

WILL NEP REPLACE OR REFORMS NPE

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ABSTRACT

The National Policy on Education, 1986 has replace with NEP-2020 in the month of on 29th July 2020 by the Union Cabinet. The is aimed to reform the education system in the country and bring the changes in the system of education through out the nation to compete with the world competent education systems. Certainly it boosts the Indian Education system. For the last three and half decades there are no reforms in education system but through out the world changes came in learning, and teaching practices due to the advancement of the technology.

Keywords: NPE, NEP, Replace, Education, Technology, System, Change.

Introduction

The New Education Policy has a definite need and it replaces the old National Policy on Education, 1986. It is a comprehensive framework from primary education to Higher Education as well as Vocational Training all over India both the rural and urban. The New Education Policy aims to transform Indian Education System by 2021. A question rises immediately what is NEP-2020¹. The Union Cabinet in the month of July-2020 has approved the New Education Policy (NEP), which aims at Universalization of education from Pre-primary School to Secondary Level. The Union Cabinet has approved it in 2020 so it is NEP-2020.

The New Education Policy has the changes like age groups Six to Fourteen years made mandatory schooling Three to Eighteen years of Schooling. It introduces previous uncovered three years of pre-schooling age group of three to six years under the school curriculum. In the new system the schooling will be for Twelve Years with three years Anganwadi (Pre-schooling). The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has approved the New Education Policy 2020 on 29 July 2020. It is aiming to pave the way for the reforms and it transformation in school and higher education system throughout the country. The policy will replace thirty four year old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986.

Objectives

The main objectives of this research pare are:

- To made a comparison between NPE and NEP
- To understand the concept behind NEP-2020
- To study the environment of NEP-2020.

Research Methodology

For this study the data has collected based on both primary and as well as the secondary sources, but most of the data has collected from the secondary sources.

The policy has its own importance. Indian education system is a true indicator of our economic strength, and the reforms of the New Education Policy will certainly help our country break into the top three economies of the world in the fourth coming 10 years. The main aim of this policy is to transform Indian Education System by 2040. It is a turn in the system of education after a long period of thirty four years both in the higher education and school education sector. Our education has been continuing in three ways. They are Formal, Informal and Non-Formal.

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¹ National Educational Policy-2020

- **Formal Education/ Formal Learning**

The formal Education or Formal Learning usually takes place in school premises. Here a learner may learn basic academic or traditional skills. The younger children often attend nursery or KG¹ but often it begins in elementary school and continue with secondary school. The Higher Education is usually at a College or University which may grant an Academic Degree. It associates with certain rules and regulations. It is given by specially qualified teachers. They are supported to be efficient in the art of instruction. The university education observes a strict discipline. The student and the teacher are aware of the facts and both are engaged themselves in the process of the education.

For Example learning in a classroom, School Certification, College, and University degrees.

The formal education has structural hierarchy, planned, and deliberated. It has scheduled fee with a chronological grading system. It has syllabus orientation which is to be covered within a specific time period and the child is instructed by a teacher. The advantages of formal education like organized educational model and up to date course content which is taught by a trained and professional teacher so it has a structured and systematic learning process. Intermediate and final assessments are ensured to advance students to the next learning phase from managerially and physically organized institutions and the students are awarded a recognized certificate which will help them to get a job in the open marketplace. The formal education too has the disadvantages like may a time brilliant student is bored due to long wait for the expiry of the academic session to promote to the next level. Due to the existence of good and the bad students in one classroom the good students may adopt bad and the bad may adopt good. The professional teachers are engage much time in motivating the slow learners, even though there may not be expected a change in the slow learners, and non-professional teachers may pass the time, it is the loss of the time and money to the institution and it also leads to the disappointment of the student.

- **Informal Educational**

Generally the Informal Education is an instruction which is by a parent to their child like instructing how to prepare food, and how to ride a bicycle. Several times the education may happen by referring the books from the Library, and educational websites also called Informal Education. When we are not using any particular learning method or not studying in any school is is nothing but informal education. Here no conscious efforts are made. It is neither preplanned nor deliberated. It takes place in at some of the market places, hotels or at home. It is not like formal education. It do not has any specific instruction such as school or college, and even it doesn't has any fixed timetable, and no curriculum is needed. It consists experiences and live in the community. For example teaching a child some basics such as numeric characters and learning its mother tongue.

When it comes to its features, it is independent of boundary walls, no particular syllaby, no preplan, no timetable and no fee is required. It is mostly experience based lifelong process in a natural way. The degree, and certificates are not involved, so there is no stress for learning the new things. It can be acquirable from any of the sources like media, life experiences, friends, and family. There is no boundary to it. The advantages of the informal education are, it is mostly natural, so it can be acquirable irrespective with place and time. It involves in action research of personal learning and interest by using books, libraries, social media, internet, etc. It can be acquired by utilizing a variety of techniques. It has no specific time span, and less cost with time efficiency. Here is no need of hiring experts for teaching instruction because most of the professionals are willing to share their precious knowledge with learning community through social media and internet. The learner can pick up the required information from books, TV, Radio or conversations with their friends and family members.

The informal education too has it own disadvantages like acquiring information from internet, social media, TV, Radio or conversations with family and friends may lead to disadvantage of lack of facility and information, and some times it may not be appropriate, no proper time leads to waste of time. The learner may lost the confidence, absence of discipline, attitude, and good habits.

- **Non-formal Educational**

The Non-formal education includes adult basic education, adult literary education or school equivalent preparation. In general education any one can acquire literary and other basic skills or job skills. The non-formal education is imparted consciously and deliberately and systematically implemented. It should be organized for a homogenous group. It is generally programmed for serving the needs of the identified groups only. It has flexibility in the design of its curriculum and the pattern of evaluation.

¹ Kinder Garten

For example swimming, fitness programs, and community based adult educational courses, etc.

The non-formal education is planned and takes place apart from the school system. Time and time table are adjustable. It is mostly practical and vocational education. It has no age limit for learning, fee or certification is not required for it. It is both full time and part-time learning. It is just acquiring professional skills needed. It has the merits and demerits like practice and vocational training. In generally growing minds do not wait for the system to amend. Here self learning is appropriate. It has flexibility in age, curriculum and time. In the process of acquiring it both Public and Private sectors are involved in it. There is no necessity for conducting regular exams, so no matter of certification or degree.

The attendance of the participants is unsteady. Some times it is just waste of time because there is no need of conducting examination on regular basis and no degree or diploma is awarded at the end of the training session. The basic reading and writing skills are crucial to learn. No professional or trained teachers are required in it. It has the great disadvantage like regular students the students may not enjoy full confidence, and there is a chance for fake certification through online courses just for the sake of earning. Whether the New Education Policy covers all these or not can able to justify all sorts of learning environments throughout the country. Then only it will be fulfilled its aim. The New Education Policy too has its disadvantage.

Our country has the problem of a mismatch number of student and teacher ratio, so producing mother languages in academic institutions for each subject is a threat. It is because finding a competent teacher is a challenge may times, and now it is to bring study material in mother languages. Several changes are made in NEP-2020 with an emphasis on Early Childhood Care and Education. The existing 10+2 structure of school curricula is going to replace with 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding the age groups 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively, with it the new system will have 12 years schooling with three years of pre-schooling Anganwadi.

The NEP has the benefits. It will help the students to develop scientific temper from a tender age. It aims to make an easier to set up new quality of higher educational institutes which will be at par with the Global standards. NEP-2020 unveiled and made coding is mandatory from 6th class onwards. It has minimum effect on JEE and NEET aspirants. For it the board examinations will now test concepts and application of knowledge. It is the main objective of in both these examinations preparation, so it makes the aspirants to score good marks in Board Examinations.

The draft proposes the wholesale restructuring of the higher education into three categories. They are to conduct research, teach and degree grading colleges. It proposes phasing out of the system and affiliated colleges and turning institutions which are specialized in specific domains into multidisciplinary. UG Programs may stretch to four years with multiple options. The system will be governed by a single regulatory body, The Higher Education Commission of India (HECI). It also proposes allowing foreign universities to establish. When it comes to schools it plans universal early childhood education and cent percent gross enrolment ratio by 2030. Till to fifth stander teaching in Mother Tongue and till to eight optional and it proposes NAC¹ and PARAKH² to develop standers in academics

References

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4. *Eenadu Telugu Daily dt.28/072020*
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¹ National Assessment Centre.

² Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development