

## KEY ASPECTS OF NEP-2020

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**Abstract :** *On the 29th of July 2020, the Government of India approved the National Education Policy 2020. The new National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 will bring ambitious changes that could transform the education system. In the months and years ahead, the reduced successful implementation of this policy will show a paradigm shift in the education sector. The government hopes to make schooling accessible to all with the support of NEP 2020. The aim of the policy is to reduce the dropout rate among students. This is provision of equitable and inclusive education. The policy's implementation, on the other hand, will begin immediately, with the Ministry of Human Resource Development in India being renamed the Ministry of Education. Other implementations will be phased in over the next few months. That is to say, there have been numerous substantial changes involving over 100 action points. The entire New Policy, on the other hand, aims to reform the educational system by 2040. But the key here is good implementation and execution. This research will throw light on the significance of new educational reforms and positive and negative aspects of NEP 2020.*

**Keywords:** *NEP 2020, School Education, Higher Education, Multidisciplinary, Privatization.*

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### **Introduction :**

After 34 years, the Union Cabinet of India approved the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which supersedes the preceding National Policy on Education, 1986. By 2021, this policy intends to completely alter India's educational sector. NEP 2020 includes revolutionary improvements in the country's schools and higher education institutions. In both rural and urban areas, NEP 2020 will provide a comprehensive framework for basic through higher education, as well as vocational training. The new policy aims to improve the country's educational framework and orientation in the next few years. This new education policy intends to achieve universal education in India by 2030, with a gross enrolment ratio of 100% for school education and 50% for higher education by 2025. Given that there are over 350 million Indians in school or college today, the NEP calls for a massive implementation that has never been attempted anywhere else in the world.

The National Education Policy 2020 is a laudable and ambitious attempt to transform India's educational system into one that is modern, progressive, and equal. In the months and years ahead, the successful implementation of this policy will show a paradigm shift in the education sector.

### **History Of Educational Initiative In India After Independence :**

The implementation of prior education initiatives has mostly focused on concerns of access and equity. This New Education Policy fulfilled the unfulfilled objectives of the prior initiatives. All educational initiatives are given below:

- University Education Commission (1948-49)
- Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)
- Education Commission under Dr. D. S. Kothari (1964-66)
- National Policy on Education, 1968
- Education brings in Concurrent List under 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976
- National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986
- NPE 1986 modified in 1992
- National Education Policy, 2020

### **Objectives Of Study :**

The following objectives are formulated for the study:

- To study the changes in education system due to NEP 2020
- To study the key aspects of NEP 2020

### **Research Methodology :**

The data are collected through secondary sources like Reports, Magazines, Newspaper and websites.

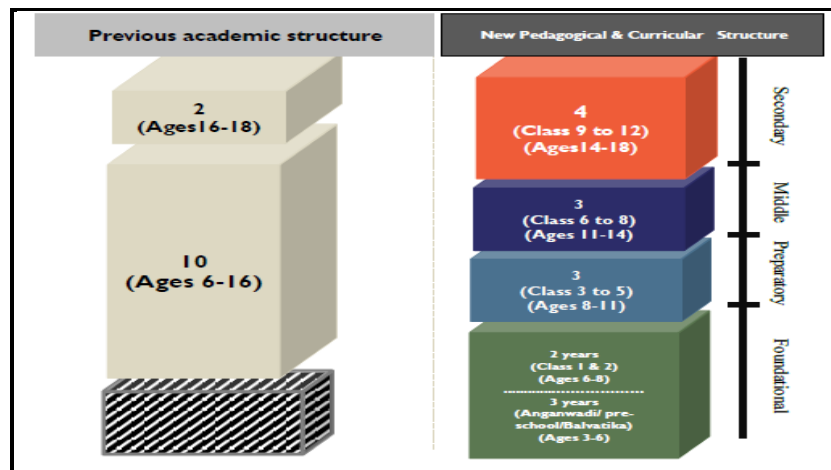
### **Changes In Education System Due To Nep 2020:**

This NEP 2020 will bring following changes in the education system.

### **Changes in School Education due to NEP 2020:**

The current 10+2 school education structure will be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 structure which will focus on the formative years of learning of a student. The structure corresponds to the age group of 3 to 8 years, 8 to 11 years, 11 years to 14 years, and 14 to 18 years at school level. These constitute 12 years in the school and 3 years in Pre-School for each student. NCERT will design and construct a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education for children under the age of eight.

**Diagram: New Pedagogical & Curricular Structure**



*Source: National Education Policy 2020, Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India*

The school examinations for grades 3, 5, and 8 will be performed by competent authorities. The board exams for grades 10 and 12 will remain, but the NEP 2020 attempts to redesign the structure in order to promote holistic development. The NEP 2020 aspires to combine conventional knowledge with vocational education from elementary school. It places a strong emphasis on technology in education and seeks to transform educational planning, teaching, and evaluation.

The NEP 2020 prioritises 'universal access to school education at all levels of school, from pre-school to secondary school,' as well as infrastructure development and innovation. Every state/district in India will have a special daytime boarding school called "Bal Bhavans." This boarding school will be used for activities of kids involving play, career, and art.

**Changes in Higher Education due to NEP 2020 :**

The NEP 2020 proposes a 4-year multi-disciplinary bachelor's degree in an undergraduate programme with multiple exit options.

- A Certificate after completing 1 year of study
- A Diploma after completing 2 years of study
- A Bachelor's degree after completion of a 3-year programme
- A 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's degree (the preferred option)

If a student completes only one year of a graduating course, he will receive a basic certificate; if he completes two years, he will receive a diploma certificate; and if he completes the entire course, he will receive a degree certificate. As a result, no student's year will be squandered if he misses a class. There will be an establishment of an Academic Bank Credit which is a digital store of acquired credits that can be used to help students resume their education by allowing them to use credits for future education.

There will be multidisciplinary education by a major and minor in every graduate course. For example, a science student can select a major in Mathematics and a minor in Music. Students can choose any combination they want.

Any college with the same degree of accreditation will receive autonomous rights and money based on its grade. College affiliation will be phased down, and colleges will be provided autonomy.

M.Phil. (Masters of Philosophy) courses are to be discontinued as degree education.

### **Changes in Teacher Education due to NEP 2020 :**

When it comes to teachers and teacher education, the NEP 2020 proposes numerous policy adjustments. By 2030, it will be required to obtain at least a four-year B. Ed degree to enter the teaching profession. In addition, the teacher recruiting process would be improved and made more transparent. By 2021, the National Council for Teacher Education will draught a National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education and a National Professional Standards for Teachers, and by 2022, the National Council for Teacher Education will draught a National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST). After discussing with SCERTs, NCERT, teachers, and institutions, this will be done.

### **Other Changes In Education Due To NEP 2020 :**

National Education Commission is headed by the Prime Minister of India. The Education Ministry will establish a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, according to the National Education Policy 2020. The states of India are responsible for successfully implementing the fundamental numeracy and literacy for all kids till they reach class three. This project is expected to be completed upto 2025.

The Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs) will be set up in the country. These institutions are going to be at par with the prevailing IITs, IIMs, and can aim to showcase multidisciplinary education for the scholars. The National Research Foundation was established to improve research and innovation. Numerous new educational institutes, organisations, and concepts have been granted legislative approval under NEP 2020. The emphasis has been given on setting up Gender Inclusion Fund and Special Education Zones for underprivileged people. The government has been announced Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development (PARAKH) will be set up soon in country. This will be a National Assessment Centre setup by the government under the NEP.

All university graduating course feeds will be governed by the Higher Education Council of India (HECI). The same grading and other regulations will apply to all universities, whether public, private, open, deemed, vocational, or otherwise. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and University Grants Commission (UGC) will be merged. The National Testing Agency will now also be in charge of administering entrance

examinations for university admissions across the country. There is a provision of development of a National Book Promotion Policy in India.

### **Positive Aspects Of Nep 2020:**

Following are the positive aspects of NEP 2020:

The goal of increasing combined centre and state public investment in the education sector to 6% of the country's GDP, which now stands at roughly 4.5 % of total GDP, is the first of the positive policy prescriptions. The NEP 2020 aims to bring back 2 crore dropout students into the fold of mainstream school education and attain 100 per cent Gross Enrolment Rate in school education.

At the same time it 'aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3 % (2018) to 50% by 2035', while adding 3.5 crore new seats to Higher Education Institutions.

### **Negative Aspects Of Nep 2020 :**

The followings are the negative aspects (drawbacks) of NEP 2020:

Language is a negative aspect in the National Education Policy 2020 because India has a troublesome teacher-to-student ratio, making it difficult to introduce mother tongues for each topic in academic establishments. The sharpest criticism against the NEP has been that it would lead to the privatisation of higher education, which would be a violation of social justice.

In today's India, there are over 1,000 universities spread across the country. To achieve one of the policy's stated goals of doubling the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education by 2035, there will need to open one new institution every week for the following 15 years. Challenges in the implantation of NEP 2020 is Opening universities every week is a herculean task. This policy comes into being at a Covid-19 time. The economy has been battered by lockdowns, government tax collections are abysmally low, and the fiscal deficit was high.

It is difficult to provide online education and build e-infrastructure in rural areas.

### **Conclusions :**

It is concluded that this National Education Policy will change the education system drastically. The NEP 2020 aims to transform India's education system by 2021. The National Education Policy 2020 is a welcome and ambitious re-imagination of India's education system into a modern, progressive and equitable one. Now, the Teacher centered approach of the Indian education system is shifting to Learner centered approach. There may be a few minor challenges of National Education Policy likewise; funding is a big challenge in the

Covid era. NEP 2020, like any other initiatives, has both positive and negative aspects. But positive aspects are more than negatives.

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