

Education Policy to promote healthy social holistic education for better human growth and secured Academia Future

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Abstract: Tracing back to the period when India had the maximum number of universities in the world, offering most number of subjects, where people across the world came to India to study to the present education system which is still under the colonial rule, it's been 73 years of Independence and we still follow the colonial system of education, it seems India's glorified past is being vanished. India requires a drastic change in its system of education, though the NEP Education policy has brought in new options and given it a new image, we still have a lot of problems with the way we are teaching and the effect it is having on our lives. The India education system is all about learning and then writing it done in a piece of paper, it is more about memorising then acquiring knowledge, it more about theories and less practice experience, For the enhancement and development of a better Education System, we need proper finance and effective resources, better training facilities for teachers, promoting of Indian languages and literature, with tools for learning, making education reasonable and free of cost, introduce exclusive scholarship which will offer food, shelter and daily wages to all students in a specific condition which will restrict brain drain of our country and education insurance policy.

Keywords: Education system, New Education Policy, effective resources, finance, Indian Language and Literature

Introduction

The chief aspiration of a Nation lies in the Proper pedagogy of its Youth. Education is a long standing process which helps an individual to develop its personality, thoughts and actions and prepare them for a lifetime experience and episode. Education develops a sense of accomplishment, develop critical thinking skills, bring a sense of discipline and increase better communication. Right Education can help in the faster development of a nation. Education is a tool which can end poverty, corruption and unemployment. The Indian education modus operandi has evolved to a great magnitude from the Vedic days to today's technological caducity and e-learning. However, there is one thing that prevail, is the importance of education. The motive of the educational structure is to grow brilliant human beings competent of thinking and acting rationally, acquire understanding and appreciation, spirit, flexibility, empirical personality and innovative vision, with ethically sound moral values. The purpose is to produce involved, creative, and committed citizens for constructing an impartial, comprehensive, pluralist society. An institution which is capable of providing every learner equal treatment and care where a protective and reviving schooling atmosphere exists, where a broad spectrum of pedantry opportunities and involvement is offered, with appropriate infrastructure and proper assets favourable to schooling are accessible to all pupil, providing these conditions make a institution a good education system. However, at the concurrent, it need smooth amalgamation and planning beyond foundation and at every juncture of edification. Public policy is a program that demonstrates the intention of the government, a public policy is formed to settle the conflicting incidents of the society. Education policy is a public policy which consists of a set of rules and regulation that guides the working of the education of a country. Education is a weapon that can help in ending poverty, unemployment and corruption in a country. An Education policy has an equal effect on all the people associated with the education system from students to teachers to parents. An Education policy covers a large number of subjects like school size, classrooms, teachers students ratio, infrastructure, the number of schools in a given state, city, number of teachers per school, sports, academics, teachers pay, retirement, staff payment etc. An education policy also decides what topics a subject should cover. Starting from school to University level, it the policy which guides the education system. The New Education, 2020 which surrogate the 34 years traditional National education policy of 1986. The new policy for education is formed keeping in my mind the SDGs goal 4 which aims to incorporate and transparent quality of education and introduce lifelong learning advantage. In this era of globalisation, artificial intelligence and global change in the knowledge environment comprehensive access to pedagogy is the key to develop globally which is required for the economic growth of a country. The new education policy aims to bring social justice for all the people, no discrimination on the basis of caste, gender or religion. Everyone to be given equal opportunity for their development. The new Education policy aims to bring back the rich tradition heritage of India i.e the pursuit of apprehension (Jnan), sagacity (Pragyaa) and genuineness (Sayta) which was always appraise in Indian concept and ideology as the human aspiration.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of this exploration, I have used a amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application – as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellant in an methodical and convenient way. Question were asked to the parents and their children, survey, interviews –consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group.

Objective of the Research Paper

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

1. The present system of education in India

2. What are the problems with the present education system in India
3. A study on the New Education Policy 2020 .
4. How can be overcome the challenges of the Education System in India

Literature Review

After independence, The First Education commission of Free India: The University Education Commission was rendezvoused on November, 1948 under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan emulated by secondary education commission 1952-53, Indian education Commission 1964-1966 and National Education policy 1986 and the Plan of Action 1992.

In 1968, the Indigenous Education blueprint was articulated for enhancing the educational framework in our country, it was anticipated that it would be succeed by a 'five yearly appraisal to develop and functioning out of up to date policies and applications. The National Education policy of 1986 is the aggregate of the appraisal which was debated and arrogated during the forecast session of 1985 under prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi

Thus, the main aim of the National Policy of Education of 1986 and Programme of Action of 1992 highlight that education must play a constructive role in correcting social and regional imbalance, empowering women, and in securing social justice for the disadvantaged and the minorities, Government should take a strong determination and commitment to provide education for all, the priority areas being free and mandatory education, which includes children with special needs, elimination of illiteracy, education for women's equality and special focus on the education of S.C. s (Scheduled caste) and S.T. s(Scheduled tribes) and Minorities.

The educational policy as highlighted in the N.P.E. also emphasized promoting Vocational education, adult education, education for the mentally and physically challenged persons, non-formal education, open universities and distance learning, rural university, early childhood care and education. Dissociated degrees from job was also one of the basic motive of National Policy of Education of 1986.

NEP focus to secure fairness in the education structure by tackling all forms of blockade and disenfranchisement, inequality, culpability and disproportion in providing education, engagement, holding and accomplishment and in learning end. Thus, encouraging India to become a superpower in global knowledge ..

Education system of India is still under the British colonialism the way it works till today. With the coming if the NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020 we expect some changes to happen which will help us to bring back our old culture and way of education. There was a time when people across the world use to come to India to study because of its system and the variety of options it provided.

Findings

After 73 years of Independence we are still dominated by the British system of education. In India we don't educate students to increase their learning power, a student is judged on the basis of marks which in future may not be applicable in real practice. English language is considered to be a high class thing, where in India 80% of the population don't know how to speak in English, we have both public and private schools, where English is used as a mode of teaching, still being taught English for almost 12 years, a person finds it difficult to communicate in that language. We are being dominated by a foreign language where India is home to 1950 mother tongue languages and where 22 are official recognised

We have 60% of the seats reserved in the education sector for SC, ST and OBC and followed by now we have the EWS which was introduced in 2019. Rest of the seats are for the general candidate and more than half of the population in India belong to the general class, due to this we see that most of the students these days are going out of the country to pursue their education where seats are given to the deserving candidate, where as in India the students who deserve the admission are not getting it, India produces large number of engineers per year but 83% of the them remain unemployed because of the reservation system in India. The evaluation system in India in the sphere of education is not sensible, marks is regarded as the most important weapon to decide the future of a child and this actors to the burden factor, the pressure of scoring well results in the under performance of the child, it should be based on other qualities which plays a paramount role in the growth of a child.

Equal respect for all the subjects – Science, commerce and arts which dominates whole education system where the opinion is science is meant for toppers, provides high respectful dignity followed by commerce and humanities as a subject which is look down and considered to be studied by weak students, this mindset has made the life of students worst, in reality is subjects like history, geography, public policy and development studies which actually rule, and are considered as an integral part of competitive exams and all high profile government, so why at the initiate level students re criticised on taking subjects like such. Education in itself has become a complex issue in India

Lack of teacher faculty in the school and colleges - Teacher play a paramount role in school and they should be provided with the best training to make the class innovative and promote student participation, where the class is response, develop a student friendly relation, a stable teacher student ratio is maintained in the classroom.

One of the major issue of the education system in India is there is lack of funds available for the development of education institutions in India, The government only spent 3.1% of the GDP on education, we have very less or no school in the rural India where majority of the people reside. The school that exist lack infrastructure facilities, they have poor teaching system, some schools have teacher and some not, the teacher comes and they don't teach, there is no innovation in the education system that motivates children to come and study apart from the free mid day meals, it is because of the free food that children come to school, we have lack of school facilities in the tribe areas.

There is lack of vocational training or skill taught to the students at the school level, followed by there is lack of practical or field work experience, everything is done in the four walls of a classroom. which doesn't provide much exposure to the students and in

actual life we require exposure to work, learning theories won't help us to bring professionals and apply it in actual practice, if we look at our history books, we have information about the world history and history of India which covers only the Independent part, we know that we were dominated by the British and the Mughal empire, but no one knows about that part of India where India was the most powerful country and people across the world came to India to educate themselves, the history that glorifies India, Indian arts and culture, Indian ancient rulers etc we don't have anything mention about it in our history books, why do we glorify the world and not our own nation, The actual history remains unknown to more than half of the population.

However with the formation of the New Education Policy we expect to see a change in the our education system. NEP focus to secure fairness in the education structure by tackling all forms of blockade and disenfranchisement, inequality, culpability and disproportion in providing education, engagement, holding and accomplishment and in learning end. Thus, encouraging India to become a superpower in global knowledge. India average literacy rate is 77.7%. NEP focuses on universalization of pedagogy from preschool to secondary level by 2030 with 100% admission in school education which will provide everyone with the opportunity to attend education. Importance on elemental cognition and arithmetic, no firm division between academic streams, extra curricular, multi stream flexibility in schools which will provide students with a lot of options to choose. Like a person can study physical and History both at the same time and at the bachelor's degree will also become versatile in nature with no firm division between arts and science. Vocational Training and bagless days and informal internship where students will take part in a 10 days without books training. During this interval pupil from grade 6 to 8 will apprentice with community vocational experts like gardeners and other people who play a very important role in our daily activities. This is a great step that will appreciate requisite professionals that are disdain by association, will finally be looked from a different viewpoint in the impending generations and this step will authorize children to choose any one skill in this interval. These are a few of the objectives of the New Policy for Education which will help every student in India to develop to its fullest and gain wealth of knowledge from different experiences. The concept of teaching mother tongue/regional language till grade 5, in terms of a child's personal growth, the shift of learning in the primary stage of schooling in mother tongue, will do a lot good like it will ensure faster learning and retention and will also result in a higher rate of parental participation in a child's learning. In a country like India, due to the lack of knowledge of English many parents are unable to participate in their child's school effectively. It will also help to boost the self confidence of children and they will be able to express themselves better without any hesitation. Teaching in mother tongue /local languages can dramatically reduce dropout rates in rural India, a lot of children show disinterest to go to school because they are unable to connect with English and with no substitute coaching and lack of parent's intervention, the odds are against them. NEP ends for students in college level, Just one Common Entrance Tests for all students, students will be selected on the basis of a common SAT like for different colleges and finally there would exist no discrimination in colleges and during admission on the basis of caste and religion and with a four year bachelor degree and fee cap which will help a lot of students in completing their education, The student will thus receive a certificate and diploma for successfully completing one and two year of the degree course respectively will reduce the level of unemployment in India

The New Education Policy will provide India will the opportunity to develop globally in all spheres.

The most noteworthy features of NEP is that it does not acknowledge the deep inequity in the higher education system and absences of availability for the poor, dalits, tribals, religious minorities, girl children and otherwise marginalized sections. The NEP needs to take into consideration the condition of the people living in rural India as majority of the population in India are rural India where the conditions of the schools are not up to the mark. One needs to think about the farmers and their children, the tribes who are aloop from the many areas

Proposal

Education is the fundamental right for sustainable Human Growth and Social resilience. We need to provide ample amount of solution and modification to maintain proper social growth in this modern Human Race.

1. We need to make mandatory primary and higher secondary education for each and every community and promote it by local and state governances.
2. We need to implement efficient resourcing, effective governance and leadership for higher education institutions.
3. We need to promote significances of language studies in school education.
4. We need to promote Indian Languages –Arts and Culture, glorify Indian languages and culture along with the Indian History.
5. We need to finance educational institutions by public private partnership model.
6. As we know NEP 2020 is a turning point for academic institutions to excel their sustainable development goals into new height with barricade by lot of challenges and opportunities, perspective and consequences in global context so we need to appoint apex advisory board for monitoring higher education institutions and their growths.
7. We need reform in teaching preparation by promoting teachers education for embrace in extensive, collaborative and participatory approach in this sector.
8. We need to promote awareness which will be equivalent towards the visionary approach in formulation of New Education Policy 2020
9. We need to bring advance changes in curriculum development pedagogy system to maximize educational growth all over India
10. We need to promote "ECCE" which means Early childhood care and education to make vibrant changes in Indian education system.
11. We need to promote equable and inclusive education to ensure learning for all which will promote holistic and multidisciplinary education.
12. We need to promote optimal learning environment and student support for maintain sustainable development goals, clear environment and better society for our new born.
13. We need to implement equable integration of technology to promote digital educational platforms for all community.

14. We need to establish digital library in a new manner which will promote a prominent role in educational growth .
15. We need to bring change in the pattern of examination and result calculation which will create a new charisma in Indian based Education over British colonialist educational system which actually create colonialist servant to help British administration to loot India properly .
16. We need to promote vocational education system and skill based education through open and digital platform to eradicate unemployment and poverty from India subcontinent , this approach will add a foundation in literacy and numerous overall social paradigm
17. We need to promote Internationalization of education by inventing foreign universities to make a collaboration with Indian universities and Institutions for better Human growth .
18. We need to provide adult and continuation education for promoting hazard free ad green education by Digital Platform .
19. We need to promote Education in Tribal community for their better future and sustainable development .
- 20 . We need to open a easy and free platform for teachers , students , researchers and normal civilians to promoting research and innovation in a very eloquent manner .
21. We need to implement a strong law reformation to preventing red tapism in academia for transparent and safe research innovation and publication .
22. We need to implement unambiguous platform for women , pregnant women for their better advancement in acquiring education.
23. We need to employ youth without gender discrimination for promoting education in rural sector .
24. We need to propose an education insurance plan for all communities under economically weaker section.
25. We need to introduce exclusive scholarship which will offer food ,shelter and daily wages to all students in a specific condition which will restrict brain drain of our country .
26. We need to promote ICT and innovation in higher education for sustainable development to understand what does it mean for learners and Indian education system .
27. We need to make mandatory sex education in a proper manner in every educational institution to reduce social degradation , gender based violence , child harassment and rape which are actually acute cancer for our modern society and need to be eradicate from the root .

Conclusion

Education is fundamental and an integral part of our life which can help to resolve many socio-political and economic problem. Right education is the foundation step of a country's growth. The current India education system is running under the colonial British style which requires immediate change , Today's system of education is more about memorising and then writing it down , the pattern on which the student is judged absolutely wrong , language plays a very dominant role in the education system , Indian schooling is being dominated by a foreign language , when is home to above 1600 languages , we have an outdated Syllabus , along with an outdated pattern of examination . We need to promote vocational training along with bringing back our own culture into the education system , followed by promoting regional languages in the education system , promoting practical knowledge and experience for the students , providing sex education and standing against gender based discrimination , providing effective finance resources to the education institution and special training facilities for the teachers , teachers training course and use of digital platform to enhance adult education should be introduced .

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