

# The Vision of the New Education Policy 2020 is to Develop an Education System in which Indian Traditions and Values Take Place

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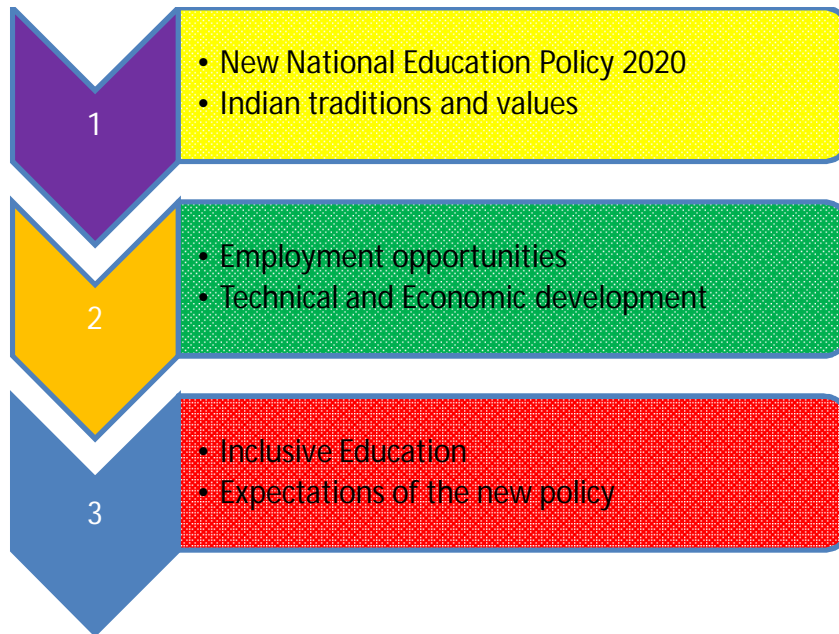
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## **Abstract**

The country has a new education policy after 34 years that promote research, innovation, and research. It is the effort of the government that more than 45 thousand colleges and more than 15 lack schools be changed as per the new education policy. Such is the government's effort to enable the youth of the country in a rapidly changing socio-economic global environment. The vision of the new policy is to develop an education system in which Indian traditions and values take place. India should be seen in place of India in the education system. There is a need to make the government spending in higher education more logical and goal-focused. Today in technical education science and internet related subjects are in English only. Which to be hindered is not an easy task. In such a situation, if our entire focus is on Hindi, mother tongue, and regional languages, then there will be a decrease in employment opportunities in the country and we will be far behind in terms of technical and economic development. India has been a world guru since ancient times. On the strength of its high-level educational sites like Nalanda, Taxila, etc., its weight was spoken all over the world. Students from foreign countries used to come here to take education. Education is the focal point from which both creation and destruction of the nation can be possible.

**Keywords:** New National Education Policy 2020, Employment opportunities, Indian traditions and values, Technical and Economic development. Inclusive Education, Expectations of the new policy.

## The vision of the new Education policy 2020



### Preface

The new National Education Policy 2020 has been made participatory. In which 2 lacks suggestions have been reported to. In this policy, not only the present young generation is kept in mind, but also the expectations, aspirations, and challenges of the coming generation. The general enrollment ratio in higher education is to be increased from 26.3 percent (currently) to 50 percent by 2035. Certificate, diploma, and degree courses in higher education will be included. India has been a world guru since ancient times. On the strength of its high-level educational sites like Nalanda, Taxila, etc., its weight was spoken all over the world. Students from foreign countries used to come here to take education. Education is the focal point from which both creation and destruction of the nation can be possible. Since independence, education has started being considered as a medium of change every time. Every time efforts have been made in education to achieve the goals of development through new experiments. The experiments that are done in this area are rarely done in any other area. Many changes from primary education to higher education have been done from time to time, but still, it seems that every time something is missing. In the new National Education Policy 2020, an attempt has been made to fill this gap.

### Objectives of the study

1. To know about the new education policy 2020.
2. To know about the goals and principles of this policy.
3. To know how the new education policy 2020 is different from the old education policy.

4. What is the innovation for parents and teachers in the new education policy? To know  
Research method

This paper has been written through secondary sources. For this, facts have been compiled from various reports, newspapers, and books.

## Research review

Gangway Sub hash 2020 has written that the 21st century is a knowledge-oriented century in which science and technological development is the mainstay of change. Education has to be given importance to make any country, society and family developed, prosperous and competitive. Education in India is a matter of center and state. The central government drafts education in the national interest, which is approved by the Parliament, but the legislative assemblies of the states also have to permit discussion, debate. The new National Education Policy 2020 has been made participatory. In which 2 lacks suggestions have been reported to. The draft policy is done by a committee headed by Kasseriraegan so that there is no accusation of bias. The goal of a common education policy in the country has also been kept in mind. In this policy, not only the present young generation is kept in mind, but also the expectations, aspirations, and challenges of the coming generation. The general enrollment ratio in higher education is to be increased from 26.3 percent (currently) to 50 percent by 2035. Certificate, diploma, and degree courses in higher education will be included. At present, unemployment and poverty are increasing in the country. Education is getting expensive. The budget is decreasing in government education, in such a way, how the new policy will be helpful for the country and the youth, it is still in the future.

Prof. Sharma K. L. 2020 has written in his paper that education can create a strong and all-encompassing society, but education should be so quality that the human being can understand himself as independent, creative, and morally strong. Education is a tool for change and empowerment. S.Radhakrishna Commission 1948, D.S. Is this education policy more than the views of Kothari Commission 1964, First National Education Policy 1968, Second National Education Policy 1986, Teacher National Commission 1983, National Knowledge Commission 1999, and many education policies? Till now the interpretation of the condition and direction of education by the Kothari Commission has been considered inclusive. Is the current education policy even broader and deeper? According to the NITI Aayog, the creation of a new India will be possible through the education system proposed by the new policy. In the new policy, balanced education from the initial level to a higher level will give everyone an opportunity for development. But in the new education policy, this policy is silent on dealing with the corrupt situation of teacher and student; there is a lack of any kind of discussion on it.

Singh Durres 2020 has written in his article that India's current education system is three-tier, which includes primary, secondary, and higher education. This education system prepares educated but unemployed youth. The Indian education system is not capable of producing

skilled and skilled youth of the world standard. The government will have to invest in education for this. Although the government is also doing so. The country has a new education policy after 34 years that promote research, innovation, and research. It is the effort of the government that more than 45 thousand colleges and more than 15 lack schools be changed as per the new education policy. Such is the government's effort to enable the youth of the country in a rapidly changing socio-economic global environment.

## **History of Education Policy**

The education policy was first introduced in the country in 1968. Through the Right to Education Act 2009, the right to education of 6 to 14 years old children was protected and protected. Courts have given their interpretation on the subject of free and compulsory education from time to time, but the implementation of this by the state governments is still to be done in a better way. This is the third major change in the Indian education structure after independence. Its mission is to make India a global knowledge superpower. The new National Education Policy 2020 will meet the expectations of the old policies. The goal of educating everyone will be fulfilled in this. The new policy is an education policy that takes into account the development agenda of 2030. Higher education has been made more inclusive in this. In which the goal is to ensure inclusive and equal quality education for all and to promote life-long educational opportunities. A new national agency will be formed which will act as a testing agency in higher-level education.

## **The vision of the new Education policy-2020**

The vision of the new policy is to develop an education system in which Indian traditions and values take place. India should be seen in place of India in education system. It aims to create an egalitarian and high-quality education system that will create a knowledge-based society. It includes everything from ancient knowledge to modern knowledge. Health, education, and environment, etc. are included in this. In this policy, all students, irrespective of their place of residence, will have to provide quality education.

## **The main principles of this policy are as follows:**

More special attention is needed on marginalized communities, disadvantaged and underrepresented groups. The main principles of this policy are as follows:

1. To recognize, recognize and strive for the specific abilities of every child.
2. To give utmost priority to basic literacy and numeracy.
3. To bring flexibility in education so that the learners have the freedom to choose courses according to their learning.
4. There should not be any feeling of opposition and separation in arts and science, courses and curricular activities, professional and educational activities.
5. To develop a multi-disciplinary and comprehensive education.

6. To develop conceptual thinking rather than an emphasis on rote and examination.
7. To develop creative and logical thinking so that innovations are encouraged.
8. To develop morality, humanitarian and constitutional values.
9. Adoption of a multilingual education system so that the power of language can be recognized in teaching and learning.
10. Promotion of life skills i.e. mutual dialogue, cooperation, collective work.
11. To emphasize continuous assessment for learning and not to give importance to examinations so that the coaching culture can be destroyed.
12. To emphasize technology to make education simple and accessible.
13. To impart education keeping in mind the diversity and local environment.
14. To take into account full potential and inclusion in all educational decisions.
15. To coordinate and coordinate courses in all levels from school to a college education.
16. To develop advanced facilities for the recruitment of teachers and faculty, considering them as centers of learning.
17. To develop an excellent level of research for quality education and development.
18. To develop Indian traditions and pride. To incorporate the ancient and modern culture, knowledge, and traditions of the country.
19. It should be considered as the fundamental right of every child, considering education as public service. Make necessary efforts for this
20. To promote private and community participation to promote adequate investment in education for a strong and vibrant education system.

### **The field of education is such where the appropriation never goes to waste**

Improvement in all courses will be done from the very beginning. Professionalization of education will be banned. If an institution earns extra, it will have to spend on the development of education. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India issued an audit report related to the right to free and compulsory education on 21 July 2017, stating that the State Governments have retained considerable funds, that is, no expenditure has been incurred which is spent on education Should have been, which suggests a weak financial control. It has been told in the report that 35 states and union territories could not spend 12,259 to 17,282 Brilliance in 6 years. The budget of school education is becoming less. In 2014-15, this budget was 55,115 Brilliance. It increased to RS. 43,554 Brilliance in the year 2016-17. But in 2019-20, this amount increased to RS. 56,536 Brilliance. There is a need to make the government spending in higher education more logical and goal-focused. To improve education, it is also necessary that teachers are given adequate training. Education should not be privatized otherwise it becomes an occupation that has nothing to do with social service. Technology is playing a greater role in education. From attendance to teaching and teaching, it is also being done through technology. The field of education is such where the appropriation never goes to waste. Instead of making new changes in education, again and

again, existing schemes should be implemented with the right system and methods. The grebe and deprived classes should also be taken care of.

## Conclusion

Even today schools are operating in the country without being recognized. The ratio of teachers and students is not equal. Teachers are employed in non-academic tasks. These are the essential subjects that the central and state governments should focus on. Today in technical education science and internet related subjects are in English only. Which to be hindered is not an easy task. In such a situation, if our entire focus is on Hindi, mother tongue, and regional languages, then there will be a decrease in employment opportunities in the country and we will be far behind in terms of technical and economic development. There should be a policy of providing such education to the youth for the future and progress of a welfare country so that they can adjust themselves to future changes and develop themselves. For this, all state governments and the central government need to think above party politics. The new education policy 2020 is to be implemented in such a way that everyone gets the right development opportunities.

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