



NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 OF INDIA: A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

Education is an important instrument that helps individuals understand their rights and responsibilities toward their family, community, and country. It also imparts knowledge, skill, technique, and information. You may view the world around us by widening your perspective and field of vision. It changes our perception of life. Well defined and updated education policy is essential for a country at school and as well as higher levels because that education leads to economic and social progress. Various nations implement distinct educational systems based on customs and cultural norms. They adopt and learn different stages during their life cycle at school and college level to make it effective and significant. The new education policy replaces the previous national education policy on education 1986. The policy is comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy is aimed at transforming the Indian education system to meet the needs of 21st century. The new education policy seeks rectification of poor literacy and minimal outcomes associated with primary school reduction in dropout level in middle and secondary school and to maintain the gross enrollment ratio and adoption of the multi disciplinary approach in higher education. This policy focus on early childhood, restructuring curriculum, pedagogy, skill development, reformation of assessment and exams. The policy is formed on the three pillars of Research, Innovation and Quality with the objective of developing India into acknowledge super power in upcoming years. We have examine the policy in this paper. This study focus on it's impact on stakeholder and paper. Also discuss the out come and possible drawbacks of National education policy 2020.

Keywords: National education policy 2020, Higher educational institutions (HEI), overview and analysis, Opportunities of NEP 2020 ,Goals of NEP 2020.

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Introduction:

Change is the most common rule of the universe. Here, it varies from moment to moment to moment. No society is untouched by the processes of change. Social change is the nature of the society. Indian society is also no exception to this. The historical study of Indian civilization has shown that, from that prehistoric to modern age there has been numerous social, economic, political and other changes taken place. Essentially, there are two kind of changes, one sort of change created by nature, while other type of change are the result of the human activity, we have no control over changes that occur naturally. However, human change attempts to innovate via bringing about modifications to society and way of life.

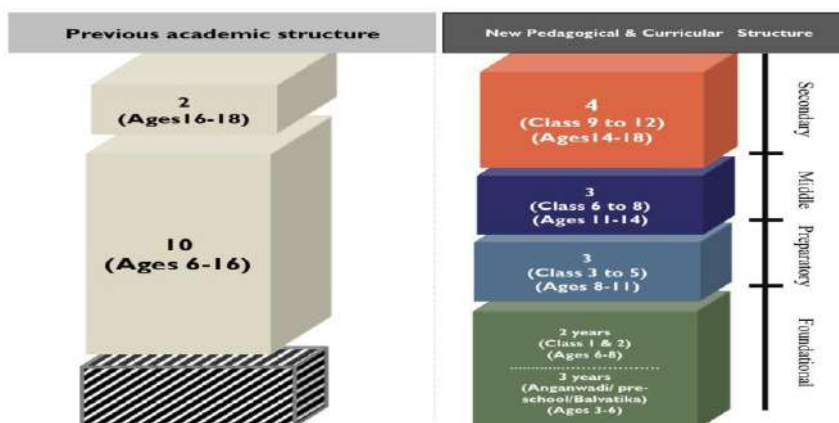
Currently education policies should be altered before any other changes are made if a society is to change in terms of development. Any country's education system demonstrates that the government priorities education. In order to rectify the situation, it was anticipated that the government and the system as a whole would take some decisive action after India recently lagged behind other countries in the world's ranking of higher education. After 34 years, the Indian government decided to alter the country's education policy while keeping the overall goal of national development in mind. The national education policy was introduced by a committee chaired by Dr. K.K. Kasturirangan in 2019, which was established by the central government in 2017 to create a new education policy. The national education policy 2020 was approved by the Indian central government in July 2020. The ambitious and much-needed national education strategy 2020 aims to transform India's educational system into one that is equal, progressive, and contemporary.

The establishment of a National research foundation to support excellent peerreviewed work and effectively need of universities and colleges is one of the key highlights of the New education policy, which brings some fundamental changes to the current system. Other changes includes the creation of multidisciplinary universities and colleges with at least one in or near every district, and an updated of student curricula, pedagogy, evaluation and support for enhanced student experience. There are three areas that received much attention in literature review.

- Why the need for change in pre-education policy 1986?
- Salient features of NEP 2020 and analyses how they affect the existing education system.
- To know about possible outcomes of NEP 2020

Material, methods and limitations:

This research is a descriptive study. The necessary secondary data was collected from various. websites including those of Government of India, magazines, journals, other publications, etc. This data was then analyzed and reviewed to arrive at the inferences and conclusions. Because the research in this paper is based on secondary data, it is a first attempt to examine NEP 2020 and is thus susceptible to significant limitations. A review of the literature highlights the findings, and suggestions are provided. Future research based on empirical investigations and an analysis of NEP 2020's effects upon implementation can be built upon this work. Nonetheless, this study might serve as a foundation for additional research on many NEP 2020 aspects.



Analysis and Discussion:

The National Education Policy 2020 aims to reconstruct curriculum and instructional strategies in a further 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 plan so that education may be tailored to students' needs and interests at different formative stages. Raising the gross enrollment ratio is the policy's main goal. The study makes it abundantly evident that the goal of NEP 2020 is to establish institutions and a favorable climate that encourage research in higher education and fortify India's educational foundation by promoting holistic development and providing vocational training to students as early as elementary and primary school. The outcome also showed that the government's top priority is to modernize the present educational framework. Along with developing institutions that are focused on research, it was thus enabling logical thinking and research aptitude among the students. The primary focus of the Indian government by introducing NEP 2020 is to develop the systems to ensure that quality education is imparted at both schools as well as university level. It also focuses on improving the quality of education and imparting integrity among the students as well as the academicians all across the country. This paper has examined the features and aims and different aspects of NEP 2020, some points are here.

- The phase of NEP 2020 is divided into four stages, foundation, preparatory, middle and secondary stage. The new education policy is based on the 5+3+3+4 formula.
- In addition to third language which will serve as a bridging language the student will have to choice of regional language.
- Under the National Education Policy 2020, the gross enrollment ratio in higher education institutions is expected to rise from 26.3% in 2018 to 50%.
- To advance digital education, the National Educational technological Farm will be established. It will handle the coordination of materials, capacity building, and digital infrastructure.
- Under the new education strategy 2020, students' talents will be cultivated in addition to their education. Where by all minimum class pupils will receive instruction in horticulture, yoga, music, dance, sports, sculpture, and other areas. Thus, the infant is proficient in both motor and non-motor functions.
- Target to achieve 100 percent youth and adult literacy by 2030.

What is in new education policy of 2020 of India?

The 2020 education program states that by 2030, the educational system will be rectified. Instead of the present 10 + 2 model, the curriculum will be split according to the educational system of 5 + 3 + 3 + 4. The new Education Policy 2020 has also established the investment objective for the Central and State Governments, which calls for investments in the education sector equal to 6% of the national GDP in exchange for collaboration in the field of education.

We have tried to create a policy that will change the educational landscape in our understanding so that we can prepare the youth to face the current and future challenges. It has been a journey in which every member has taken a personal and collectively, we have tried to cover different dimensions of the broader educational landscape of our country. This policy is all based on the guiding objectives like access, capacity, quality, affordability, and accountability. From pre-primary to higher education, we have taken this field Seen in an uninterrupted continuity as well as encompassing other areas connected to the broader landscape”(K. Kasturirangan, committee chairman)

The goal of a top-notch university education should be to produce brilliant, reflective, well-rounded, and creative people. In addition to developing character, ethical and constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, scientific temper, creativity, service spirit, and 21st-century skills across a range of file including sciences, social sciences, the arts, humanities, languages, personal, technological, and vocational subjects, it must allow a person to study one or more specialized areas of interest at an in-depth level.

The cutting-edge NEP2020 system will make scientific and value-based learning easier. It will take the place of the previous "curriculum" system, which is cumbersome and inflexible because of the cumbersome bureaucratic process involved in making changes. Making the educational system adaptable, all-encompassing, and responsive to the demands of 21st-century learning is emphasised in the NEP 2020. But to achieve all of these objectives, we will need to overcome the execution hurdles one by one over the next few years.

Four stages of New education policy

- **Foundation Stage:** Children aged three to eight are covered by the New Education Policy's Foundation Stage. For five years, the Foundation Stage has remained constant. It includes two years of class 1 and 2 schooling and three years of pre-school instruction in Anganwadi, during which the pupils' language proficiency and skill level will be assessed and their development will be prioritized.
- **Stage of Preparation (preparatory stage):** This phase lasts for three years. Children aged eight to eleven are included in this period. which his kids will go up till class 5. The current phase of the new education policy will provide particular emphasis on enhancing pupils' arithmetic skills. The regional language will also be taught to all youngsters at the same time. Children will also learn science, art, math, and other subjects via experiments.

- **Middle Stage:** This stage will last for a set three years. Children enrolled in this stage range in grade levels from sixth to eighth. Subject-based curricula will be taught, with coding instruction beginning with sixth graders. All of the kids will also have access to possibilities for vocational testing and internships, with the ultimate goal of limiting the kids' career options to the time they spend in school.
- **Secondary Stage:** This stage lasts for four years. Students in this stage, who are in the 12th standard, are in the 9th grade. Both the alternative education course and the educational curriculum for the eighth through twelfth grades have begun at this point. Instead than selecting from a predetermined stream, students are free to choose the subjects they want to study. Students now have the flexibility to select their disciplines under the new education strategy. In addition to studying science, students might concurrently study Kormas or the arts. In government schools, there was no pre-school because of the previous 10 + 2 system.

SALIENT FEATURES OF NEP RELATED TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The goal of the new NEP is to formally codify systemic improvements from the school to the college/university levels. Education material shall hereafter concentrate on essential concepts, ideas, applications, and problem-solving approaches in light of the evolving situation. It is anticipated that the National Education Policy will have a beneficial and enduring effect on the nation's higher education system. The government's decision to let international colleges to establish campuses in India is praiseworthy. This would enable the kids to get an international education in the comfort of their own nation. The introduction of multidisciplinary institutions will result in a renewed emphasis on all fields, including the humanities and arts, and their education will support the learning and development of students. Thus, students will be equipped with stronger knowledge base.

Another positive measure that will lessen the burden of several competitive tests and the strain of studying for so many of them is the implementation of a single standard admission exam. Additionally, it will guarantee fairness for all future student candidates. Establishing Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) is definitely a robust idea to store the academic credits that students earn by taking courses from various recognized higher education institutions. A student can earn scores by completing a course and these will be credited to the ABC account. One can then transfer these credits if he/she decides to switch colleges. If a student ever drops out for some reasons, these credits will remain intact which means he/she can come back years later and pick up from where the student had left.

The new regulatory framework for higher education will make sure that different, independent, and powerful authorities carry out the responsibilities of academic standard-setting, funding, accreditation, and administration. The Higher Education Commission of India (HECI), which would serve as the single umbrella organization for these four organizations, will be divided into four distinct verticals. NEP has

brought forth several new advancements and improvements in the field of higher education. Among the noteworthy characteristics are:

- single regulatory body for higher education
- Making Education More Inclusive
- Tech- based option for adult learning through apps, TV channels.
- Multiple entry and exit programme
- The common Entrance exam for all higher education institutes to be held by National Testing Agency (NTA).
- E-courses to be available in regional languages.
- Ensuring universal access at all levels of school education.
- Attaining foundation literacy and numeracy
- Multilingualism.
- Training and skill development.

The goal of NEP-2020 is to incorporate both formal and informal learning techniques. In a classroom, teaching is provided through books and the teacher's directions. The goal of the new policy is to encourage students to learn via real-world experience and to extend their education outside the classroom. Students will be exposed to multilingualism from the very beginning of their education, which will have a significant cognitive benefit. Modern topics like machine learning, artificial intelligence, and data analytics—which are hailed as the professions of the future—will be actively promoted. The existing teacher-centric strategy will be replaced with a student-centric one that gives pupils the freedom to choose the topics they wish to study.

Outcomes of National education policy 2020

It is anticipated that the NEP-2020 would close the achievement gap in India. It will foster innovation and aid in the nation's educational globalization. NEP 2020's draft paper was developed following extensive stakeholder participation and is progressive. It is suggested that children begin receiving a formal education at the age of three. This policy's primary areas of concentration are job creation, entrepreneurial encouragement, and manpower development. It is predicated on the ideas of equality, autonomy, and empowering the underprivileged segments of society. NEP offered HEIs a foundation for success. They will receive the following benefits: freedom of admission, teacher appointment, waiver of reservation quota, assistance for research, layoffs, and staff reductions. Private colleges are free to establish their own standards for admission and cost. In this sense, public institutions are required to follow the government's directives. NEP calls for a multidisciplinary approach to education that emphasizes developing students' employability and skills. It included provisions for independent universities that will provide undergraduate and graduate degrees on their own. The establishment of an accrediting and rating system is necessary to maintain control over the quality of education. The Proposal incorporates the knowledge and opinions of several advisors from various industries.

The purpose of NEP 2020 is to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as set forth by the United Nations by 2030. In order to allow students to finish their degrees at any point in their lives, it also placed a strong focus on lifelong learning and provided for many entrance and departure points. Under RTE, education must be made available to all societal segments and must be founded on equality, with no room for caste or gender discrimination. Students from the economically disadvantaged segments of society are given extra help. To raise the standard of instruction in higher education institutions, changes to teacher preparation programs and training have been proposed. Only specific types of institutions are permitted to provide the B.Ed. program. This would become a prerequisite for all primary school courses. Every library would have digital versions. With financing from the National Research Foundation, it is intended to encourage rigorous research at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Lecturers will have the freedom to create their own plans for research and innovation, assessment, and instruction. Higher education degrees may now be earned through online distance learning, which is anticipated to be a useful technique for raising GER. Indian universities and other institutions can now freely collaborate on all kinds of research and teaching projects with universities abroad.

Challenges related to NEP 2020

- **Acquisition of Skills:** The strategy places a strong emphasis on skill development, particularly in the areas of vocational training and life skills. Children that receive life skills training are more adept at social behavior, more socially adaptive, and relatively easy to implement. The main difficulty, though, is in providing vocational training as it runs the risk of linking certain professions to communities that have historically relied on them for many generations. The pupils' recognized aptitudes should serve as the foundation for the suggested occupational training.
- **Need for Trained Teachers:** In order to put this concept into practice, qualified educators, facilitators, and support personnel will be needed, along with a network of motivating mentors. Learning must be converted into a fun and interesting activity rather than a tedious, repetitive mental exercise that ultimately turns out unemployed youngsters.
- **Management change:** Along with laying the groundwork for reading, NEP 2020 aims to enhance students' cognitive abilities by helping them acquire critical and higher order thinking skills as well as life skills that will help them overcome the variety of obstacles they will face as adults. Therefore, it is imperative that the curriculum and teaching strategies be changed in order to maximize the benefits of the new legislation.
- **Cooperation:** State education is a concurrent topic. The majority of states have school boards for this reason. Therefore, in order to really carry out this decision, the State Governments must step up. States may also object to the concept of establishing a National Higher Education Regulatory Campus as the principal oversight body.
- **Lack of human resources** - Currently there is a lack of skilled teachers in elementary education. In such a situation, the implementation of the system made for elementary education under the National Education Policy 2020.

- **Legal Difficulties:** Any policy must be consistent with several laws and actions in order to be put into effect. Implementing this strategy in accordance with The Right Education Act, 2009 presents a legal challenge with regard to age. To avoid future conflicts between the Act and the recently implemented policy, several sections, such as the age of school entry, will need to be clarified.
- **Internet access:** As seen by the epidemic, e-learning is the way of the future, hence we need internet access in distant locations. Digital classrooms, expertise-driven online teaching models, AR/VR technologies to bridge the gaps in physical lab and teaching infrastructure, standardized assessment programs across schools, career counseling sessions, and teacher preparation to become proficient with cutting-edge technologies are all examples of the digital infrastructure that will be used for this purpose. This will remain a significant obstacle for the ensuing ten years.
- **Expensive Education-** The new education policy paves the way for admission to foreign universities. Various academics believe that admission to foreign universities is likely to be expensive for the Indian educational system.

Suggestions about the educational system

- The new education policy will periodically set teacher promotions based on performance.
- By 2022, the National Council for Teacher Education will have created a professional standard for educators.
- On the recommendation of NCERT, national teacher education programs The course material will be prepared.
- By 2030, teaching under the new education policy will need a four-year B.Ed. degree.
- Assessment reforms with 360 degree holistic progress card, tracking student progress for achieving learning outcomes.
- The National Research Foundation will be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education.

Four bodies of Higher Education of Council of India (HECI):

- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC): It will act as a regulator for the higher education sector including teacher education.
- General Education Council (GEC): This will create the framework of expected learning outcomes for higher education programs, that is, their standardization work.
- National Accreditation Council (NAC): These institutions are accredited, Will function primarily based on basic criteria; public self-disclosure, good governance, and results.
- Higher Education Grants Council (HGFC): This body financing work for colleges and universities.

Conclusion:

The strategy addresses a wide range of issues and comes out as a fairly progressive statement that is aware of both the potential for future unpredictability and the state of the socioeconomic environment now. A whole new set of skills is needed to keep up with the growing dematerialization and digitalization of economies, which is fundamentally what education for the next generation of students must address. Given that the epidemic is accelerating the trend toward digitalization and disruptive automation, this seems to be an even more important prerequisite now. All things considered, the NEP 2020 tackles the need to train experts in a range of disciplines, from artificial intelligence to agriculture. India must prepare for what is ahead. If the new National Education Policy, 2020—which the federal government has approved—is properly implemented, it would elevate India to the top of the global education rankings by adapting the

Indian educational system to the demands of the twenty- first century. Comparable Children from three to eighteen are covered by the Right to Education Act of 2009 under the new education strategy, 2020. After 34 years, a new education strategy was introduced with the goal of providing higher education to all students and achieving the universalization of pre-primary education (for children between the ages of 3 and 6) by 2025. The new education policy has an admirable goal, but in order to achieve a cogent structural transformation, it will be judged on how well it integrates with other government policy initiatives, such as Digital India, Skill India, and the New Industrial Policy, to mention a few. In order to ensure that vocational education curriculum is successful, policy connections may guarantee that education policy addresses and learns from Skill India's experience in interacting more dynamically with the business sector. Further evidence-based decision-making is also required in order to adjust to the fast changing disruptions and transmutations. NEP has reassuringly included provisions for consultative monitoring and review frameworks and real-time assessment tools. A turning point for higher education is the NEP 2020. What will really make it revolutionary is if it is implemented efficiently and within a certain timeline.

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