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New Education Policy of India: Inclusive and Quality Education

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ABSTRACT: The new education policy or National Education Policy 2021 has been launched under the chairmanship of Dr. Kasturirangan, the head of ISRO. This new education policy has been approved by the cabinet, due to which in the coming time, through this policy, many changes will be seen in the school to college level education system, which have not been seen till date. We know that recently by the Ministry of Human Resource Management Education policy has been changed. Under the Union Human Resource Development Minister Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, many changes have been made in the New Education Policy 2021 from school education to higher education. In this article, we will provide you information about the objectives, features and benefits of the National Education Policy.

KEYWORDS: education, human, development, national, policy, quality, inclusive, education

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the National Education Policy, the policy of education in schools and colleges is being prepared. This new National Education Policy 2021 has been started by the Government of India, under which many changes have been made in the education policy by the Central Government. Through this new education, India will be made a global knowledge superpower. According to this new education policy, the Ministry of Human Resource Management will be known as Ministry of Education. According to the National Education Policy, education from pre-school to secondary school will be universalized with 100% GER in school education by 2030. We know that earlier the pattern of 10+2 was followed but now according to the new education policy the pattern of 5+3+3+4 will be followed. This National Education Policy was included in the manifesto of the Bharatiya Janata Party in the 2014 General Elections.[1]

Our country's students require a comprehensive approach to learning in an effective manner that includes curricula, engaging pedagogy, continuous formative assessment and adequate student support. Curriculum should be interesting and relevant which should be updated from time to time to meet the new needs of knowledge and learning outcomes. A high quality teaching method is essential for students to successfully carry the course material. These methods of teaching determine the learning experiences of the students which directly affect the learning outcomes. Assessment methods should be scientifically designed so as to test for continuous improvement in learning and application of knowledge. Lastly, the development of certain abilities which are essential for the betterment of the students like fitness, good health, psycho-social well-being, foundation of better moral values etc., it is also necessary for quality education.[2]

One of the main objectives of starting the National Education Policy by the Central Government has been told that under this scheme the dropout rate can be reduced and education can be provided to more and more students of our country. The system will be made flexible. Due to which the children of our country will be able to get education easily and children can choose the subject of their choice. Under the new education policy, the choice of choice has been made flexible, so as to reduce the dropout rate.[3]

The National Education Policy 2021 implementation process will be initiated through the Ministry of Education to monitor progress from June 2021, and the focus is on implementing policy changes at the college and university level, according to sources. 181 tasks have been identified by the central government which will be completed by the new education policy, and governments in states like Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa have set up task forces for these tasks. The task force of Karnataka has released its report where it has been suggested that this policy will be implemented in 2021, but so far the state and central governments have not given their advice on these recommendations.



II. DISCUSSION

We all citizens know that this new education policy or National Education Policy has been started in our country under the chairmanship of Dr. Kasturirangan, the head of ISRO. This new education policy has been approved through the cabinet, due to which many changes will be seen in the school and college level education system through this policy in the coming year. Apart from this the government has announced to launch a live dashboard from June 2021 for the successful implementation of this National Education Policy. With the help of this live dashboard, the implementation process will be fully monitored and along with this, the emphasis is being given by the government to implement the changes by the college and university for the new education policy. 118 works have been covered by the government through this scheme. Such as undergraduate and postgraduate courses, regional language education, university degree, credit bank system etc. In addition, a task force has been launched under this scheme to study the implementation and related challenges of NEP 2020 through Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa, and the Ministry of Education has also stated that under this dashboard We will also have information through this medium.[4]

Under the new education policy, an Implementation and Review Committee has been initiated through the Ministry, and will be constituted by the Department of Higher Education. Through this committee, the policy will be thoroughly examined and at the same time a task force will also be formed by the Government of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa for Credit Bank System and IIT. If any negligence or deficiency is found in the implementation of the National Education Policy through the Central Government, then the state and district level officers will have to answer for this deficiency.

To increase the quality level of teachers, many provisions have been made in the new education policy. Changes will also be made in the format of Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) in the new school education system. The TET exam had two parts – Part 1 and Part 2. But now the structure of the school education system will be divided into four parts- Foundation, Preparatory, Middle and Secondary. The pattern of TET will also be set on its basis. TET or NTA test scores in respective subjects can also be checked at the time of recruitment of subject teachers. The National Testing Agency (NTA) will conduct the All Subjects Examination and Common Aptitude Test.[5]

To this end, a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy will be set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) on priority. Accordingly, all State/UT governments will immediately prepare an implementation plan for attaining universal foundational literacy and numeracy in all primary schools, identifying stage-wise targets and goals to be achieved by 2025, and closely tracking and monitoring progress of the same. While students must have a large amount of flexibility in choosing their individual curricula, certain subjects, skills, and capacities should be learned by all students to become good, successful, innovative, adaptable, and productive human beings in today's rapidly changing world. In addition to proficiency in languages, these skills include: scientific temper and evidence-based thinking; creativity and innovativeness; sense of aesthetics and art; oral and written communication; health and nutrition; physical education, fitness, wellness, and sports; collaboration and teamwork; problem solving and logical reasoning; vocational exposure and skills; digital literacy, coding, and computational thinking; ethical and moral reasoning; knowledge and practice of human and Constitutional values; gender sensitivity; Fundamental Duties; citizenship skills and values; knowledge of India; environmental awareness including water and resource conservation, sanitation and hygiene; and current affairs and knowledge of critical issues facing local communities, States, the country, and the world.

III. RESULTS

National Education Policy has been introduced in the year 2020 and soon its implementation plan will be announced by the government. This is the third education policy after 1968 and 1986 under which, there will be many important changes in the education system such as removing the traditional lines between different streams of education, providing more education material to the new generation of students, etc. so that students get better education. can be provided. This education policy is designed for the coming 2 decades. This education policy will be implemented in a phased manner. An education festival was organized in the month of September during which the implementation of the National Education Policy was discussed. The Ministry had received suggestions from 15 lakh stakeholders through this Shiksha Utsav.

Nipun scheme will be launched to develop basic literacy and numerical knowledge under the component of National Education Policy Elementary Education, and the full name of this scheme will be National Initiative for Proficiency in

Reading with Understanding and Numeracy. Through this scheme by the government, students can be provided basic literacy and numeracy knowledge by the end of third grade.[6]

We all citizens know that the number of students taking vocational education in our country is very less, and less than 5% of all those in the age group of 18-24 get formal vocational education. Along with this, in other countries this number is between 50% and 75% and through this policy, the social perception associated with vocational education is to be removed and the knowledge of vocational education is to be imparted to more and more students of the country. Through the National Education Policy, the government has announced to provide vocational education to at least 50% of the students through school and higher education system by the year 2025.

Holistic and multi-disciplinary education means to develop by aggregating all the potentialities of human beings social, physical, emotional, moral etc. Provision has also been made in the National Education Policy to provide comprehensive and multi-disciplinary education to the students. So that all round development of the children can be done. A flexible curriculum will be designed for this. There will be an option of multiple entry and exit points in higher education. So that children can get education according to their interest, and the duration of agricultural program can also be changed according to the need.[7]

Teacher Eligibility Tests (TETs) will be strengthened to inculcate better test material, both in terms of content and pedagogy. The TETs will also be extended to cover teachers across all stages (Foundational, Preparatory, Middle and Secondary) of school education. For subject teachers, suitable TET or NTA test scores in the corresponding subjects will also be taken into account for recruitment. To gauge passion and motivation for teaching, a classroom demonstration or interview will become an integral part of teacher hiring at schools and school complexes. These interviews would also be used to assess comfort and proficiency in teaching in the local language, so that every school/school complex has at least some teachers who can converse with students in the local language and other prevalent home languages of students. Teachers in private schools also must have qualified similarly through TET, a demonstration/interview, and knowledge of local language(s).

Teachers doing outstanding work must be recognized and promoted, and given salary raises, to incentivize all teachers to do their best work. Therefore, a robust merit-based structure of tenure, promotion, and salary structure will be developed, with multiple levels within each teacher stage, that incentivizes and recognizes outstanding teachers. A system of multiple parameters for proper assessment of performance will be developed for the same by State/UT Governments that is based on peer reviews, attendance, commitment, hours of CPD, and other forms of service to the school and the community or based on NPST given in Para 5.20. In this Policy, in the context of careers, 'tenure' refers to confirmation for permanent employment, after due assessment of performance and contribution, while 'tenure track' refers to the period of probation preceding tenure.

Now the process of review of these suggestions has been issued by the Ministry. A draft implementation plan has been prepared by the Ministry of Education under the National Education Policy. This implementation plan was prepared by the ministry in September 2020 itself. Under the National Education Policy Scheme in 31 States and Union Territories, feedback from stakeholders was received. A group of experts looked into this feedback and incorporated it into the implementation plan. Now the implementation process of this scheme is being finalized and the implementation process will be released soon by the ministry. The ground work for the National Curriculum Framework has started and will be developed by the Ministry in the academic year 2021-22.

Descriptive points:

- Professional development has been made mandatory for teachers under the National Education Policy. A module of 50 hours has been started for this at the Diksha Manch, in which there will be 18 modules of 4 to 5 hours. Through this module, in-service training can be conducted for teachers, which will cover all aspects of primary education.
- Foundation Literacy and several missions have been approved by the Ministry of Education, under the National Mission.
- The government is trying to expand e-learning through Diksha Manch. So that e-content can be made available to the students.
- Mental education of students will also be given importance in this National NCERT has signed an agreement with the Indian Sign Language Research and Training Center to create a glossary of Indian Sign Languages for school education.

- Education Policy. For this, an initiative called Manudharpan has been started by the government, through which students are provided counseling and emotional help will come. National toll free number, online chat, national level directory and database of counselors will be developed under this Manudharpan initiative.
- Under the NEP, CBSE examination reforms are being carried out in a phased manner which will be implemented from the year 2021. Mathematics and Hindi, English and Sanskrit will be offered in two levels from the academic year 2021-22. In addition, there will be an increase in contribution based questions in the board exams for class X and XII. These questions have been introduced in board exams and are increasing at the rate of 10% per annum.[8]

IV. TEACHER TRAINING UNDER PERSONAL EDUCATION POLICY

National Education Policy has been implemented in the year 2020. In this education policy, the government has completely changed the education system so that the students can develop. Education Minister Ramesh Pokhriyal on 7 January 2021, has directed to provide training to teachers for successful implementation of National Education Policy. This National Education Policy will prove to be very beneficial for the future of the children of our country. Under this policy, education will be provided in mother tongue Skill training will be provided from secondary school and Indian education system will be strengthened globally. Students, under the National Education Policy, will be provided value-based inclusive education, develop their scientific temper and be given skill training. The Education Minister also said that under the National Education Policy, There is a provision for setting up of National Institute of Education Technology (NETF) to use technology for imparting education and developing online courses. Students from India will also be able to compete at the world level through the National Education Policy.[9]

Steps to be taken by Governments (a) Earmark suitable Government funds for the education of SEDGs (b) Set clear targets for higher GER for SEDGs (c) Enhance gender balance in admissions to HEIs (d) Enhance access by establishing more high-quality HEIs in aspirational districts and Special Education Zones containing larger numbers of SEDGs (e) Develop and support high-quality HEIs that teach in local/Indian languages or bilingually (f) Provide more financial assistance and scholarships to SEDGs in both public and private HEIs (g) Conduct outreach programmes on higher education opportunities and scholarships among SEDGs (h) Develop and support technology tools for better participation and learning outcomes.

PM's address on National Education Policy

- The Prime Minister of our country Shri Narendra Modi while addressing the nation on 7th August 2020 discussed the main facts of National Education Policy 2021 which are as follows:
- The Prime Minister said that the new education policy will form the basis of a new India, it will make the students of India a global citizen and at the same time keep them connected with their civilization.
- This new education policy will provide an opportunity to the students to follow their passion
- In this address, the Prime Minister referred to the gang mentality and said that the students should map their interest, potential and demand.
- According to the Prime Minister, students need to develop Critical Thinking because now when we are going to enter an era where a person does not follow any profession in his whole life, then this new education policy is based on this. Keeping this in mind, we have started with diversity.
- Till now the education policy used to focus on what you thought, but this new education policy will now focus on how to think.
- To implement this new education policy, people associated with the education department will have a big contribution and at the same time special attention will be paid to the training of teachers.
- In his address, the Prime Minister has also explained in detail about many entry and exit and also this new education policy includes provision of teaching in regional language till class 5.

Now pre-primary will also be included in the overall education

The Ministry of Education is engaged in the successful implementation of the National Policy on Education in Schools. Meanwhile, it has been decided that from next year onwards, pre-primary will also be included in the overall education, which is a big initiative. The Ministry of Education is also trying to strengthen the online education introduced in schools due to the Corona period. The Ministry of Education has also suggested all the states to send proposals under Samagra Shiksha.[10]

A high level meeting on National Education Policy was also organized by the Ministry of Education under the chairmanship of Union Minister Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank ji on Tuesday in which the implementation of National



Education Policy was discussed. No consensus has yet been reached regarding the change. Soon the ministry will hold a high level meeting with CBSE, NCERT and NCTE to decide the changes to be made in education.

School bag weight and homework to be reduced

To improve education, many new decisions have been taken under the National Education Policy 2021. Under this policy, the weight of school bags for children in classes 1 to 10 should be 10% of their weight. Books weighing more than this should not be for them. Along with this, it is prohibited for children to bring wheel carrier bags under the National Education Policy, because it puts children at risk of injury. All schools will have digital weighing machines so that the weight of school bags of all children can be monitored. This policy document also states that school bags should be lightweight and have appropriate compartments. The school bag should have 2 adjustable straps, so that the school bag can fit over the children's shoulders.[11]

Aims and ambitions of National Education Policy

We know that if India's education level is to reach the heights or become a global knowledge superpower, then changes in education policy are necessary from time to time. Due to this change, there has been a revolution in the field of education in India from time to time. There has been a situation of change in the education policy in India, so that a new revolution can be brought in this education policy. For this change, a new National Education Policy is being started by the Government of India. The main objective of this National Education Policy 2021 is that the education provided in India can be taken to the global level, so that India can be made a global knowledge superpower. Universalization of education will be done through this new education policy. Through this education policy, many amendments are being made in the old education policy, so that the quality of education can be improved and children can easily get proper education.

Student Financial Aid

The National Scholarship Portal will be expanded under the National Education Policy and financial assistance will be given to the children through the portal. So that children are encouraged to study and progress. Private educational institutions will also be encouraged to provide scholarships to their children.[12]

IITs to be set up as multidisciplinary institutes

Under the National Education Policy, doors will be opened for humanities students in engineering institutes like IITs and at the same time IITs will move towards multidisciplinary education.

International Student Office for Foreign Students

Under this, India will be promoted as a global learning site providing quality education at affordable cost. Under this scheme, an International Student Office will be set up in each institution to host foreign students

Establishment of National Research Foundation

A National Research Foundation will be set up, through which a culture of research will be enabled. The establishment of the National Research Foundation will encourage researchers in India. With which new research will come out which will prove to be very important in the progress of the country.

Significance of Board under NEP

The importance of board exams has been reduced under the NEP, so that the stress for the children is reduced. Now the board exam will be conducted in two parts and at the same time emphasis will be given on increasing the knowledge under the new education policy.

National Education Policy Curriculum

The curriculum will also be reduced under the National Policy on Education, keeping only such curriculum which is compulsory. With this, more attention will be given to critical thinking. Under this scheme, education will also be promoted through technology such as TV channels, online books, apps etc.[13]

Facilities under National Education Policy

Schools should also ensure that the quality of mid-day meals is good, so that children do not have to bring lunch boxes. Water facilities should also be properly available in schools so that children do not have to bring water bottles. Due to these features, the size of the school bag will be reduced.

Class time tables will also be made in schools to reduce the weight of children's bags. The weight of all the books kept in the schools will be printed on them by the publishers. The weight of the books will also be taken into consideration by the schools while selecting the books.

Homework of children has also been taken care of under the National Education Policy. Under this scheme, no homework will be given to the children till the second grade, as the students of first and second grade are very young and they are not used to sitting for so long.

Children of classes III, IV and V will be given only 2 hours of homework every week. Children of classes VI to VIII will be given one hour of homework every day. And the children of class 9th to 12th will be given 2 hours of homework per day.[14]

Some highlights of the National Education Policy 2021

- There will be multiple entry and exit points with appropriate certification for higher education.
- Graduate courses can be of 3 to 4 years duration, with multiple exit options. Which will be with proper certificate like if you have studied in 1 year undergraduate course, you will be given a certificate, after 2 years advance diploma will be given, after 3 years degree will be given and after 4 years for research Along with Bachelor's degree will be given.
- Academic Bank of Credit will be formed wherein the Digital Academy credits earned by the students will be collected through various higher education institutions and transferred and counted towards the final degree.
- This new National Education Policy also aims to lay emphasis on e-learning, while reducing the dependence on text books.
- National Testing Agency will offer Common Entrance Test for admission to higher education institutions.
- By 2030, at least one large multi-disciplinary higher education institution will be built in every district.
- In this new education policy, a target has been set to make all higher education institutions multi-disciplinary institutions by 2040.
- The Higher Education Commission of India will be the sole body for holistic higher education. (Except Medical and Legal Education)[15]
- The Higher Education Commission of India will have four verticals which will be the National Higher Education Regulatory Council, the General Education Council, the Higher Education Council and the National Accreditation Council.
- Under the education policy, government and private education will be equal and education for people with disabilities will be changed.

Significance of NEP

- ✓ According to this policy, the Ministry of Human Resource Management will now be known as the Ministry of Education.
- ✓ According to the National Education Policy 2021, education will be universalized and medical and law studies will not be included in it.
- ✓ We know that earlier the pattern of 10+2 was being followed but now according to the new education policy the pattern of 5+3+3+4 will be followed, which will have 12 years of schooling and provide 3 years of pre-school education. will be done.
- ✓ According to this new education policy, vocational test internship will be started from class VI.
- ✓ According to the policy, education will be provided in the mother tongue or in the regional language till the fifth standard.
- ✓ Earlier there was Science, Commerce and Arts stream in the education policy, but now there will be no such stream, now students can choose the subject according to their wish.
- ✓ According to the education policy, students can study account or any subject of arts with physics.
- ✓ According to the National Education Policy 2021, students will be taught coding from class VI onwards.
- ✓ According to this National Education Policy 2021, all schools will be digitally equipped.
- ✓ All type of content can be translated into regional language.
- ✓ Virtual lab will be developed through new education policy.[16]

Benefits of New Education Policy

- 6% of GDP will be spent to implement this policy.
- In this given education, the option of studying Sanskrit and other ancient languages of India will be kept.
- Board examinations will also be changed as it may happen that the board examinations may be conducted twice a year to reduce the burden on the students.

- Artificial Intelligence software will be used to impart education or to provide education easily.
- Under the new policy, MPhil degree from higher education is being abolished.
- Extra Curricular Activities will be placed in Main Syllabus.
- During this policy, 3 languages will be taught to the students, which will be decided by the state government at its level.
- The National Curriculum Framework for School Education and National Educational Research will be prepared by this Training Council.
- To implement the new education policy, many institutions will be established so that the operation of this policy will be run smoothly.
- According to the new education policy, special attention will be given to children's education along with their skills.[17]

Four Phases of National Education Policy 2021

The new education policy has been divided into four phases during this policy which is 5+3+3+4 pattern. 12 years of school education and 3 years of pre-schooling have been included in the new pattern. The new National Education Policy will have to be followed by both government and private institutions.

The following are the four phases of the new National Education Policy 2021-

- 1) Foundation Stage - The Foundation Stage is designed for children in the age group of 3 to 8 years, which includes 3 years of pre school education and 2 years of schooling (Classes I and II). As per the foundation stage, full focus will be on the development of language skills and teaching of the children.
- 2) Preparatory Stage- Under the Preparatory Stage, education will be provided to children from 8 years to 11 years, in which children from class 3 to 5 have been included. The aim of the teachers will be to develop the numerical skills and language of the children in this stage and in this stage the children will also be taught in the regional language.
- 3) Middle Stage- According to the middle stage, children from class 6 to 8 will be included in this stage. Provision has been made to teach coding to children from class 6 onwards and they will also be provided with vocational tests and internships.
- 4) Secondary Stage- According to the secondary stage, children from class 9 to 12 have been included in this stage. Just like earlier, children used to take Science, Commerce and Arts stream, but now it has been abolished, now children can take the subject of their choice, like commerce with science or arts with commerce. [18]

V. CONCLUSION

Changes in higher education

The changes that the government has made in the new education policy in higher education are given as follows-

- a. National Mission for Mentoring
- b. Promotion of technology in education
- c. E-courses started in 8 regional languages
- d. Changes in education for persons with disabilities
- e. One Regulator for Higher Education
- f. Government and private education standards are the same
- a) Legal and medical education not included
- b) Relaxation in 5 years course and MPhil
- c) Autonomy on the basis of accreditation of colleges
- d) Multiple entry and exit option in higher education
- e) National Research Foundation (NRF) will be established [19]

Some changes have been made in the education of the school, which are given as follows-

- ✚ Life skills included in report card
- ✚ New skills for kids: Coding course started
- ✚ Emphasis on Vocational: Study will start from class 6
- ✚ Ensure education for every child by 2030
- ✚ Extracurricular Activities - Included in the Main Curriculum
- ✚ 9th to 12th education framework on the basis of 5+3+3+4
- ✚ Early childhood care and education for children 3 to 6 years old
- ✚ National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy launched by NCERT



New National Curriculum Framework Prepared: Board Exams in Two Parts (Semester System)[20]

Focus on vocational studies at school level

- ❖ Every child will be taught at least one vocation and will be exposed to many things for which information will be provided to them.
- ❖ For grades 6-8, occupations related to important occupational crafts such as carpentry, electrical work, metalworking, horticulture, pottery making, etc., as decided by the states and local communities, will be provided.
- ❖ By the year 2025, at least 50% of the learners will have to take exposure to vocational education through school and higher education system for which appropriate steps will also be taken to enhance the knowledge of teachers.
- ❖ 10 days bagless period means internship will also be given for some time during 6-8 to 10th studies with local professional experts like- carpenter, gardener, potter, artist, etc.[21]

Streams of New Education Policy 2021

Students will no longer have to select a stream under the National Education Policy 2021. Now students can study Science stream as well as Arts stream, Science stream along with Arts stream. Each subject will be treated as a curriculum rather than as an additional course, which includes Yoga, Sports, Dance, Sculpture, Music etc. The syllabus will be prepared as per the NCERT National Curriculum Framework. Physical education will be included in the curriculum. There will be no separation of vocational and academic streams so that students have the opportunity to develop both abilities.

4 years B.Ed

Under the National Education Policy 2021, the duration of B.Ed has been increased to 4 years. By the end of 2030, the minimum qualification for a teacher will be a 4-year B. Ed programme. Strict action will be taken against all standalone educational institutions not adhering to the prescribed standards.

Education in mother tongue or regional language

According to child linguistics, if children are taught in their mother tongue or regional language, they will be able to understand the matter more easily. Keeping this in mind, a provision has been made under the National Education Policy 2021 to teach children in their mother tongue or regional language up to class V.

Now till the fifth standard, teachers will have to provide education in the mother tongue or regional language. Efforts will be made to make the text books available in the regional language and in case the textbook is not available in the regional language, the medium of communication between the children and the teacher will be the regional language. From class I onwards, two to three languages will be taught to the children.[22]

Recruitment of Teachers

Under the National Education Policy 2021, if there is a shortage of teachers who speak the given languages, then in such a situation, special efforts will be made to recruit teachers who speak those languages. Under which the retiring teachers can also be called again.

Emphasis on foreign language teaching

Children can also learn a foreign language of their choice in secondary school. Including French, German, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese etc. All these efforts are an attempt to make India's education recognized globally.[23]

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