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“Effective Implementation of the New Education Policy2020”

“ Education must move towards less content, and more towards learning about how to think critically and solve the problems, how to be creative and multidisciplinary and how to innovate and adapt and absorb new material in novel and changing fields.” it is stated by New Education policy.

The new education policy, which was approved by the Union Cabinet on 29 July 2020, will be implemented across the country in phases over the next two years, mainly in phases. As the policy is concerned with education which is an important stepping stone for every sector. Industrial development and progress can also be determined with the successful implementation and execution of this policy. But before all this the question came into the mind that is the policy will help for the industrial progress in the coming year.

The new education policy is very flexible. The policy seeks to rectify the shortcomings of the previous policy but still faces many difficulties in its actual implementation. Efficient and practical education can be imparted.

Features of the new educational policy:

- I. The aim is to universalize all education from pre-primary to secondary school by the year 2030. With the aim of enrolling 100% of children in schools, an effort is being made to bring as many as two crore out-of-school children into the mainstream of education.
- II. Education up to 5th standard should be in mother tongue or regional language. No student will be forced to use a specific language.
- III. Special review of student progress will be made to improve learning outcomes by improving student assessment process.

- IV. The new education system will have a curriculum plan of 3 years Anganwadi and a total of 12 years school education, so students in the age group of 3 to 6 will participate in the school curriculum.
- V. In this educational policy, the importance of board examinations has been reduced and there will be no division between vocational and academic in the curriculum.
- VI. The policy will outline a new and comprehensive national school education curriculum.

Department of Higher Education:

- I. As many as 3.5 crore new seats will be sanctioned in institutions of higher learning, with an increase of 50% for admission of students for higher education.
- II. According to the new education policy, a number of options are being provided to meet the requirement of graduate education of three or four years.
- III. In this system, the facility of Academic Bank of Credit has been made available to the students through which the marks of the students can be transferred.
- IV. Multidisciplinary teaching and research universities will be established for world class excellence.
- V. To promote research, the National Research Foundation will be established to enhance research capacity in effective research culture and higher education.

With a view to improving the quality of higher education, the Commission for Higher Education will be set up with four separate components: National Council for Regulation of Higher Education, General Education Council for Quality Management, Council of Higher Education Grants Council and National Assessment Council for Evaluation. The same rules and assessment methods will apply to public and private higher education institutions.

Other objectives:

- I. Over the next 15 years, colleges will be affiliated in phases and graded autonomy will be given to the colleges through an independent system so that the colleges will be autonomous or will continue to function as constituent colleges of the university.
- II. The National Institute for Pali Persian and Prakrit will be established at the national level to promote multilingualism in the new educational policies.

- III. With a view to investing up to 6% of GDP in the education sector, the state government and the central government will work together to increase public investment.

Recommendations for the effective implementation of the new education policy:

1. According to the new education policy, the education system should be run jointly by the central and state governments.
2. Every state government should pass new laws to implement the new education policy as well as make necessary changes in the education department.
3. According to the new education policy, the board examinations for class X and XII will no longer be held or will be changed and the board system will have to be restructured accordingly.
4. According to the new policy in the Department of Education, the Department of Higher Education and the Department of Technical Education should be divided into Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary and Higher Education instead of the Department of Education.
5. According to the policy change, classes from pre-primary to VIII will be considered as primary and secondary classes, while classes IX to XII will be considered as higher secondary.
6. Since the responsibility for efficient implementation of new educational policies rests primarily with teachers, it is imperative to provide separate training to teachers in primary, secondary and tertiary education systems with a view to meet new challenges.
7. The significant change in the new education policy that primary education should be given in the mother tongue raises a big question mark as to what the future holds for the existence of numerous English medium schools across the country. It is also important to consider whether it is actually possible to arrange alternative education for each student considering his / her mother tongue.

8. Given the importance of arts, sports and various cultural activities in the new education policy, the institute will have to hire expert teachers for those subjects as well as provide facilities by creating the necessary packages for them.
9. In the new education policy, the issue of dropouts has been taken into consideration very carefully and specific plans need to be drawn up from the point of view of how such students can be re-enrolled in schools.
10. Guidance is needed on the nature of the Scholarship Examinations for Class V and VIII.
11. The new changes suggest closure of DED B.Ed colleges and introduction of integrated B.Ed courses, but a strategic decision needs to be made on the issue of hiring teachers who have graduated with this education.
12. In order to implement the new policies, every institution has to make arrangements for the creation of new teachers trained in advanced technology and colleges equipped with advanced technology.
13. Separate categories have been suggested for classes IX to XII, which will require schools to provide separate building, laboratory and library for this category.
14. In the ninth to twelfth year, students will be able to choose separate subjects and for this, colleges will have to implement separate education system for the subjects chosen by the students.
15. Colleges will have to hire experts in the subject from time to time while imparting vocational education in the 10th to 12th classes.
16. The new education policy proposes a number of important changes in the higher education sector. The central government seeks to close more than 40,000 colleges of higher learning and keep only 15,000 competent colleges for higher education across the country. The government will have to face many such problems.
17. With the closure of M. Phil course in this policy, the admission process for PhD course will have to be changed.
18. Culture is of paramount importance from the point of view of Indian language and literature. Since this language has a big impact on Indian culture, its inclusion has been recommended through various channels.

19. The contribution of reputed universities, autonomous colleges and private educational institutions will be important in the implementation of this educational policy.
20. In the new educational policy, the subject of business guidance will be taught from the sixth grade, but it will be important to provide the necessary mechanisms for it.
21. Giving students the freedom to choose subjects from class IX will make it impossible for schools to arrange for teaching of 30 to 40 subjects.
22. As the future direction of the students in the junior college group will be decided, the biggest challenge for the educational institutions will be to make the training of the students enrolled in these places as efficient and quality as possible.
23. As the scope of subjects in higher secondary and higher colleges will increase due to significant changes, the educational institute will now face a major challenge to produce expert teachers who will impart knowledge of 30 to 40 subjects instead of six to seven subjects.
24. As the trend of new educational policy is important from research point of view, necessary mechanism for research needs to be set up and the government is challenged to set up an independent working group with the help of colleges.
25. Raising and maintaining the quality of Indian education at the global level is a challenge that the government will have to face in the future with the help of many educational institutions.

The New Education Policy 2020 (NEP) is a comprehensive framework that aims to transform the Indian education system. **To ensure that the policy is implemented effectively, the following steps can be taken:**

- **Create awareness:** The NEP 2020 must be widely publicized to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the changes and understand the benefits of the new policy.
- **Develop a roadmap:** A detailed roadmap must be created to implement the policy effectively. The roadmap must define specific timelines and action plans for each stage of the implementation process.

- **Allocate resources:** Adequate resources must be allocated to implement the policy. This includes financial resources, as well as the necessary human resources and infrastructure.
- **Capacity building:** Capacity building of teachers and education administrators is crucial for effective implementation of the NEP. Training programs and workshops can be organized to provide teachers with the necessary skills and knowledge to implement the policy effectively.
- **Embrace technology:** The NEP places a strong emphasis on the use of technology in education. Therefore, schools must be equipped with the necessary infrastructure to support the use of technology in the classroom.
- **Collaboration:** Collaboration between different stakeholders, including teachers, parents, and the government, is critical for successful implementation of the policy. This can be achieved through regular meetings and open communication.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process are essential to ensure that the policy is being implemented effectively. Regular feedback must be collected from all stakeholders to identify any issues or challenges and to make necessary adjustments.

In conclusion, the effective implementation of the NEP 2020 requires a concerted effort from all stakeholders involved. By following the above steps, India can transform its education system and ensure that every student receives a high-quality education.

Considering the significant changes in the new education policy, it cannot be implemented immediately. There is still confusion among the school administrators, schools, colleges, head office bearers, teachers and students regarding this policy.

Looking at all the important changes above, it is clear that the new educational policy and educational institutions have posed great challenges as well as provided many opportunities for innovation.

The government needs to focus on educational development by focusing on the development of the new generation as an alternative to development. It is hoped that this will be an important step towards the future of the country if social institutions respond to the new educational policy

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