



A Comparative Study of the current National Education Policy and National Policy on education 1986

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KEYWORD

New Education Policy (NEP-2020), Development, National Policy on Education 1986, Higher education, Teachers

ABSTRACT

The very new policy of education in India that is NEP 2020 was accepted by the Human Resource Development as the Education Ministry of India on 29/07/2020. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has invited Dr. Director of ISRO to ask his vision for India's new education service. The committee was formed under the chairmanship of Kasturiranga. The new education policy addresses the problems facing the existing education system, such as excellence, access, evenhandedness, opportunity, and responsibility. NEP 2020 foresees an education service in India that provides quality education to all and straight contributes to making our country a smart, just, and empowered society..

1. Introduction

Education is essential to empower people, create a just and equal society and support the development of the country. Access to international quality education, as defined in the Principles of National Rights and Fundamental Responsibilities, is essential for India's development and leadership in the world in traditions of economic development, justice and equity, scientific development, national justice, and protection. The previous Indian Education Act was approved and executed in 1986. 34 years later, India's National Education Act (NEP) was amended, revised, and ratified on July ,29 2020. This policy is a big step forward for the Indian education service. This will surely make India an striking place of higher education in all over the world. Policy based on the principles of "Availability, Equity, Quality, Access and Performance" will make India a quality education. NEP 2020 emphasizes systematic and institutional reforms in managing governance and supporting academic and multidisciplinary research in Indian universities. NEP 2020 marks an important milestone in the development of India's educational environment. The policy envisages the centralization of education in India in line with the transformation of India into a knowledge-based society. It should not be forgotten; the focus of the new education policy (NEP-2020) is to improve and refresh the education system by uniting various schools and subjects that continuously strive to meet the needs

2. Related Work

The Indian Prime Minister reviewed the NEP-2020 organized by an expert panel regulated by previous Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) chief K Kasturiranga. The new Education Policy 2020 aims to make India a "Global Education Powerhouse". [1]

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3. Objective of the Research

The New Education Policy 2020 adopts several creativities to advance the excellence and comprehensiveness of the education service in India. The purpose of this research is to:

- Establishing the basic framework of NPE 1986
- Set the framework for NEP 2020
- For a comparative study of NEP 1986 and NEP 2020 in India

4. Research Methodology

This Research article is constructed on data composed from various newspapers, magazines, official social media blog and websites. The approach includes a conceptual discussion of key elements of NEP 2020 and NPE 1986. This article presents a comparison between NPE 1986 and India's current education policy NEP 2020.

4.1. TO HIGHLIGHT NOTICEABLE STRUCTURES OF NEP 1986

- i. The education policy is silent on the status of commercially run schools across the country by specific individuals or organizations. So far, there has been no education policy that has projected measures to reduce the gap in educational standards between poor and more qualified children.
- ii. Education Policy 1986 recommended introduction of All India Education System. If this proposal is executed, the gap between teachers and bureaucrats will widen. The All-India Education System was abolished during the British era. It seems unfair to begin with.
- iii. Many courses are completed according to university entrance requirements. The center will prevent many young people from pursuing higher education. Some critics say the Open University will never replace old university courses.
- iv. The 1986 Education Policy proposed to charge admission fees to technical colleges. This cannot be considered a health policy because many deserving students will be excluded from technical education if they cannot afford these fees. Engineering graduates with capital expenditure-based technical training are doomed to be inept and unreliable in their chosen profession.

4.2 TO HIGHLIGHT NOTICEABLE STRUCTURES OF NEP 2020

- This is the first education policy of the 21st century and will replace the thirty-four-year-old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986.
 - The new policy aims for universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100 per cent Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030 and aims to raise GER in higher education to 50 per cent by 2035
- NEP 2020 will bring two crores out of school children back into the main stream
- The 10+2 structure of school curricula is to be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14 and 14-18 years respectively. It will include 12 years of schooling and three years of Anganwadi and pre-schooling
 - NCERT will develop a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education (NCPFECCE) for children up to the age of eight
 - NEP 2020 calls for setting up a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy by the Ministry of Education. States will prepare an implementation plan for attaining universal foundational literacy and numeracy in all primary schools for all learners by grade 3 by 2025
 - A National Book Promotion Policy is to be formulated
 - All students will take school examinations in Grades 3, 5 and 8 which will be conducted by the appropriate authority. Board exams for Grades 10 and 12 will be continued, but redesigned with holistic development as the aim

- A new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of knowledge for Holistic Development), will be set up as a standard-setting body
 - NEP emphasizes on setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups
 - Every state/district will be encouraged to establish 'Bal-Bhavan' as a special daytime boarding school, to participate in age-related, cancer-related, and play-related activities. Free school infrastructure can be used as Samajik Chetna Kendras
 - A common National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) will be developed by the National Council for Teacher Education by 2022, in consultation with NCERT, SCERTs, teachers and expert organizations from across levels and regions
 - States/UTs will set up independent State School Standards Authority (SSSA). The SCERT will develop a School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Framework (SQAAC) through consultations with all stakeholders
 - NEP 2020 aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3 per cent in 2018 to 50 per cent by 2035 and aims to add 3.5 crore new seats to higher education institutions
 - The policy envisages broad-based, multidisciplinary, holistic Under Graduate education with flexible curricula, creative combination of subjects, integration of vocational education and multiple entry and exit points with appropriate certification
 - An Academic Bank of Credit to be established for digitally storing academic credits earned from different HEIs so that these can be transferred and counted towards final degree earned
 - Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs), at par with IITs, IIMs, to set up as models of best multidisciplinary education of global standards in the country
- The National Research Foundation will be created as an apex for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education
- Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be set up as a single overarching umbrella body for entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education
 - Public and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation, and academic standards
 - Affiliation of colleges is to be phased out in 15 years and a state-wide mechanism is to be established for granting grades autonomy to colleges
 - A new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, NCFTE 2021, will be formulated by the NCTE in consultation with NCERT
 - By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree
 - Stringent action will be taken against Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs)
 - A National Mission for Mentoring will be established, with a large pool of outstanding senior/retired faculty who would be willing to provide short- and long-term mentoring/professional support to university/college teachers
 - The National Scholarship Portal will be expanded to track the progress of students receiving scholarships
 - Private HEIs will be encouraged to offer larger number of free ships and scholarships to their students
 - Measures such as online courses and digital repositories, funding for research, improved student services, credit-based recognition of MOOCs, etc., will be taken to ensure distance learning is at par with the highest quality in-class programmes
 - A comprehensive set of recommendations for promoting online education consequent to the recent rise in epidemics and pandemics in order to ensure preparedness with alternative modes of quality education whenever and wherever traditional modes of education are not possible, has been covered
 - A dedicated unit for the purpose of orchestrating the building of digital infrastructure, digital content and capacity building will be created in the HRD ministry to look after the e-education needs of both school and higher education
 - An autonomous body, the National Education Technology Forum (NETF), will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning and administration

- NEP recommends setting an Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI), National Institute (or Institutes) for Pali, Persian and Prakrit, strengthening of Sanskrit and all language departments in HEIs and use mother tongue/ local language as a medium of instruction in more HEI programmes' International.

4.3 COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN NEP 2020 & NPE 1986

DIMENSIONS	NEP 2020	NPE 1986
Released By	New Education Policy 2020 was announced on 29 July 2020 by the Indian Ministry of Education, demonstrating the vision of the new education system in India.	Ministry of Education, Government of India, NPE 1986 Established by the Government of India to encourage and control education in India.
GER Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio -50% (2035), NEP 2020 aims for a total enrollment of 50% in school education in the next 10 years and envisions a universal education from pre-school to secondary education.	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)-26.3% (2018), NPE 1986 targets 26.3% in higher education on 2018.
Academic Structure	5 +3 + 3 + 4 model, NEP 2020 announces the adoption of the 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 model, which includes a solid basis of, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) from the age of 3 to promote full education, development, and well-being. - structure.	10+2 format, By announcing the 10+2+3 model in 1986, NPE showed that primary school should include 5 years and 3 years of high school, followed by 2 years of high school, and endeavored to include the +2 level in the high school level. School education became widespread throughout the country.
Age Break	Age breakdown: 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, 14-18, NEP 2020, basic (3 years to 8 years), preparatory level (8 to 11 years), intermediate (11 to 14 years), and intermediate level (14 to 18 years).	NPE 1986 envisages a common educational structure where the first 10 years followed school education, the next 2 years followed higher secondary education & next 3 years followed university education.
Languages	NEP 2020 in 3 languages - states, regions, and students' choice we recommend 3 language formulas, first mother tongue or regional language and second in Hindi spoken in the country, keep in mind, based on previous facts other modern Hindi will be NPE 1986 board held once in September based on memorization	NPE 1986 states Language formulation that schools must teach Hindi, English, and One modern Indian Language.

	test and adaptation to continuous evaluation and assessment system. Language or English, and third English or Modern Hindi in Indian speaking countries.	
Stream Separation	There is no clear distinction between art, commerce, and science. All this will be integrated into the curriculum, NEP 2020 declares that there will no longer be a strict distinction between technical and technical education and curriculum and extracurricular courses in schools and higher education, which will follow different paths.	Hard separation- Art, Commerce, Science, NPE 1986 announced a hard separation between Art, Science & Commerce.
Board Exam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on core competencies students are allowed to take the exam twice a year, NEP 2020 announced that board exams will be "simplified" and grade 10 and 12 board exams will be more skills and knowledge focused. Education will be 12 years of education which NEP 2020 explains will be 12 years of education, 3 of which are Anganwadi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on memorizing, facts used to be held once a year, the NPE 1986 board exam is based on memorizing and adapting to continuous evaluation and grading system. The elementary system comprising 5 years of NPE 1986 announced an Elementary system
School Education	Anganwadi/Preprimary	Elementary school, 3 years high school and 2 years high school.
Report Card	To be reviewed by teachers, classmates and students, the NEP 2020 restructuring card is a comprehensive, 360-degree, highly descriptive map of each student's progress and gaps in learning, thinking, and psychomotor areas. Progress reports may include self-assessment, peer review, and teacher assessment.	Report card to have reviewed by teachers in NPE 1986, report cards were only reviewed by teachers.
Percent of GDP	In NEP-2020, Education sector to get 6 percentage of the total Gross	In NEP-1986, Education accounts for 4.5 percentage of the

	Domestic Product (GDP) of India, New Education Policy 2020 has set the target to rise public investment in the education sector to range 6% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the initial.	total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India, NPE 1986 declared education sector gets 4.5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
-Courses	E-curriculum will be established in regional languages, computer-generated laboratories will be created and established new forum for emerging new trends of education that is National Educational Technologies Forum (NETF), NEP 2020 will focus on the use of technology in education. E-content will be developed in 8 regional languages - Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Bengali and Oriya.	NPE 1986 Integrating computer-education modules into first-level vocational and general education courses and providing computer facilities to these institutions, started in the 7th Plan, completed by 1995.
PTR	A student-teacher ratio (PTR) of less than 30:1 will be provided at each school level; NEP 2020 says no more than 30 students in one class. many students who are disadvantaged socio-economically target PTR less than 25:1.	Primary school PTR must be 30:1, primary school must be 35:1, NPE 1986 requires primary school PTR to be 30:1, primary school 35:1.
Test Conducted by	National Examination Authority (NTA) – will conduct exams and tests in science, humanities, languages, arts and specialties, NEP 2020 has announced that the National Examinations Authority (NTA) will conduct public entrance examinations for admission to all universities. and college for a bachelor's degree.	The national inspection framework will be based on guidelines for referral laboratories and laboratories will be free to develop new procedures and adjust procedures specifically to the case, NPE 1986 by the Ministry of Education to frame the National Examination Reform while at the same time. State level bodies including UGC, NCERT, AICTE and Board of Secondary Education, created inter-departmental committees with organizational representatives.

Credit Scoring	Incomplete courses have multiple entry and exit options. Loans will be transferred through Academic Bank Loans (ABC), NEP 2020 announced ABC is a virtual database containing information on the loans a student has taken during their studies, will allow students to open an account with various options to log in. interior and exterior. College or university.	Nothing said about Credit Scoring, the NPE 1986 does not say about credit scoring.
Aims of Higher Education	Nothing said about Credit Scoring, the NPE 1986 does not say about credit scoring. New Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the government has advised that the MPhil program should be discontinued. NEP 2020 declared The MPhil program is discontinued for the more research-oriented undergraduate and master's degrees and said A doctorate can be pursued after a Master's.	The main objective of the 1986 National Education Policy and 1992 Action Program is to create a national education system that caters to all students regardless of nationality; creed, caste and religion are available to get quality education comparable to NPE 1986, UGC, NCERT, NIEPA, AICTE, ICAR, IMC etc. advising institutions of national importance to strengthen their national character. education system and meet the emerging demands of the nation.
MPhil Degree	New Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the government has advised that the MPhil program should be discontinued. NEP 2020 declared The MPhil program is discontinued for the more research-oriented undergraduate and master's degrees and said A doctorate can be pursued after a Master's.	NEP 1986 recommended that MPhil be a short research program for students, providing them with more study options as well as research work.
Controlling Authority	Governing Body – HECI (Higher Education Council of India), except Medicine and Law. It is separated into four categories: 1. Management: National Higher Education Regulatory Board (NHERC) 2. Sets Standards: General Education Commission (GEC)	Regulatory Bodies: 1. Regulatory University: <i>University Grants Commission</i> (UGC), 2. Technology: All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)),

	3. Funding: Higher Education Grants (HEGC), 4. Evaluation: National recognition Accreditation Council (NAC)	3. Agriculture: The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) 4. Rules of Legal Education: (BCI) Bar Council of India 5. Medical: Central Council of Indian Medicine 6. Commerce and Account: The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and The Institute of Company Secretaries (ICSI) 7. Bords: Indian School Certificate (ISC), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and States Boards
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5. Conclusion

The report concludes that the Indian government continues to develop education policies to ensure the quality and international recognition of Indian education. The first two National Education Policies helped improve India's education service and the 3rd National Education Policy Action Plan is a platform to implement. The results of the policy will be measured against the results of the existing National Education Policy Act Strategy. If the policy can target the source reasons and problems and the problems, they face then it will be effective.

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