



Modern Indian Knowledge System and New Education Policy 2020: Empowering India

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Abstract: The beginning of India's education system can be traced back to the British rule, but after independence, the need to reorient the modern Indian education system was felt. Although the education system of that time was in favor of Indian needs but we experienced that the culture of India was not respected in this and it was highly theoretical due to which India was not able to achieve self-reliance etc.. Therefore, keeping in mind the need of the country and the educational aspirations of the common people, the need for educational changes were emphasized. After the attainment of independence, there has been a lot of improvement in the education system on the basis of national education policies by the Government of India from time to time. In this sequence the New Education Policy 2020 emerged to make India empower. In the presented article, an attempt has been made to discuss about the different levels of the present education system of India and the transit of the modern Indian education system has been discussed.

Keywords: Education, Philosophy, Indian Culture and Values, Educational Policies, New Education Policy 2020.

Introduction:

Education is the basic means of mental development and through this man can develop his powers and make himself a civilized and capable citizen. That is why it becomes necessary for every person in the society to get education and that's why, understanding the importance of education, the development of education became possible gradually. After many gradual developments, the National Education Policy was brought in 1986, which was going on till today under the modern education system. The formulation of the National Education Policy was a step towards achieving the goal to make the most out of the available resources and bring change to all sections of the society. For the first time after independence, so much importance was given to education at the national level and it was determined to implement a related plan of education for the nation and it was not only a good effort to improve the quality, needs and aspirations of the society. For the first time, a nationwide structure was created for education through this policy. The following resolutions were mainly talked about in the National Education Policy 1986.

- Through this policy 10 plus 2 plus 3 education structure was recommended which was implemented all over India and accepted all over India.
 - (1) primary level: first 5 years
 - (2) upper primary level: 3 years
 - (3) high school: 2 years
 - (4) intermediate: 2 years
 - (5) degree level: 3 years
- designing of national curriculum
- ensuring equality of educational opportunity
- comparability of education quality
- effective educational system
- making technical and management education effective
- to expand sports, creative work and cultural facilities
- to develop and disseminate teaching learning resource materials
- grant of academic, administrative and financial independence to selected institutions
- more responsibility of the central government
- upgrading the quality of primary education and universalization of elementary education.
- setting up rural universities
- emphasis on computer knowledge
- establishment of district education and training institute
- pace setting schools
- meeting manpower requirements
- emphasis on adult education
- and may more.

This new National Policy of Education 1986 announced by the Central Government has received many criticisms and some people have said that there is nothing new in it, calling it a new cover on an old book and it was said that things like universalization of elementary education, fulfillment of public needs, emphasis on vocationalisation and adult education have been present in previous education policies as well. Soon the demand for change in the new National Education Policy announced in 1986 began to rise. Keeping this in mind, in 1992, certain amendments and refinements were made in the National Education Policy 1986 and it has been revised. The National Policy on Education 1986, which was running till now, was replaced by the New Education Policy 2020. This is the first new change in India's education policy after the new education policy released in 1986, in which special care has been taken of issues like access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability of education.

Important Foundations of New Education Policy 2020:

The creators of the National Education Policy has considered the basic principle of the National Education Policy 2020 which can make students good, rational, sympathetic, courageous, flexible, of scientific thinking, of creative thinking, of creative imagination, fill of moral values, fill of inquisitive discipline, of loving sports, understanding the importance of self-reliant, self-reliance etc.. The basic principles of the National Education Policy 2020 can be mainly seen as the following

- recognition and development of the unique abilities of each and every student.
- ensuring that the highest priority is given to foundational literacy and numeracy.
- flexibility.
- ensuring flexibility to choose courses as per one's interest.
- ensuring removal of harmful hierarchies and mutual distances and prosperity for knowledge sectors.
- to ensure the development of multidisciplinary and holistic education
- ensuring an emphasis on conceptual understanding.
- to ensure the promotion of creative and innovative power and innovation
- ensuring to enunciate the compassion, respect for others, cleanliness, etiquette, democratic spirit, spirit of service, respect for public property, scientific thinking, responsibility, equality and justice among all the students.
- promotion of language and language power.
- emphasis on continuous evaluation for learning.
- emphasis on the use of technology as much as possible.
- a respect for the diversity of the local context and the local environment.
- keeping education within the reach and affordability of the people.
- ensuring convergence of education courses across all subjects from school education to higher education.
- excellent arrangements for the recruitment and preparation of teachers to ensure their continuous development and positive work promise and service conditions.
- ensuring excellence in research for quality education and development.
- keeping students tied to indian roots and pride.
- to expose the students to the rich and diverse ancient and modern culture and knowledge systems and traditions of india.
- ensuring access of every child to quality education, etc..

Aims and Functions of New Education Policy 2020:

As education is considered the foundation of the society, therefore whatever be the form of education, the structure of the society will also be the same and according to the structure of the society, the objectives of education should also

be the same because changes in objectives become necessary according to time to compete in today's race. According to the needs of today's society, the New Education Policy 2020 emerged, because in this era of globalization, we have to compete with the whole world, for which we have to be educated according to today. That is why the aim of the New Education Policy 2020 is to make India a flourishing, prosperous, money-making, science-oriented, nature-adoring, technological progress, advancement in practical and professional skills, economic progress, physical and mental development as well as protection of culture. The main and important aims of New Education policy are

- to achieve the goal of universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100% ger in school education by 2030.
- re-inclusion of out-of-school children into the mainstream.
- bridging the gap between academic streams, extra-curricular activities and vocational education in schools.
- starting vocational education from class 6 with internship.
- ensuring education in mother tongue or in regional languages at least till fifth standard.
- improve assessment process and track student progress with development cards.
- ger in higher education to be increased to 50% by 2035.
- ensuring diversity in the curriculum of higher education.
- enrollment or exit in the middle of the course is allowed with proper certification.
- establishment of transfer of credit facility.
- promoting a sound research culture.
- having a system of easy but strict regulation of higher education.
- abolition of affiliation system with autonomy to higher education colleges in a phased manner in 15 years.
- ensuring the use of technology according to the need.
- establishment of special education sectors for disadvantaged areas and groups.
- promoting multilingualism both in school and higher education.
- progressive development of innate powers.
- enable the citizens to meet their needs.
- acquisition of professional skills.
- maintaining the continuity of life.
- develop a balanced personality.
- control of basic instincts
- attainment of material wealth etc.

Educational Framework Through New Education Policy 2020:

In the new education policy 2020, the format of 10+2 has been completely abolished. Now it has been divided from 10+2 to 5+3+3+4 format. This structure will be according to age- 3 to 8 years, 8 to 11 years, 11 to 14 years and 14 to

18 years. The first stage will be called the foundation stage, there will be children from 3 to 8 years old. For the first 3 years, children will take anganwadi and pre-schooling education and they will study in class 1 and 2 in school for the next 2 years. The second stage will be called the preparatory stage, there will be children from 8 to 11 years old and they will take education from class 3 to 5 in this. The important thing is that the education till 5th class will be in mother tongue, local language and national language only, that means the compulsion of studying in english will end here. The third stage will be called the middle stage, It will have children in the age group of 11 to 14 years and there they will take education from class 6 to 8. From the sixth grade, the student will get a chance to learn computer coding. If a student is interested in any subject, he can get practical information about it by doing internship from class sixth onwards. The fourth stage will be called secondary stage, there will be children in the age group of 14 to 18 years and they will take education from class 9 to 12. Board exams will be simplified and more attention will be given to the ability of the students. After class 12, a multi-level admission and development system has been developed. In multiple entry and exit system, certificate will be given after first year, diploma after second year and degree after three-four years. Students who want to do research will have a four year degree program and those who want to go into service will do a three year degree program, but researchers can go directly to PhD after a four year degree program with a one year PG programme, they don't need M.Phil anymore. Now one syllabus will be implemented for the entire country. A National Research Foundation will be established in this, which will encourage research.

Indian Concerns of Implications of New Education Policy 2020:

Education system in India is a very unique system because it is the culmination of ancient, middle and modern age systems. So it is very difficult to preserve our cultural values and to go to modern era of education where we could compete to the world. We have philosophical problems, sociological problems, political problems, economical problems, pedagogical problems, ethical problems etc. Today's era is a machine era, today every one is running like a machine and things around him are changing very fast. Increasing population and ecological imbalance is another serious problem of today's time. Then we need to be more concerned about this because only through education we can bring changes in the society and it is a big responsibility to reach education to all, because in spite of all the problems it becomes necessary for us to deliver the education to all. Implementation of New Education Policy 2020 is an important step in this direction. Successful implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 will require a variety of interventions, including coordination and cooperation between the Center and the States, enactment of new laws or amendments to existing laws. Other legislative interventions including amendments, augmentation of financial resources and regulatory reforms etc. In this new education policy many important changes have been proposed in the curriculum, infrastructure, teaching etc., however, the resources to implement these changes are to be discovered. For successful implementation of New education policy 2020, the government will have to enhance credibility through transparent methodology and participation of all stakeholders and develop effective principles of management. The implementation of the New education Policy will be headed by different bodies like MHRD,

CABE, Union and State Governments, education-related Ministries, State Departments of Education, Boards, NTA, the regulatory bodies of school and higher education, NCERT, SCERTs, schools, and HEIs.

Conclusion and Findings:

Education has had an important place in Indian society since ancient times. After getting independence, we have made a lot of progress in our education policies and their form and gradually we are moving towards a knowledge society. Many of our institutions have left their excellent and unique mark in many places in the world and this is the result of our education policies. Seeing the meaningful contribution of education in the development and prosperity of the nation, the New Education Policy 2020 emerged and it is dreaming of making India stand in the line of developed nations. Through the New Education Policy 2020, we will be able to connect all sections of the Indian society with the available educational opportunities and education will be available to all. The changes through the new education policy 2020 will be able to give the quality education to all. Through these reforms, we have a resolution to improve admission, teaching, evaluation, examination related improvements. New Education Policy 2020 aims at achieving educational excellence. Its goal is not only to provide knowledge, understanding and skills available to the students, but its goal is to achieve academic excellence while wishing for the well-being and welfare of the society, the nation and all the creatures of the world, at the same time, it will help us to stand with the leading nations of the world and it is hoped that it will make us self-reliant and self-reliant.

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