



Study of New Education Policy of India:- Theoretical Analysis

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Abstract:-

The National Policy on Education (NPE) is a policy formulated by the Government of India to promote education among India's people. Education is important in every aspect of the life. And hence the Education system is need change according to the with changing scenarios in the society. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country. The changes that NEP 2020 has recommended were something that many educationists never saw coming.

Keywords:- New Education Policy, Theoretical Analysis, Government

Introduction:-

The National Policy on Education (NPE) is a strategic initiative implemented by the Indian Government to facilitate education among its citizens. The significance of education in all aspects of life cannot be overstated; hence, it becomes imperative for the educational system to adapt to changing societal dynamics. The road map towards harnessing our nation's abundant resources and talents for individual, societal, national and global development rests on providing universally high-quality education. With India poised to have the largest population of young



people globally in the coming decade, our ability to provide them with exceptional educational opportunities will determine our country's future trajectory. NEP 2020 recommendations took many educators by surprise.

The first NPE was promulgated by the Government of India by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, the second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986, and the third by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020. Policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The NEP 2020 enacts numerous changes in India's education policy. It aims to increase state expenditure on education from around 4% to 6% of the GDP as soon as possible.

In January 2015, a committee under former Cabinet Secretary T. S. R. Subramanian started the consultation process for the New Education Policy. Based on the committee report, in June 2017, the draft NEP was submitted in 2019 by a panel led by former Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) chief Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan. The Draft New Education Policy (DNEP) 2019, was later released by Ministry of Human Resource Development, followed by a number of public consultations. The Draft NEP had 484 pages. The Ministry undertook a rigorous consultation process in formulating the draft policy: "Over two lakh suggestions from 2.5 lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 blocks, 6,000 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), 676 districts were received." The vision of the National Education Policy is:

"National Education Policy 2020 envisions an India-centric education system that contributes directly to transforming our nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society by providing high-quality education to all."

Objectives:-

The primary objective of this research is to study New Education Policy 2020. The study also outlines the merits and Challenges of NEP and analyses how they affect the existing education



system.

Research methodology:-

This investigation comprises a descriptive inquiry. The requisite secondary information was procured from diverse online sources, including the Government of India's official website, periodicals, scholarly journals, and other publications. Subsequently, this data underwent scrutiny and analysis to deduce meaningful insights and conclusions.

New Education Policy 2020 Major Changes:-

Some of the major changes introduced in the New Education Policy are as follows:

- ✧ **By 2030, one immense multidisciplinary college in every district-** By 2030, all higher education institutions will become multidisciplinary institutions and each of them will at least have an enrollment of 3,00 students. By 2030, be at least one large multidisciplinary HEI in or near every district. The aim is to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035.
- ✧ **Music, arts and literature to be instructed in all colleges:** Departments in Languages, Literature, Music, Philosophy, Indology, Art, Dance, Theatre, Education, Mathematics, Statistics, Pure and Applied Sciences, Sociology, Economics, Sports, Translation, and Interpretation, etc. will be introduced in all higher education institutions.
- ✧ **M.Phil to be terminated:** According to the NEP 2020, M.Phil will be discontinued. The details regarding the same will be released soon.
- ✧ **Sanskrit will be conventional-** It is time that Sanskrit will be mainstreamed with a strong offering in schools and three language formula will be adopted in higher education.
- ✧ **Vocational expertise to be Taught:** Every student will be taught a vocational skill of his/ her choice by the time they complete their schooling. Students will also be taught coding from Class VI.
- ✧ **No firm severance Between Arts and Science Curriculum:** There will not be a huge difference between the curriculum of these two streams and all subjects like Music will be



❖ **Internships Will be Included from Class VI:** From 6th grade, candidates will have to do internships of 10 days with local trades or crafts.

❖ **IITs to follow Universal approach:** IITs will have to follow a more holistic approach and multidisciplinary education with more arts and humanities as per the New Education Policy.

Merits of New Education Policy of India:-

Flexibility: The new policy offers a flexible, multi-disciplinary and student-centric approach to higher education, allowing students to choose their courses, the pace of their learning and the mode of delivery.

Multiple Entry and Exit Points: The system allows students to enter or exit their courses at various points, giving them the freedom to opt for different courses at different times during their education. Investments in research has been urged: The policy aims to establish a robust research and innovation ecosystem by investing in research and development, funding, and encouraging collaborations between academia and industry.

Job oriented Training: The policy includes vocational training as an integral component of higher education, aiming to equip students with practical skills to enter the job market.

Teacher Development: The NEP 2020 focuses on providing comprehensive teacher training and development programs that will help build an effective and competent teaching force. It also seeks to promote a culture of continuous professional development among teachers.

Enhanced ways: The policy aims to leverage technology to enhance teaching and learning experiences, including the creation of online courses, open educational resources and e-learning platforms.



Challenges of New Education Policy:-

Overhauling of higher education system:

The National Education Policy 2020 proposes a major overhaul of India's higher education system. While this could potentially create a more streamlined and effective system, some stakeholders are concerned about the challenges that could arise during the transition.

Financing:

The policy proposes several new initiatives such as setting up of new universities, restructuring of the education system, and promoting online education. Implementing these will require significant funding, and the government needs to find ways to finance them without putting an additional burden on the taxpayers.

Bridging the Digital Divide:

The policy envisions promoting online education and making it accessible to all, including those living in remote areas. However, this will require bridging the digital divide, which remains a challenge in a country where many people still lack access to basic internet connectivity.

Faculty Development:

The policy places a strong emphasis on faculty development and training, but there is a shortage of qualified faculty in many areas of higher education, and it may take time for institutions to build the necessary capacity.

Equity:

While the National Education Policy 2020 seeks to promote equity and inclusion in higher education, there are concerns that some of the proposed measures, such as the four-year undergraduate program, may disadvantage students from marginalized communities or those with disabilities.

Conclusion:-

The new education policy has a laudable vision, but its influence will depend on whether it is able to effectively merge with the government's other policy initiatives — Digital India, Skill India and the New Industrial Policy to name a few — in order to effect a coherent reconstruction. For instance, policy linkages can ensure that education policy speaks to and learns from Skill India's



experience in engaging more dynamically with the private sector to shape vocational education curricula in order to make it a success. There is also a need for more evidence-based decision-making, to adapt to rapidly evolving shifts and disruption. NEP has encouragingly provisioned for real-time evaluation systems and a consultative monitoring framework. This shall enable the education system to constantly reform itself, instead of waiting for a new education policy every decade for a shift in curriculum. This, in itself, will be a remarkable achievement.

The National Education Policy, 2020 aims to shift towards more scientific approach to education. It will help to cater ability of the child in different stages of development. This includes cognitive



development, social and physical development. When implemented, the policy will bring India at par with leading countries of the world.

The New Education Policy 2020, is a commendable step by the government to achieve the goal of providing quality education and having a skillful, talented, and professional youth population. Learning systems like online learning and digital courses are also being encouraged. Lastly, it also lies emphasis on learning and preserving traditional languages like Sanskrit in India which are losing fast. E-start India is the professional tech-based online business and legal services providing a platform that helps the clients to simplify the procedures of all kinds of registration, implementation, tax concerns, and any other compliance and services related to the business in India.

It is an exemplary policy as it targets at making the education system flexible, multidisciplinary, aggregate and aligned to the needs of the 21st century and the 2030 sustainable development goals. The intent of the policy seems to be ideal in many ways but it is the implementation process where the key to success ultimately lies.

References:-

- 1) <https://www.education.gov.in>
- 2) <https://eoi.gov.in/eoisearch>
- 3) <https://www.researchgate.net>

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020



Universalization of Education from pre-school to secondary level with **100% GER in school education by 2030**



GER in higher education to be raised to **50% by 2035**; **3.5 crore seats** to be added in higher education

No rigid separation between academic streams, extracurricular, vocational streams in schools

NEP 2020 will bring **2 crore** out of school children back into the main stream

Vocational Education to start from **Class 6 with Internships**

New 5+3+3+4 school curriculum with **12 years of schooling** and **3 years of Anganwadi/ Pre-schooling**

Teaching upto at least **Grade 5** to be in **mother tongue/regional language**