

NATIONAL POLICY OF  
EDUCATION (NPE),  
1986

## INTRODUCTION

Since the adoption of the 1968. As a result problem of access. Quality, Quantity, Utility and Financial outlay accumulated over the year. The Govt.India announced in January 1985. That a new education policy would be formulated in the Country. The Ministry of Education – Govt.India issued a status paper “Challenge of Education – A Policy Perspective”.

This is a Country wide discussion on Educational reforms in the Country. Finally the New National Policy on Education 1986 was approved by the Parliament in May1986. The Important features of New Education Policy.

## Challenge of education: A Policy Perspective

The Education Policy was divided into 12 parts

1. Declaration
2. The essence and role of education
3. National system of education.
4. Education for equality.
5. Reorganization of education at different stages.
6. Technical and management education.
7. Making the system work.
8. Reorienting the content and process of education.
9. Teacher
10. The management of education
11. Resource and review
12. The future



## Needs of the Policy

1. Qualitative Development of Education.
2. Enhancement of Percentage of Literacy
3. Checking of Brain-drain.
4. Implementation of Free and Compulsory Education.
5. Removal of Wastage and Stagnation in Education.
6. Modernization of Curriculum And Improvement of Examination System.

## NATURE/AIMS OF NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION

- ❖ The policy Should be given for up to level all students. Irrespective of Caste, Creed, Location, Sex have been access.
- ❖ The National System Of Education Envisaged a common Educational Structure. Ex : 10+2+3 Now been accepted.
- ❖ The Policy will be based on a National Curricular Framework.
- ❖ Education should be given the worldview and motivate the Younger for International Co-operation and Peaceful Co-Existence.
- ❖ Minimum Level of Learning will be held for each Stage of Education.

# PRIORITIES

- Universalizing Elementary Education.
- Envisaging Free and Compulsory Education for All Children up to the Age of 14 years.
- Emphasizing Gender Perspective in all Aspects of Planning.
- Sensitizing the Minds for Furthering the goals of Socialism, Secularism, and Democracy.
- Fostering Research and Development to Ensure Self-Reliance in Technology.
- Re- Emphasizing the place of Common Core-Curriculum with Regard to India's Common Cultural Heritage, Egalitarianism, Protection of Environment, Removal of Social Vices, Small Family Norm And Inculcation of Scientific Temper.

# RECOMMENDATION FOR NATIONAL POLICY OF EDUCATION, **THREE PRINCIPAL AIMS**

- ❑ vocational of Education Particularly at the Secondary Stage.
- ❑ To reguvinating the Mass Power in view of the various scientific and technical changes and to inform the students at the various stages of education for utilizing the same.
- ❑ To Encourage the Private and Public Enterprises for removing illiteracy and in this context to emphasis adult education in formal education, continuing education and open university.

## EDUCATION FOR EQUALITY

1. The removal of women's illiteracy and obstacles inhibiting their access to. And retention in education will receive priority. Provision of Opportunities for women at all levels will also be considered.
2. The central focus in this S.C and S.T Educational development all levels of education is given importance. Economically backward classes in the interests of Equality and Social Justice.
3. A vast program of adult and continuing Education will be Implemented.
4. Promoting Special facilities for handicapped in order to face the life boldly and confidently.



## PRIMARY EDUCATION

1. Universal Enrolment and universal retention of children up to 14 yrs of age & improvement in the quality of Education.
2. A Child – centered and activity based Education adopted this stage.
3. Provision will be made of essential facilities in Primary school.
4. Facilities are to be Provided under “Operation Black Board” scheme
5. Decision was made to provide free and compulsory education for free and compulsory education for all children during the year 1995.

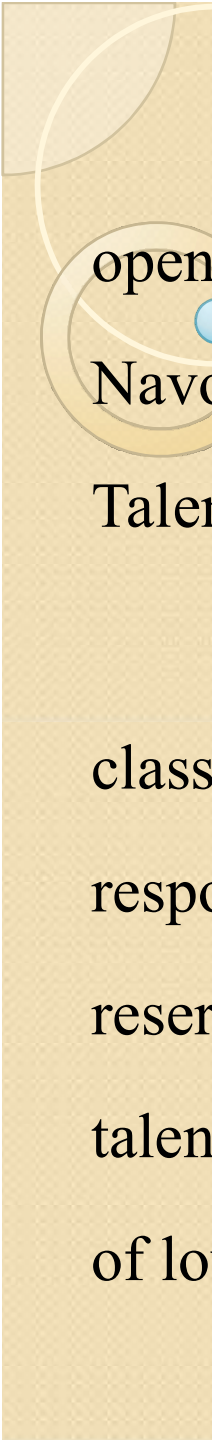
## SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. This is a stage to provide children with a sense of History and National perspective and give them opportunities to understand their constitutional duties and rights as citizens.
2. Curriculum should be suitably formulated.
3. Giving importance to Vocationalization should modify secondary “Navodaya” schools are to be established through out the country to provide free and high quality education for talented and interested rural and urban Children's.

# I. NAVODAYA SCHOOL

## Introduction

National education policy determined to education to each and person who is interested to his nations welfare. In our country there is a vast difference between the living standards of between haves and have's not psychological studies proved that brilliant and intelligent and gifted children of rural area and provide an education with difference, separate residential schools should be **NAVODAYA** school in the country to fulfill the objectives of national education policy.



According to the 1995 census 280 Navodaya Schools were opened in 22 states and seven union territories. In Karnataka also Navodaya Schools were opened. Opportunities are provided for the Talented urban students along with rural students.

The student can study in these schools from 6<sup>th</sup> class to 12<sup>th</sup> class. Central Board for Secondary Education has taken the responsibility of conducting the Examinations. 75% seats are reserved for talented rural students and 25% seats are reserved for talented urban students. Provision of equal opportunities for children of lower and weaker sections is the feature of these schools.

## Aims

1. To provide advanced and high quality education facilities to the students.
2. To make sure of high quality education to all.
3. To develop and strengthen the national integrity.
4. To bring all round development among students.
5. To create confidence to undertaken research to face and solve the problem.
6. To encourage Secularism, Social justice, National integrity and International understand.
7. To develop healthy mind to work hard and work together.

8. To serve the objective of excellence coupled with the equality and social justice (with reservation for sc & st)
9. To promote national integration by providing opportunities to talented children, largely from rural areas from different parts of the country to live and earn together irrespective of their cast & community.
10. To give opportunity to students in which area they are interested and to provide equalization of education opportunity.
11. To develop their full potential and all round development.
12. To become catalysts of a nation wide program by school improvements.
13. Schools will be residential and free of charge.

# SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To give quality education.
2. Strengthening the culture and developing the good values.
3. Creating environmental awareness.
4. Training the children in courageous activities.
5. Increasing language efficiency through three-language formula.
6. Using the facilities of Navodaya Schools and teachers by surrounding schools.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF NAVODAYA SCHOOLS

1. **Navodaya schools** are progressive and this system is a new & important step to locate and develop the talents hidden in remote society and culture. These schools will be a boon for those who have no opportunities.
2. **Residential structure:** Navodaya schools will be residential. State will be all the expenses of boarding lodging and other education material. There will be an entrance test to admission these schools.
3. **Students Number :** There will be 560 students in each navodaya schools. There will be 80 students in each classes and each class will have two classes of 40 each 400 schools will be opened in the country.



4. **Organization:** These schools will be run by an autonomous societies of registration oct 1960, these schools will be affiliated with the central schools organization for academic purpose classes from 6th to 12th will be run in these schools.
5. **Talent search:** These schools will provide the best educational environment to those who are lacking in meant. Through all competitive tests there will a programmed for search of such a talents hidden in remote areas. Education policy has explained the following rewarding these schools.
6. **Eligibility:** the students who want to appear in the entrance test for selected admission for these schools must have completed 9 years. On 1st may and should not cross 13 years. He must have passed 5th class, These will test the intelligence, language and mathematics.

## SALIENT FEATURES

### 1. NVST : Entrance on the basis of Merit

Navodaya Vidyalayas draw their student strength from talented children, selected on the basis of a merit test, called the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Selection Test, designed, developed and conducted by NCERT initially and now, by the CBSE.

The test is held annually on All India basis and at block and district levels. It is objective, class neutral and is so designed as to ensure that rural children are not at disadvantage.

## **2. Reservation for Rural, S.C., S.T. and Girl Students**

Admissions in Jawahar Novodaya Vidyalayas primarily for children from the rural areas, with provision of 75% seats for rural children. Seats are reserved for children from the SC and ST communities in percentage to their population in the district but not less than the national average. 1/3 of the seats are for girl students. 3% of the seats are for disabled children.

## **3. loyalty to Three Language Formula**

The Regional Language is generally the medium of instruction from Class-VI to VIII and from Class- IX onwards, it is English for Science and Mathematics and Hindi for Humanities subjects.

## **4. CO-EDUCATIONAL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS WITH FREE EDUCATION**

Navodaya Vidyalayas offer free education to talented children from Class-VI to XII. Navodaya Vidyalayas are affiliated to the CBSE. Entry to a Navodaya Vidyalaya is in Class-VI only along with lateral entry into Class IX & XI. Each Navodaya Vidyalaya is a co-educational residential institution providing free boarding and lodging, expenses on uniforms, text books, stationery, to and from rail and bus fare.

However, a nominal fee @ Rs. 200/- per month is charged from students of Class IX to XII for Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi. The students belonging to SC, ST, categories, girls disabled students and children of the families below poverty line are exempted from this fee.

## **5. Promotion of National Integration**

Navodaya Vidyalayas aim at inculcating values of national integration through **migration** scheme through which the inter regional exchange of students between Hindi and Non-Hindi speaking States and vice-versa takes place for one academic year. Efforts are made to promote better understanding of the unity in diversity and cultural heritage through various activities.

## **6. Location of Jawaharlal Navodaya Vidyalayas**

Navodaya Vidyalayas are located in rural areas across the country. The State Govt. is to offer cost free land.

## **7. Scouting, guiding and NCC**

◦ Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is recognized as a state for scouting and guiding activities by the Bharat Scouts and Guides. Navodaya students regularly and actively participate in programmes of BSG.

NCC is being introduced in JNVs in a phased manner. Samiti had a total cadet strength of 9420 during 2003-2004. As part of NCC training, students of the JNVs attended several camps and excelled themselves.

## 8. Migration

- One of the important features of the JNV scheme is an exchange programme wherein students visit JNVs in different linguistic regions to promote understanding of the diversity and plurality of India's culture and its people.

The aim of the exchange program is focused on national integration. According to the scheme, selected 30% of 9th class students are exchanged between JNVs of non-Hindi speaking region and Hindi speaking region, for one year.

## Curriculum and Methods of Teaching

Curriculum included Anthropology, Science, Commerce, Vocational Education. Physical Education along with Games. Yoga, Fine Arts are also included. Special Emphasis is given to Cultural Activities. Tour, work Experience.

Health and Sanitation. Problem solving method and lecture method are followed. Workshops will provide practical training for the students.

Medium of instruction will be same from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> standard. Stress will be given for implementation of Three – Language formula during this period.



## List of Navodaya School in Karnataka

1. JNV Kuligeri Cross, Dist. Bagalkot
2. JNV Bashettihalli, Dist. Bangalore Rural
3. JNV Bagalur Via-yelahanka, Dist. Bangalore Urban
4. JNV Kothali, Dist. Belgaum
5. JNV Chikkajogihalli, Dist. Bellary
6. JNV Narayanpur, Dist. Bidar
7. JNV Almati Dam Site, Dist. Bijapur
8. JNV Hondarabalu, Dist. Chamarajnar
9. JNV Devagodu, Dist. Chikmagalur
10. JNV Hiriur, Dist. Chitradurga
11. JNV Channagiri, Dist. Davangere
12. JNV Kyarakoppa Road, Dist. Dharwad
13. JNV Nagarhalli, Dist. Gadag

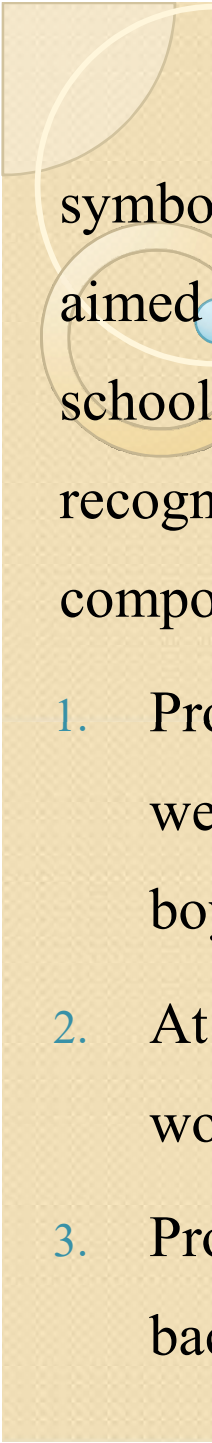
14. JNV Shahapur,Dist. Gulbarga
15. JNV Mavinakere,Dist. Hassan
16. JNV Karagudari,Dist. Haveri
17. JNV Madikeri,Dist. Kodagu
18. JNV Yelburga,Dist. Koppal
19. JNV Chintamani,Dist. Chikkaballapur(Kolar)
20. JNV Shivaragudda,Dist.Mandya
21. JNV DMG Halli,Dist. Mysore
22. JNV Mudgal,Dist. Raichur
23. JNV Gajanur,Dist. Shimoga
24. JNV Kurnadu,Dist. South Canara
25. JNV Urdigere,Dist. Tumkur
26. JNV Hebri,Dist. Udupi
27. JNV Mundagod,Dist. Uttar Kannada

## II. OPERATION BLACK BOARD

### Introduction :

Operation Blackboard is a centrally sponsored programmed which was started in 1987 immediately after, the Rajiv Gandhi NPE of 1986 was released to supply The exposed minimum fundamental facilities to all primary schools in the country. The objective of the scheme is providing students studying in primary settings with the necessary institutional equipment and instructional material to facilitate their education.

There is a provision to provide salary for an additional teacher to those Primary schools that have an enrolment of more 100 students or for a consecutive period of two years. In the ninth five year plan the scheme was extended to all upper primary schools as well.



The NPE recommended the launching of a phased drive, symbolically called Operation Blackboard, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at bringing about substantial improvement in the facilities of primary schools run by Government, Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj and recognized aided institutions. It has the following three interdependent components.

1. Provision, of a building comprising at least two reasonable large all-weather rooms with a deep verandah and separate toilet facilities for boys and girls.
2. At least two teachers in every school, as far as possible, one of them a woman and men.
3. Provision of essential teaching and learning materials including blackboards, maps, charts, toys and equipment for work experience.



### 3. Providing necessary teaching learning materials

- Educational Materials.
- Play Materials.
- Science kit.
- School bell.
- Reading Room.
- Musical Instrument.
- Contingency amount with teacher.
- water tank.
- Dustbin etc.

### III. TEACHER'S EDUCATION

1. Teacher Education is a continuous process, and its pre-service and in-service components are inseparable. As the first step, the system of teacher education will be overhauled.
2. The new programmes of teacher-education will emphasise continuing education and the need for teachers to meet the thrusts envisaged in this Policy.
3. District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) will be established with the capability to organise pre-service and in-service courses for elementary school teachers and for the personnel working in non-formal and adult education. As DIETs get established. Secondary Teacher Training Colleges will be upgraded to complement the work of State Councils of Educational Research and Training.