

Implementation of NEP in West Bengal | West Bengal | 07 Mar 2025 Why in News?

A <u>Supreme Court</u> lawyer petitioned the top court to direct the **Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and West Bengal** governments to implement <u>the National Education Policy (NEP).</u>

■ The plea comes amid a heated debate led by Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin, who has accused the Centre of imposing Hindi on the State.

Key Points

- Argument for NEP Implementation:
 - The plea urged Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and West Bengal to sign a memorandum of understanding with the Centre to implement the NEP.
 - It was argued that these States must act to protect children's <u>fundamental right to</u> education.
- Clarification on Hindi in NEP:
 - The NEP mentions 'Hindi' only once and does not mandate its imposition.
 - The policy does not compel State governments to teach Hindi to children.
- Constitutional and Legal Considerations:
 - The plea argued that both the Centre and the States have a stake in education, as it falls under the Concurrent List of the Constitution.
 - The petition acknowledged that the Supreme Court cannot directly compel a State to adopt a policy or sign an MoU.
 - However, **the court can intervene** if the matter affects fundamental rights.

National Education Policy 2020

- About:
 - The National Education Policy 2020 seeks to tackle the evolving development needs of India.
 - It calls for a comprehensive overhaul of the education system, including
 its regulations and management, to establish a modern system that aligns with
 21st-century educational goals, including Sustainable Development Goal 4
 (SDG4), while respecting India's cultural heritage and values.
 - It replaces the thirty-four year old National Policy on Education, 1986, modified in 1992 (NPE 1986/92).
- Salient Features:
 - Universal Access: NEP 2020 focuses on universal access to school education, including pre-school to secondary levels.
 - Early Childhood Education: The 10+2 structure will shift to a 5+3+3+4 system, bringing 3-6-year-olds under school curriculum, with a focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE).
 - Multilingualism: Mother tongue or regional language will be the medium of instruction till Grade 5, with options for Sanskrit and other languages.
 - Indian Sign Language (ISL) will be standardized.
 - Inclusive Education: Special emphasis on Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs), support for children with disabilities, and establishment of "Bal

Bhavans."

- Elimination of Barriers: The policy promotes a seamless education system with no rigid distinctions between arts and sciences, curricular and extracurricular activities, and vocational and academic streams.
- **GER Enhancement:** Aim to increase **Gross Enrolment Ratio from 26.3% to 50% by 2035,** adding 3.5 crore new seats.
- Research Focus: Creation of <u>National Research Foundation</u> to boost research culture and capacity.
- Language Preservation: Support for Indian languages, including an Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI) and strengthening language departments.
- Internationalization: Facilitation of international collaborations and entry of top-ranked foreign universities.
- Funding: Joint efforts to increase public investment in education to 6% of GDP.
- PARAKH Assessment Center: The establishment of <u>PARAKH (Performance</u>
 <u>Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development)</u> as a
 national assessment center signifies a significant step towards competency-based and
 holistic assessment in education.
- Gender Inclusion Fund: The policy introduces a Gender Inclusion Fund, emphasizing the importance of gender equality in education and supporting initiatives to empower disadvantaged groups.
- **Special Education Zones: Special Education Zones** are envisioned to address the specific needs of disadvantaged regions and groups, furthering the policy's commitment to equitable access to quality education for all.

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