

# New Education Policy

## New Education Policy 2019

On 31st May 2019, the Committee for Draft National Education Policy, Chairman- Dr K. Kasturirangan has submitted its report, which is authorized by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in June 2017.

The report intends an education policy, which endeavours to address the following challenges faced by the current education system-

1. Access
2. Equity
3. Quality
4. Affordability
5. Accountability

The draft Policy presents for improvements at all levels of education. It endeavours to increase the focus on

- early childhood care
- reform the current exam system
- strengthen teacher training
- restructure the education regulatory framework

It likewise tries to set up a National Education Commission, increase public investment in education, strengthen the use of technology and build focus on vocational and Adult education, among others.

### ***School Education***

**Early Childhood Care and Education:** Along with the other problems, the Committee observed the deficiency in the existing early childhood learning programs, which includes-

1. The curriculum that doesn't meet the developmental needs of children
2. Lack of qualified and trained teachers
3. Substandard pedagogy



At present most of the earliest childhood training is fulfilled within anganwadis and private pre-schools. Nevertheless, as comparatively, there is less focus on the educational perspectives of early childhood. Hence, the draft Policy supports developing a two-part curriculum for early childhood care and Education-

1. Guidelines for up to three-year-old children (for both parents and teachers)
2. Educational framework for three to eight-year-old children

This will be performed by enhancing and growing the Co-locating Anganwadis and Anganwadi System.

### **Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act)**

Right to Education Act 2009, grants free and mandatory education to all the children from the age of 6 to 14 years. The Committee advises prolonging the ambit of the RTE Act to include early childhood education and secondary school education. This Act covers the children from the age of 3 to 18 years.

The Draft Policy advises based on the recent amendments to the RTE Act on a regular and comprehensive evaluation, and the no-detention policy must be evaluated. It means there will be no detention of children till eighth grade. Instead, schools must ensure that children are succeeding in age-appropriate training levels.

### **Curriculum Framework**

Based on the developing needs of the student, the basic structure of the school education must be restructured. The design will comprise of 5-3-3-4 outline-

1. Five years of the foundational platform (3 years of pre-primary school and classes one and two)
2. Three years of the preparatory platform (classes three to five)
3. Three years of the middle platform (classes six to eight)
4. Four years of the secondary platform (classes nine to 12)

In the current education system, there is the only focus on rote learning of facts and procedures. Instead of this, the load of each subject should be reduced to is compelling core content, which creates space for holistic, discussion, and analysis-based learning.

### **School Exam Reforms**

The Committee noticed that the current board examinations-

1. force students to focus only on some subjects
2. do not test learning in a formative mode
3. cause stress among students

To track the progress of the students, the draft policy proposes State Census Examination for the students of grades three, five, and eight. Later on, planned to restructure the board examinations to test only core concepts, skills and higher-order measures, which will be on a range of subjects. The school exams will be converted into the board exam, and students will get to decide their subjects and the term when they want to take these board exam.

### **School Infrastructure**

There are many primary schools in every habitation across the nation, which has helped in increasing access to Education. The draft policy recommends that various public schools should be taken unitedly to form a school complex, keeping in mind about the deploy teachers and critical physical resources in small sizes schools. It consists of one secondary school (grades 9 to 12) and all the public schools in its community that allow Education from pre-primary till grade eight.

- It includes anganwadis, vocational education departments, and a grown-up educational centre.
- Each school group will be a semi-autonomous unit implementing combined education overall grades from early childhood to secondary education.

- This will ensure that sources such as infrastructure and qualified teachers can be efficiently shared across a school complex.

## Teacher Management

The Committee noticed that there had been a lack of professionally qualified teachers and deployment of teachers for non-educational purposes. The draft Policy suggests that teachers should be deployed with a particular school complex for at least five to seven years. Besides, teachers will not be permitted to participate in any non-teaching activities (such as cooking mid-day feeds or participating in vaccination operations) during school hours.

There are some changes done for the teachers that are mentioned below-

- The existing B.Ed. A four year integrated B.Ed will replace the programme.
- This programme consolidates high-quality content, pedagogy, and practical training. It adobe developed for all the subjects of professional development.
- It is mandatory to perform a minimum of 50 minutes for continuous professional development training every year.

## Higher Education

Based on All India Survey on Higher Education, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of India has been increased from 20.8% (2011-12) to 25.8% (2017-18) in higher education.

Here is the below table the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) comparison across countries (2014) mentioned-

Country	Primary (Class 1-5)	Upper Primary (Class 6-8)	Upper Secondary (Class 9-12)	Higher Education
India	101.4	89.3	62.5	23
China	103.9	100.4	88.8	39.4
USA	99.5	101.9	93.2	86.7
Germany	103.3	101.6	104.6	65.5

The Committee recognized the absence of access as a significant purpose for low admission of advanced education in the nation. It expects to expand GER to half (50%) by 2035 from the current level of about 25.8%. Vital proposals in such manner include:

- **Regulatory System and Accreditation:** The draft policy proposes the setting up the National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA). The purpose of all professional assemblies such as AICTE and the Bar Council of India would be limited to setting standards for vocational training. The work of the University Grants Commission (UGC) will be restricted to giving awards to higher educational foundations.

Presently, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is an accreditation organization under the UGC. As per the recommendation of the draft policy separating NAAC from the UGC into an autonomous body.

With the new role, the NAAC will work as the high-level accreditor and will give licenses to various accreditation foundations, who will survey higher educational organizations once every five to seven years. All current advanced education institutions ought to be authorized by 2030.





- **Establishment of new Higher Educational Institutions:** Parliaments and State Legislature set up the higher educational institutions. But based on the discussion with the committee, the draft policy recommends a Higher Education Institution Charter could do the set from NHERA.

The Higher Education Institution Charter will be awarded based on the transparent evaluation of specific specified guidelines. It is compulsory for recently comprised higher educational institutions to get accreditations by NHERA inside five years of being built up.

- **Restructuring of Higher Education:** The restructuring of Higher Education Institutions in three types:
  - research universities will focus proportionately on research and teaching
  - universities will concentrate primarily on teaching
  - colleges will be concentrating only on teaching at undergraduate levels

These educational institutions will become autonomy (academic, administrative, and financial) gradually.

- **Establishing a National Research Foundation:** As per the observation of Committee, the total investment on research and innovation has declined from 0.84% of GDP (2008) to 0.69% of GDP (2014). Based on per lakh population, India is sluggish behind so many other countries in the number of patents, publications, and researchers.

In the below table you can see the Investment on Research and Innovation of different countries-



Country	Spending on research and innovation (% GDP)	Researchers (per lakh population)	Total Patent Applications
India	0.7	15	45,057
China	2.1	111	13,38,503
USA	2.8	423	605,571
Israel	4.3	825	6,419

The Draft Policy suggests building the National Research Foundation, an autonomous body, for funding, mentoring and strengthening the capacity for quality research in India. It will consist of four major categories: sciences, technology, social sciences, and arts and humanities, with the provision to add additional departments. The Foundation will be given with an annual allowance of Rs 20,000 crore (0.1% of GDP).

- **Moving Towards a Liberal Approach:** The undergraduate projects will be made interdisciplinary by upgrading their educational program to incorporate-
  - a common core curriculum
  - one/two area(s) of specialisation

Students have to choose an area of specialisation as “Major” or “Minor” (optional). In the next five years, five Indian Institute of Liberal Arts must be set up as representation multidisciplinary liberal arts institutions for the students. Also, along with four years of the undergraduate programme in Liberal Arts will be introduced and various exit option with appropriate certification.

- **Professional Development of Faculty:** The draft Policy recommends the development of a Continuous Professional Development programme and presentation of perpetual work (tenure) track framework for staff in all higher





education institutions by 2030. Further, an alluring understudy instructor proportion of not more than 30:1 must be guaranteed.

- **Optimal Learning Employment:** The draft policy recommends that all higher education institutions must have complete autonomy on curricular, pedagogical and resource-related subjects.

### ***Financing Education***

- The Draft Policy reaffirmed the responsibility of spending 6% of GDP as open interest in education.
- The first National Education Policy (NEP) 1968 had advised public expenditure in school must be 6% of GDP, which was repeated NEP continuously in 1986. In 2017-18, public investment in education in India was 2.7% of GDP.
- Total Public Investment in Education is mentioned in the below table-

Countr y	Investment in 2017  (as % of GDP)
India	2.7
USA	5
UK	5.5
Brazil	6



- The public expenditure in education from the current 10% of total public investment to 20% in the next ten years, which is double as per the report of the draft policy. Of the additional 10% expenditure-
  - 5% will be utilized for universities and colleges (higher education)
  - 2% will be utilized for additional teacher costs or resources in school education
  - 1.4% will be used for early childhood care and education

### ***Technology in Education***

There is a vital role of technology-

- Improvisation in the classroom process of teaching, training, and evaluation
- Assisting in the training and the perpetual professional evolution of teachers
- Maintaining access to education in remote areas and for disadvantaged associations
- Taking care of the overall planning, management, and supervision of the entire education system.
- A National Education Technology Forum will likewise be set up under the Mission, as an independent body, to encourage dynamic on the acceptance, arrangement and utilization of technology. A National Education Technology Forum will give proof based exhortation to central and state-governments on technology-based intercessions.
- **National Repository on Educational Data:** This repository is to maintain all records associated with institutions, teachers, and students in digital mode. Later on, a single online digital catalogue will be generated where copyright-free educational resources will be made accessible in multiple languages.



### ***Vocational Education***

In the country, less than 5% of the workforce in the age-group of 19-24 gets vocational education. In contrast to-

- 52% in USA
- 75% in Germany
- 96% in South Korea

This is an update from the National Policy on Skills Development and Entrepreneurship (2015) which endeavoured at proposing vocational education in 25% of educational institutions, which includes-

- Students should receive at least one vocation in class nine to twelve (9 to 12).
- It will be integrated with the undergraduate education programmes, the objective to offer vocational education to up to 50% of the total enrolment in higher education institutions by 2025, up from the current level of registration of well under 10% in these institutions.

### ***Adult Education***

Based on the Census 2011, over of 3.26 crore, youth between the age of 15-24 years and a total of 26.5 crores adult age of 15 years and above are non-literates. Here are some points suggested by the draft policy-

- Establishment of an autonomous Central Institute of Adult Education, as a part of unit NCERT, which will incur a National Curriculum Framework for adult education.
- A National Curriculum Framework will cover five areas-
  - Foundational literacy and numeracy
  - Critical life skills development
  - Vocational skills development
  - Basic education
  - Continuing Education



- The centres for Adult Education will be merged within the proposal of the school complex.
- Appropriate sessions for youth and adults will be made possible at the National Institute of Open Schooling.

### ***Education and Indian Language***

It is noticed that most of the students get failed because of the language that they do not understand. So, the draft policy recommends that the medium of the education should be in the home language/mother-tongue/local language up to grade five, and preferable until grade eight, wherever probable.

- The three-language formula introduced by the first National Policy, affirms that state government should complete the study of a modern Indian Language. Preferably one of the southern languages, aside from Hindi and English in Hindi-speaking states, and of Hindi beside with local language and English in non-Hindi speaking states.
- Schools in Hindi speaking regions should also teach Indian languages from distinct parts of India for the objective of the national alliance.
- A National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit will be set up to support Indian languages.

### **Multiple Choice Questions Based on the National Education Policy 2019**

**Ques 1-** What are the challenges proposed in the report of education policy 2019?

- (A) Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability, and Accountability **(Answer)**
- (B) Access, Equity, Quality, Concentration, and Accountability
- (C) Evaluation, Equity, Quality, Affordability, and Accountability
- (D) Learning, Evaluation, Concentration, Quality, and Equity



**Ques 2-** Right To Education Act provides free and compulsory education to all children of which age?

- (A) 8 to 14 years
- (B) 12 to 18 years
- (C) 6 to 14 years **(Answer)**
- (D) 3 to 10 years

**Ques 3-** What is the percentage of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India increased in 2017-18?

- (A) 28.2%
- (B) 20.8%
- (C) 22%
- (D) 25.8% **(Answer)**

**Ques 4-** What is the percentage of the GDP in 2014 after declined on the total investment in research and innovation in India?

- (A) 0.84%
- (B) 0.69% **(Answer)**
- (C) 0.72%
- (D) 0.50%

**Ques 5-** What are the reasons that students are lacking with the marks in the board examination, the committee noticed in their survey?

- (A) Forced to concentrate on only a few subjects
- (B) Do not test learning in a formative mode
- (C) Because of the Stress
- (D) All the Above **(Answer)**
- (E) None of the Above



**Ques 6-** What are the three types in which the higher education institutions will be restructured?

- (A) research universities will focus proportionately on research and teaching
- (B) universities will concentrate primarily on teaching
- (C) colleges will be concentrating only on teaching at undergraduate levels
- (D) None of the above
- (E) All of the above **(Answer)**

**Ques 7-** What are the areas that will cover the National Curriculum Framework?

- (A) Foundational literacy and numeracy
- (B) Critical life skills development
- (C) Vocational skills development
- (D) Basic education

- (1) A, B, and C
- (2) B, C, and D
- (3) A, B, C, and D **(Answer)**
- (4) A, C, and D

**Ques 8-** How many total Patent Application received in India on the Investment on Research and Innovation of Higher Education?

- (A) 45,057 **(Answer)**
- (B) 13,38,503
- (C) 605,571
- (D) 6,419





**Ques 9-** As per the Census 2011, which age category youth are non-literate over the population of 3.26 crores?

- (A) 15 years and above
- (B) 20-28 years
- (C) 15-24 years **(Answer)**
- (D) 20 years and above





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