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A.P.S EDUCATIONAL TRUST

National seminar on

## National Education Policy-2019: Issues and Challenges

Organised by

*English & Humanities Department*



**Acharya Pathashala Evening  
College of Arts and Commerce**  
N.R. Colony, Bangalore, Karnataka



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## CONTENTS

S.No	Titles & Author Name	Page. No
1	A Study on Economic Significance of Education in India <i>R. Nagaraj</i>	1
2	A Study on Time Series Analysis of Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education in South Indian States <i>K. V. Venkatesha Babu &amp; Dr. D. Kumuda</i>	4
3	Apathy of Universities in Bringing about Changes in Outdated Concepts in Commerce and Management Syllabus with Specific Reference to Accounting and Finance Subjects <i>Dr. G. Pradeep &amp; Mrs. Vidya U Jambagi</i>	12
4	Slow Learner Educator <i>B. S. Chidambara</i>	15
5	A Study on The Draft of National Education Policy -2019 <i>K. B. Ravindra</i>	20
6	Teaching Profession: Ethical Practices and Issues <i>K. Anitha</i>	28
7	A Study on Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education in India <i>Dr. K. Ramesha</i>	35
8	Impact of English Language on the Quality of Higher Education <i>G. Dakshayani</i>	41
9	English Learning and Teaching through Pragmatic Approach <i>Ms. Kausar Jahan</i>	44

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S.No	Titles & Author Name	Page. No
10	National Education Policy and its Implications on Commerce Education in India <i>Prof. Srihari</i>	47
11	National Education Policy – 2019 Issues and Challenges <i>A. N. Sridhar &amp; B. K. Likhith</i>	52
12	Teacher Development in Higher Education <i>Mrs. Srilakshmi V Kittur</i>	60
13	How can National Education Policy improve the Academic Standards in Higher Education in India? <i>Deekshith Yogesh &amp; Ms. V. N. Sowmya</i>	63
14	Role of Higher Education in the Economic Development of a Country <i>Mini K Abraham, N. Abhiraksha &amp; K. S. Spoorthi</i>	68
15	A Case Study on Inclusiveness of Women in Higher Education and Employment <i>Dr. B. Jayashree</i>	72
16	A Descriptive Study on New National Education Policy 2019 <i>Dr. S. Nagabhushana &amp; Prof. H.B. Appaji</i>	77
17	A Descriptive Study on the Government Initiatives through Eleventh Five-Year Plan in India <i>K. Rajanna &amp; Dr. K. Ramesha</i>	82
18	Redefining The Role of English Language in Higher Education <i>B. R. Anita</i>	86
19	A Re-Vision of Pedagogy: Is there Any Need or a Dire Need? <i>Manoj Jain</i>	91

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# A Descriptive Study on New National Education Policy 2019

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## Abstract

*National Education Policy 2019* inspects its time allotment and the potential ramifications of its execution regarding the covering classifications of sexual orientation, station, and class personalities. It likewise centres quickly around issues of language and the manner by which verifiable points of reference are conjured. This is trailed by a conversation on the wide-running changes imagined in advanced education. I propose that the archive needs far more noteworthy examination than it has gotten up until now, and that a hurried usage will have grave results, weakening if not switching the genuine and meticulous endeavours that have been made to democratize the unique circumstances, and substance of training for a considerable length of time. The draft National Education Policy, 2019 (from now on NEP) was among the primary reports to be discharged by the new government that took over on 30 May 2019. In the open area from 1 June 2019, with proposals welcomed till 30 June, it requires cautious examination. Indeed, even before its discharge, and inside a day of the announcement of the consequences of the ground-breaking races on 23 May 2019, the Hindu detailed that Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Program (EQUIP) had arranged a venture to put Rs 1.5 lakh crores in advanced education throughout the following five years. So, it is critical to perceive what we are anticipating.

**Keywords:** National Education Policy, Government, Education Quality, Advanced Education

## Overview of National Education Policy (NEP)

The national education policy India (NEP) 2019 imagines an India focused training framework that contributes legitimately to changing our country reasonably into an even-handed and dynamic information society, by giving top notch training to all.

The Committee for Draft The national education policy India (NEP) (Chair: Dr K. Kasturirangan) introduced its report on May 31, 2019. The Committee was built up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in June 2017.

The concurrence being a budding authority through the government in consummation with central and states have finalised a new policy in India as National Education Policy (NEP) which is to be implemented from the current academic year, in this context we would enthusiastically elaborate few of the crucial aspects of NEP.



The Highlights are clarified right now. The report proposes the national education policy India (NEP), which hopes to address the challenges of:

- Access admittance
- Value assessment
- Quality individuality
- Moderateness constraint and
- Cumulative Responsibility

The draft Policy suits changes at all degrees of instruction from school to cutting edge – Higher training. It endeavours to assemble the accentuation on youth care (ECCE), centre around the Learning, abilities and aptitudes, changes the present test/appraisal structure, fortify educator planning and modify the instruction authoritative framework. It also attempts to set up a National Education Commission, increase open enthusiasm for training, sustain the use of advancement and augmentation bases on proficient and grown-up instruction, among others.

#### Key Bits of Knowledge and Proposals of the New Indian National Education Policy include

- Present-day Challenges, Gaps, Disparities
- Aligning with 21st Century Skills
- Focus on Learning
- Make Students – Future Ready

#### School Education Changes – National Education Policy 2019

Youth Care and Education (ECCE): Notwithstanding issues of access, the new training arrangement draft council viewed a couple of value related deficiencies in the current youth learning programs (age 3 to 6). These incorporate (i) instructive arrangement that doesn't meet the formative needs of children, (ii) nonappearance of qualified and arranged educators, and (iii) unacceptable educating techniques.

The goal is that each kid in the age gathering of 3 to 6 years approaches free, sheltered, high caliber, formatively proper consideration and instruction by 2025.

At the present time, most youth training is passed on through Anganwadis and private-preschools. In any case, there have been less spotlights on the instructive pieces of youth. In this way, the draft Policy proposes developing a two-segment instructive arrangement for youth care and training. This will involve: (i) rules for up to three-year-old children (for watchmen and instructors), and (ii) instructive structure for three to eight-year-old youths. This would be executed by improving and extending the Anganwadi structure and helping to establish Anganwadis with primary schools.

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

Currently, the RTE Act suits free and vital training to all youngsters in the age of 6 to 14 years. The new Policy proposes extending the ambit of the RTE Act to consolidate youth training and assistant school instruction. This would expand the incorporation of the Act to all kids between the ages of 3 to 18 years.

In development, the draft Policy endorses that the progressing adjustments to the RTE Act on steady and broad appraisal and the no repression strategy must be investigated. It communicates that there should be no confinement of adolescents till class eight. Or maybe, schools must ensure that adolescents are achieving age-fitting and applicable learning levels.

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### Educational Program Framework

The present structure of school instruction must be revamped dependent on the advancement needs of interchanges. This would include a 5-3-3-4 structure including:

- 5 long periods of fundamental stage (three years of pre-grade school and classes 1 and 2),
- 3 long periods of starter arrange (classes 3 to 5),
- 3 long periods of middle of everyone's attention (classes 6 to 8), and
- 4 long stretches of discretionary stage (classes 9 to 12).

The Committee saw that the present training structure solely revolves around Rote Learning of assurances and strategies. Consequently, it recommends that the instructive arrangement load in each subject should be reduced to its central centre substance the Conceptual Learning. This would make space for thorough, trade and investigation-based learning.

### School Test Changes

The new instruction strategy advisory group saw that the present board evaluations:

- Power understudies to concentrate just on two or three subjects,
- Don't test learning in a formative manner, and
- Cause stress among understudies.

To watch understudies' improvement all through their school inclusion, the draft Policy proposes State Census Examinations in classes three, five and eight. Further, it recommends reconstructing the board appraisals to test simply focus thoughts, aptitudes and higher solicitation limits. These board appraisals will be on the extent of subjects. The understudies can pick their subjects, and the semester when they have to take these board tests. The in-school last evaluations may be replaced by these board appraisals.

### School Establishment

The new training approach panel saw that setting redesign schools in every living arrangement the country over has helped increase access to instruction. In any case, it has provoked the improvement of amazingly little schools (having a low number of understudies). The little size of schools makes it operationally complex to pass on teachers and essential physical assets. In like manner, the draft Policy recommends that different government-subsidized schools should be joined to outline a school complex.

The school structures will in like manner fuse Anganwadis, proficient instruction workplaces, and an adult training center. Each school complex will be a semi-self-administering unit giving consolidated instruction in general stages from youth to helper training. This will ensure that assets, for instance, establishment and arranged teachers can be capably shared over a school complex.

### Approaching the Teacher

The new training approach advisory group saw that there has been a grandiose climb in teacher lack, nonappearance of expertly qualified teachers, and sending of educators for non-instructive purposes. The draft Policy endorses that educators should be sent with a particular school complex for in any occasion five to seven years. Further, instructors won't be allowed to check out any non-demonstrating works out, (for instance, cooking early evening suppers or looking into inoculation campaigns) during school hours that could impact their training limits.

For instructor setting up, the current B.Ed. program will be supplanted by a four-year composed B.Ed. program that solidifies choice substance, instructional strategy, and feasible getting ready. A consolidated predictable expert advancement will similarly be created for all subjects. Teachers will be required to complete in any event 50 hours of predictable expert advancement setting up every year.

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### Recommendation of Schools

The draft Policy recommends confining the rule of schools from points of view, for instance, policymaking, school exercises, and academic improvement. It prescribes making a self-ruling State School Regulatory Authority that will underwrite key uniform benchmarks for open and non-government funded schools. The Department of Education of the State will design strategy and lead watching and supervision.

### Our Ideology on NEP from Present to Future

The Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog (from this time forward RSA), which, "over some undefined time frame, as the jobs and capacities balance out will be given Constitutional status through an Act of the Parliament", will be set up. In the interim, it will survey and favor the procedures contrived by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council, from this time forward NAAC. Not any more associated schools will be set up after 2020. The Ministry of Human Resources Development will return to its old name, the Ministry of Education. This is to some degree unexpected considering the way that the report over and over discussions about issues of employability, ability improvement and coordinated effort with industry. By 2021, Mission Nalanda will work out the money related modalities of the framework. There are different cutoff times also. By 2022 all schools will have power. All schools will likewise be furnished with PCs and web network for academic purposes, framework and materials to help in an unexpected way abled understudies, safe drinking water on the school premises, working toilets with running water, separate for young ladies and young men, and fundamental hand washing offices by 2022.

This, in any event, recognizes that these essential infrastructural prerequisites have not been met up 'til now. The year 2022 is likewise the year when structures for assessing educators' exhibitions will be set up, and when the administration framework in schools will experience central changes. This will incorporate the setting up of Boards of Assessment and frameworks of accreditation, subject to audit like clockwork (p 188). By 2023, the point is to guarantee that "PCs or tablets [are] accessible in all schools stretched out to cover each understudy in each school at the fundamental level". Around the same time state governments are relied upon to group schools together into increasingly practical units known as school edifices. What's more, "By 2023, India ought to have just instructively stable instructor readiness programs in activity, growing expertly able educators all others must be closed down".

By 2024 (expecting 2019 as the beginning stage) there will be five world-class aesthetic sciences colleges displayed on Nalanda and Ivy League schools. Further, all state funded colleges will be required to offer a four-year educator planning program. There is by all accounts somewhat of a break right now action somewhere in the range of 2024 and 2029. Be that as it may, it is during this period that the administrative system, which is evaluated to take around five to seven years to develop, will be set up. As anyone might expect, this will be heavily influenced by the RSA. Additionally, there is the expectation that by 2025, "all understudies are probably going to approach associated individualized computing gadgets." Further, in any event half of all students are to approach professional learning by that year. By 2029, schools will likewise be relied upon to offer a four-year educator arrangement program. By 2030, all teachers will require a four-year liberal coordinated B.Ed degree. By that year, "all kids ought to have an equivalent chance to learn and flourish, so investment and learning results are evened out over all sexual orientations and social classes." Further, all regions will have HEIs, which will be totally 'self-governing', as far as enlistment of workforce, and deciding pay structures. Besides, "all as of now existing veritable educator training establishments must expect to become multidisciplinary advanced education foundations by 2030". Around the same time, "all organizations offering either expert or general

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instruction should naturally develop into foundations offering both consistently". What's more, 100% education ought to be accomplished for youth and grown-ups. By 2032, just certify HEIs will have the option to allow degrees or confirmations. This is the date by which associated schools need to converge with colleges or become colleges. By 2035, the gross enrolment proportion (GER) for advanced education is relied upon to be in any event half. What's more, by 2040, the quantity of HEIs will diminish, however the grouping of understudies in them will expand. What is clear from this course of events is that regardless of an affirmed responsibility to changing the school training situation, which is anticipated to be of essential significance, it is the quick and fast rebuilding of advanced education that is relegated need practically speaking.

While obligatory inconvenience, regardless of whether thought about alluring by the advisory group, is clearly an improper expression, it is supplanted by a fascinating other option: "overwhelming advancement." So, we learn: "All stages [of school education] will vigorously consolidate Indian and neighbourhood conventions". Further, "Indian dialects must be vigorously advanced again and with new energy". At the point when we were youngsters experiencing childhood in Kolkata during the 1960s, Bengali papers regularly conveyed reports about how police subdued shows and unsettling influences with a "mridu" (delicate or mellow) lathi charge. The expression "overwhelming advancement" helped me to remember that situation. Another catchphrase is upliftment/elevating. Thus, language instructing "will be upgraded with the perusing of an examination of inspiring writing from the Indian subcontinent, antiquated to current, and by writers from varying backgrounds".

### Conclusion

While the last expression is empowering, and can conceivably open spaces for differing points of view, the accentuation on upliftment can possibly decline into a to some degree terrible moralistic and solid viewpoint. Additionally, at another level, kids in the 21st century merit presentation to writing from everywhere throughout the world. These have been, and can be made open in interpretations. Denying understudies access to this immense space would be pitiful, most definitely. Upliftment is intended for ladies and for individuals. Luckily, no single, equation-based meaning of what one may discover elevating, and the quest for or inconvenience of such a measure might be worthless if not hazardous. Be that as it may, maybe progressively tricky, as is examined beneath, is the manner by which the upliftment of what is assigned as underrepresented gatherings (URGs) has been pictured.

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