

TARA GC - SANGAREDDY - ECONOMICS PROJECT - STUDENTS

UNDER SUPERVISION OF

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New Education Policy 2021

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≡ The New Education system In India ≡

Another important day to be important day to be marked in the history of marking India a global superpower. Long-awaited, the new education policy was approved by the union cabinet at a meeting presided by prime minister Narendra Modi on Wednesday, 29th July 2020. The new education system aims at bringing in transformation reforms in the education system of schools and higher education. Replacing the 34-year old education system is another major move in the direction of strengthening India as a global power.

During the tenure of former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, in 1985, the ministry of education was assigned a new name as the Human Resource Development (HRD). And the National Education System (NEP)

was formed in 1986. former Prime Minister PV Narsimha Rao was the first HRD minister under the cabinet. The new NEP also includes the renaming of the HRD ministry back to the Education ministry. Promoting the spirit of "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat", Prime Minister Narendra Modi tweeted, "Aspects such as widening the availability of scholarships, strengthening infrastructure for open and Distance learning, Online Education and increasing the usage of technology have received great attention in the NEP. These are vital reforms for the education sector". In the Tweet thread, welcoming the NEP he said, "I wholeheartedly welcome the National Education policy 2020! This was a long due and much-awaited reform in the education sector, which will transform millions of lives in the times to come".

The new education system can prove to be a turning stone in the times to come. Some have welcomed it with open minds.

NEW NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

SCHOOL EDUCATION KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- UNIVERSALIZATION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE EDUCATION(ECCE)
- NATIONAL MISSION ON FOUNDATIONAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY
- 5+3+3+4 CURRICULAR AND PEDAGOGICAL STRUCTURE
- CURRICULUM TO INTEGRATE 21ST CENTURY SKILLS, MATHEMATICAL THINKING AND SCIENTIFIC TEMPER
- NO RIGID SEPARATION BETWEEN ART & SCIENCE, BETWEEN CURRICULAR AND EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES, BETWEEN VOCATIONAL AND ACADEMIC STREAMS
- EDUCATION OF GIFTED CHILDREN
- GENDER INCLUSION FUND
- KGBV'S UP TO GRADE 12
- REDUCTION IN THE CURRICULUM TO CORE CONCEPTS
- VOCATIONAL INTEGRATION FROM CLASS 6 ONWARDS

And for some, the changes introduced are still confusing. To make it easy to understand for the common man, here are some of the major highlights of the NEP.

Highlights of the New Education Policy

⇒ All higher education institutes excluding the medical and law colleges will be governed by a single regulator.

⇒ Mphil courses will now be terminated.

You need to know About New Education system

In India.

⇒ Board exams will now be more application and knowledge-based.

⇒ Both the public and private higher education institutes under governed under the same norms.

NEW FRAMEWORK DESIGN

5+3+3+4

5

FOUNDATIONAL STAGE

Age covered 3-8

Divided into two parts:

+3 Anganvadi and +2 Primary school Grade 1 and 2

+3

PREPARATORY STAGE

For ages: 8 to 11

For classes: 3 to 5

+3

MIDDLE STAGE

For ages: 11 to 14

For classes: 6 to 8

+4

SECONDARY STAGE

For ages: 14 to 18

For classes: 9 to 12

⇒ To promote and give more emphasis on the regional language / mother-tongue instruction medium up to class 5 will be in local / home languages.

⇒ All entrance exams for higher education institutes and universities will be held commonly.

⇒ school curriculum to focus more on core concepts.

⇒ Vocational education will also be imparted from 6th grade onwards.

⇒ 10+2 study culture discontinued and new structure of 5+3+3+4 will be followed subjecting to the respective age group of 3-8, 8-11, 11-14 and 14-18 years.

* Everything About The New Education Policy In India In Details *

The major aim of introducing and implementing the NEP is to enhance the

quality of education equally for all and moving in the direction of strengthening of India as a global superpower.

The NEP was drafted by a panel led by the former head of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) Kasturirangan and presented to Union Minister for Human Resources Development Ramesh Pokhriyal when he took office in 2019.

⇒ Single Regulations for All levels of school education

NEP focuses on providing universal access to education at all levels from pre-school to higher education. This will include.

⇒ Tracking the students and their learning levels.

⇒ Bringing back the dropouts to the mainstream through innovative education centers.

⇒ Infrastructure support.

- ⇒ Introducing counselors and trained social workers to schools.
- ⇒ Facilitate multiple learning paths that involve formal and non-formal education modes.
- ⇒ Grade 3, 5 and 8 will be provided open learning and open public schools through NIOS.
- ⇒ Equivalent secondary education programs in grades 10 and 12
- ⇒ Introduction of vocational courses in the school curriculum.
- ⇒ The above aims will be accomplished with the help of adult-literacy and life-enrichment programs.

* 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 year 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

14-18 years of age, respectively. The

key points are.

* National framework for early childhood care and education (NCFECE) will be created by NCERT for children up to 8 years old.

* strengthened educational systems like Anganwadis and kindergartens will focus on early childhood care and education (ECE)

* Ministries of Human Resource Development, Health and family welfare (HFw), Women and child Development (WCD) and Tribal Affairs will collectively administer the ECCE.

* pivot on Base Literacy :

According to the NEP, MHRD will set up a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy. By 2025, states will prepare and implements a program to attain foundational literacy and numeracy for students till class 3 in all Primary schools. Another step proposed in the formulation of a National Book Promotion Policy.

* changes in school curriculum and Pedagogy.

The school curriculum and pedagogy will be reformed, keeping in mind the

(Gross Enrolment Ratio) from 26.3% to 50 by 2035. According to the NEP it is being speculated that speculated that 3.5 crore new seats will be added for higher education.

* overall multidisciplinary education

The Policy provides for a holistic multidisciplinary and broad-based undergraduate education with flexible study plans, more options in choosing the subjects, including and focusing more on vocational education and more flexibility to course with authorized certification. Undergraduate will now have the option to choose the number of years as per their requirement ranging from 1-4 years with appropriate certification.