

PAPER PRESENTATION
ON
“NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020: FUTURE OF
INDIA.”



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NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020: FUTURE OF INDIA.

Abstract: Education plays a powerful role in building a nation, education decides the future of the nation, the destiny of its people. The impact will be a long-lasting one in terms of growth and development of the nation and citizen. The role of education and its importance cannot be ignored in today's scenario. The growth and development can be seen if we compare the pre-independence and post-independence era. After 34 years Indian Govt. is going to change the way we study, this is the third amendment in the education policy. There are many changes proposed in the new National Education Policy 2020 that would certainly affect all the stakeholders. In this paper the author is going to explore about National Education Policy 2020 and its effects on the stakeholders and also try to bring awareness and future impact of National Education Policy 2020 by asking a series of questions floated on all the available social media and analyzing the same.

Keywords: Indian Education, NEP 2020, National Education Policy 2020, Future of Indian Education, Effects on the Stakeholders, NEP 2020-students, NEP 2020-Teachers, NEP 2020-Parents.

INTRODUCTION

India was a well-known name in the world in reference to the education system from ancient time. The Gurukul system of imparting education is very well known to all of us. As the time changes there are some changes in the Indian Education system has been observed after post-independence. The first education policy was formed in 1968 there later on in 1986 with a small amendment in 1992 since then we are following the same education pattern for the last 34 years.

After 34 years, a new education policy has been proposed by the Indian government in the year 2020. This proposed system bears the acceptance of the cabinet and soon it will be passed.

by the two houses and president permission to attain the shape of a Law to apply all over the Indian education system.

Since there is some time to take the final shape but more or less the things that has been proposed will remain unchanged or may alter their shape if required. This policy was made the suggestion of students-

parents, educationalist and lots of other members who are directly or indirectly involved in the education sector. This is for the first time in India that for making any policy suggestion and consultation were taken at such a large scale. All the details will be discussed in the forthcoming sections of this research paper with the help of questionnaire the understanding and awareness of the NEP2020 and what could be the possible outcomes of the changes in the new education policy and the views of the stakeholders will be analyzed.

INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

Current education system was active and running from last 34 years and in the year 2020 a new radical reform could be seen after supplementation of NEP2020 in forthcoming years.

Starting from Gurukul system of education to the British influenced education system, many up gradation and changes has been accepted implemented or modified in the education system. Many of us are one through the system that would be replaced soon, there are many prominent changes that could bring some expected positive outcomes like the old 10 + 2 system will be replaced by 5+ 3 + 3 + 4 system and another important change is that the stream system [Arts, Science and Commerce] has been removed now students are free to choose the available combination of subjects.

Education system of the country should prepare future ready and skilled students so that in their future they could achieve the success at personal level and community level to make a successful and developed nation in all aspects. It is expected that removing the boundaries of subject stream and giving liberty of choosing what a student wants to learn and excel in that area. Indian education system consists of various players like the education provider institutes that includes both govt. and private, teachers/professor, students and parents.



WHAT IS NEP 2020

NEP 2020, is a National Education Policy proposed by the Indian Government in the year 2020. The year 2020 will remain in the memory of the people due to COVID-19 and its effects on the economy but also for the radical changes proposed in the Education Policy. The changes were going to affect all the stakeholders such as students, teachers, educational institutions and parents later on the society and the nation. A education system is the base for the success for any nation. Many of the western countries are successful due to the education system and brain drain from the various countries India is not untouched from this culture many of our intelligent brains are working in world renowned organizations. India is ranked one of the largest population in the world with different cultures Indian education system is one of the world's largest education platform is going to change and going to shape the Indian future.

The main features or the proposed changes mentioned in the National Education Policy 2020 are as follows:

NEP 2020, is divided into four major sections. As the proposal of New Education Policy focuses on all the major areas like School Education that includes Pre-school education to and Higher Education and other key areas of focus. It also talks about how it is going to implement and establishing of new bodies to regulate the structure. NEP 2020,

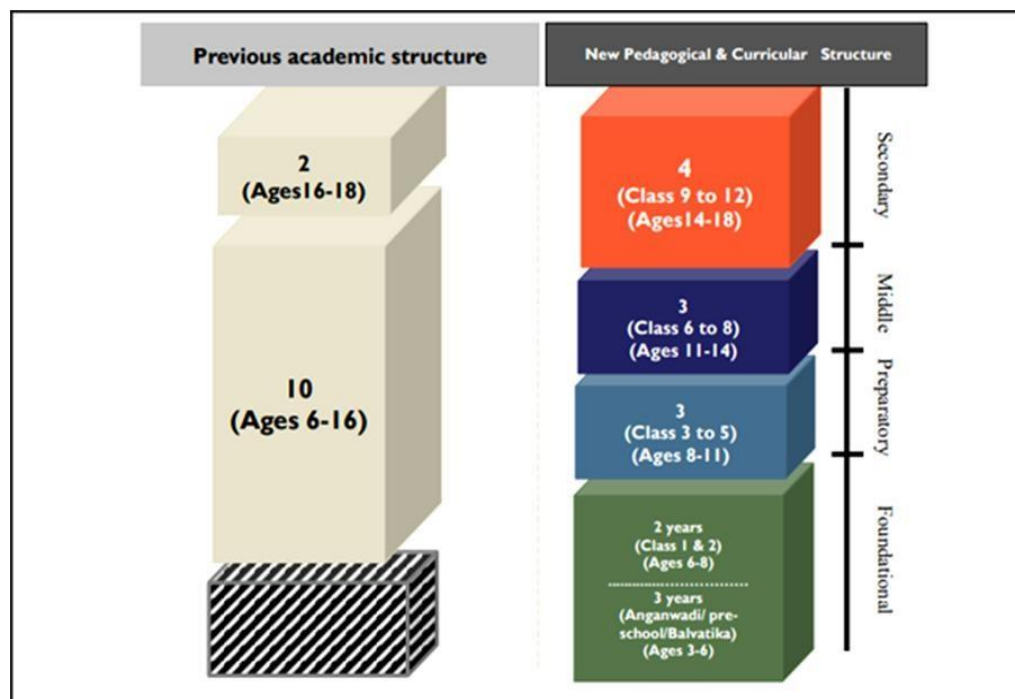
address the following challenges facing the existing education system:

- A. Quality
- B. Affordability
- C. Equity
- D. Access
- E. Accountability

The main highlighting features and Objectives of NEP 2020 are listed below:

NEP 2020 will bring two crore out of school children back into the mainstream.

1. The 10+2 structure of school curricula is to be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively. It will include 12 years of



schooling and three years of Anganwadi and pre-schooling.

Image.3. Showing the Old and New proposed structure of Schooling.

Source: Internet

2. NCERT will develop a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education (NCFECCE) for children up to the age of eight.
3. NEP 2020 calls for setting up of a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy by the Education Ministry. States will prepare an implementation plan for attaining universal foundational literacy and numeracy in all primary schools for all learners by grade 3 by 2025.
4. A National Book Promotion Policy is to be formulated.
5. All students will take school examinations in Grades 3, 5, and 8 which will be conducted by the appropriate authority. Board exams for Grades 10 and 12 will be continued, but redesigned with holistic development as the aim.
6. A new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development), will be set up as a standard-setting body.
7. NEP emphasizes on setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund and also Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups.
8. Every state/district will be encouraged to establish "BAL Bhavans" as special daytime boarding schools, to participate in art-related, career-related, and play-related activities. Free school infrastructure can be used as Samajik Chetna Kendras.
9. A common National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) will be developed by the National Council for Teacher Education by 2022, in consultation with NCERT, SCERTs, teachers and expert organizations from across levels and regions.
10. States/UTs will set up independent State School Standards Authority (SSSA). The SCERT will develop a School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Framework (SQAAF) through consultations with all stakeholders.
11. NEP 2020 aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3 per cent in 2018 to 50 per cent by 2035 and aims to add 3.5 crore new seats to higher education institutions.
12. The policy envisages broad-based, multi-disciplinary, holistic Undergraduate education with flexible curricula, creative combinations of subjects, integration of vocational education and multiple entry and exit points

with appropriate certification.

13. An Academic Bank of Credits to be established for digitally storing academic credits earned from different HEIs so that these can be transferred and counted towards final degree earned.
14. Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs), at par with IITs, IIMs, to be set up as models of best multidisciplinary education of global standards in the country.
15. The National Research Foundation will be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education.
16. Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be set up as a single overarching umbrella body for entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education.
17. Public and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation and academic standards.
18. Affiliation of colleges is to be phased out in 15 years and a stage-wise mechanism is to be established for granting graded autonomy to colleges.
19. A new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, NCFTE 2021, will be formulated by the NCTE in consultation with NCERT.
20. By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree.
21. Stringent action will be taken against substandard stand-alone Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs).
22. A National Mission for Mentoring will be established, with a large pool of outstanding senior/retired faculty who would be willing to provide short and long-term mentoring/professional support to university/college teachers.
23. The National Scholarship Portal will be expanded to track the progress of students receiving scholarships.
24. Private HEIs will be encouraged to offer larger numbers of free ships and scholarships to their students.
25. Measures such as online courses and digital repositories, funding for research, improved student services, credit-based recognition of MOOCs, etc., will be taken to ensure distance learning is at par with the highest quality in-class programmes.

26. A comprehensive set of recommendations for promoting online education consequent to the rise in epidemics and pandemics in order to ensure preparedness with alternative modes of quality education whenever and wherever traditional modes of education are not possible, has been covered.
27. A dedicated unit for the purpose of orchestrating the building of digital infrastructure, digital content and capacity building will be created in the HRD ministry to look after the e-education needs of both school and higher education.
28. An autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration.
29. NEP recommends setting an Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI), National Institute (or Institutes) for Pali, Persian and Prakrit, strengthening of Sanskrit and all language departments in HEIs, and use mother tongue/local language as a medium of instruction in more HEI programs.
30. Policy aims to achieve 100% youth and adult literacy.
31. The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6 percent of GDP at the earliest.

How Will The New Education System Affect The Future Of India

1. Important Incorporation In The Policy

In the new education policy of 2020, some of the important and long due features have been added. In our education system, the Indian Sign Language is to be regulated. It is one of the remarkable moves that teaches students in the formative years of their life to embrace fellow classmates who are visually and auditory impaired and that they are not estranged or left out in any circumstance. Along with this, the vocational activities comprise coding, poetry, and other extra-curricular courses.

2. Provide Versatility

As compared to the traditional education policy, the *New Education Policy 2020* will make the education system more versatile right from the kindergarten level. This new education system is breaking up the traditional 10 +2 system and adapting to 5+3+3+4. Now this will assist in classifying the years of study at schools so that the concentration does not always go

on the grades of 10th and 12th, which leads to sudden pressure on students. At each level of education, this education system provides the balanced distribution.

Along with schools, this new education policy provides a UG program that can be completed in 3 or 4 years, and PG programs can be completed in 1 or 2 years with subjects of students' interest. There is also a most important feature that has been added is that each and every student will be eligible for a diploma or certificate for the period they have studied.

3. Assessment And Evaluation

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has always been known for its rote learning and memory-based assessments of students. Those who have understood the developing significance of a progressive and global approach to evaluation; this was the main setback for them.

It was one of the reasons why most parents shifted their wards to an international curriculum. This new education policy has changed the way we used to see report cards and judge students on the basis of their results.

4. Technology-Based Education

In this new education system, technology-based education will offer to the students. We live in a tech-driven society. Most of the decision we make is influenced by technology. With the New Education Policy 2020's motive to enlarge tech-based education, the national curriculum can offer topnotch learning to its students.

5. Students Will Going Global

With the help of this new education system, the students will be going global as this New Education Policy 2020 offers a chance to the top 100 International Universities to open their branches in India. Going global signifies that the Indian students can get their education in their own country itself by enrolling in the best universities. Apart from this, the digital locker facility will also be offered for each and every student to sustain an academic bank of credit and will make the transfer of credits smoothly.

6. Diversification At Schools

Due to the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the Higher Educational Institutions are to become multi-disciplinary by 2040, which signifies that there will not be fixed segregation amid Science, Arts, and Commerce. This new education system is permitting the students to opt and explore any stream as per his/ her capability and interest.

Now there is no need to send your wards to the International curriculum as with the help of this New Education Policy in India; your children will get the best quality education in their own country.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

To conclude this big policy that has been proposed by Indian government to improve the Indian Education System is a big task. There was the need for a big change after 34 years of education system there was the gap that could be seen between Industry and academia and this gap result into the production of the skilled and educated students that won't find their place in Industry or corporate results into unemployment scenario or if employed they are under paid. In both the situation a person gets frustrated and lead towards depression and similar other things. New Education policy is still a proposal may be there could be some corrections needed that could be done either before implementing or after seeing the outcomes of the policy in practical. Mostly all the proposal that have been proposed in NEP 2020 are having great potential to give success to all the stakeholders in future.

Introduction of vocational courses is a new concept, lowering the tension of board exams, introduction of new subjects, diminishing the wall of streams and many more positive things are proposed.

Now students can choose their subject combination, in practical sense now they will learn what they want to learn.

The education system has shifted the focus from learn what the system want to provide to learn what the students want to learn according to their choice and preferences. In choosing the potential areas like the Dermatoglyphics

