



# THE IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL STEP OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

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**Abstract:** National Education Policy 2020 is a step towards improving the current situation of the country. It main emphasizes on providing high quality education to the students and lays emphasis on vocational education along with education, So that there is no dearth of employment opportunities. This policy emphasizes on three languages, So that the students can easily learn the education. Looking towards the future in the Indian education system, the idea starting digital education system has been kept. Emphasis is placed on students for learning foreign languages. So that Indian education gets an opportunity to be recognized globally. The new pattern has been now replaced by the old pattern.

**Key words:** National Education Policy, Language, Principles.

## 1. INTRODUCTION :

National Education policy 2020 is the first policy of 21st century in India, which is related to education as well as vocational education. This is the third education policy after the independence of India. The first policy for education was implemented in 1968 and second in 1986. The National Educational 2020 aims to all learns, regardless of their social-economic background. It also aims to create a new quality education system in the society. Which can give education to the students according to the modernity system in today's modern times. The National Education Policy has once again cast its net in India after 34 years. The main objective of which is to focus on education and learning and make India a global knowledge superpower. The draft of the new education policy 2020 has been prepared by expert under the leadership of former Indian space research organization chief K. Kasturirangan. Under this policy, the name of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has been changed to the Ministry of Education.

### Three Education Policy of Independent India

Sr.No.	Education Policy	Year	Prime Minister
1	First Education Policy	1968	Indira Gandhi
2	Second Education Policy	1986	Rajiv Gandhi
3	Third Education policy	2020	Shri. N. Modi

## 2. MAIN AIMS AND OBJECTIVES :

The basic aims and objectives of National Education Policy 2020 are to make education universally accessible from Primary to secondary level by the year 2030. It helps in building a relationship between the learner and society at large. Every child is special and has the right to get basic education, for which the government should make better provision.

- 1) The main aims of National Education Policy 2020 is to increase the proportion of Higher education as well as vocational education from 26.3% to 50% till 2035.
- 2) The aim of all higher education institutions will be to make them multi-disciplinary institutions. Which will have all subjects, and at least each institution will have 3000 or more students.
- 3) The minimum qualification for teaching in schools will be 4 years integrated B.Ed degree till 2030.
- 4) Teachers will also be trained in online educational methods relevant to the Indian situation to implement the digital education system.



- 5) The main objective of the National Education Policy is to make Indian an educational superpower at the global level and to raise the quality of education by universalizing education in India.
- 6) The new policy will replace The Old Education Policy. Due to which the quality of education will improve and students will be able to make their future bright by getting good education.
- 7) The aim of the National Education Policy is to make children understand the importance of education along with Technical, creative and prepare them completely for their future, So that empowerment and morale remain in them.
- 8) Students are also encouraged to learn as many foreign languages as possible including French, German, Spanish, Chinese, and Japanese with this, efforts will be made to make India's Education globally recognized.

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY :

- 1) Making Education flexible.
- 2) To identify and develop the potential of all children.
- 3) To develop quality education for children.
- 4) Investing in the public education system.
- 5) To introduce children to Indian cultural.
- 6) Time to time changes and transparency in education policies.
- 7) Providing knowledge of discipline to children and empowering them.
- 8) Emphasis on the use of technology as much as possible.
- 9) To introduce the children to different languages.
- 10) To make children's thinking and logical creative.
- 11) Emphasis on assessment of children.

### 4. CHANGES IN NEW EDUCATION POLICY :

In the new Education policy 2020, the new syllabus has been introduced by removing the flaws of the old education policy. In this special care has been taken that the syllabus should be simple, easy and precise, which can be easily understood by the students. There should be such an education system in India, in which all round development of the students can take place under the New Educational Policy; the courses have been made interesting and simple. In view of the modernity, Technical knowledge and its practice and training have also been included for the students.

#### PATTERN OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY 5+3+3+4

According to New Education Policy, Now the pattern of 5+3+3+4 will be followed. Now instead of rote learning, the students will be connected on explaining the concepts. Efforts will be made to improve not only the knowledge of the students but also their physical and mental health. In short, the objective of this policy will be to lay emphasis on the all-round development of the students.

Sr.No.	Steps	No of years	Classes	Age of Students
1	First Foundation stage	5 years	Pre Primary 3 years + 1 or 2 class	6 To 8 years
2	Second Preparatory Stage	3 years	3 to 5 class	8- 11 years
3	Third Middle stage	3 years	6 to 8 class	11-14 years
4	Fourth Secondary stage	4 years	9 to 10 class	14-18 years

#### THE THREE LANGUAGES POLICY

- 1) The Policy recommended that the three language formula be continued and fine flexibility be provided in the implementation of the formula.
- 2) The Three language formula states that the state governments should adopt the study of a modern Indian languages, preferably one of the southern languages, in addition to Hindi and English, and in -non Hindi speaking states, the study of the regional languages and Hindi along with English, should be implemented.
- 3) The National Educational Policy 2020 encourages teachers to use a bilingual approach, including bilingual teaching-learning materials, with those students whose home language may be different from the medium of instruction.

#### PROMOTION OF INDIAN LANGUAGES

- 1) Focusing on Linguistics, Scientific and vocabulary in Indian languages.
- 2) Focused research on languages and recruitment of languages teachers.
- 3) To strengthen Indian languages and to promote it more in literature.



- 4) Establishment to set up National institute for Pali, Persian, and Prakrit.
- 5) The mandate for commission for scientific and technical terminology should be renewed.
- 6) Indian institute of translation and interpretation to be set up to undertake high quality translations of material of importance between various Indian languages.

#### SCHOOL EDUCATION

- 1) The medium of instruction for students up to class 5<sup>th</sup> will be the mother tongue.
- 2) There has been reduction in curriculum and vocational integration after class 6<sup>th</sup>.
- 3) There will be change in the structure of the courses.
- 4) The board exams will be based on the application of knowledge.
- 5) Not major changes in Arts, Science and Commerce.
- 6) Indian high Commission will be established.
- 7) Universalizing of Indian schools by 2030.
- 8) Introducing a new curriculum framework that includes pre-school and Anganwadis.
- 9) A National mission on foundational literacy and Numeracy by 2025 will ensure basic skills at the class 3<sup>rd</sup> level.
- 10) Monitoring the nature of students experience throughout the school, year in improvements in school testing.
- 11) Class 3, 4, or 5 include the state census exams.
- 12) Another important recommendation was the complete constitution of the 10<sup>th</sup> board examination. Which will mainly focus on test and the skills basics concepts and higher order thinking abilities.
- 13) A new National curriculum framework will be created in schools for teachers and adults education.
- 14) Establishment of National mission on Foundations, Literacy and Numeracy.
- 15) Ensuring availability of all resources through school premises and clusters.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION

- 1) To increase the gross enrolment ratio in higher education to 50%.
- 2) The four years multiple-choice bachelor's programme will be elective.
- 3) M.Phil. will be removed from the education list.
- 4) One time admission in UG program, certificate for 1<sup>st</sup> year, diploma for 2<sup>nd</sup> years, and bachelor degree after program for 3<sup>rd</sup> year will be awarded.
- 5) A research degree will be awarded if the students complete a major research project during 4 years.
- 6) Separate Universities will be established for research degree.
- 7) There will be new umbrella rules for all higher education except medical or legal courses.
- 8) The aims of this policy is to increase the gross enrolment ratio in higher education including vocational education, from 26.3% in 2018 to 50% by 2035, with an additional 305 crore new seats.
- 9) The college system will be abolished /phased out so that each college or a constituent college of a university can be developed.
- 10) Establishment of foreign University in India.
- 11) Promotion of vocational education in schools and colleges.
- 12) Holistic and multidisciplinary education with options for entrance exams.
- 13) Establishment of National mission for advising.
- 14) All educational institutions will be held to the same demands of adults and disclosure as not-for profit institution.
- 15) Establishment of National Research Foundation.
- 16) Emphasizing on quality education in all higher education institutions and strengthening the central advisory board.

#### 5. CONCLUSION :

The New Education Policy 2020 is more focused on increasing practical education for students to learn part of from books. Students will have the freedom to choose the course subjects as well as the courses they wish to learn. In this way skill development will also get a boost. Due to this policy, India will increase in globalization knowledge and emerge as a super power. After fulfilling all its objectives, there will be dominance of vocational education in India and communication of means of employment will take place. The purpose of education is not only bookish knowledge, but to take knowledge towards new technology by applying it in business areas. While our country is struggling with it. To make this policy successful, we all should participate in it along with the central government and state governments. Only then will the New Policy move towards success.



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