

# NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION 1986

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# NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION

1986

# INTRODUCTION

The national policy on education is an extensive document that covers all aspects of education from elementary to university level and even adult education in both rural and urban India. This policy formulated by the government of India to promote education amongst India's people. The first NPE promulgated in 1968 by the government of prime minister Indira Gandhi, and the second by prime minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.

## **5 JANUARY 1985 RAJIV GANDHI ADDRESS THE NATION**

**“EDUCATION MUST PROMOTE NATIONAL COHESION AND WORK ETHICS . THE GRANDEUR OF OUR FREEDOM STRUGGLE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATION HAS TO BE BROUGHT HOME TO EVERY STUDENT. THE CURRICULAR AND THE TEXT BOOKS SHOULD CURB PAROCIAL COMMUNAL INTERPRETATION OF OUR COMPOSITE CULTURE”**

The NPE contain XII Parts and 157 paragraphs on different aspects of education.



# NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION IS DIVIDED INTO 12 ESSENTIAL PARTS

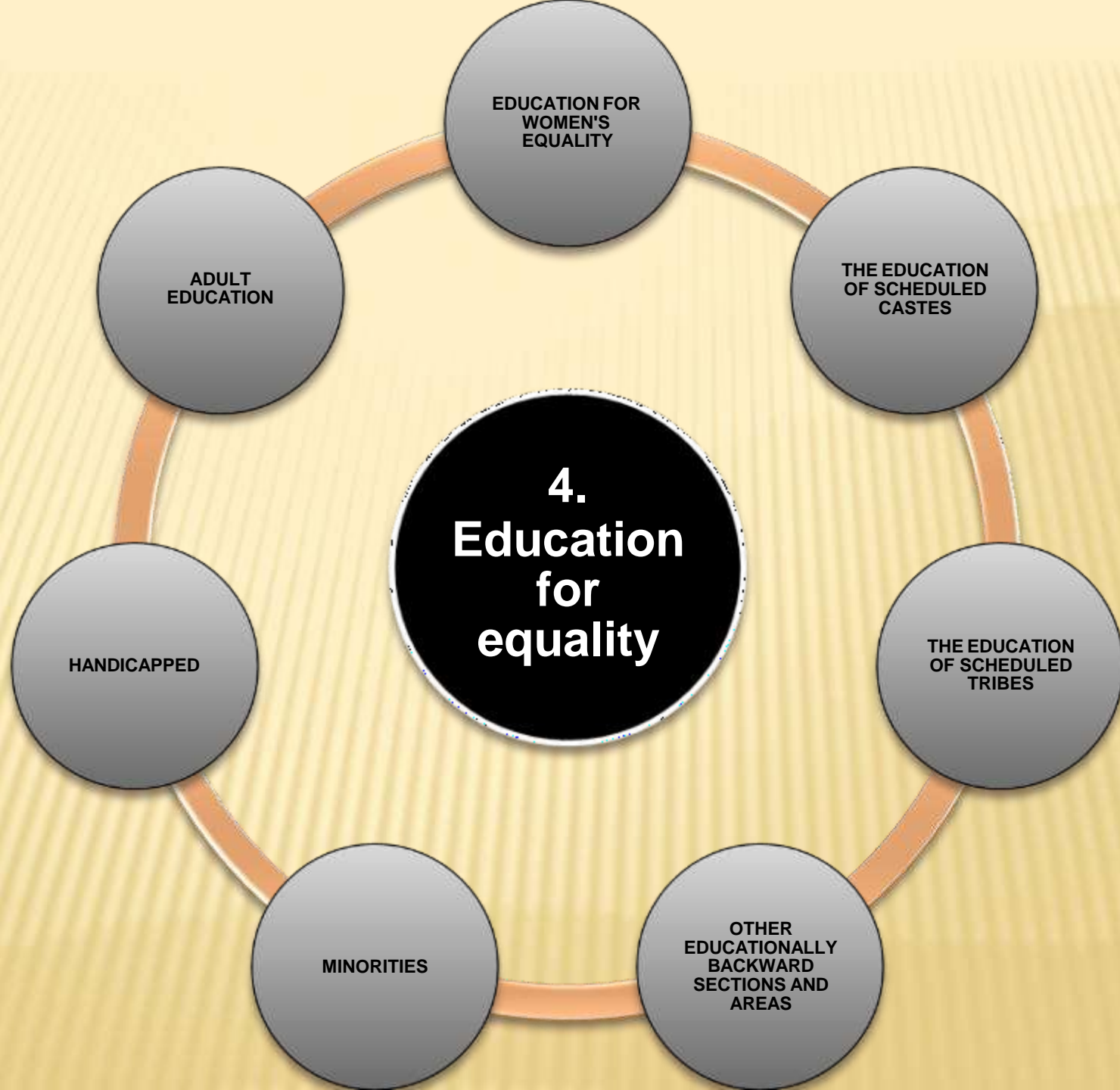
## 1. Introductory definition

## 2. The Essence and role of education

- **All- round development**
- **acculturating role**
- **manpower development for different levels of economy**
- **education is a unique investment**

## 3. National system of education

- **Concept of national system of education**
- **common educational structure (10+2+3) followed all over the country.**
- **Equal opportunity.**
- **based on a national curricular framework**
- **Promotion of link and other language**
- **Emphasis on research and development**
- **Life- long education**
- **Institutions of national importance**



**5.  
REORGANISATION  
OF EDUCATION AT  
DIFFERENT  
STAGES**

- **ELEMENTARY  
EDUCATION**
- **CHILD-CENTRED  
APPROACH**
- **SCHOOL FACILITIES**
- **SECONDARY EDUCATION**
- **VOCATIONALISATION**
- **HIGHER EDUCATION**
- **OPEN UNIVERSITY AND  
DISTANCE LEARNING**



## 7. TECHNICAL AND MANAGEMENT EDUCATION-

**INNOVATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

## 8. MAKING THE SYSTEM WORK

# 8. REORIENTING THE CONTENT AND PROCESS OF EDUCATION

THE CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

VALUE EDUCATION

LANGUAGES

BOOKS AND LIBRARIES

MEDIA AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

WORK EXPERIENCE

EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

POPULATION EDUCATION

MATHEMATICS TEACHING

SCIENCE EDUCATION

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

YOGA

THE ROLE OF YOUTH

THE EVALUATION PROCESS AND EXAMINATION REFORM



## **9. THE TEACHER**

- **TEACHER EDUCATION**

## **10. THE MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATION**

- **NATIONAL LEVEL**
- **STATE LEVEL**
- **DISTRICT AND LOCAL  
LEVEL**

## **11. RESOURCES AND REVIEW**

## **12. THE FUTURE**

# MERITS OF NATION POLICY ON EDUCATION

1. Educational works
2. National system of education
3. Uniform pattern of education
4. Nation core curriculum
5. Delinking degree from jobs
6. Establishment of navodaya schools
7. Role of the central government
8. Financial suggestions
9. Equal educational opportunities
10. Encouraging talents and efficiency
11. Indian education service
12. Vocationalisation

# DEMERITS OF NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION

- ❑ “Neighbourhood school” has been completely neglected
- ❑ Silence over ‘public school’ and their commercialisation
- ❑ No check on minority school and their exploitation
- ❑ Too much expectation from community help
- ❑ Basic education is neglected at the school stage
- ❑ Multiplicity of authorities in education has been recommended



- ❑ No mention of increasing working hours in the schools for the optimum utilisation of human resources
- ❑ No suggestion is given on the reservation policy for admission, but economic condition should be the criterion for reservation.
- ❑ Targets in different areas of reforms have not been fixed.
- ❑ Primary, secondary and higher secondary schools are not working in unison and there is no linkage envisaged among them.

THANKYOU