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# Basic Aspects Of National Education Policy, 2020

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## Abstract:

A well-defined and progressive education policy at the elementary and secondary school levels is necessary for a country to advance economically and socially. When constructing education systems in different countries, traditional and cultural considerations are taken into account. Secondary and tertiary education are employed differently in different countries, based on their culture and customs. India's Union Cabinet approved a plan for a new educational system called as NEP 2020 on July 29, 2020. The current Education Policy succeeds the 1986 National Education Policy. The text serves as a reference for policymakers since it establishes a complete framework for K-12, postsecondary, and vocational education and training in rural and urban India. If India's educational system is to be totally transformed by 2021, the plan must be executed. A few days after the programme began, the administration maintained that no one would be forced to study a particular language and that the teaching language would remain English. Governments, educational institutions, and other organisations have complete discretion over how to execute the NEP's language policy. Education is a subject on India's Concurrent List. It is the first state to implement Himachal Pradesh's New Education Policy 2020, which was introduced in January. If the project is to be finished by 2022, the national educational policy must be implemented in all Indian schools.

**Keywords:** Higher Education, National Education Policy 2020, NEP-2020, Principles, Challenges, Polices.

## BACKGROUND

The NEP 2020 will take over as the successor of the NEP 1986. T. S. R. Subramanian, a former Cabinet Secretary, launched the consultation process for the New Education Policy in January 2015. "After a report from the group, which was chaired by former ISRO chairman Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan, was released in June 2017, a first draught of the NEP was produced in 2019. To mark the launch of the 2019 National Development and Employment Plan, the Ministry of Human Resources and Development held a series of public forums. T74 has produced a draught of the NEP that is 484 pages long. It is estimated that "nearly two lakh bids have been filed from 2.5 lakh gramme panchayats,

6,600 blocks, 6,000 urban local bodies, and 676 districts," according to the Ministry of Rural Development."

The book "A Long Road: On National Education Policy 2020," published by the National Education Policy Institute, served as the basis for this essay.

"To realise one's full potential, to contribute to the construction of a more just and equitable society, as well as to advance the economic prosperity of a country, one must have access to a high-quality education. The Union Cabinet has adopted the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was unveiled on July 29th, 2020 and was afterwards accepted by the Union Cabinet. The NEP 2020 was unveiled on July 29th, 2020 and was approved by the Union Cabinet. This ministry was formerly known as the Ministry of Human Resources Development before it was renamed the Ministry of Education in 2009. Its principal goal is to restructure India's educational systems from elementary to secondary levels, as well as to provide the framework for the establishment of a new educational system in the country, as described above. It is anticipated that the National Education Plan will encourage the development of skills and the acquisition of practical capabilities (NEP). This new strategy, which will be implemented for the first time in more than three decades, will take the place of the National Education Policy, which was implemented in 1986. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which is the country's first education policy for the twenty-first century, aims to meet China's rising development requirements. An emphasis is placed on the development of each student's inherent creative potential as part of the programme. People will continue to study in the future if it is affordable, accessible, high-quality, equitable, and accountable, to name a few of the qualities of the NEP 2020 that will ensure they can do so. It is important to the NEP that the National Research Foundation be given significant priority because invention is crucial to a country's progress. The success of our company in today's competitive world is dependent on the strength of our research and development foundation."

### **Principles of this Policy**

In addition to developing "lower-order" talents such as critical thinking and problem solving, as well as "social, ethical, and emotional" abilities that students can apply in their everyday lives, it is critical that students develop "higher-order" talents such as critical thinking and problem solving as well as "social, ethical, and emotional" abilities that they can apply in their everyday lives.

Good human beings require education in order to develop rational thought and action, compassion and sympathy, courage and resilience, as well as the ability to be ethical, rational, compassionate, and caring. Education is also required in order to develop productive employment, a scientific temperament, and a creative imagination, in addition

to ethical moorings and values. In order to accomplish this, it strives to generate individuals who are engaged, industrious, and willing to contribute to society in the manner envisioned by our country's founding document.

There will be an impact on both the general educational system and specific institutions within it if the following notions are implemented:

**Knowing What Students Need in the Formative Years:** This helps teachers and parents comprehend the need of holistic development in both academic and nonacademic areas, which aids in unearthing and identifying each student's unique potential. As early as the age of three, the policy recognises the critical role that children's development between the ages of three and eight years plays in deciding their eventual fate.

Morality and human and constitutional values include the following:

- Empathy and regard for others;
- Cleanliness;
- Civility;
- Democracy;
- Service;
- Scientific temper;
- Liberty;
- Responsibility;
- Pluralism; and
- Justice.

As a result, in the future, a more holistic approach to higher education may be possible. Multifaceted and holistic education in the arts, humanities, and social sciences is important to preserve the unity and integrity of all knowledge in a multidisciplinary world. Additionally, the system's incorporation of vocational courses that include an internship is deserving of praise. If they observe this, some of society's less fortunate individuals may be encouraged to enrol their children in school. Additionally, it would aid the Skill India Mission in achieving its objective.

NEP advocates for extending the right to education to all children under the age of 18 in order to increase educational inclusion (RTE). Another objective is to enhance gross enrolment in higher education by utilising online teaching and learning approaches.

Oversight: Through review and public disclosure, the policy seeks to ensure the integrity, transparency, and resource efficiency of the educational system while also encouraging innovation and unconventional thinking through self-determination, good governance, and empowerment. Despite periodic inspection, the policy seeks to maintain transparency, quality standards, and a positive public perception of the educational system, among other things. The strategy also calls for the establishment of a super-regulator for education, with the goal of establishing national educational standards, funding, accreditation, and regulatory frameworks.

It is said in the research that permitting international institutions to create campuses in India will result in an increase in global perspective and creativity, in addition to a more efficient and competitive education system in India. The National Education Policy (NEP) intends to put an end to the contentious Hindi versus English debate by emphasising mother tongue, local language, or regional language as the primary medium of instruction until at least Grade 5.

Advanced Digital Learning: The National Education Technology Forum (NETF) is developing digital learning through e-courses to assist students and institutions in preparing as efficiently as possible regardless of whether or not COVID occurs. Students would be exposed to a higher level of education through the use of online courses, blended learning, and digital repositories, among other methods. Collaboration and innovative thinking have both enhanced as a result of this. The material is available to students from a variety of backgrounds, and it covers a wide range of topics, including the extensive use of technology in teaching and learning, as well as solutions for overcoming language barriers.

### **Benefits :**

Several notable benefits include the following:

- Rather than focusing exclusively on classroom education, the New Education Policy will place a premium on students' practical expertise.
- The learner will have a greater variety of subjects to choose from.
- Reducing the amount of content presented in the curriculum while increasing student engagement and critical thinking.
- Pupils will be able to meet global standards by the time they complete their upper secondary education.

- Students are introduced to music, the arts, and literature. • Students are introduced to vocational skills and coding in Class 6.
- It establishes the foundation for a new era of education that emphasises critical thinking, exploration, conversation, and analysis.
- An outcome-driven, targeted, and action-oriented policy
- Prioritizes excellence in higher education; emphasises research and private-sector funding; • Places a premium on 21st-century teaching, learning, and evaluation abilities; • Improves performance and quality of learning outcomes - Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN)
- It will aid pupils in acquiring an early scientific attitude.
- The NEP would encourage foreign universities to establish campuses in India, thereby exposing all students to globalisation and promoting value-based education.

## **Quick Facts**

### **School Education**

The new approach aspires to achieve universal education from pre-school to secondary school by the end of the 2030s, with a GER of 100 percent throughout the entire population.

- Using the open schooling system, the National Education Plan for 2020 aspires to reintegrate 2 million out-of-school children into mainstream education by 2020.

School administrators have decided to replace the school's present 10+2 curricular structure with a new 5+1+1+1+3+3+4 framework that covers the ages of 3 to 8, 8 to 11, 11, and 14 to 18. A previously undisclosed age range of three to six years will be incorporated into the school curriculum in this new approach. This is a critical time for the growth of a child's cognitive abilities.

After completing twelve years of schooling, the new programme would include three years of Anganwadi/pre-education.

- The new policy emphasises the importance of literacy and numeracy in the foundations of education. Schools will not have a definite line separating academic, extracurricular, and career paths. Vocational Education internships will be available to students as early as the sixth grade.

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New Education Policy requires that students in kindergarten through fifth grade be taught in their native or regional language, according to the New Education Policy (NEP). The programme will not impose any requirements on students in terms of learning a foreign language in order to participate.

It is necessary to evaluate learning results using the 360-degree Holistic Progress Record.

NCFTE 2021 is the product of a collaboration between the National Council for Teacher Education and the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which will result in the establishment of a new framework for teacher education that will be known as NCFTE 2021. Teachers will be expected to hold a four-year integrated bachelor's degree in education by 2030, according to the Department of Education.



### Higher Education:

Higher education's Gross Enrollment Ratio is expected to rise to 50% by 2035, with an additional 3.5 million seats added.

- Its curricula necessitate a wide range of subject options.

Multiple points of entry and exit necessitate certification.

The creation of an Academic Bank of Credits will make it easier to transfer credits.

By establishing the National Research Foundation, higher education institutions will be encouraged to foster a culture of research.

Except for medical and legal education, the Higher Education Commission of India will regulate all higher education in India (HECI). Nothing more than an umbrella body with an overhanging canopy will suffice. NAC, NHERC, and HEGC will form the Higher Education Commission of India's (HECI) four pillars (NAC).

After the next 15 years, when the affiliation system is phased down, institutions will have increased grade autonomy.

### **Some other facts**

The NEP Education Zones are designed to help underserved regions and communities. The goal is to raise public education spending to 6% of GDP as rapidly as possible, and both the Centre and the States will collaborate to achieve this. Multilingualism will be promoted in both elementary and secondary schools, as well as higher education institutions, as part of the NEP. In response, two new institutes have been established: the Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation and the National Institute for Pali, Persian, and Prakrit. India's New National Education Policy, which will come into effect in 2020, includes many of these features (NEP). As a result of this legislation, we believe the economy of the country will improve, while the educational landscape will be significantly altered. Special Initiatives on gender inclusion will be emphasised in 2020, along with the Gender Inclusion Fund's development.

### **Challenges of New Education Policy 2020**

- According to the New National Education Policy 2020, admission to international colleges would increase the cost of education.

Schools in today's elementary schools are experiencing a teacher shortage. Therefore, it is apparent that the basic school system envisioned in National Education Policy 2020 faces practical challenges.

Higher education's inclusive goal can only be realised with the help of the commercial sector. It's important to remember that the private sector owns up to 70% of higher education facilities (colleges and universities).

An ongoing problem is the mismatch between what students learn in school and the jobs that are accessible to them. Since the country's independence, this has been one of the most pressing issues in India's educational system.

Because NEP 2020 does not mention education in developing technical sectors such as artificial intelligence, cyberspace, or nanotechnology, it does not address this issue.

Resources: The government has set the ambitious aim of spending 6% of GDP on essentials like health care. Given the low tax-to-GDP ratio and the competing demands on the national exchequer from the healthcare, national security, and other critical sectors, mobilising financial resources will be a substantial problem.

In order to limit the alternatives and freedom of students, instructors and schools alike, the regulation is framed in three different ways. The Supreme Court's ruling is also clearly violated. Surely, this would bring up memories of the 1965 anti-Hindi agitation, which resisted the national government's decision to make Hindi an official language. Political parties in the southern states believe this is a ploy by the Modi government to impose Hindi on states where the language is not widely spoken. Because of this, despite the federal government's claim that it will not enforce any phrasing or make any decisions, this is nonetheless true.

### **Way Forward:**

Here are some suggestions for making NEP 2020 a success:

- **Strive for Universal Education:** To aid students who are socially and educationally disadvantaged in pursuing their education, a "fund for inclusion" is required.

A regulated system is also essential to prevent profiteering from education through mysterious donations. The RTE must be linked to the NEP 2020 aim of universalizing pre-primary, elementary, and secondary education. The NEP 2020 goal would not be achieved without this legal framework.

- Because education is a current topic, it must coordinate its strategy with the states about the three-language formula.



- **Interministerial Cooperation:** While vocational education is promoted, its execution necessitates close cooperation between the ministries of education, skills, and labour.
- **Bridging the Digital Disparity:** If technology acts as a multiplier, unequal access can widen the divide between the wealthy and the poor. As a result, if universal education is to be achieved, the state must address significant discrepancies in digital resource availability.
- It must commit to the big goal in concrete, time-bound, quantitative terms, as well as financial and expenditure accountability.
- **The Importance of Collaborative Federalism:** Because education is a concurrent issue (both the federal and state governments can enact legislation), the suggested reforms can only be realised by working together.

As a result, achieving consensus on the Centre's lofty goals will be a difficult task.

- Children and parents must be at the centre of implementation plans, and "choice" must be offered in writing as well as in spirit.
- A solid framework for Foundational Learning is now being established, but it lacks evaluation measures. It is necessary to fulfil these tasks. Kenya, Brazil, and South Africa are all great examples for India to follow.
- It will need to develop a backup strategy that employs existing networks of school leaders, social entrepreneurs, and instructors, as well as non-tech alternatives.

## **CONCLUSION**

At order to improve the quality, attractiveness, affordability, and accessibility of higher education, India 2020's National Education Policy aims to open it up to the private sector while maintaining strict quality controls in each institution. By 2030, NEP-2020 wants to encourage merit-based admissions through scholarships, continuous faculty members, merit-based proven leaders in regulating bodies and rigorous quality monitoring via biannual accreditation based on self-declaration of progress via technology.

Students who attend two or more connected colleges have the option of choosing to have them operate independently or as a part of their home institution. Funding for cutting-edge research in basic science, applied science and social and humanities will be provided by an autonomous organisation called the National Research Foundation. Student-

centered learning is possible because students can focus on core and related topics, which results in a more personalised education. Within the policy framework, instructors can also design their own curriculum, pedagogy, and evaluation procedures.

The only way to achieve this goal is through the implementation of a comprehensive national education programme. A community's or country's overall growth and development depends on its ability to educate its citizens. The Indian government has taken a major step in this direction with the passage of the New National Education Policy, 2020. To achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the National Education Approach 2020 (NES 2020) is an effective strategy because it aims to make education comprehensive, adaptive and multidisciplinary. It will be up to policymakers to decide whether the declared goal of the policy is actually achieved or not. The way this new teaching method is applied will determine whether or not it is a long-term success or a disaster. As the world's youngest country, India's long-term future will be decided by the quality of education it provides to its young people in the coming years.

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