on providing Indian students with access to global knowledge, which is essential for them to succeed in the global marketplace. More than two million students who aren't already in school will be reintegrated as part of the National Education Policy 2020. In any event, establishing 50 schools per week over 15 years is a tall order. This will almost definitely necessitate a significant investment in classrooms and campuses. However, it also entails hiring at least 50 headmasters each week, as well as at least 200-300 teachers every week. Given that many teaching posts, even at established schools, go vacant, this presents a particularly interesting difficulty.

The following are a few suggestions:

1. A thorough inspection by department officials is required before the education institution's license can be updated every three years.
2. A dedicated online portal for students to lodge complaints about their educational institution should be established.
3. Each district shall establish a dedicated ombudsman to resolve problems involving the educational system and educational institutions.

References

1. B.Venkateshwarlu (2020) "A critical study of nep 2020: issues, approaches, challenges, opportunities and criticism" published in "international journal of multidisciplinary educational research" issn:2277-7881; impact factor:6.514(2020); ic value:5.16; ISI value:2.286 peer-reviewed and refereed journal: volume:10, issue:2(5), february:2021
2. Khatak Sunita, Wadhwa Naman and Kumar Rajesh (2020) "NEP-2020-A review survey-based analysis of myths and reality of Education in India. Published in "International Journal of Advanced in Management, Technology and Engineering Science", Vol. XII, Issue I, ISSN No.: 2249-7455

3. New Education Policy 2020 Highlights: "School and higher education to see major changes", <https://www.hindustantimes.com/education/new-education-policy-2020-live-updates-important-takeaways> HTML accessed on 6th June 2021.
4. <https://lawlex.org/>
5. <https://www.education.gov.in>
6. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/>