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6. Education Policy in India

Dr. Suresh B. Bijawe

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Abstract

Education is very important as a human life. Without education we say that we are handicapped. Government formal a education policy for a public for a nation. If people are educated he knows everything about life. There are three type of education

- a. Formal education
- b. Informal education
- c. Non formal education

Is education policies introduced by government that are changing the education sectors. There have been major changes in the education system of India. They promote education and skill development. There are main benefits of education policy in India. The system and structure of education is fixed in formal education national policy 1986. As per the act 2002 right to education is useful. Education is important for the all the age group people is this is not only for children. If people are educated they know how to behave, how to speak, know is rights. And education gives knowledge and skill and required quality education. There are top ten highest literate state of Indian rank. Government intrudes policy like digital payment, sport education etc. there are basic criteria for education like pre-primary, secondary, higher education, master etc. It is the link of education system.

Introduction

- The ministry of human resources and development of government of India sanitary announced its intense to stabilize a new national education policy.
- The current policy has been unchanged since 1992. Education system of India is very lower as compare to other country.
- The national policy of education is a formulated by the government of India to promote education amongst India people.
- The policy covers elementary education to college in both rural and urban area of India.
- India improved education system is often city as one of the main contributor to its education development at the primary and secondary level. India has a large private

Main Feature of Non Formal Education

- It is consciously and deliberately organized and implemented.
- It is a programmed to serve the need of the homogeneous group.
- Attendance in non formal education is voluntary.
- It is opened ended non competitive.

Benefit of education policy

- a. Provide a tutor for every child performing.
- b. Get better opportunities.
- c. Higher wages.
- d. Personal growth.
- e. Chance to explore the field in detail.
- f. Access to highly qualified facility.

RTE, act 2009 upheld by Supreme Court

- On 12 April 2012, in its historical decision the supreme court of India threw its weight behind the right of children to free and compulsory education act, 2009
- The court upheld the constitutional validity of RTE act that guarantees children free and compulsory education for the age of six to fourteen year of age.
- The judgment makes it mandatory for the government, local authorities and private school to reserve 25% of their seats for weaker and disadvantaged sectors of society.

Government Introduced the Following Policy

- a. Digital payment
- b. Non detection policy
- c. Male student can also file for sexual harassment.
- d. Company gender education
- e. Yoga classes
- f. Free higher education for special student
- g. No homework of student of class 1st & 2nd
- h. New education policy for girls
- i. Eklavyer schools
- j. Diksha scheme
- k. Sport education
- l. Reducing bag weight.

and their ratio is always expected to be chock- a- block. Next, all the schools have been asked to admit such students without admissions tests and other documental requisites. Also, the schools can't refuse the entry of students with reasons like late or early admission, full seats etc. however this decision is being followed by huge protests.

- Financial help from government:** - Furthermore, the finance commission has provided a sum Rs 25000 corer to the state for implementation of the act. Mr. sibal has further announced that the government has full arrangements of the funds required for efficient implementation of the act

