



Saarth E-Journal

Saarth E-Journal of Research

E-mail : sarthejournal@gmail.com

www.sarthejournal.com

ISSN NO : 2395-339X

Peer Reviewed

Vol.7 No.08

Impact Factor

Quarterly

Apr-Jun-July 2022

EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENT THROUGH NEP 2020 IN THE CONTEXT OF ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN

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ABSTRACT:

The National Education Plan (NEP) was authorised by the cabinet of the Union in July of 2020; nevertheless, the NEP has not yet reached its declared goal of making education free for all children in the country from preschool through high school. The new national education policy, which goes by the abbreviation NEP-2020, is constructed on a comprehensive framework that spans all levels of education, from kindergarten all the way up to college. 1986 was the year in which the national policy on education that would later serve as its progenitor was formed. The NEP-2020 has designated the year 2030 as the target year for obtaining a GEER of 100% for educational institutions. This is due to the fact that the purpose of any educational system is to benefit children and to ensure that no child is put at a disadvantage due to the genetics of their family or the socioeconomic position of their family. Because of this, any educational system will work to ensure that no child is put at a disadvantage. The objective of NEP-2020 is to achieve a GEER of one hundred percent. The achievement gap, in addition to other forms of educational inequality, is a primary focus of the approach, which places emphasis on the fact that reducing educational disparity should be the primary objective of every educational development effort. In this article, the pros and disadvantages of the New Education Programme (NEP), as well as the obstacles it has faced and the opportunity it has offered to a wide range of enterprises and professions, are analysed and explored.

KEYWORDS: National Education Plan (NEP), Development, Education Segment, Policy, Potential, Student, Government.

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INTRODUCTION:

When it comes to determining how educational programmes should be designed, educational officials at both the state and federal levels of government consult the National Education Policy, sometimes known as the NEP for short. This policy serves as a guide. The National Education Partnership (NEP) is an organisation that helps educators and policymakers in their efforts to influence public opinion by providing them with assistance. Professor D. S. Kothari published the first paper that was essentially a precursor of the NEP in the year 1966. Despite the fact that this well-researched assumption is not always adhered to in its entirety, it continues to function as a guiding principle for a wide variety of various educational initiatives. A second version of the educational programme made its debut on television in 1986, which was twenty years after the first programme of its kind had been shown. It took another six years, all the way up until 1992, before the method was put into practise since the strategy needed to be developed. The newly revised National Education Plan displays, after an absence of thirty-four years, the concern and interest that the government has always had for educational matters (NEP). According to the findings of a number of studies that have been conducted in India over the past few years by both government and non-governmental organisations, the country's so-called "learning crisis" may be on the verge of being exacerbated. In spite of this, it was discovered that the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which is a component of the Union Ministry of Education, contributed sufficient funding to the National Achievement Survey (NAS). The goal of the study was to ascertain the perspectives of students regarding the quality of the educational possibilities that are offered in their country. On November 13, 2017, students in grades three, five, and eight attended a school that was held all throughout the country and was hosted by the government in addition to institutions that are linked with the government. The school was held by the government as well as institutions that are linked with the government. It was one of the most in-depth investigations of its sort that had ever been conducted in any part of the world on the surface of this planet.

According to the statistics collected from 12 different states, the overall mathematical performance of students was found to be somewhat below the national benchmark. Several people in India are concerned that their ability to learn NAS is being hampered by the country's school system. If the necessary steps are not taken within the next few years, India will suffer a decline in the number of students who are literate as well as a loss of tens of millions of students. According to statements made by Ramesh Pokhriyal, the minister of education for the Union, the primary objective of the NEP plan is to increase the number of students who graduate by the year 2025. Within the framework of the Atmanirbhar Bharat project, the National Initiative for Proficiency (NIP) in Reading with Comprehension and Numeracy (NIPUN— Bharat) will serve as the project's representative for this NEP-2020 objective. The educational needs of about five children in the Corer neighbourhood, ranging in age from three to eleven years old, would be satisfied as a direct result of the completion of this project. In order for the mission to be successful, it will implement an all-encompassing approach that will involve participation from all of the key partners. The National Education Plan (NEP) has the goal of making education in the country more accessible, equal, and inclusive if it is carried out at all levels of government and implemented as intended. Within the scope of this research, we analyse the challenges, opportunities, and criticisms about NEP.

OBJECTIVE:

- To identify the educational and social achievement through NEP 2020.
- To analyze the effects of NEP 2020 in the context of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

METHODOLOGY:

The study is based on secondary data obtained through various discussion and personal study by the researcher through random assessment study method.

EXISTING PROBLEMS WITH THE NEP:

Since it was first proposed, NEP 2020 has been subjected to significant amounts of criticism. The most common ones are discussed in the following paragraphs:

- ❖ The NEP was designed to avoid being scrutinised, debated, or revised by the parliamentary body. This was done on purpose. It would appear that this is a rapid solution to a political problem, which is especially important taking into consideration the fact that COVID-19 has made Parliament powerless. This is not the first time something of this nature has taken place; in fact, it is not even close. During the course of the last six years, members of parliament have been consistently barred from presenting proposals for programme enhancements or offering constructive criticism of those that are already in place.
- ❖ The agenda is a vision paper that draws attention to fundamental problems that have persisted for a long time in relation to education. Despite this, it does not include the underprivileged, women, or members of caste or religious minorities, and therefore does not provide much of a solution to the issue. There does not appear to be any clear path that can be taken at this time that will lead to the accomplishment of this objective.
- ❖ There is a lack of precision with regard to both the goals that the strategy is supposed to achieve as well as the resources that are required in order to accomplish these results. It is impossible to utilise broken promises made by the government as evidence against them.
- ❖ This time, the three-language system is being challenged, and there is significant political opposition to the notion that it should be eliminated. The government decided not too long ago to officially recognise three distinct languages as valid means of communication.
- ❖ Affirmative action is not a priority for those who are already suffering to make ends meet in society and the job, thus these individuals should not let it take their attention because it is not something that is important to them. Those with low incomes do not have any other options available to them, notwithstanding the evident connection to the privatisation of schools.
- ❖ The phrase "public-spirited philanthropic institutions for higher education" was used in the NEP 2020 report, and several individuals who are fighting against the privatisation of schools found it offensive. Construction of tertiary educational institutions, often known as higher education institutions (HEIs), is being encouraged in a variety of countries around the world. However, not all of the particulars of the service, such as its protocols and modes of operation, have been disclosed to the general public. Because new organisations will need land, structures, and back-end help to exist, NEP 2020 is seen as a natural development towards increasing privatisation. This is because new organisations will require these things to function.

NEP: CHALLENGES:

The following are some of the most major problems that need to be fixed in order to ensure that the NEP 2020 is implemented as efficiently as is humanly possible:

- ❖ The existing 10+2 system halves the school year, but it would be more appropriate to divide it into thirds so that the curriculum may be customised to pupils of varying ages. This would allow for more flexibility in scheduling. Because of this, we would have more leeway to adjust our timetable (ages 3-8, 8-11, and 11-14). The proposal suggests that children should spend a total of 12 years in formal education, the first three of which should be spent participating in a pre-school programme comparable to Anganwadi. It is very necessary to thoroughly revamp the educational strategy, as well as the curriculum

and resources that are available. These adjustments have to be implemented across the board, and the textbooks have to be brought up to date so that they comply with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) and the content rubrics.

- ❖ To monitor the integration of technology into educational settings with the intention of enhancing the academic performance of students, a National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT) will be established. This alliance will have its headquarters in the United States. The purpose of the NEAT project is to make use of artificial intelligence in order to develop a teaching method that is more flexible and adaptable, and which can thus cater to the requirements of each specific student. In addition to this, it suggests the establishment of a nationwide network of EdTech businesses that will see ongoing growth. But, developing a digital infrastructure that covers the whole nation, even its most inaccessible regions, would be a difficult task to do.
- ❖ There are already more than a thousand educational institutions in India that provide higher levels of study. In order to achieve the goal of more than doubling the current gross enrolment ratio in higher education by the year 2035, the plan calls for the construction of one new school each and every week for the following 15 years. Creating a whole new organisation from scratch is a challenging endeavour.
- ❖ We hope that with the help of the National Education Policy 2020, we will be able to enrol all two crores of the children who are not now enrolled in any educational programme. Building 50 new schools each and every week for the next 15 years is an important goal from every vantage point. This is a crucial issue that has to be addressed as quickly as possible because there are a large number of vacant teaching posts.
- ❖ This is not the place for you if you are not ready to put up a large sum of money in the game as a wager. The plan for 2020 is for increasing financing for education from its present level of 4.6% of GDP to a level equal to 6% of GDP. The catch is that this policy has been in place ever since before COVED, which was a time when neither economic activity nor tax income was expanding. The implementation of this policy will be challenging for some time to come.
- ❖ It is concerning that the goals of the government and the budget are being presented as more immediate demands related to health care and economic recovery. Despite the fact that the National Education Plan is intended to be implemented over a period of twenty years, this is the situation.
- ❖ This proposal is a fantastic starting step towards a more comprehensive overhaul of our whole educational system as a whole. Nevertheless, we cannot realistically anticipate that this curriculum will be effectively implemented unless we first recruit teachers who are not just well educated but also conversant with the pedagogical expectations that it sets on them. A significant number of the current ideas for bettering education call for significant paradigm shifts on the part of both educators and parents.

FINDINGS:

NEP OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FIRST TIME:

From its establishment in 1986, the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has served as the guiding foundation for the education plan that has been implemented by the government. It is anticipated that the National Economic Policy will be superseded in the foreseeable future by the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020. (NPE). It is acceptable to state that throughout the course of the past several decades, attendance in school has evolved from being a recommendation to becoming a legal necessity everywhere over the world. This is true in a variety of contexts. In the field of education, NEP2020 has the ability to throw open doors that have been shut for a long time.

- ❖ In order to rectify a number of significant issues with the existing educational system, the NEP intends to develop a more all-encompassing plan, invest more money, place a

higher priority on gross enrolment, and make schools outstanding in every conceivable way. This will be accomplished through enhancing educational opportunities in every imaginable way.

- ❖ Long-term, the objective of the NEP is to ensure that young Indians have access to sufficient employment opportunities.
- ❖ It shouldn't come as much of a surprise that the plan's objective is to establish India as a significant player in the information economy that spans the globe.
- ❖ Recently, a great deal of attention has been focused on the New Education Policy as a result of the potential effects that it may have on the Indian labour market.
- ❖ A growing number of educational establishments are coming to the conclusion that it is necessary to offer vocational education. In addition, over the course of the academic day, students will have enough opportunities to investigate their own areas of interest and to improve their own skills.
- ❖ If we can elevate the status of teachers in our society and spread awareness about the positive aspects of online education, we will be able to inspire a greater number of students to make use of the opportunities that are available to them. Increasing the amount of job possibilities already available on the market is a straightforward solution to this problem.
- ❖ The government of India has proposed a number of changes in order to have a more positive impact on the lives of India's youth in the future. Some of these changes include increasing the length of the Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) programme to a total of four years and placing a greater emphasis on the overall development of India's teaching staff. These are just two examples of the changes that have been suggested. In my perspective, this will boost the chances of instructors advancing their careers in the domains in which they already work.
- ❖ To highlight India's enormous potential in the education technology business by creating a channel through which teachers may communicate with pupils located anywhere in the globe, particularly in areas where more conventional approaches to physical education have been unsuccessful.

CONCLUSIONS:

The National Education Policy (NEP), which is currently being put into effect in spite of a number of obstacles and criticism, is being carried out in the hope that it will, at some point in the future, result in an improvement to the education system in the country. This hope is being carried out despite the fact that the NEP has been met with a number of obstacles and criticism. When taken into account as a whole, a lot of indicators point to the notion that the intersection of education and technology is going to have a profitable future. But, this list of the things that come under this category is not complete; some of the things that belong under this area include techniques, reach, occupations, and possibilities. The field of educational technology will play a crucial part in the process as the federal government of the United States works over the next few years towards the realisation of the goals outlined in NEP2020. Because of the enormous opportunities that the NEP presents, India is in a situation where it can make significant headway, which is a direct effect of the NEP.

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