M.A(Education)-Semester II Paper Name-Development of Indian History Unit -III Topic-Towards an Enlighted and Human Society (1990) and Plan of Action (1992).

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- For the Review of National Policy of Education (1986), Government of India constitute the Committee in the name of "Towards an Enlighted and Human Society 1990".
- Purpose of this committee was to review all the major recommendation given by the National Policy of Education (1986)and its Implication.
- ▶ To make recommendations regarding the revision of the Policy.

Date of Publish -26th December, 1990.

Chairman of the Committee -Aacharya Rammurtti

- The following six Sub-Committees were constituted by the Committee for considering various subjects in "Towards an Enlighted and Human Society (1990)".
- □ Access, Equity and Universalisation.
- Education and Right to Work.
- Quality and Standards in Education.
- National Unity, Value Education and Character Building.
- Resources and Management
- Rural Education.

Salient Features of Review of National Policy on Education (1990).

- **Focus on Common School System.**
- Focus on Universalization on Education in India.
- Special Curriculum for Special Need Children's.
- Establish New "PARA SCHOOLS & PARA TEACHERS" for Rural areas students.
- **Special Training Programme for Distance and OPEN university.**
- Improvement in Current Technical training Programme.
- ▶ No Need to Open New Novodaya Vidhyalaya Simmitti (NVS) in India.
- Need of Physical Education Progamme in India.
- Semester System for Examiniation.
- Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation.
- Need of the "EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX" for distribution of Education in India.
- Special prevention for SC/ST students.

Plan of Action 1992 -Placed on both of house of Parliament of India 7th May, 1992.

The main objective of the National Policy of Education of 1986 and Programme of Action, 1992 was to establish a national system of education implies that all students irrespective of caste, creed, sex, and religion have access to education of a comparable quality.

Major Recommendation of Plan of Action 1992

- Plan of Action1992, stressed the need for reorienting the education system to promote the women's equality in education.
- Universalization of Elementary and Adult Education.
- Reservation in recruitment of teacher of SC/ST/Other Backward Classes.
- On the bases of Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India, more emphasis on MINORITIE Education
- ▶ I5-point Programme for the welfare of *MINORITIE* Education.
- Again pressure on Common School System.
- NCTE become the Constitution organization.
- National Open School Should be more strong.
- Focus on Minimum Level of Learning (To promote equality it will be necessary to provide for equal opportunity to all not only in access but also in the condition for success).
- More focus on Technology base Education in India at various level.

- Various Strategy of Implementation of Early Child Care Education.
- Establish Day Care Centre for Children's (Birth to 06 years).
- Systematic programme of Non-Formal Education (NFE).
- Continuation of ongoing Operation Black Board to cover all the remaining primary schools especially those in SC/ST areas.
- To establish close linkages with NCERT and coordinate efforts with regard to designing of tests to assess levels of student achievement in the school and non-formal education systems.
- Autonomy to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, for having its own curriculum, textbooks and examining body.
- Establishment of 48 Academic Staff Colleges by UGC in different universities in the Seventh Five Year Plan for organizing orientation programmes for newly appointed teachers.

- Education must reduce the rural urban disparities and determined measures should be taken to promote diversification and dispersal of employment opportunities.
- Programme of Action, 1992 emphasized that higher education should provide to the people with an opportunity to reflect on the critical social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues.
- Education must play a positive and interventionist role in correcting social and regional imbalance.
- Teacher's accountability towards the profession should be developed on behalf of improving the students service.
- Expansion of the distance learning and open university systems.

References-

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Thank you