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## **NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 LANGUAGE ROLE AND DIFFERENTIATION**

**\*DR HANMANT RAMCHANDRA POL**

*\*Raja Shripatrao Bhagwantrao Mahavidyalaya Aundh.  
Mobile: 9421399044.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Dr. Kasthurirangan was appointed as President to draft the new educational policy. He called for the opinions of scholars to change the new educational policy. More than one thousand one hundred votes came from all over India. Considering it, a new educational policy was decided. This policy came after a long time. In this policy, from structural change to financial provision to linguistics, a wide range of ideas have been expressed, as well as to enhance the knowledge of traditions. Financial provision is clearly mentioned. Research has been given priority in this policy. There will be some difficulties in implementing this policy, the main problem will be infrastructure. Taking board exams twice, the freedom of subject choice given to students can be problematic. There will be no sections like arts, commerce, science as before, so questions will be raised. Although there are many questions, the encouragement given to research and the system of education through mother tongue will be a revolutionary change.

### **DISCUSSION**

In the National Education Policy 2020, the opinion has been expressed about the amount of financial provision for education. "Since there is no better investment in the future of society than providing high-quality education to our youth, Ray's policy is committed to increasing investment in education."<sup>1</sup>In the education policies of 1968, 1986, and 1992, expenditure on education did not come close to the level of 6% of GDP. Current expenditure on education in India is 4% of GDP. It is 43% which is less compared to other developed and developing countries. In the 2020 policy, the central government and the states will work together to increase public investment in the education sector to reach 6% of GDP. Attention to Online Education and Research India's current investment in

research and innovation is only 0.6% of GDP. In America it is 2.8%. Israel's cost is the highest at 4.3%. South Korea's is 4.2%. Education expenditure is up to 6% of GDP although the center and states have said that some states are not financially viable so this focus is difficult. This is possible only if the center has to bear the expenses of some states. It is necessary to increase the expenditure on research. At the same time, there is a need to create an atmosphere.

## OUTLINE

The new National Education Policy 2020 is divided into four parts.

1 School Education

2 Higher Educations

3 Other Important Central Points of Consideration

4 Implementation

The important feature of this education policy is that the 10+2+3 pattern has been replaced by 5 +3+3 + 4 pattern. 5 +3+3 is incorporated in school education. Part 1 analyzes how education should be from 1 to 5 followed by 6 to 8, 9 to 12. There are difficulties in implementing this. The main problem is infrastructure. Many primary schools do not have classrooms to accommodate class V. Shortage of teachers is also an issue. Due to reduction of 5th class in secondary school, there is a question of additional teachers. The question is how to adjust them. In the National Education Policy 2020, degree education has been made 3 or 4 years. There is a 2 year Masters program for those who complete the 3 year course. The second year of this will be devoted entirely to research for the Ph.D. Masters degree or 4 years degree including research is required to do M.phil. will be closed.

While implementing this, M. A. is in danger of diminishing in importance. After 4 years Ph.D. 3 years degree and 2 years of education will be very less if they get admission, resulting in danger of additional teachers.

Multilingualism and the Power of Language – The principles stated in the National Education Policy 2020 that "There should be no clear division between arts and science studies and scholarly activities professional and academic streams so as to eliminate harmful high marginalization and gaps between the fields of knowledge"<sup>2</sup>This principle is good but implementation is very problematic. There will be problems while playing. Some colleges are only arts or only science and commerce, how students can get their favorite subject. A science student will not be able to take music. It is possible in big cities but there are many difficulties in rural

areas.

The first section explains the approach in this regard. Young children understand difficult concepts in their mother tongue quickly. Keeping this in mind, the National Education Policy 2020 will make arrangements to make available the textbooks of all subjects in the mother tongue, starting from science, so that the medium of education should be the mother tongue at least up to the 5th standard and preferably up to the 8th standard. "Promoting Multilingualism and Language Proficiency in Teaching and Learning<sup>3</sup>" Keeping in mind the need to promote national unity, the trilingual formula will continue to be implemented and no language will be imposed on any state. The National Education Policy states that at least two of the three languages will be Indian. This aspect of the earlier education policy will continue. At present three languages are being taught in Maharashtra namely foreign language English, mother tongue and Hindi among Indian languages. These languages will continue to be taught. In Indian languages there is also possibility of allowing to choose other language other than Hindi Hindi cannot be forced.

Indian languages are considered to be the richest and most expressive languages in the world. There is a wealth of ancient and modern literature in these languages. These languages are the national wealth of India."Sanskrit has been mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of India as an important modern language and it has more classical literature than the combined literature of Latin and Greek<sup>4</sup>" India's rich cultural heritage should be preserved and preserved. Indian culture needs to be shown to the world.

## CONCLUSION

1. Opinions were sought from experts to decide the National Education Policy 2020. Considering it, the National Education Policy was decided.
2. The diagram was redesigned. 5+3 + 3 + 4 instead of 10+2 +3. This will create infrastructure problems.
3. 6% of G DP will be spent by Central and State Governments. To fulfill this idea, the Center should help economically weak states.
4. Since the expenditure on research is very low, emphasis has been placed on increasing it. This is a good thing.
5. Tribhashasutra will continue. One of the three languages will be foreign. There is no restriction on which regional language should be kept. In order to preserve and promote
6. Traditions, attention has been given to literature in Sanskrit language.

7. The success of this strategy depends on making financial provision and solving local infrastructure issues. There is a big risk of being an additional teacher

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