



EDUCERE

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Binod Chetia

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সূচীপত্র

১	সম্পাদকীয়		৩
২	মুখ্য উপদেষ্টাৰ একলম.....	ড° খেতেনেক চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা	৮
৩	জীৱনৰ অৰ্থ বিচাৰি	ড° মুনুৰুৰ ৰাজবাহী	১২
৪	নৰ্থ লখিমপুৰ কলেজ (খায়তশাসিত)ৰ শিক্ষাতৰ বিভাগত এডুসুৰি বাৰ্ষিকান্ত ৰৌতৰ		১৭
৫	নৰ্থ লখিমপুৰ কলেজৰ স্মৃতি.....	মলয়া বৰগোহাঁই	২২
৬	স্মৃতিৰ মণিকোঠাত নৰ্থ লখিমপুৰ কলেজ সীমান্ত কুণ্ডা		২৪
৭	নৰ্থ লখিমপুৰ কলেজৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ কিছু অতীত ৰেমনহন ভূপেন চন্দ্ৰ শেও		২৮
৮	Value Education and National Education Policy - 2020	Dr. Binita Bhagawati	৪২
৯	Education and Society	Dr. Lakhbir Kaur Bahra	৪৭
১০	Quest for 'Self' Identity Among Small Tribes: A Study on Deari Community of Majuli	Dr. Hiranya Saikia	৫১
১১	ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় শিক্ষা নীতি - ২০২০ : প্ৰত্যাহ্বান আৰু সম্ভাৱনীয়তা ড° ইন্দ্ৰমিৰেখা সন্দিকৈ ৰৌতৰ		৬২
১২	Portrayal of Adolescents : Mentoring the Fair Path	Dr. Hemanta Kr. Baruah	৭০
১৩	শিক্ষণ ফলাফল-ভিত্তিক পাঠ্যক্রম আৰু ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় শিক্ষানীতি - ২০২০ ড° বিনোদ চেতিয়া		৭৭
১৪	Diminishing Biodiversity - A Threat to the Fragile Ecosystem of our Planet	Rumi Gogoi	৮২
১৫	E-learning: its challenges	Sangita Borah	৮৮
১৬	Women Empowerment in India	Dhananjay Debnath	১৭

- ১৭ Criticall analysis on NEP 2020 with special reference to
Early Childhood Care and Education and Rashtriya Siksha
Aayog *PURNIMA PADI* ১০৬
- ১৮ নিবনুবা সমস্যাবে জৰ্জৰিত অসম, শিক্ষা আৰু আমাৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী
হিমাংকৰ ভূঞা ১১৩
- ১৯ বৰ্তমান সময়ত যুৱ উচ্চুংখলতা আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাব
লখিমী চাবুকধৰা ১১৬
- ২০ মিউজিক থেৰাপি *ৰাজশ্ৰী দত্ত* ১১৯
- ২১ কন্যা শিশু সৰলীকৰণ আৰু শিক্ষা *বেখামণি শৰ্মা* ১২২

কাল্পনিক সাহিত্য

- ২২ *NOIBEDYO.... a conversation*

দুজন বিখ্যাত মনিষীৰ কথোপকথন.....

অনিতা ডেকা বৰা ১২৫

গল্প

- ২৩ সময় *ৰেণু প্ৰভা সোণোৱাল* ১৩২
- ২৪ অতৃপ্ত *গীতিকংকনা বৰা* ১৩৫

কবিতা

- ২৫ চাপৰিটো জ্বলাই নিদিবা *ত্ৰিৰঞ্জন টাইড* ১৩৭
- ২৬ জীৱন গাঁথা *অৰ্চনা শৰ্মা* ১৩৯
- ২৭ SHIRT *Hirak Jyoti Das* ১৪১

অনুভৱৰ দলিচা

- ২৮ (১) নৰ্থ লখিমপুৰ মহাবিদ্যালয় : শিক্ষাতত্ত্ব বিভাগ, স্মৃতি আৰু অনুভৱ
শ্ৰীমানিক শইকীয়া ১৪২
- ২৯ (২) নৰ্থ লখিমপুৰ মহাবিদ্যালয় আৰু শিক্ষা বিভাগ
শ্ৰী উত্তম কুমাৰ ফুকন ১৪৫
- ৩০ (৩) অনুভৱ *শ্ৰীমতী পল্লৱী তামুলী ফুকন* ১৪৭
- ৩১ (৪) আকৌ ঘূৰাই পোৱা হ'লে.... *প্ৰিয়ংকা বৰা* ১৪৮
- ৩২ (৫) *পূৰ্ণিমা পাৰ্দি* ১৫০
- ৩৩ (৬) বোম্বুছন *মণিকা গোহাঁই* ১৫১

CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON NEP 2020 WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION AND RASHTRIYA SIKSHA AAYOG



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INTRODUCTION

The Draft National Education Policy, 2019 prepared by a committee chaired by Dr K. Kasturirangan has been shared by the Ministry of Human Resource and Development for public comments. The policy aims at making India a knowledge superpower by equipping students with the necessary skills and knowledge. It also focuses on eliminating the shortage of manpower in Science and Technology, academics and industry. The Draft Policy is built on foundational pillars of Access, Equity, Quality and Affordability & Accountability.

Key Features:

- The policy covers school education, higher education and professional education which in turn include agricultural education, legal education, medical education and technical education.
- It also looks at the verticals of vocational education by including teacher education and the research and innovation.

- The early childcare and education have been sought to be integrated within the Ministry of Education (a changed name has been suggested for the Ministry of Human Resource and Development - MHRD).
- The policy also tries to focus on certain foundational skills that children should have in the proposed new structure of 5+3+3+4.
- For school education, governance level changes have also been suggested. A State regulatory authority has been suggested for regulating education in the country. The authority will decide the accreditation of different schools. The government will continue to fund and operate education in the country.
- Promotion of classical and regional languages have been emphasised upon.
- The policy also proposes to increase the class of compulsory education up to grade 12 (age-18).
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act - RTE, 2009 (represents Article 21-A of the Indian Constitution) made education, a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14.
- The policy aims to achieve a fully literate society where all adults are literates by 2030 or so.

RATIONAL OF THE STUDY

New Education Policy 2020 emphasis highlighted many major important points which will very much effective in education sector. This is the third national policy which is included some major issues which already mentioned in earlier national education policy. This study will help the people to know about both positive and negative aspects of New education policy (ECCE especially reference on Early

Childhood Care and Education. And how this ECCE is important aspect in education process. This study also will help the people to know about the various provisions regarding Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Critical analysis on NEP 2020 with special reference to Early Childhood Care and Education and Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To critically analysis on Early Childhood Care and Education
2. To discuss positive and negative aspects of Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study mainly follows qualitative descriptive method. This study mainly based on secondary sources. Data were collected from various journals research articles, videos and websites.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Objective 1: To critically analysis on Early Childhood Care and Education.

In earlier policy, children in the age group 3-5 are not covered in the 10+2 structure as class 1 begins at age 6. In the 5+3+3+4 structure, a strong base of Early Childhood Care and Education from age 3 is also included. The aim of this structure is that every child in the age range of 3-5 years has access to free, safe, high quality, development appropriate care and education by 2025. In this policy includes various provisions regarding Early Childhood Care and Education.

POSITIVE ASPECTS

NEP 2020 has been taken some good initiatives regarding ECCE, which are mentioned below.

- The Committee observed several quality related deficiencies in the existing early childhood learning programmes.
- NEP 2020 mentioned that ECCE ideally consists of multi-faceted, play based, activity based learning and also emphasises on drawing, painting, visual art, craft drama and music etc. which is very much important for the child to develop physical and motor development.
- Another important point I liked most that is Anganwadi Centres will be strengthened with high-quality infrastructure, play equipment and well-trained Anganwadi workers/teachers. Every Anganwadi centres will have a well-ventilated, well-designed, child-friendly and well-constructed building with an enriched learning environment.
- Another important point in this policy mentioned that is ECCE will also be introduced in Ashramshalas in tribal-dominated areas and in all formats of alternative schooling in a phased manner. This kind of alternative schooling system helps the child to acquireing education in equally manner. Because, even now also most of the tribal dominated areas deprived from the basic primary needs of the education.
- This would be implemented by improving and expanding the Anganwadi system and co-locating Anganwadi with primary schools.
- Extension of the RTE Act to include early childhood education

NEGATIVE ASPECTS

- Integration of pre-primary school with the primary school education might be affect the learning process

because of the age gap between the child of pre-primary school and primary school and it is not possible to teach art and craft in the early initial age and it is difficult to maintain a good standard in terms of teaching learning process.

- National education policy plan to provide the highly professional teacher for the pre -primary school. Sometimes highly qualified teacher may be unable to understand the child from rural areas.
- New Education Policy mentioned about professional training, mentoring mechanisms, and career mapping of Anganwadi worker which is very good. But my questions is that why in this policies unable to point out about the salary. Because, this Anganwadi workers are getting lowest amount of salary which is even unable to afford primary essential needs.
- Lack of clarity around whether every Anganwadi or pre-primary learning centre will be equipped with a high-quality teacher and a worker (sevika).

Objectives: 2. To discuss positive and negative aspects of Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog

POSITIVE ASPECTS OF RASHTRIYA SHIKSHA AAYOG

1. The NPE comprises eminent educationists, researchers, Union ministers, representation of Chief Ministers of states, eminent professionals from various fields. It means it comprises all the person who are important for the development of a policy.
2. All members of the NPE with high expertise, record of public contribution in their fields, unimpeachable integrity and independence.
3. Aayog will work closely with every State to ensure coordination and synergy.

4. States may set up Rajya Shiksha Aayog or State Education Commission.
5. The Aayog will be the custodian of education in India. It means it is related to the MHRD.

NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF RASHTRIYA SHIKSHA AAYOG

1. The NPE nowhere includes the view of students. But it is very important for a good regulating body to include the view of students. Because the whole education system is focusing on the development of the students.
2. Parents are also another part of education system. But we have not seen that in NPE, they are not including the parents.
3. Sexual abuse is a most common problem in the present society. Therefore it should include different law makers and law officers from the society.
4. Here technical education is given importance. But no one from the technical background person is included.

Some of suggestions regarding Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog :

1. It must be include both the students and parents view to make a better education policy.
2. Regulation must be responsive to ensure public spiritedness, equity, excellence, financial stability along with good governance.
3. The functions of standard setting, funding, accreditation and regulation will be separated and be conducted by independent bodies.

CONCLUSION:

It is an educational policy through which many changes will come to the society. It is formed due to the some lack of the previous education policy. If the government and all other educational bodies implement it properly definitely it will

bring changes in the society. At last we want to say one thing this body includes all the members of the society, but it does not take any students. If it will take the view of students it will be more effective. Because before preparing education policy we should know the expectation of student as well as parents.

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