

# Formation Of The National Policy Of Education (1986)

Since the adoption of the 1986 policy on Education, there had been considerable expansion in educational facilities, all over the country at all levels. However the general formulations incorporated in the 1986 policy did not get translated into detailed study of implementation.

Accordingly the Government of India, announced in January 1985, that a New Education Policy would be formulated in the country. A status paper 'Challenge of Education' - A policy perspective was issued by the Ministry of Education. Finally the new education policy, 1986 was approved by the parliament in May 1986. Subsequently 'Programme of Action' was chalked out for the implementation of the policy.

# ISSUES AND PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION REFORMS

Establishment of a National System  
of Education

Education for Equality

Pace - Setting Schools

Management of Education

Resources Mobilization

Role of community and voluntary organization.

Problem of centre - state partnership  
in Education

Vocationalization of Education

# Main Features Of NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

## 1. BASED ON CONSTITUTIONAL DIRECTIVE

The national system of education derives its inspiration from the ideals and values of democracy, secularism and socialism enshrined in the constitution.

## 2. ACCESS OF EDUCATION

To achieve this, the government will initiate appropriately funded programme.

Effective measures will be taken in the direction of the common school system recommended in the 1968 policy.

## 3. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITIES IN EDUCATION.

It is necessary to provide for equal opportunity to all, not only in access but also in the conditions of success.

## 4. NATIONAL CURRICULAR FRAMEWORK WITH A COMMON FRAME.

The National system of education is to be based on a national curricular framework.

5. **MINIMUM LEVELS OF LEARNING -**  
Minimum levels of learning are being laid down for each stage of education.
6. **COMMON EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE.**
7. **OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING**  
Opportunities are to be provided to youth, housewives, agricultural and industrial workers and professionals to continue the education of their choice at the space suited to them.
8. **STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**  
It is proposed to strengthen national institutions like UGC, NCERT, NEIPA, AICTE etc.
9. **UNIVERSAL CHARACTER OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**
10. **POOLING OF RESOURCES.**
11. **NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION PROVIDES NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE AND NATIONAL DIRECTION IN EDUCATION.**
12. **SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT**
13. **VOCATIONALIZATION IN EDUCATION**

#### 14. WORK EXPERIENCE -

According to Kothari Commission - Work experience is the means to establish relation between education and work.

#### 15. ESSENCE AND ROLE OF EDUCATION

1. Education for all
2. To make every individual cultured
3. Development of manpower.
4. A unique investment.

#### 16. REORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION AT DIFFERENT STAGES.

- i. National Policy related to primary education.
- ii. National Policy related to education and childcare.
- iii. Special stress has been laid on two aspects of primary education
  - a) Universal enrolment of children upto the age of 14.
  - b) Qualitative development of education.

## Production Of Books According To NPE 1986

The quality of books should be improved by attracting the best writing talent through a liberal policy of incentives and remuneration. Immediate steps should be taken for the production of high quality textbooks for schools and universities.

Frequent changes of textbooks should be low enough for students or ordinary means to buy them. The possibility of establishing autonomous book corporation on commercial lines should be examined and efforts should be made to have a few basic textbooks common through out the country.

Special attention should be given to books for children in university level in their regional languages.