

The New Education Policy- 2020, Perspective, Comprehensiveness, Paradigm shift in India's Education System

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ABSTRACT

The National Educational Policy - 2020 is to meet the requirements of advanced changing world. It has been introduced after 34 years from the last education policy, National policy on Education 1986. Much expectations from the new policy in all spheres of human enterprises, particularly in education of all stages, in all disciplines, general education scientific, professional, agricultural, technical, medicines, industrial and qualitative education so that it may meet the demand of changing scenario of the advancing world because of the globalization and the needs of the community and nation. The prescribed structure will help to cater to the ability of the child stages of cognitive development as well as social and physical awareness. The new educational structure can bring India at par with the leading countries of the world.

Key Words : Paradigm shift, Hidebound, Democratic, consultative, striving, positive changes, focus, multilingual Competence, knowledge superpower, Universalised, priority, Discrimination, Co-operation

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Introduction:

We humans are intensely social animals, and cooperation is as much a part of our essential selves as competition. All most all students and even teachers realises the significance of cooperation at all stages of education, learning even in the most hidebound and reactionary educational institutions cooperation across the students teachers divide between those who teach and those who are taught. The electronic means to carry out academic activates and transactions, teachers and students are discovering that perhaps the only way to continue academic activity is through cooperative action with joining hands with thin teachers to keep educational institutions functioning in the comprehensive ways. Teachers in turn have become more democratic, more consultative, more interactive when it comes to such transitions. We all miss the give and take of the classroom or lecture theatre everyone is irritated by the vagaries of internet connectivity, and the tricks played on us at the most inopportune moments by our magic electronic

devices; yet all of us are now aware that we are travelling the same path, trying to overcome the same obstacles, striving towards the same goal social desires and goals have changed greatly over the last few decades, and the attitude to teachers, too, has shifted accordingly. The shift is not uniform it varies, inevitably from teachers of all sectors from rural school teachers to professors in the high profile universities.

In view of this consideration there would be a further change a positive one is this time once the provisions of the National Education policy 2020 regarding the training of school teachers are fulfilled? Teaching must match the new age syllabi being introduced in schools, hence there is a focus on the details of teacher training in the policy with certain basic changes being introduced such as the length of the degree course in education. Developing skills in teaching new subjects and multilingual competence may help bring about changes, but among these perhaps the emphasis is on a teacher's fluency in the local language is most welcome communication with

an understanding of first generation learners are of overwhelming importance in forming the basis of an educated country.

The purpose of the New Education policy, 2020 is to overhaul the education system of our country for which a draft was formulated by the panel of educationists and experts of the related disciplines led by former Indian space Research organisation (ISRO). This policy aims at making “India a global knowledge superpower”. The policy would transform the education sector in the country focussing on making education universalized equitable inclusive easily accessible and reachable to the mass population with the hopes of proper implementation. In this regard the true situation emerged before the educational planners by the research undertaken by National achievement survey (NAS) under the banner of National Council of Educational Research and training (NCERT) having patronage by the Union Ministry of Education. The highest priority of NPE, 2020 is to achieving fundamental literacy and numeracy by the mass students by 2025 in view of the prime principle of the policy. The main focus is to make the nation ‘Atmanirbhar Bharat’ Programme. This mission will fulfil the learning capability of the mass children. The main theme of the NPE 2020 is basically India centric education system that contribute directly to transforming our nation sustainable into an popular and vibrant knowledge society by managing high quality education to all concern. There will be no hard discrimination between subjects and disciplines. The students/learners will be encouraged to take multidisciplinary projects for better learning outcomes. The National Education Policy 2020 has been designed to reduce the burden of classroom teaching/ instruction and the examination on students, in this way it will play an important role in building the future of the country. However, its success depends in uniform and transparent implementation at all levels, this is possible when there is a dire cooperation and collaboration among all the implementing agencies of the policy. The true philosophy of the NEP be realised in the execution at the educational institutions of all stages and the deep cooperation and coordination among all concern are essentially needed. The

successful implementation and maximum outcomes are very much possible will need to create all stakeholders an incentives to gain the smooth and uniform positive results. Further the NEP emphasizes on the aspect of examination and assessment, elaborating it should not define a child in terms of marks but should be an outcome of qualitative analysis of the child, as every child is different from one another and the same question can be understood/solved in various ways & methods by each learner considering the modern era as the age of Information communication technology (ICT), the incorporation of technology in teaching learning activates with component of digital literacy scientific temper and computational thinking for the effective learning experience of the students has become an essential in education at all levels & stages.

Teaching and learning of Indian languages need to be integrated with schools education and higher education by encouraging the teachers for being the bilinguals as study shows that the learners pick up various languages fastly in the early stages. The mother tongue should be imparted upto the class V learning. The tone and familiarity inherent in conversations among speakers of a common language are reflection and record of a culture because promotion of Indian Arts and culture is important not only for the nation but also for the individual and community cultural awareness is the main function of education in our Indian system of education and instruction which should be developed in our younger generation in order to provide them a sense of identity of Indianness. For languages to remain relevant and vibrant there must be a high quality learning and print material including textbooks, workbooks, magazines etc.

Briefly mentioning that the National Education Policy is stressing on the use of mother tongue or local language as the medium of instruction up to class 5 with recommending its continuance till class VIII and after. The policy recommends that all students will learn three languages in their schooling stage, at least two of three languages should be Indian together with the declaration no language will be imposed on the students.

Educational Technology :

The term educational technology is being used with great interest and deep hopes in the furtherance of education at all levels. It is believed that with the proper use of science and technology in the field of teaching and learning desirable results can be achieved in teaching and testing. Communication is very important in human life. It create a link between two individuals, group organisation etc. without communication life becomes meaningless, difficult to connect between any two individuals groups and organisations. The term technology refers to forms of technologies that are used to create, store, share or transmit and exchange information. The term education and technology are very much interrelated. The philosophy and functions are one and the same. The word 'technology' come from the Greek word 'technic' and 'logic'. Technic means techniques, skills, methods and process. Logic means science. That is to say technology means skill of science. It means educational technologies is concerned with providing appropriately designed learning situations which holding in view of the objectives of teaching and training bring to bear the best means of instruction. Technologies are the instruments for change and innovation. Its introduction in educational system will encourage and motivate the students to explore new ideas/areas of advancement with reference to its latest developments in various fields of studies. Technology (internet) in another side can be the most effective ways to increase the student's knowledge. Therefore, in order to balance it, the whole educational system should be reformed and technology be integrated into educational activates. In this regard, a regulatory body entitled (NEAT), National Educational Alliance for Technology the policy makers have decided to established to use technology for better learning outcomes with the aims to use artificial intelligence to make learning more effective and customize as per the student's requirement and an 'EdTech' agency for the better learning experience.

An another technological forum with the aspect to improve multiple facilities in education is under consideration by the policy maker to adopt, provide

the interventions are rigorously evaluated in relevant context, the autonomous body, NETF, National Educational Technology Forum is meant to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning planning and administration and so on both for school and higher education. Teaching faculty are the heart of learning process, this new policy focuses on their recruitment comprehensive continuous development in their professional life then working environment and service conditions are the major areas to be considered. The motivation and empowerment of teachers is required to ensure the best possible future for the learners and our nation.

Internationalization / Globalization:

The only thing constant in this world today is 'CHANGE'. The human race has evolved from a leaf-clad nomad to a high modern civilization. The major factors which have contributed to these enormous and apparent changes are 'technology and globalization'. This terrestrial ball which we call the globe has shrunken down into an urban village where everyone has the access to the other end all the times. But still there is a gap between the various sections of the world; the reason 'EDUCATION'.

"Internationalization may be thought of initially as the widening deepening and speeding up of world-wide inter connectedness in all aspects of contemporary life from the cultural to the criminal financial to the spiritual" when worldwide social relations link distant bodies and when communication, global governance and regulations start shaping the economic activities politics, cultural linkages, law and governance etc., is called internationalization/globalization.

In the recent past & even in present era, internationalization has had tremendous impact on the system of education world-wide. All around the world there is a need and qualified and trained teachers who can fit into the global system of education. It is well known fact that we are completely under the influence of growing demands and needs of the newly born and developed society. So we have to bring about drastic changes in our educational set up & activities,

programmes. The educational institutions not only need well educated teachers but also one who has several other traits of personality which are the needs of the hour. Thus the era of internationalization has tremendous concomitant implications for education. The world is driven with a powerful force which compasses space and time. A force that respects no boundaries, known as internationalization/globalization, is ruling the networks. It brings not only prosperity, but also challenges. People and cultures with differing views are brought together at a place that many people find tough to manage. This has enormously affected the education sector in terms of access to education. Commoditisation of education, internationalization of education, relevance of education to the changing economy, restructuring of education with regard to the changing trends of business trade and industries. In this context, the educational institutions and educators have more responsibilities in moulding the character and behaviour of the younger generation. Believing that in this context on the eve of the twenty first century will be determined by the vision of the future society and by the role that is assigned to education in general and to higher education in particular. International cooperation schemes should be based on long term partnership between institutions all over the globe and also promote the cooperation in carrying out the academic and professional activities. Priority should be given to the training programmes in the developing countries in context of excellence forming regional and international networks with short periods of specialization and intensive studies abroad. At the same time, efforts must be directed towards the process of 'brain gain' through collaboration programmes by virtue of the international dimension.

In view of these considerations the NEP envisages that each higher education institution should define its mission according to the present and future needs of the community and nation. Education is essential for any country to reach the necessary level of sustainable and environmentally sound economic and social development, cultural creativity, nourished by the better knowledge and understanding of the cultural heritage, higher living standard and internal

and international harmony and peace, based on human rights, democracy, tolerance and mutual respect. These missions should incorporate the concept of academic freedom set out in the recommendations of National Education policy 2020.

Gone are the days of idea of self reliance. As we develop more and more, we depend in an increasing order on others. All the countries depend on each other either for raw materials or for consumer goods. It has been realised by the policy makers that all the nations of the world are interdependence. For securing peace and unity of nations for human progress, hence international understanding is a must. Some countries unnecessarily develop Psychological fear and they make preparation for war. Lack of social democracy and failure of political democracy stand as barriers to international amity. Misconception arising out of false propaganda due to language differences and lack of proper and correct information create distrust among the nations. Education, no doubt, can play an important role in fanning the flame of internationalism. Thus through different educational activities in schools and colleges, a feeling of internationalism can be animated in the mind of students.

To meet this and an international consultancy at each higher education institution hosting the foreign scholars will be setup to coordinate in the academic sphere. Exchanging high quality foreign institutions will be facilitated. High performing Indian universities will be encouraged to set up their establishment in other countries and those high institution would be given all sorts of admirations and appreciation should be given in view of their performance in the field.

Towards this end students belonging to SC, ST, OBC and other SEDGs would be encouraged for under going to education and professional training to become the ideal citizen of their nation and to contribute in the development of the country by giving them various scholarships and incentives. The policy recommends due initiatives to achieve the best results in this regard. The educational institutions from the early education to higher education, whether general to professional institutions should be, infrastructure

by quite sound well equipped with all the related facilities and for academic transactions most modern amenities should be available. The various factors that be behind low faculty motivation it must be addressed to ensure that each faculty member is happy, enthusiastic and well motivated in discharging their related responsibilities enabling the learners to feel satisfied.

To achieve this goal, all the institutions will aim to establish, education departments which will also run B.Ed. programme, in collaboration with other departments. Moreover teacher education institutions will require to convert into “multidisciplinary institution” by 2030, Since they will have to offer the 4- year integrated teacher education programme. This B.Ed. Will be a dual major holistic Bachelor degree in education as well as specialized subject of their field of interest.

To make our education system more viable and comprehensive, the due weight age have been given to the professional education such as technical institution, health science institutions, legal universities, agricultural universities adult education and lifelong learning and health care education having an integrative meaning thereby all learners must be well versed in the field of their choice. Moreover, our health care education system must have basic understanding of allopathic, Ayurveda, Unani, yoga and naturopathy, Homeopathy (Ayush) etc together with giving the emphasis on preventive health care and community medicine. The policy also give due weight age to the knowledge of the rich diversity of India should be

imbibed by learners by touring the students to different parts of the country to have an understanding of culture, traditions, knowledge of various languages at different parts of the nation.

Conclusion:

In concluding the foregoing elaborations with respect to the National Education policy 2020, it is being mentioned in nutshell that the policy reaffirms the bridging social, educational, economic and cultural gaps in access, participation and learning outcomes in education of all stages will continue to be one of the major goal for developmental programmes.

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