

NEW EDUCATION POLICY & ITS BENEFITS TO THE SOCIETY

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Abstract: *The new education policy in 2020 came after 30 years and it all set to change the existing academic system of India. Gross Enrollment Ratio in higher Education increased from 25.8% in 2017-18 to 26.3% in 2018-19 According to OECD, more than half of GDP growth is directly related to labour income growth among secondary and higher education individuals. National Education Policy (NEP) aims to achieve 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Pre-school to secondary level by 2030. The vision of the NEP is to develop knowledge skills, values and disposition. The government of India in the recent years has setup the ministry of skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), skill development is a significant driver to address poverty reduction by improving employability and inclusive growth.*

Keywords: *Gross Enrolment, National Education Policy, Holistic Development, Samgra Shiksha , Global Knowledge, Skill Development, Employability.*

Introduction:

Recently many changes have been introduced in the academic system of India starting from the school to college level. New National Education Policy has been approved by the Union Cabinet reflecting all the changes. The new education policy in 2020 came after 30 years and it all set to change the existing academic system of India with the purpose of making it at par with the international standard of academic . The Government of India aims to set up the NEP by the year 2040 .Till the targeted year ,the key point of the plan is to be implemented one by one . The proposed reform by NEP 2020 will come in to effect by the collaboration of the Central and State Government.

Objectives:

- To emphasis on Indian education system.
- To study the New Education Policy of India
- To see benefits of New Education Policy of India
- To study the importance of education for social development.

Hypothesis :

- Economic development is depends on education.
- Skill development is a significant driver to poverty reduction and improving employability.

Research Methodology :

For this research paper used descriptive research design for data collection . Data collected by the secondary source i.e. magazine, internet's websites.

In the ancient times, India was known for the vast wealth of knowledge , which was disseminated through “ Gurukuls” worked with the belief that knowledge gives liberation. Knowledge edge acts like the ‘third eye’, which provides insight into the world education involved three basic stages, which included ‘Sravana’(acquiring knowledge through listening), “Manana”(to internalize through thinking analysis and assimilation) and ‘Nidhyasana’ (comprehending and applying knowledge in the real life).

Educate and raise the masses and thus alone the nation is possible , Swami Vivekanand had stated ,highlighting the necessity of education as a vital force for achieving full human potential and developing a just and equitable society .Today ,with India having a potential edge of a young demographic ,it becomes paramount to provide high quality educational opportunities to students ,especially in these challenging Covid -wacked times .

India has about 15 lakh schools , 25 crore students and 89 lakh teachers . The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme launched by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee led government in 2001 pushed elementary education, and became the tool for the implementation of the Right to Education Act. SSA improved infrastructure of schools , added new schools and classrooms as well as teachers .

The gross access ratio for primary and upper primary – level education –access to primary upper primary schools within a distance of 1-3 km – has now reached more than 97% habitations . With this the gross enrolment ratio at the primary level has reached 100% ,while at the upper primary level ,it has improved from 75.8% in 2009-10 to 87.7% in 2018-19. Secondary education opens the gateway for a successful professional life . It is imperative to expand its components ratio (GER) data of secondary and senior secondary schools wire 76.46 and 48.13% respectively. This increased to 76.90% and 50.14% in 2018-19 further ,GER in higher education increased from 25.8% in 2017-18 to 26.3% in 2018-19 .This implies that higher enrolment in secondary education will directly impact the enrolment ratio in higher education and lower level of secondary education completion will reduce the pool of students available for higher education. According to OECD, more than half of GDP growth is directly related to labour income growth among secondary and higher education individuals .

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 encourages holistic development not only at primary and upper primary stages, but also at the secondary levels. NEP aims to achieve 100% GER in Pre-school to secondary level by 2030. To increase access at the secondary

level the Samagra Shiksha (SS) scheme was launched in 2018-19. This extends the objective of attaining universal access to education to pre-primary and senior secondary levels. Provisions has been made for the first time for setting up and upgrading schools up to the senior secondary level in uncovered areas.

Under Samagra Shiksha, transport facilities from elementary to secondary classes up to an average cost 6000 per child a year for areas where schools are not available have been proposed. Along with this, GOI has started identification of out-of-school children in the 16-19 age group with support of up to 2000 per child per grade for them to complete their secondary and senior secondary level through the Nation Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and State Open School (SOS). The support will be given for socially and economically disadvantaged groups (SEDG) children for accessing course materials and certification.²

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 age, respectively.³

The growing emergence of epidemic and pandemics will also call for collaborative research in heightens the need for multidisciplinary learning. There will be a growing demand for humanities and art, as India moves towards becoming a developed country as well as among the three largest economies in the world. Indeed, with the quickly changing employment landscape and global ecosystem, it is becoming increasingly critical that children not only learn, but more importantly learn how to learn. Education must build character enable learners to be ethical, rational, compassionate and caring, while at the same time prepare them for gainful, fulfilling employment.

Principles of NEP Policy :

The purpose of the education system is to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values. It aims at producing engaged productive and contributing citizens for building an equitable, inclusive, and plural society as envisaged by our Constitution.

The vision of NEP :

The National Education Policy envisions and education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high – quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower. The Policy envisages that the curriculum and pedagogy of our institutions must develop among the students a deep sense of respect towards the fundamental. Duties and Constitutional values, bonding with one's country, and a

conscious awareness of one's roles and responsibilities in a changing world. The vision of the policy is to instill among the learners a deep- rooted pride in being Indian ,not only in thought ,but also in spirit, intellect, and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge skills, values and dispositions that support responsible commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living and global well-being, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen.⁴

Impact of NEP 2020 on Skill development ecosystem in India:

India's population is among the youngest in an aging world. A UNISEF report (2019) estimates that at least 47% of Indian youth are not on track to have the education and skills necessary for employment in 2030. Another study estimates that merely 20% out of five million students who graduate every year get employed in India. The Government of India in the recent years has set up the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and various scheme under its purview such as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) , Skill India ,SANKALP, National Skill Development Mission ,among others. Although significant progress has been made to skill and re-skill India's growing young workforce , there remain concerns regarding the market relevance of candidates keeping in view the rapid technological advances and the digitization that is transforming our world.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has attempted to diagnose the problems plaguing the sector and provides innovative solutions to the problem right from the pre-school level to higher education course.

Skill development is a significant driver to address poverty reduction by improving employability and inclusive growth. It facilitates a cycle of high productivity , increased employment opportunities ,income growth ,and overall development.⁵

Advantages of NEP :

- The Government aims to make schooling available to everyone with help of NEP 2020
- Approximately two crore school students will be able to come back to educational institutes through this new approach.
- According to the national education policy 2020, the 5+3+3+4 structure will replace the existing 10+2 structure. This structure is focused on student's formative years of learning. This 5+3+3+4 structure corresponds to age from 3 to 8, 8 to 11, 11 to 14 & 14 to 18. 12 years of schooling, 3 years if Anganwadi & pre-schooling are included in this structure .
- One of the merits of NEP 2020 is the formation of the National Book Promotion Policy in India.
- Appropriate authorities will conduct the school examinations for grade 3,5 and 8. The Board Exams for grades 10 and 12 will continue but the NEP 2020 aims to re-design the structure with holistic development
- Special day time boarding school " Bal Bhavans " to the established in every state/ district in India. This Boarding school will be used for participation in activities related to play, career, art.

- According to the NEP 2020, an Academic Bank of credit will be established. The credits earned by the students can be stored and when the final degree gets completed, those can be counted.
- According to the NEP 2020, Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities at par with the IITs And IIMs will be setup in the country. These are scheduled to be set up for introducing multidisciplinary academic.
- Phase at college affiliation and autonomy will be granted to colleges. By the year 2030, it will be mandatory to have at least a four year B.Ed degree for joining the occupation of teaching. ⁶

Conclusion:

With the introduction of NEP 2020 many changes have been made and one of those is the discontinuation of the M.Phil Course .Even though there are many drawbacks to the new education policy ,the merits are more in number . It is also believed that the education will be influence to create job opportunities . The Ministry of Skill Development &Entrepreneurship (MSDE) having more efforts for generate employment through implementing the Skill India, SANKALP, National Skill Development Mission ,Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana . We hope by this new education policy India will make the superpower.

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