

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY- 2020

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ABSTRACT: - This research study is analysis of National Education Policy 1986 and National Education Policy 2020.

The objective of the study is to comparison between the policies that is NEP 1986 and NEP2020.

NEP1986 focus on common curriculum framework that contains common core along with other components that are flexible, but the NEP2020 which is reforms after 34 years emphasized more on holistic approach with multi-disciplinary courses and students are facilitated with things to conquer of choosing subject of their interest.

This paper pivotal is on comparison study on the spotlight of NEP 1986 and NEP 2020.

KEYWORDS: - Indian Education Policy 1986, New Education Policy 2020, National Development.

INTRODUCTION:-Education is a continuous process which is starts with the life and ends with the death. It is overall development of an individual. The social and economic development of the Nations is mainly based on education process where people learn to make new institutions utilize new technologies, address their environment and change their behavioural pattern. In current era education changes fastly due to covid-19 situation education and technology play important role for Educators, Teachers and student. They learn numbers of technologies and also use and conduct the various types of exams with the help of technologies learn more things at any place from home. There is only possible of Education to change their behavioural pattern. Education is only system believed to improve the capability of individuals. After Independence Government of India set committees and commissions for enrichment and betterment of education. The achievements and progress in education being enjoyed today can be ascribed to the vision of the first Minister of Education in India, who was Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. From 1947 the Government of India also appointed 3 important commission for suggesting education reforms, That are The University Education Commission 1949, The Secondary Education Commission 1952- 53, The EducationCommission1964- 66, The Government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced the first National Policy on Education NEP in 1968 which was based on the recommendation given by the Kothari commission. It developed a national pattern for all stages of education and after the policy was revised in 1986 the Government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi introduced the New National Policy in May 1986 ,the new policy emphasized on the removal of disparities and two Equalise educational opportunity for Indian women, schedule caste, schedule tribe committees suggested for a child centred approach, launched operation Blackboard, Expansion open University system(IGNOU) Through this policy formulation the government lays down directions for the future course of action towards realising some perceived goals, this is reflected in the national policy of education 1986 and its modified policy by the P.V.Narsimharao 1992 which is known as Program of Action by Government of Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh. Which was recognised as(common Minimum Programme) and the NEP 1986 presumed conduct of common entrance examination for admission in all professional and technical Programmes that is JEE, AIEEE, SIEEE.

On 29 July 2020, the Union Cabinet of India has approved the Third National Education Policy 2020 replacing the previous one by the government of Prime Minister Narendra Modi of NEP – 1986, after 34 years a New Education Policy has been proposed by Indian government in the year 2020. The year 2020 will remain in the memory of the people due to Covid-19 the New NEP is based on four pillars which are

Access, Equity, Quality and Accountability, in this New Policy there will be a 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 structure which comprises 12 years of a school replacing old 10 + 2 structure.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

1. To study the National Education Policy 1986 and New Education Policy 2020.
2. To understand the Concept of NEP 1986 and NEP 2020.
3. To compare the policy NEP 1986 and NEP 2020.
4. To analyse of policy NEP 1986 and NEP 2020.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

- **NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 1964-68.**

Indian Education Policy 1964-68 6th Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1964 under the Chairmanship of Dr.Daulat Singh Kothari, Unique features of the Kothari Commission was its International competition excepting 11 Indian members and other countries members like USA, UK, USSR, France and Japan, the main National goal and objective of education. The commission started its work on 2nd of October, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, the Commission worked for 21 months and submitted its report on June 1966, the report of the commission has been appropriately entitled as Education National Development. The Kothari commission had given twenty three recommendations to refurbish the Education system in India for Ex. as uniform education structure 10 + 2 pattern, Three Language formula. The Kothari commission attached great importance to the administrative pattern because it feels that the ultimate achievement of qualitative and quantitative goals in education depends upon qualitative and nature of the administrative structure.

- **INDIAN POLICY OF EDUCATION NEP (1986 – 1992)**

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi introduced a New National Policy on Education (NPE) in May 1986 which was developed in January, 1985. The NPE has the test of time, based on in an in depth review of the whole span of educational situation and formulated on the basis of National consensus, it articulated comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in it's entirety, however the development during the last few years and experience in the implementation of the policy has necessitated certain modification, National policy on Education 1986, Revised Policy formulation.

In 1992 the policy updated the 1986 National Policy on Education Government of P.V. Narasimha Rao and Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh has adopted it in 2005 which was recognised as "Common Minimum Programme ." A committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurti in May 1990 ,to review NPE and to make recommendation for its modification.

TABLE 1:- RECOMMENDATIONS OF NPE 1986-92

S. No.	Recommendations given by NPE 1986	Recommendations given by NPE 1992
1.	The essence and role of education	Early childhood care and education
2.	The national system of education	Elementary education, non formal education and operation blackboard
3.	Education for equality	Secondary education and Navodaya vidyalaya
4.	Reorganisation of education of different stages	Vocationalisation of education
5.	Technical and management of education	Higher education
6.	Making the system work	Open University and Distant education
7.	Reorienting/orienting the content and process of education	Rural Universities and institutes
8.	Resources and Review	Technical and management education
9.	The Future	Making the system work
10.		De-linking of degrees from jobs and manpower planning
11.		Research and development
12.		Women education
13.		Education of schedule caste, schedule tribes and backward section
14.		Minorities education
15.		Education of handicapped
16.		Adult education
17.		Content and process of school education
18.		Evaluation process and examination reforms
19.		Youth and sports
20.		Language development
21.		Cultural development
22.		Media and technical education
23.		Teacher and training
24.		Management education

NEW EDUCATION POLICY- 2020

The NEP 2019 provides a framework for the transformation and revitalizations of the education system to response to the need of fast changing knowledge by societies considering that diversity of Indian people there traditions, cultures and languages. Policy making is a collective activity in which many organs participate some of the important organs in our countries are constitution, legislature, the cabinet planning Commission, National Development council, Public services Judiciary, Professional association and political parties.

On 29 July 2020 the Government of Prime Minister Narendra Modi approved the NEP 2020 with an Aims to transform India's Education System by 2040, this is the First Education Policy of 21st century that has replaced to 34 years old Education Policy.

The New NEP is based on Four Pillars which are Access, Equity, Quality and Accountability. NEP- 2020 government is expecting to making India a global knowledge superpower and it will be only done by making education system for schools and college more flexible Holistic and Multi-disciplinary which will bring out their unique capabilities.

Policy amended according to the needs and as a consequence India strongly needed a New Education policy for 21st century.

Dr.K Kasturirangan who attended the vision of the India's New Education system, the Policy aims for Universalization of Education from preschool to Higher Secondary level 100% gross enrolment ratio in school education by 2030.

The National Education strategy 2020 is the 21st century First Education Policy which aims to solve our Country's many rising developmental obligatory including SDG- 4 thus drawing on the value system in India. The Curriculum in all subjects has been reduction to its core essential, through in curriculum logical thinking and more holistic and experimental, and Pedagogical Structure from a 10+2 System to a 5+3+3+4 System Design.

A New National Assessment Centre (PARAKH) Performance, Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development will be set up as a standard setting Body. The policy has maintained a delicate balance between the tradition and multidisciplinary approach which is needed of the 21st century and NTA will offer a common Entrance Exam for admission MHEIs.

The Union ministry of Education has released the draft National Curriculum Framework (NCF). In this, it is proposed to take the 12th board examination in two terms. It has also been recommended to add marks of previous classes in the results of 10th-12th. In this framework, prepared keeping in mind the new National Education Policy, it is also proposed to end the division of Science, Commerce and Arts. In the draft, there will be flexibility in choosing subjects in the last 4 years (9th to 12th). These will be divided into VIII groups – Humanities, Mathematics-Computing, Vocational Education, Physical Education, Arts Education, Social Science, Science, Inter Disciplinary Subject . These IV years will also be divided into two phases – IX and X and XI and XII.

NCF has proposed 16 choice best courses for XI and XII which students can choose according to their choice. Able to choose curricular Areas-

1. Humanities - Disciplines (four courses within each discipline) Languages, Literature, Philosophy.
2. Social Science - (History, Geography, Political Science, Psychology, Economics, Sociology).
3. Science - Physics, Chemistry, Biology.
4. Mathematics & Computing - Mathematics, Computer Science, Business Mathematics.
5. Art - Music, Dance, Theatre, Sculpture, Painting, Film appreciation, Scriptwriting, Set design.
6. Vocational education-Aligned to the National Skills Qualifications Framework.
7. Sports - (NSQF) Courses on specific sports/games/yoga to include all aspects (eg. Coaching, financing)
8. Inter-disciplinary Areas - Commerce, Sustainability and Climate Change (Environmental Education), Health (Public, community health), Media and Journal-ism, Family and Community Sciences (the current form of home science). Knowledge of India/Indian Knowledge. Traditions and Practices/Indian Knowledge Systems, Legal studies List may be enhanced continually.

CBSE has decided to ask more number of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and reduce the weightage of short and long answer questions in the 2024 board examinations while changing the evaluation method. The board has taken this step in view of the new National Education Policy, so that students do not study by rote. And in the X board exam of 2023-24, the weightage of MCQ paper will be 50%, while in XII it will be 40%.

COMPARISON BETWEEN NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION 1986 AND NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

Basis of Comparison	NPE 1986	NEP 2020
HRD as a ministry	Ministry of Human Resource Development	Ministry of Education
Begins at age	Up to age 16	3 to 18
Objective	All round development of student	Multidisciplinary Education
Form of curriculum	10+2	5+3+3+4
Board exam	Descriptive once a year	Objective and descriptive twice a year
Stream	Hard separation Art, Science, Commerce	No hard separation all will be mixed with curriculum
Format	Not mandatory in existing format	Vocational subject is must for 6 th to 8 th , coding to be taught from 6 th onwards and bag less days were encouraged
Language	Hindi, English, The regional language	By state, Region and Choice of student
Learning	-	Experiential learning content focused on application, problem solving and 21 st century skill
Adult Education	-	Based option learning through TV, App, Channel etc
Vocational	-	From class 6 th onwards provide internship
Mark sheet scoring	Based on marks obtained in exam	360 degree Per evaluation
Exam Conduction	-	NTA will conduct aptitude exam in science at least twice every year for university entrance exam
Controlling authority	UGC, AICTE, ICAR, BCI, CCIM, ICAI, CBSE, NCERT etc	HECI, except medical and legal divided into four parts NHERC for regulation GEL for standard setting HEGC for funding and NAC for accreditation

CONCLUSION: -

By the comparative study of national education policy of 1986 and 2020 the emphasized year gap of 34 years. We have concluded that the subject interest play's vital role in students curriculum that's why for the successful careers of students. They must be interested in the field he/she has been chosen. It is a main reason why the education policy has been changed after 34 years because the National education policy of 1986 plays discrete attention towards curriculum framework whereas national education policy of 2020 focus on the subject interest of students which are facilitated on holistic approach with multidisciplinary courses.

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