



Shiv Chhatrapati Shikshan Sanstha's
Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya (Autonomous), Latur

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National Education Policy : Exploration and Perspectives

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1. Analysis of New Education Policy: 2020

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Abstract:

The National Education Policy 2020 looks into the education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India that is Bharat. It was a long wait of 34 years for the country to see a New Education Policy 2020. On the 29th of July India saw the light of New Education Policy 2020 which received the approval of the Modi 2.0 government. In this new policy, there will be a 5+3+3+4 structure which comprises 12 years of school and 3 years of Anganwadi/ pre-school replacing old 10+2 structure. The NEP 2020 government is looking forward to making India a “global knowledge superpower” and it will be only done by making education system for schools and colleges more flexible, holistic, and multi-disciplinary which will bring out their unique capabilities.

Introduction:

The Government of India introduced the National Educational Policy (NEP) in 2020. The policy aims to achieve the set goals phase-wise with spirit and intent by the prioritization of action points in a comprehensive manner that entails careful planning, monitoring and collaborative implementation, timely infusion of requisite funds and careful analyses and reviewing at multiple implementation steps. Creation of a National Research Fund, incorporation of a new Higher Education Commission of India and investments of an amount equivalent to 6% of the

country's GDP are envisaged. The policy was perceived as beneficial and damaging, as per the opinions expressed in various forums. From the author's perspective, while some aspects of NEP are novel, most are already being practiced to a certain extent. Implementation of NEP to cause a significant change in the education system needs escalation of academic, logistic and financial commitments from all stakeholders.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi said when India completes 75 years of Independence in 2022, every student should be learning as per the National Education Policy-2020. This is our collective responsibility, he said while addressing a conclave on School Education in the 21st Century where he called upon teachers, administrators, voluntary organizations and parents to cooperate and participate in this mission. Noting that the mark-sheet had become a "pressure sheet for students and prestige sheet for families", the PM said the new policy aimed at removing this pressure.

The NEP will reduce the syllabus and make learning a fun-based and complete experience, the PM said, also allaying reservations regarding the medium of instruction, the language. He also noted that the Ministry of Education had received over 15 lakh suggestions from teachers on the NEP implementation within a week.

He said the students under the new policy would learn under a curriculum that is scientifically oriented to make the country ready for challenges in the 21st century. It is a curriculum that focuses on critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, curiosity and communication, the PM said, stressing on the importance of promoting new age learning and knowledge about coding, artificial intelligence, data science and robotics.

While the existing system is limited, the new policy offers many opportunities to students who may want to change their subject at a later stage, he said.

Limitations in the current system is the main reason for a large number of drop-outs, he added. It is as important to change

the education system as changing an old blackboard or pin-up board, the PM said. Education is much more than marks and mark-sheets, he also said. The PM also said schools were free to teach any language, but the medium of education till Class V should be the mother tongue or the local language. He also gave several suggestions to participating educationists, especially on employing practical aspects in the learning process. The NEP-2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century which was announced after 34 years of the previous National Policy on Education 1986.

The new NP will replace the 10+2 structure. It will be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 structure which comprises 12 years of school and 3 years of Anganwadi/ pre-school. Sanskrit will also be included at all levels in school and higher educations as an option for a student which includes three language formulas. But no student will be forced to study any language. As per NEP, the board examination for 10th and 12 will be continued but will be redesigned with the aim of holistic development. Mathematical thinking and scientific temper coding will start from class 6. Vocational education will start in school from 6th grade which also includes internships. Higher education will receive flexibility in subjects and there will be multiple entries and exit points. UG programmes can be of 3 or 4 years with multiple exit options with appropriate certification in this period like certificate will be awarded after 1 year, advanced diploma after 2 years, degree after 3 years, and bachelor with research after 4 years.

NEP proposes promotion of regional languages by making it the medium of instruction till 5th or 8th class. Sanskrit will be an optional third language subject at all levels of the school. Other than Sanskrit, other languages will also be available as optional subjects. Secondary level education will include teaching of other foreign languages as well. ISL (Indian Sign Language) will be made standard across the country and teaching material for students with hearing impairments will be developed for national and state schools. The NEP proposes regular and

formative assessments, replacing the summative assessment. The new assessment system is more competency-based. This will enhance the student's development and learning skills. The main aim is to increase the analytical, critical and conceptual thinking of the student. All students will take 3rd, 5th and 8th-year exams which will be taken by the competent authority. 10th and 12th classes will still appear for the board exams but the pattern will be restructured aiming at the integrated development of the child. A new National Assessment Center, PARAKH (Performance, Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) will be established as a standard-setting body.

New Education Policy In India In Detail

The major aim of introducing and implementing the NEP is to enhance the quality of education equally for all and moving in the direction of strengthening India as a global superpower. The NEP was drafted by a panel led by the former head of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) Kasturirangan and presented to Union Minister for Human Resources Development Ramesh Pokhriyal when he took office in 2019.

New Curriculum for Early Childhood Care and Education:

NEP will be replacing the 10+2 curriculum structure with a 5+3+3+4 structure. The new system has proposed 12 years of school education with 3 years of pre-schooling/Anganwadi. 3-6 years of age is globally recognized as the crucial age for the mental development of the child. Keeping this in mind the new curriculum structure has been formulated which will be corresponding to 3-8, 8-11, 11-14 and 14-18 years of age, respectively.

Pivot On Base Literacy:

According to the NEP, MHRD will set up a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy. By 2025, States will prepare and implement a program to attain foundational literacy and numeracy for students till class 3 in all primary schools. Another step proposed in this direction is the formulation of a National Book Promotion Policy.

Promoting Regional/Local Language:

NEP proposes promotion of regional languages by making it the medium of instruction till 5th or 8th class. Sanskrit will be an optional third language subject at all levels of the school. Other than Sanskrit, other languages will also be available as optional subjects. Secondary level education will include teaching of other foreign languages as well. ISL (Indian Sign Language) will be made standard across the country and teaching material for students with hearing impairments will be developed for national and state schools.

Assessment Reforms:

The NEP proposes regular and formative assessments, replacing the summative assessment. The new assessment system is more competency-based. This will enhance the student's development and learning skills. The main aim is to increase the analytical, critical and conceptual thinking of the student. All students will take 3rd, 5th and 8th-year exams which will be taken by the competent authority. 10th and 12th classes will still appear for the board exams but the pattern will be restructured aiming at the integrated development of the child. A new National Assessment Center, PARAKH (Performance, Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) will be established as a standard-setting body.

Standard Setting and Accreditation Program:

The new education policy, 2020 provides clear and distinct systems for university policy, regulation, operations and formulation. States/UTs will create an Independent Public School Standards Authority (SSSA). A new body called the School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Framework (SQAACF) will be created by SCERT for public accountability and oversight. This will promote transparent public self-disclosure.

Conclusion

The present education system is the result of changes made in the existing education policy of 1986. It has been implemented to foster the learner and the nation's development.

The new education policy focuses on the child's overall development. The policy is destined to achieve its objective by 2030.

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2. Curriculum Design and Development: A Vital component of the NEP's Achievement

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Abstract

National Education Policy-2020 is a progressive and visionary policy that serves as a roadmap for bettering education practices in light of society's future requirements. For all stakeholders, putting it into action in the same spirit is a top priority. Educational changes necessitate a shift in all stakeholders' mindsets as well as a willingness to adopt new curriculum and methods. The integration of inter- and trans-disciplinary disciplines, as well as the adoption of a multidisciplinary approach, is a primary goal of the new higher education policy. This chapter highlights the ways to be adopted in curriculum design and development for successful implementation of National Education Policy-2020.

Keywords: National Education Policy; Curriculum Design and Development; MOOC, LOCF;

1. Introduction

Development of any nation depends on the quality of its human resources produced through high-quality education. Education allows people to reflect on social, cultural, moral, economic, and spiritual concerns, as well as contribute to their development through disseminating specialised knowledge and skills. From the Gurukul and the British-influenced education system to the current National Education Policy-2020 (NEP-