

## RESEARCH PAPER ON IMPACT OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY, 2019 IN THE LIGHT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Dr. S.R. KANDALGAONKAR  
*Principal, Commerce Section, TMV.*

Mrs. Jyoti Suraj Harchekar  
*Research Scholar, TMV.*

Mrs. Vrushali Raut  
*Research Scholar, TMV*

### ***Abstract***

*The New Education Policy, 2019 is regarded as a landmark in the field of Education. It encompasses all the levels of Education Sector. Starting with the Early Childhood Program till Research Work at the University level, restructuring the Pattern as 5 +3+3+4, formation of various Sub Committees and reforms in various aspects of Education are some of its special features.*

*This Research paper will be based on the Primary Data collected from various stakeholders on the New Education Policy, 2019 as well as the Secondary Data already published in various modes.*

**Keywords:** *Higher Education Institute (HEI), Educational Policy , Early Childhood Education, Stakeholders in Education, National research Foundation.*

### **Introduction:**

Indian Education System has a long and rich tradition. Starting with Universities like Nalanda , Takshshila and others the importance of Indian Education was highly respected cutting the boundaries of the nation and students from many other nations also took their education in the traditional Indian System. During the British Regime, the indigenous traditional education system was totally changed by the British model of education from school education to the University education. Today, there is a tremendous growth at different levels of education but a holistic view was lacking. The New Education Policy, 2019 has been recognized with this holistic approach. The present Research Paper is focused on the Higher education only It is an attempt to understand the views and opinions representing different segments of the stakeholders' like- Policy makers, faculty members, students and parents.

### **Historical track of Education Sector in India:**

Traditionally, the ancient education system was replaced by the University System. The Colleges were created and affiliated to an University which has the authority to grant degrees and Diplomas in a traditional way of Convocation. After Independence, many reforms in the educational system have taken place. Kothari Commission is said to be the landmark in this connection. Maharashtra State is noted as one of the pragmatic states of the nation. Different stages of education like Child Education , (Primary

Education) Secondary Education and Degree level Education were separated for better administration. Independent University Acts were passed for the State Universities in Maharashtra State, which were also merged in 1994 to have the Maharashtra Universities Act. However, a holistic view of the Educational System was lacking.

Lord William Bentinck believed that traditional India had nothing to teach regarding modern skills; the best education for them would happen in English. Macaulay called for an educational system - now known as Macaulayism - that would create a class of anglicized Indians who would serve as cultural intermediaries between the British and the Indians. British education became solidified into India as missionary schools were established during the 1820s. Macaulay succeeded in replacing Persian with English, as the administrative language, the use of English as the medium of instruction, and the training of English-speaking Indians as teachers, through the English Education Act, 1835.. He was inspired by utilitarian ideas and called for "useful learning. Hunter Commission was another stage of development of Educational History of India. A number of national leaders and thinkers were invited to make their presentation about the educational system in India.

### **Lokmanya Tilak's contributions in Education Sector :**

Freedom Movement was led by Lokmanya Tilak and other national leaders in different ways. Lokmanya thought of Education as the means of emancipation. He being a well known Mathematician and a born teacher, had a calculated method of ignited the National Spirit in the minds of Indian Youth , through National Education. He therefore established New English School and the Ferguson College for imparting education with the national spirit. Establishment of the Deccan Education Society, Pune was a step ahead in this direction. This is recognized as the pioneering effort in spreading the National Spirit for attaining Political Independence. Lokmanya Tilak also conducted Law Classes in Pune for imparting Legal Awareness among youth. Later on , as he was in the main stream of National Movement of Independence, the spirit of Public Education and awareness was spread through newspapers like KESARI and MARATHA. Thus, the origin of developments in Education Sector dates back to the contributions of Lokmanya Tilak's contributions.

The development of Education Sector in India and its diversification has taken place after attaining Independence in 1947. In order to have proper and all round development of the growing population of India, the earlier Public Instructions Department was transformed into Education Ministry, both at the Central and State Government level. The establishment of the first three Universities – Bombay University, Calcutta University and the Madras University has grown in size and shape over last 150 years. The system of affiliated Colleges and other institutions continues as yet. The following table shows the exponential growth of Universities and Collegiate Institutions (HEI) since Independence:

### **Educational Policies in India:**

In order to attain all-round developments and catering the growing needs of the population of India, various Committees and Commissions were established and their Reports have been accepted by the Central and State Governments. Following are the brief stages:

### **Education Commissions:**

1. University Education Commission (1948-49) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Commission
2. Secondary Education Commission (1952-53) Dr. Mudliar Commission
3. The Education Commission (1964-66) Kothari Commission
4. National Knowledge Commission (2009) Dr. Sam Pitroda Commission

### **Major Education Policies:**

On the basis of the recommendations of these Education Commissions, the following Education Policies have been formulated and implemented by the Government:

- a. National Policy on Education (1968)
- b. National Policy on Education (1986)
- c. Revised Programme of Action (1992)

With the changing times, particularly opening of the era of Globalization and the opening of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, different types of challenges are on the horizon. An all inclusive Educational Policy was felt essential for the proper development and growth. Establishment of the Modi Government 2.0 has brought a number of changes like Industry 4.0, Merger of Nationalized banks, Demonetization, etc. The New Education Policy, 2019 is one of the important steps in line with them all.

### **Highlights of the New Education Policy 2019 :**

- The Education Policy 1986 and 1992 gave importance to Equity and Access , whereas, in the New Education Policy 2019 focus is on Quality in HE , relevance to employability.
- The New Education Policy 2019 will open up step by step from 2020 to 2040.
- NEP focuses on Autonomy to colleges and do away with the system of affiliation.
- Need for Autonomy must be supported by the culture for autonomy.
- NEP focuses on Multi disciplinary / inter disciplinary education.
- There are three riders before the NEP : Funds must come forward ; willingness of Institutions to come ahead and Mindset of Leadership is important.
- Strong self governance is essential.

The New Education Policy 2019 is viewed as the holistic approach towards education in India. It encompasses the Early Education stage from the age 03 of a child till 08 Age to be called Foundation Stage; the School Education – Primary between 08 to 11 years of age to be called **Preparatory**; as well as Secondary education from age 11 to 14 years to be called **Middle** and the **Secondary stage** between 14 to 18 years of age.

It is envisaged that the Higher Education till Research Work at the College and University level will follow as the next stage of education. Higher Education can be broadly divided into General Education and the Technical Education. The overall review and supervision will be administered by National Education Commission in the nation. The HEI will be of three types like: Research Universities , Teaching Universities and the Colleges. As regards technical education, all regulatory bodies in HE like AICTE, NCTE etc will be under the sole regulator NHERA.

### **New Initiatives envisaged under NEP and impact on the Economy:**

Following are the main initiatives envisaged under the NEP:

- a. The Educational pattern shall be 5+3+3+4.
- b. Early Childhood Education since the age 3 years.
- c. Formation of National Research Foundation
- d. The present complex nomenclature of HEIs in the country as ‘deemed to be university’, ‘affiliating university’, ‘unitary university’, and so on will be phased out. Universities will be characterized only as public, private, or private-aided; and as multidisciplinary research universities (Type 1) or comprehensive teaching universities (Type 2).
- e. Ambitious seamless education with CBCS pattern
- f. Establishment of Digital knowledge bank
- g. Formation of MERU for the establishment of National level Universities on lines of Traditional Universities like Nalanda , Takshshila and others.

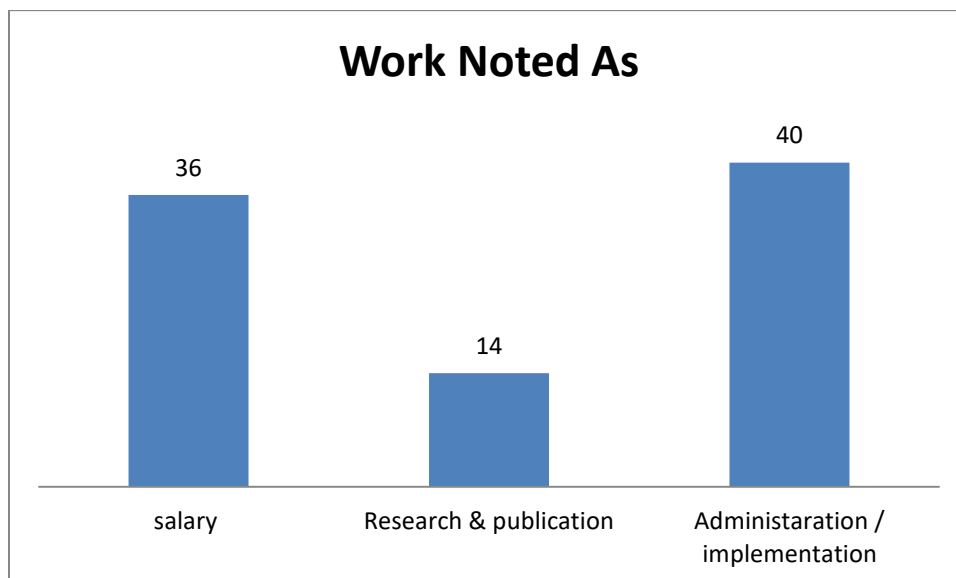
The New Education Policy is regarded as path breaking Policy as it is all inclusive and encompassing all the stages of Education, under single umbrella. On the backdrop of this the Researcher wishes to understand the extent of the awareness about the same among the stakeholders. For the purpose of this Research Paper , the following methods were adopted :

- a. Questionnaire Method for collecting opinions of HODs and teachers
- b. Interview Method for seeking opinions of the Policy makers and HEI Heads.

Analysis of the main questions posed:

1. Your work is noted in which capacity?

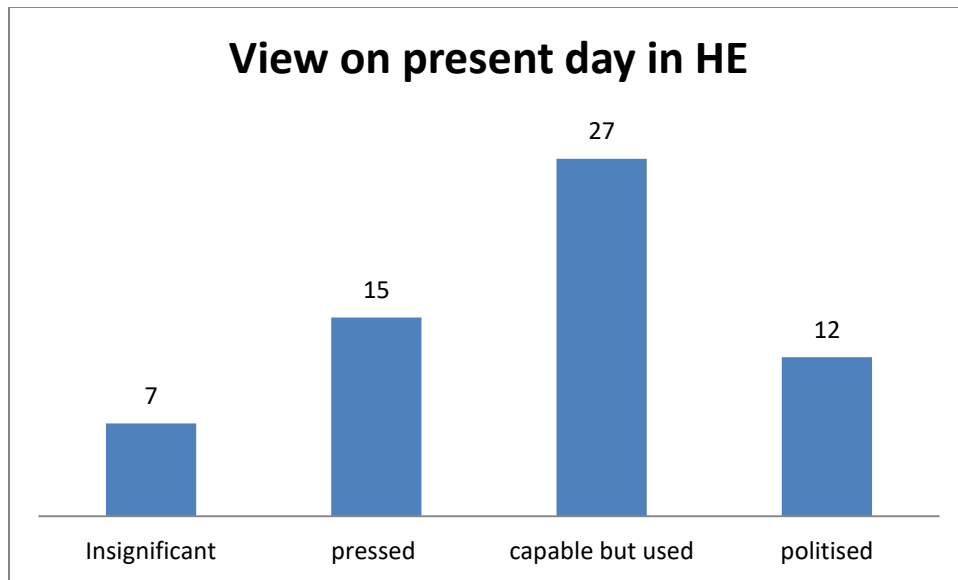
Most of the teachers expressed that their work is noted as Salary earners and they implement the policies only. Some of them are also active in Research and Publications.



2. Views on present day education :

When asked about the opinions on present day education many of them feel that they are are capable but are not used.

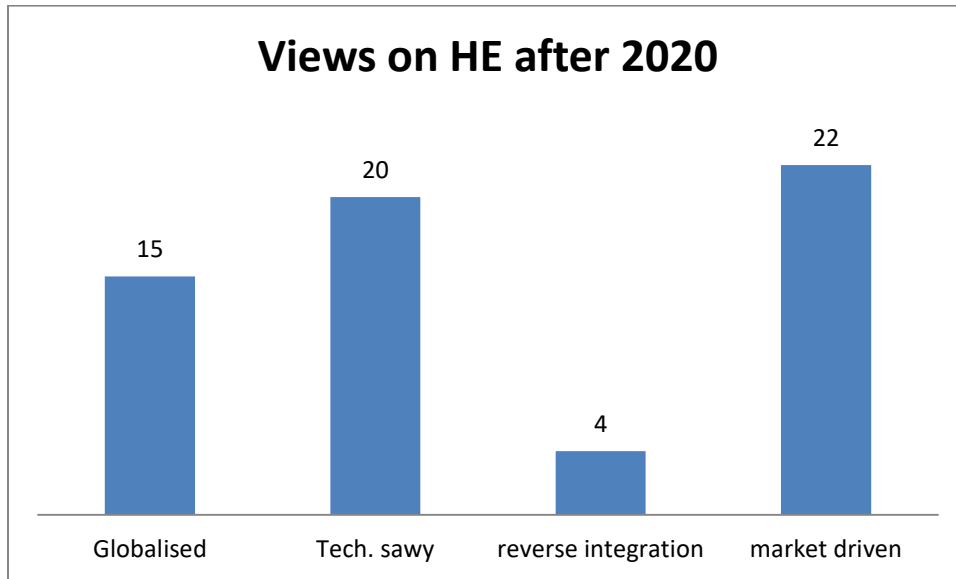
Views on present day in HE	Insignificant	pressed	capable but used	polities
	7	15	27	12



3. Views on HE after 2020:

Most of the responding teachers feel that the HE after 2020 will be globalized , will become techno savvy and will be market driven.

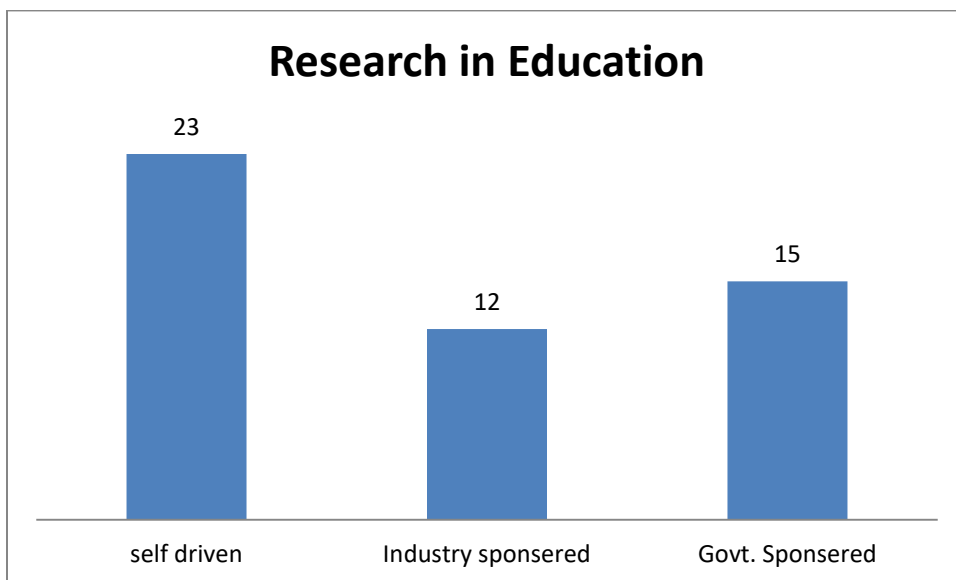
Views on HE after 2020	Globalised	Tech. savvy	reverse integration	market driven
	15	20	4	22



4. How Research in HE be?

When asked about the research activities in HE, majority of them feel that, HE Research must be self driven or Industry sponsored.

Research in Education.	self driven	Industry sponsored	Govt. Sponsored
	23	12	15



### **Opinions of the stakeholders and analysis:**

Primary data was collected from 10 different Degree Colleges of Mumbai as well as Pune. These colleges include Grantable, Non Grant / Self Finance as well as Accredited with NAAC Grade and Non Accredited Colleges also. In all opinions of 50 faculty members was collected. Additionally, Interviews of 5 Policy makers / Heads of HEI were also conducted. Following are the main observations after duly analyzed data:

### **Opinions about the NEP:**

- New Policy will promote areas like Industry friendly Research, yet not given importance.
- Skill based education will only be surviving as employability of youth is important.
- Right to education under Art. 21 will have to be highlighted.
- Pressure of beaurocracy will have to be noted.
- Global vision in academic ventures will be on the rise.
- Financial stake of the Government should not be reduced in HE.
- Ideal student-teacher ratio is a welcome step.

### **Issues of concern and solutions**

Following are the main challenges observed by the stakeholders in the context of the New Education Policy, 2019:

### **Challenges expressed by the stakeholders:**

- Technology driven HE and adaptive nature of faculty is the greatest challenge.
- Role of private universities will be important.
- Contract work assignments of teaching and administrative staff will lose harmony in HEI.
- Disparity between grantable and Contractual employments will rise the rift.
- Market oriented education system will result into unfair , competitive practices.
- Industry oriented HE will be the greatest challenge for the future.
- Indian Culture and Ethos should not be lost sight off.

### **Epilogue:**

Indian Education System has a rich track record of thousands of years. Its has played a yeoman's role during the National Freedom Movement and is important in shaping the youth of the nation over last 70 years of independence. Lokmanya Tilak's contribution in the field of Education has founded the Spirit of National Education. The era of Globalization and change over to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century has attracted many new challenges. The present Research Paper has revealed that, the present day teaching faculty is aware about the New Education Policy , 2019 and also about its main initiatives. However, different stakeholders have expressed a lot of concerns about the emerging situations and also about the implementation of various plans and new bodies.

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