



Usefulness of New Dimensions of Education Policy

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Abstract: *Education policy is the basic need of any nation, which includes the analysis of the past, the need of the present and the immense possibilities of the future. The sustainable development of any country truly depends on the education system of that country and if we are if we talk about Since ancient times, man has been celebrating his knowledge in the whole world because the knowledge, technical science and research that our Vedas have provided us and have played a positive role in developing us and have also made us culturally prosperous and strong. For this reason we have also got the status of world guru. Indian society is a very prosperous cultural and democratic society. In which we see the various forms and dimensions of education and in the present scientific and technological age, the ability of thinking, reasoning power, interest ability, self-confidence and gentleness in the students is also important in the teacher system. The policy of education is prepared. As a result of this, many changes have been made in the new National Education Policy 20-20 by the Government of India. Important changes have been made and this effort is also going on to make India a global knowledge superpower through this. Universal quality and quality education, social justice, equality, scientific progress, national integration, along with preservation of culture, educational opportunities are available for progress and economic development. Karana determines the bright future of India.*

Keywords: New education policy, education, teaching, phase, school, student, educational

I. INTRODUCTION

The draft of the new National Education Policy has been prepared after consulting various scholars/educationists/experts. First of all, it is necessary to know what education really is? The literal meaning of education is related to the process of learning and teaching and if we understand its broad meaning then we find that - Education is a social process going on in any society, which has a purpose and by which the development of human inner powers and behavior is refined. By increasing knowledge and skills through education, man is made a qualified citizen. With the announcement of the new education policy, the name of the Ministry of Human Resource has been changed to the Ministry of Education. The policy is expected to bring about transformational reforms in school and higher education in the nation. Its objectives include universalisation of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100% GER in school education by the year 2030. New The aim of the education policy is to make India a global superpower in the educational sector and through new educational policies for India Provides the proper level of education in India. The main objective of the new education policy is to make the children aware of the



importance of technology and creativity as well as the quality of education in India, so that the quality of the educational sector can be high. In the presented research paper, an attempt is being made to tell the main points of the new education policy.

New Education Policy 2020

The National Education Policy was announced in the first year of India in 1968. Which is known as the first education policy of independent India. In 1979, the second education policy was made during the rule of the Janata government. Emphasis was laid on the new education policy in India in 1968 and revised in 1992 under the educational development thinking process. The national policy was announced. The need for amendment in the education policy was felt from time to time, as a result of which the new education policy 20-20 was announced. The important aspects of the new education policy are as follows.

Phases of the New Education Policy

The new education policy has been divided into four phases. It has been implemented in the formula. It includes 3 years of pre-school education and 12 years of school education. This system has been made mandatory for all government and non-government institutions to follow it. The four steps of the formula are as follows.

- **Basic / Foundation Stage:** In this stage, children from 3 to 8 years have been included, in which 3 years of free schooling, under which the language skills and educational level of the students will be evaluated and the focus will be on its development.
- **Primary Stage:** In this, children of 8 to 11 years have been included, in which there will be children from 3 to 5 classes. In this phase of the new education policy, special focus will be on strengthening the numerical skills of the students, as well as all the children Knowledge of regional language will also be given.
- **Secondary Stage:** In this stage, children from 6th to 8th grade have been included. In which coding will be started for 6th grade students, along with vocational testing and business internship opportunities will also be provided.
- **Secondary Stage:** In this stage, students from class VIII to XII have been included. In this stage, after finishing their educational course, multiple alternative educational courses have been started. In this policy students have been given the freedom to choose the subject in which students can study together with the subject of Science as well as the subject of Arts or Commerce.
- **Board Exams and School Exams:** School Exams will be conducted at three levels (Class 3,5,8) assessment will be changed to a formative style. It encourages higher order thinking skills critical thinking and conceptual clarity. Board These will be designed for all round development for the examination. A new national Assessment centers will be set up for performance assessment review and analysis of knowledge for overall development. There will be fewer takes. All students will be allowed two board exams during any given school year. One main exam and one for improvement if desired. if so i
- **Higher Education and College Entrance Examination:** National Testing Agency will



conduct Common College Entrance Examination twice a year for higher education and college entrance examination. 2022 will be implemented from this year Bachelor's degree will be of 4 years with body options.

Main objectives of the new education policy:

- The main objective of the new National Education Policy is to make India an educational superpower at the global level and to raise the quality of education by universalizing education in India.
- Improvement in examination and evaluation system.
- Reducing the number of dropout children and ensuring universal access to education at all levels.
- Regional language can be promoted in the educational sector and the overall development of the student can also take place.
- In the educational sector, regional language virtual labs should also be made so that the quality of education can be raised.
- Amidst the new education policy, by 2040, the objective of making all higher education institutions multi-subject educational course institutions has also been kept.
- Providing assistance for special gifted and bright students.

Features of National Education Policy:

- The new education policy is the third education policy of independent India, in which fundamental changes have been made, under this the educational sector will also be connected with technology. More and more digital documents will be given to all schools.
- In the new education policy, all types of educational material should be given priority in the regional language of that area. Translation will also be done. So that the regional language can be promoted in the educational sector. Professional test internship will be given to the children from the sixth grade.
- Within the new education policy, now many other options will be given to the children in studies. Now other options will also be kept in class X, in which the student will be able to choose the subjects as per his wish without choosing any stream.
- Under the new education policy, students will be taught coding from the sixth grade itself. A virtual lab will also be set up in the educational sector so that the quality of the educational sector can be raised.
- Under the new education policy, the new educational pattern of 5+3+3+3+4 has been changed from the educational pattern of 10+2 that has been going on for years. In which three years of free schooling will be given to the children. Education will be universalized within the education policy.
- Main facts of New Education Policy 2021 Academic Bank of Credit will be formed through the new education policy, in which the credits obtained by the students in the examination will be made digital academy credits and by collecting these credits through various higher education students All the credits will be clubbed together by being transferred to the final



year of the degree.

- Under the National Education Policy 2020, every effort is being made to make the educational curriculum flexible. If a student wants to study another course in the middle of that academic course due to lack of interest in any educational course, then he/she can continue with his/her first course. Can join another course after staying for a certain period of time.
- Under the new education policy, the construction of higher education institutions in every district by 2030 is included within the new education policy.
- National Testing Agency will conduct Common Entrance Test for admission of students in all higher education institutions so that the standard of education can be made.
- Government and private institutions will be considered equal under the new education policy.
- Under the new education policy, four verticals have been given to the Higher Education Commission of India, in which National Higher Education Regulatory Council, Higher Educational Council, Journal Educational Council and National Accreditation Council have been kept.
- Emphasis will be laid on e-learning in the new education policy so that the dependence on books can be reduced. Along with this, changes have been made in the educational curriculum for the differently-abled.

Teacher Education in National Education Policy

The foundation of the student depends on the knowledge and quality of their teachers. This fact is supported by both scientific research and the public, but on the contrary, both school and higher education The quality of teachers is constantly being questioned. Under such circumstances, it becomes necessary to make efforts that we not only motivate our best students to become teachers, but also provide them with suitable tests. Underlining this fact, It has come to light that the National Education Policy 2020 states that there is a need to motivate and empower teachers to ensure the best possible future for our students and our nation. Education policy accepts that the quality of teacher education is not as it should be and as a result the quality of teachers is not achieving the desired standards. The discussion on teacher education in the National Education Policy has been focused on 3 teachings. Approach to teacher education Teacher education is the first change in teacher education and its nature in this policy. Instead of 17 teacher examination programs Three programs have been specifically discussed in this policy. The first is a 4-year integrated B.Ed program which will be of dual mode i.e. the student will get a bachelor's degree in a particular subject along with the title of a trained teacher. The second two-year B.Ed course in this course Students who have completed 3-year bachelor's degree in a particular subject will be able to take admission. The third program in this series will be 1-year B.Ed, in which students who have completed 4-year bachelor's degree in a particular subject will be able to take admission. In all these three courses In order to attract the best candidates for admission, it also promises to provide written student arrangement and also this policy also gives option to institutes to run short term



local teacher program which will replace open distance with traditional arrangement. Arrangements have been made to run teacher training programs through learning.

Sixth change in teacher education policy Special education and professional education have been included in the discussion of teacher education. To be brought under the ambit This policy emphasizes on preparing general teachers as special teachers for the education of students with disabilities and learning difficulties in school education. Along with this, to complete this task, the teachers should have in-service and pre-service period. Various training programs have also been recommended to be made available in the NCTE. The policy also emphasizes on greater coordination between NCTE and RCI.

As another welcome change, this policy proposes to new PhD entrants of any subject to take education teaching related courses during the training period. Presents a plan to be given. In this policy, a condition has also been kept for PhD students to complete minimum hours of actual teaching experience, with these changes, this policy is applicable for teachers. The setting of professional standards, a network of schools and school complexes to work with higher education institutions, and also recommend initiatives such as diversifying the profile of faculty members in the Department of Education. Policy on Education All these changes suggested by 20-20 are welcome but all the experiences of the past make us think that with the formation of good policies, when it comes to the acquittal of their implementation. If it dies at the implementation stage or becomes a victim of procrastination, we cannot allow this to happen with teacher education, which decides the future of the country. It is hoped that the changes suggested in this policy and Whatever efforts are being made for the implementation, in the light of the change in the policy, the next step of the daily leaders is the implementation of the policy related to teacher education. It will be necessary to set immediate, intermediate and long-term goals and to clearly mention the dates for achieving them, so that the message will also go through the preparation and publication of the implementation plan that there is no contradiction in the policy and intention of the government in the field of teacher education. is not

Excellent Aspects of the New Education Policy

- Emphasis has been laid on numeracy and basic literacy in the new education policy.
- Equal emphasis is placed on learning math, science, art and play across all subjects.
- In this policy, there has been talk of a comprehensive change in the evaluation system, in this emphasis has been laid on ensuring self-education and participation of classmates.
- Ensuring unity and integrity between arts and sciences, between arts and extra-curricular activities, between business and academic streams by eliminating harmful hierarchies between different areas of learning that will not create conditions of separation.
- Various types of promotion activities related to art, quiz, sports, business, craft will be encouraged throughout the year for both bagless.
- Focus will also be on increasing gender balance in admission to higher educational institutions by providing opportunities to pursue higher education.
- Thus it will ensure equal emphasis on all subjects Science, Social Science, Arts, Language, Sports, Mathematics with integration of vocational and academic streams in the school.

**Challenges related to the new education policy: -**

- Education being a concurrent subject, most of the states have their own schools and boards. Therefore, for the actual implementation of this decision, the state governments will have to come forward. Also, the idea of bringing a National Higher Education Regulatory Council on the lines of field control organization can be opposed by the states.
- The new education policy has paved the way for admission in foreign universities. Various educationists believe that admission in foreign universities is expected to cost the Indian education system, as a result it is challenging for lower class students to get higher education. may be
- Fee regulation is still in place in some states but these regulatory procedures are unable to curb profiteering in the form of Ashwini Dan.
- Securing funding will depend on the strength of the will to spend the proposed 6% of GDP on education as public expenditure.
- At present, there is a lack of skilled teachers in the field of elementary education, in such a situation, there are practical problems in the implementation of the arrangements made for elementary education under the National Education Policy.

II. CONCLUSION

The new education policy can play a very important role in changing and strengthening the education system of India, but this can be possible only when the goals that have been set and the promises that have been made are fulfilled in a systematic manner. It can also be said that proper planning and careful implementation are of utmost importance while finding solutions to the hurdles. We have this one opportunity to present the country strongly again to the world which we must not miss. India has to play an important role in the field of education at the global level in order to materialize the concept of Vishwa Guru. With this view it becomes necessary that meritorious students from all over the world should make India their target for acquiring knowledge. Hence the National Education Policy To make India established and prestigious as a center of education, it also shows determination through concrete provisions. NewThe implementation of the education policy is a historic, bold and far-reaching work in the field of education. For this, the administration and all those people, who have played an important role in making and implementing this policy, deserve congratulations. The grid road map has also been prepared by the government, in which the time limit for implementing all the provisions of the policies It has been decided. The target is to implement about 75 percent of the provisions by 2024. Similarly, the remaining provisions will also be implemented in a phased manner by the year 2030. A high-level committee will also be constituted to implement the new education policy. Which will review every year on the implementation of the policy between the center and the states. It is worth noting here that today India is a center of knowledge science information technology. And it is moving fast in the field of technology. On the basis of skill, the resolution of self-reliant India has been resolved by Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, in such a situation the new education policy will be effective and at the same time it will be the foundation of new and developed India. will prove



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