

Indian Education Policies : Merits & Demerits

Dr.Ranjana A. Shringarpure

HOD- Political Science

Smt. R.M. Patel Mahila Kala Mahavidyalaya,
Bhandara (M.S.)

Educational Policy consist of the principles as the collection of laws and rules that govern the operation of education system Education Policy analysis is the shorter study of education policy. Education is fundamental for achieving fully human potential developing an equitable and just society and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth social justice and equality. Scientific advancement. Cultural preservation , Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, society, the country and the world. Education must build character, enable learner to be ethical , rational , compassionate, while at the same time prepare them for gainful, fulfilling employment.

The new education policy 2020 has been approved on 29th July 2020 by the union cabinet and has renamed the Human Resource Development as Education Ministry. The policy is holistic, Comprehensive, so hawk-eyed and can definitely play a significant role within the nation's future growth and development. The most deserving credit for drafting the National Education policy must go to the TSR Subramanan Committee, established in 2016 and the K. Kastrurirangan committee for having done a stellar job. Newly drafted National Education policy isa revolutionary document that is expected to change the fate of the coming generation of students and ultimately our nation. During the announcement of the NCP minister Prakash Javadekar informed that the main agenda behind

introducing the same is the need of the hour and it will prepare the students to face the challenges of the new world. NEP gives a special focus on the National Research foundation because innovation is one of the most important parts for a country to progress. The policy Signifies a huge milestone for India's Education system. Which will certainly make India on attractive destination for higher education. The purpose of the education system is to develop good human being capable of rational through and action, possessing compassion and expathy, resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination with sound ethical moorings and values.

The NEP 2020 is bold attempt by the central government to change how education is imported from KG to university. After 34 years, there is a change in the education policy in India with the introduction of the NEP 2020. This NEP aims at universalization of education in India with a 100% gross enrolment ration by 2030 for school education and 50% by 2025 for higher education. NEP 2020 emp0hasises systemic and institutional improvements to regulation, governance and promotion of multidisciplinary academics and research in India HEIs. The policy is based on the p9illars of "Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability, Accountability and will transform India into a vibrant knowledge hub.

The NEP 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the many growing development imperative of our country. The NEP must provide to all students, irrespective of their place of residence, a quality education system with particular focus on historically marginalized. Disadvantaged and underrepresented groups. The NEP must help recruit the very best and brightest to enter the teaching profession at all levels by ensuring livelihood, respect, dignity, while also instilling in

the system basic methods of quality control and accountability, The NEP gives a special focus on the National Research Foundation because innovation is one of the most important parts for a country to progress. Only when research and innovation are strong enough we will be able to and innovation are strong enough we will be able to progress in the competitive world. Education policy lays particular emphasis on the development of the creative potential of each individual. It is based on the principle that education must develop not only cognitive capacities both the foundation capacities of literacy and numeracy and 'higher order' cognitive capacities, such as critical thinking and problem solving but also social ethical and emotional capacities and dispositions.

Merits and Demerits of NEP :-

Like all other policies, the NEP 2020 we will discuss the merits of the education policy, Which has been implemented by the ministry of education in 2020.

Merits of NEP :-

1. The new education structure will include 12 years of schooling and three years of Anganwadi and Preschooling.
2. All School and Colleges will have same subject and same syllabus across whole country.
3. Local Language or Mother Tongue is to be th medium of teaching in all school upto class-5.
4. The Sanskrit language will be mainstreamed in this NEP.
5. Now Students can join internships from class 6th. The internships will be given to students and this will help students to get practical knowledge.
6. New education to get practical knowledge.
7. New education policy will promote value-based education.
8. In NEP, the assessment is going to be done by not only the teachers, but the students will also self evaluate themselves and say how they performed within the entire year.
9. Approximately two crore school students will be able to back to educational institute through this new approach.

10. NEP 2020 is the formation of National Book Promotion policy in India.
11. This new plan focuses on setting up a gender inclusion fund. Special education zones for disadvantaged regions and groups is also in the focused list.
12. Special daytime boarding school 'Bal Bhavans' to be established in every district in India. This boarding school will be used for participations in activities related to play, career, art.
13. In NEP , an academic Bank of credit will be established. The credit earned by the student our stored and where the final degree gets completed those can be counted.
14. NEP has proposed to redesign the exam pattern in such a way through which actual and true knowledge of a student could be tested. But how exactly this will be a achieved is not clearly mentioned in the NEP draft.
15. In NEP, the assessment is going to be done by not only the teachers, but the students will also self evaluate themselves and say how they performed within the entire year.
16. Not only will there be self evaluation but eh remaining other student of the category also will evaluate and say how specific students has performed. The final report will consist of the attitude of the remaining classmate.
17. NEP will promote our Indian ethnic culture and hence unity in diversity will be promoted.
18. We can choose any subject from any academic streams as per the interest.
19. Board exam is made less important thus reducing pressure on students reducing exam phobia.
20. For making the students prepared for future pandemic situations, online academic will be promoted on a large scale

Demerits of NEP :-

1. Implementation of this policy is not easy and it with take some time for fully implementation of this policy.

2. Regional and local languages will be promoted that somehow. English will take a back seat.
3. English is the languages of the world, Indian local language will not help that much at informational level.
4. NEP 2020 will further increase that difference between the sections of the society. While the students in the government school will be fought in their respective regional language, The students in private institutions will be introduced to English from the early classes.
5. Language seems to be negative factor in the NEP 2020. The Indian government wanted to follow in steps of other countries like. China, Germany, France where the foreign students need to learn the language of the country to understand the country better, but in India has 22 active languages and not one national language like in the other countries.
6. Mother tongue is to be the medium of teaching in all school upto class 5th, suppose you reside in Panjab and your child has studied until class 4th in Panjab, thereupon you shift to Gujrath. How will the child cope up with the change of learning environment the child cope up with the change of learning environment because most of the faculties would teach in Gujrathi and therefore the child wouldn't be able to adjust?
7. Under the NEP, one has to study for 4 years to complete their graduation. However the question arises as to why the student will continue with the program if he / she can get the diploma in two years? Of he / she left the program midway after 2 years, then he / she could easily have two years of experience of work which will be valuable in the long run.

Earlier the people used teach their children how to fulfill their needs. This was the basic aim behind education. And the aim now is skill the same. The only thing which has changed is the need of people. As the needs grew, the education had to grow of the education did not evolve, then it would be difficult fulfill the need of today.

Our old education policy is often associated with our culture. And it is good or we can say it is important to learn about own culture. In the same way, it is equally important to catch up with world in terms of the modern developments which are occurring today. NEP is required to stay in touch with the whole world and to see what is happening in the world.

Reference :

- 1) NEP-2020 Dr. Dheeraj Mehrotra
- 2) Future of the Indian Education system: - Nerendra Jadhav
- 3) <https://www.education.gov.in>
- 4) <https://www.drishtiiias.com>
- 5) <https://www.edten.com>
- 6) <https://sstudyhub.com>

Conclusion :-

The scenario of education which now is totally different from the scenario which was a few years back. At that time modern education was not considered good and today traditional education is not considered enough. As the needs of the people are changing should be accepted by the people.