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Impact of NEP-2020 Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

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Abstract

In the present education system, maximum emphasis is given towards getting a job, whereas in this, the emphasis will be on character building along with the multidimensional development of the student. Modern society is the result of literacy, education and research. Whatever progress we have made today is the result of education. From matchsticks to smartphones, education and scientific research are the result. But as the society has progressed with the advent of digitalization, the education needs of the general public have also changed. Keeping in view the contemporary needs, a new National Educational Policy has been prepared after every few decades to meet those changed needs. So far in 1986 and the third has been executed recently.

The New Education Policy, the first such policy in Indian history, adopted a multi-pronged and multi-stakeholder mentoring process, which included online, grassroots and national level discussions. The discussions at the grassroots level extended to all Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Urban Local Bodies, Districts and States/Union Territories. He said that the NEP has been prepared keeping in mind the more than 2 lakh suggestions received from teachers, academicians, parents and other stakeholders related to education. This policy suggests many revolutionary changes in school and higher education for the holistic development of the students. He said that this National Education Policy would fulfill the vision of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to make a self-reliant India (Aatma Nirbhar Bharat).

Keywords: new education policy, research, skill education, students

Introduction

Technological and physical facilities have developed a lot in the modern era. But the importance of social and human sensibilities has diminished in the race for development. Consumptionist civilization has given rise to many other problems as well. The crisis related to nature and environment is also increasing. In such a situation, it has become imperative to focus on balanced development. This work cannot be done through western civilization. They do not see the solution to their problems because their thinking is not in line with it. Whereas the thought of the ancient sages of India is eternal. It is relevant even today.

New Education Policy

The Narendra Modi government had made a new education policy according to the Indian environment, it is being implemented. In this, importance was given to modern development along with cultural consciousness. Narendra Modi had said that this new national education policy of India will make a big contribution in the great sacrifice of nation building. The University of Multidisciplinary Education and Research will create new opportunities for the youth of the country. It will help in promoting inter-disciplinary research as well as making India a global hub of R&D. The new National Education Policy has ushered in a new vision for the Indian higher education system. It is going to outline the vision related to building a self-reliant India.

Use of Mother Tongue

In just one year, more than twelve hundred higher educational institutions of the country have started courses related to Skill India. Engineering studies will be possible in many languages. Translation of engineering courses in these languages has already started. Studying in the mother tongue will increase the confidence of the poor children. The work of promoting mother tongue in elementary education has also started. Language, civilization, culture, social values are getting proper place in education.

Such education policy awakens national self-respect. The education introduced in India by the British was about to turn the national self-respect into inferiority. If education is only for making Babu, then it cannot be of expected benefit to the individual, society and nation. There should also be a sense of human attitude.

In India, the ultimate goal of life was said to be salvation. Accordingly, the message of all the works was given. It is not unreasonable to accept the positive changes taking place in the modern era. But all this should not go against his great legacy. The present government has taken a step in the right direction. Created a new education policy. The school curriculum was made practical. Basic competency will be given importance. Vocational education will start from class six. The mother tongue will be taught in the regional language till class V. Opportunities will increase in higher education. There will be variety of subjects in its curriculum. Academic Bank of Credit is being set up to facilitate transfer of credit. National Research Foundation will be set up to promote culture.

NEP Promotes Multilingualism

The new education policy promotes multilingualism in both school and higher education. National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit, Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation will be established. New academic programs have started including Academic Bank of Credit and Vidya Pravesh. Artificial intelligence or artificial intelligence programs will make the youth future-oriented. This will open the way for a driven economy.

The emphasis on Indian languages is a major feature of the NEP. From school education to higher education, emphasis has been laid on "teaching of Indian languages" as well as "teaching in Indian languages". An important recommendation is that the mother tongue or regional language should be taught up to the fifth grade, which can also be extended up to the eighth grade. English will still be there, but will now be taught only as a subject. According to the UNESCO report or educational psychology, it is easier to learn in the mother tongue because communication and cognition are easy and quick in it. In mother tongue or local language the child understands, whereas in other languages he has to memorize. It is not accidental that in every developed country of the world, schooling is done in mother tongue or local language only. Even the medium of higher education is usually the language of their country. This point of NEP will prove to be a milestone in the direction of strengthening both Indian languages and culture.

Celebrating Amrit Mahotsav (75 Years of Independence of India)

Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressed the Fourteenth Convocation of IIT, Kanpur during his visit to Manchester of north India- Kanpur. He said that this year the country is celebrating the Amrit Mahotsav of Independence. The basic form of complete freedom is self-reliance. In this the importance of youth is most important. This is the century of technology. Through this the challenges of disaster management are being met. The country has immense potential in the field of artificial intelligence, energy and climate solutions, hi-tech infrastructure. In the last seven years, other programs like Startup India, Standup India, Atal Innovation Mission, Prime Minister's Research Fellowship have created new avenues for the youth of the country.

NEP for New Generation

The new National Education Policy is beginning to give a better future to the new generation. Ease of doing business has improved. In the seventeenth year of independence, there are more than seventy five unicorns and more than fifty thousand startups in the country. About ten thousand startups have grown in just six months. Many of these startups have been started by the youth of IITs. India has emerged as the second largest startup hub in the world. India has become the third largest unicorn country, leaving behind many developed countries of the world. Indian Institute of Technology literally stands as Institute of Indigenous Technology.

With the great heritage of Indian-ness, inspired by the vision of Mahatma Gandhi, the new National Education Policy 2020, committed to the Constitution given by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, is a concrete step towards realizing Prime Minister Narendra Modi's dream of a self-reliant India. In this new National Education Policy (NEP), on the one hand, there are provisions to overcome the current shortcomings of the education system, on the other hand, the preparation to face the internal and global challenges of the changing 21st century India. The new change is that with the announcement of NEP 2020, the name of the Ministry of Human Resource Management has been changed to 'Ministry of Education', which is completely appropriate. 'Human resource' means that there should be only one material resource like a human being devoid of human feelings and rituals, which is inspired by the materialistic thinking of the West. Whereas the 'education' concept encompasses all aspects of cultural, character and psychological along with the materialistic aspect of man, which is a reflection of Indian thought-system?

Education for all

Another important point of the NEP is the ambitious scheme of 'Education for all' to realize 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'. In this, the goal of 'Education for All' has been set by increasing the 'Right to Education' from 14 years to the secondary level with 100% GER. By 2030, schooling will be compulsory and free for all children over the age of 18. Not only this, 35 crore new seats will be added in higher education by 2035 for proper utilization of the energy of our youth. Not only this, by 2030, almost every district will have at least one multidisciplinary comprehensive higher education institution so that they do not have to wander here and there for quality higher education.

Free education for everyone

NEP is also conscious for the socially and economically backward – deprived sections. Special provisions will be made for the meritorious students of SC-ST, OBC, Divyang and poor category. The important point is that apart from the public, efforts will be made for free education or scholarships for them in private sector institutions of higher education. There will also be a capping to check the arbitrary fees of private institutions. All the charges fixed by the private HEI will be transparent. All educational institutions, whether public or private, will be prescribed uniform standards of audit and disclosure.

Vocational Education

Education based on the current K-Macaulay model with emphasis on bookish knowledge and pedagogical curriculum, which is creating a large pool of unemployed post-study job

seekers. But NEP also emphasizes on extra-curricular activities and vocational education. According to the labor principle of Mahatma Gandhi, vocational courses will be started from class VI itself, which will also include state-of-the-art vocational training like 'coding'. The good thing is that various courses of vocational training will be available even at the college level. While teaching in American universities, I noticed that there is definitely a component of vocational education in their curriculum. In the new model, employers and self-employed will be encouraged instead of job seekers.

No Stream Boudation

Another feature of NEP is that there will be no stream block in education. Now a student of Science or Commerce will also be able to study the subjects of Arts and Social Science. It is important that this flexibility will also be there from secondary school to graduation. This pattern, which is already present in Europe- America etc., will create an interdisciplinary approach, which will be useful for multi-tasking and future integrated research. There will be a new feature of the multi-entry and multi-exit graduation programme. Right now in the three-year graduation, if the student has to leave the studies midway due to some reason, then all the hard work, money and time goes in vain. Now after leaving studies in a year or even two years, he will definitely get a certificate or diploma. Rather, he can complete his remaining studies by coming back within a certain limit. 'Academic Bank of Credits' is another revolutionary provision of NEP. It will be a digital credit bank, through which the credit received in one institution or program will be transferred to another place. It is very reassuring for the students who change the institute or city under any compulsion.

Modern society is the result of literacy, education and research. Whatever progress we have made today is the result of education. From matchsticks to smartphones, education and scientific research are the result. But as the society has progressed with the advent of digitalisation, the education needs of the general public have also changed. Keeping in view the contemporary needs, a new National Educational Policy has been prepared after every few decades to meet those changed needs. Till now India has seen three such reforms, first in 1968, second in 1986 and third recently.

Superpower in the field of knowledge

The new education policy focuses on universalization of education and providing opportunities for vocational studies. While earlier the focus of education was to make people literate and help them get secure jobs, the new policy is based on quality, innovation and research, with an aim to make India a knowledge superpower. A major feature of the National Education Policy is no language barrier for students up to class V. The medium of instruction up to class V will be in the mother tongue. By not limiting teachers to a particular language medium, the National Educational Policy will promote multilingualism, the power of language in teaching and learning. Sanskrit will be introduced at the school level as an option for the students. Other local languages and literature of India will also be available as an option. Students will also be given the option of several international languages at the secondary level. Vocational education will be provided to class VI students and will also include internships. The objective of the National Educational Policy is to make curricula flexible so that

students have the option to choose educational courses and choose their own path ahead in life according to their aptitudes and interests.

Inclusive and fair education

Education is the biggest key to achieving social justice and equality. Inclusive and fair education is the key to building an inclusive community in which every individual has the right to dream, realize it and contribute to the development of the country. In the context of ensuring standardized and universal means, an extensive research was carried out which revealed that the proportion of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is quite large in some geographical areas of the country. In addition, such geographical areas have been identified as aspirational districts which need to make special efforts to promote their educational development. Therefore keeping in view the facts that no child should be denied the opportunity of learning because of the circumstances of birth or background, it has been proposed in this policy that those areas should be declared as special education areas. These regions will endeavor to implement all the plans and policies through more collaborative efforts to take India on the path of development as a whole. In order to ensure that the nation moves forward together and every individual becomes self-reliant and empowered, the government has decided to include equity for higher education as well. Education acquired from a reputed institute can provide many such opportunities to the people which can prove beneficial for the people of all sections of the society. The new education policy works towards ensuring equal opportunities for quality education to all students with special emphasis on the special education sector. The policy urged higher educational institutions to reduce fees and even provide more financial aid and scholarships to students from socially backward and economically weaker sections so that every student gets an opportunity.

Conclusion

Viewed from a skill-based perspective, the new education policy is capable of creating a generation that will be better equipped with expertise and skills. With MNCs shifting their manufacturing units to India, the government needs to ensure that the people of the country have contemporary skills. This not only enables the country in terms of strength of manufacturing units, it will also increase the confidence of multinational companies and at the same time it will also take forward the Make in India campaign. The formation of a new National Research Foundation to promote the culture of research is a solid proof that India will work towards enabling the entire generation which will prove to be helpful in making the country truly self-reliant. The National Educational Policy is based on the fundamental pillars of competence, quality and accountability. The new assessment systems will be used for evaluation, review and analysis of board examinations and undergraduate courses. In the present education system, maximum emphasis is given towards getting a job, while it will also emphasize on building character along with multidimensional development of the student.

In totality, from local to global, from India-centricity to globalism, from employment to research and character building to physical achievement - with high goals in all respects, NEP is a visionary to meet India's needs-challenges

in the 21st century. Its implementation will be a challenge, but it will not be difficult to achieve if qualified people are involved in it.

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