

# NEP 2020: A New Era Of The Indian Education System

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## **Abstract**

After long decades and admirable efforts have been taken by the government for changing the scenario of the prevailing education system in India in the form of NEP 2020. The sole encouraging change that took place in the realm of education in India during COVID-19 was the establishment of this policy, which has the potential to completely revamp India's existing educational structure. The rules of nature are always susceptible to change; nevertheless, but this shift had been long overdue for more than 35 years. The last time a comparable change occurred in the field of education was in 1986. For surviving in this dynamic world, it is very necessary to adapt the ever-changing environment. Similarly, as information and communication technology (ICT) and industrial requirements evolve, there is a need to modify the way we learn. As the global landscape of education has been shifting rapidly, the entire system has undergone a paradigm shift. It was important for India to catch up with this change. NEP 2020 is a commendable effort in this direction to reform the education system in India. Due to its exclusive reliance on secondary data sources, the study is purely qualitative. In addition, secondary data sources include books, journals, articles of research, websites, newspapers, and various government publications. The study also tries to investigate the need for a new education policy in society. The study will also explore the challenges of implementing the policy and provisions of NEP 2020 in the current educational system of India.

**Keywords:** NEP 2020, Structure, Merits, Obstacles, Suggestions

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## **I. Introduction**

Through community libraries, India's National Education Policy 2020 seeks to change the educational landscape towards interdisciplinary and holistic growth. (Monika Chaudhary, 2024). It has been said that a nation's educational system is its "soul." The level of education that is planned for and carried out by the government in power at any given time is the single most important factor in determining the foundation and trajectory of any nation. The Education policy is what decides the organizational framework of education as well as the execution strategy. It molds the country for the future impending days and opens the way for the well-structured education system of the nation, which assures its implementation on the ground level. Through their extensive collection of materials, encouragement of research, and promotion of digital literacy, academic libraries are vital in assisting with NEP 2020 goals. (Acharya & Vagdal, 2023; Jayamma et al., 2023).

It also shapes the nation for the future upcoming days. The National Policy on Education is currently being developed with the intention of enhancing the quality of education offered across the nation and expanding access to educational opportunities for all of its residents. (Jayamma et al., 2023). After the National Education Policy of 1986 was enacted, it was not until NEP2020 that a new education policy that was both creative and all-encompassing was presented to the public. Libraries are vital centers for knowledge dissemination, critical thinking, and inclusive learning environments. The NEP 2020 is the product for lengthy and thorough deliberations, and it was developed with the intention of turning India into a knowledge powerhouse by equipping the country's students and instructors with a strong foundation of knowledge, capacities, and skills. The policy focuses on enhancing school and public libraries, integrating technology, and promoting local knowledge through community libraries. (Soni, 2023). It is imperative that by the year 2040, India would have a fully operational educational system. The fundamental objective of the strategy is to bring about change in the educational sector in India. The new plan intended to provide universal pre-primary and elementary education as well as secondary education. The goal of the strategy is to have "light but tight" regulation. By the year 2040, every institution of higher education should work towards becoming a multidisciplinary research university with at least 3,000 students. By the year 2030, each municipality will be home to at least one large, multifunctional institution. Library resources help make the education system more adaptable and sensitive to different cultures (Chaudhary, 2024; Acharya & Vagdal, 2023) by providing access to digital resources and fundraising for research projects.

## **Objectives Of The Study**

- ❖ To get an understanding of the requirements for a new education policy in the 21st century.
- ❖ To gain an understanding of the benefits of the New Education Policy 2020.

- ❖ To gain an understanding of the challenges that will be present in the implementation of this policy.
- ❖ To provide recommendations that may help contribute to the enhancement of the NEP 2020 implementation

### Requirements For a New Education Policy

The contemporary educational framework is predicated upon a grading system, with an emphasis placed on obtaining certification rather than fostering individual aptitude. Our focus is on developing students' expertise in skills and technology, rather than solely emphasising the attainment of high grades. An examination alone cannot determine one's future prospects, however, individuals ought to have the autonomy to select a profession that aligns with their personal interests. The new education policy wants to get rid of all the barriers that grades and degrees put up. Instead, it focuses on the child's overall development and doesn't just look at grades. All of a child's learning, whether it's in the arts, sports, school, or a trade, is given the same amount of importance. The policy focuses on work, skills, and people, and it moves away from learning by rote and toward critical and creative thinking.

The pedagogical approach will shift from instructing students on "what to think" to equipping them with the skills to think critically and independently. The purpose of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is to empower students to advocate for their communities and embrace their Indian identity by providing them with the essential information and skills to prepare them for the future, laying the groundwork for a new India, and equipping them with the required skills and knowledge to prepare them for the future. The objective of the NEP 2020 was to enhance the strength of India, elevate it to unprecedented levels, empower students, and provide them with opportunities for growth. The primary modifications are related to the training of educators. The education and professional development of teachers is a topic of significant focus. It is projected that by the year 2030, attainment of a four-year Bachelor of Education degree will be a requirement for all individuals. Presently, the instructor will be precluded from inadvertently enrolling in the course. Consequently, careful planning and a serious approach will be required. The National Education Policy of 2020 aims to align the Indian education system with global standards, thereby potentially impacting the trajectory of education in the country.

The government may encounter several obstacles in the future, such as ensuring an adequate supply of teaching materials and textbooks for mother tongue instruction, securing a sufficient number of qualified teachers who comprehend the principles of NEP 2020, eliminating bureaucratic hurdles in the regulatory and monitoring framework, and promoting effective collaboration between state-run and private schools.

In spite of the length of time that is estimated to be necessary for the full implementation of NEP 2020, it is hoped that it will revolutionise the educational system in India and raise it to the level of other educational systems across the world.

### Guiding Principles Of NEP 2020

The goal of the policy is to make Indian education more Indian. India is the home of spiritual wisdom, and it has a very ancient past. This policy is based on the idea of eternal knowledge. In ancient India, education served a dual purpose of imparting knowledge and equipping individuals with the necessary skills to navigate the complexities of life in their society. The acquisition of knowledge and skills was not solely confined to formal educational institutions. The objective of education is to attain self-awareness and liberation. The goal of education is to promote the idea of universal brotherhood, which is called Shiksharth Aaiye Sevarth Jaiye.

In ancient India, Takshashila, Nalanda, and Vikramshila were some of the best places to learn and do research in many different fields. The fields of mathematics, astronomy, metallurgy, medicine, and surgery owe a great deal to the work of Indian scholars like Charaka, Susruta, Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Bhaskaracharya, and many more. It's great that we have rich contributions to world heritage that can be cared for and kept for future generations. In addition to this, we may investigate, develop, and find new applications for them via our educational system.

### NEP's Central Tenets

The NEP is concerned with both primary and secondary education, as well as higher education. By putting an emphasis on the following tenets, the plan has as its primary objective the enhancement of the educational experience.

- 1) An emphasis on intellectual knowledge;
- 2) Creativity and critical thinking training
- 3) Unique capabilities
- 4) A respect for other viewpoints as well as the local context and
- 5) Fairness and inclusiveness
- 6) Perform a Continuous Audit
- 7) Utilisation of modern technologies

**Structure of NEP 2020**

There are four distinct components to the new education strategy. The new policy eliminates the provision entirely. As opposed to the previous education policy's 10+2 approach, the new one uses a 5+3+3+4 formula. Three years of schooling and twelve years of study are both part of the new paradigm. This is binding on all organizations, government and otherwise. The 5+3+3+4 method does not add more years to school. The amount of time a kid spends in a school system doesn't change. The new system includes playschools as part of "formal education." It does this by mixing nursery school and kindergarten with classes 1 and 2. The way is meant to blur the lines between work and school, as well as between schoolwork and other activities. India has serious difficulties in helping its children make the transition from Anganwadis and other early education programs to elementary school. Children require a solid grounding in the basics to be able to keep learning as they become older. The new initiative emphasizes the significance of development by enrolling children aged 3 to 6 in formal education. The shift from the 10+2 to the 5+3+3+4 system presents many chances for students' growth and emphasizes the areas in which schools should concentrate their efforts. The following figure shows the old academic structure and the new academic structure

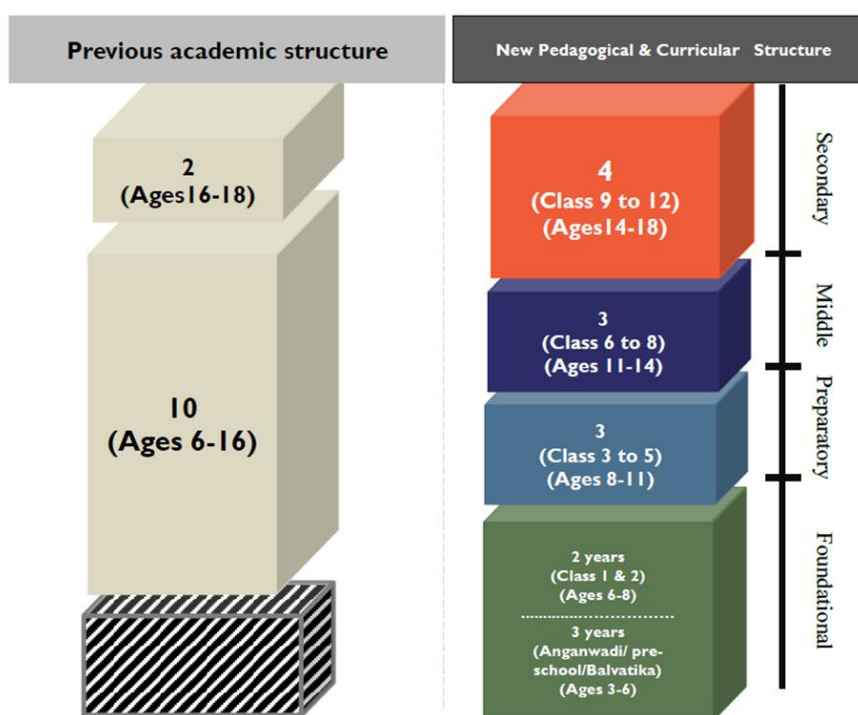


Fig-structure of new education policy

Source- [https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/NEP\\_Final\\_English\\_0.pdf](https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf)

**Revised Structure of the Indian Education System**

**Foundation Stage(Pre-School to Grade 2)** The school's first step is based on Early Childhood Care and Education-based learning. NEP 2020 sets up a fluid, tiered, play-participate-discover-based system that teaches kids in their home tongue and other languages during these early years. Most of the time is spent teaching them simple things like colors, shapes, sounds, and how things move. After that, they learn how to play games, draw, paint, play music, and learn about local arts. They also learn how to be curious, flexible, and work with others, among other social and mental skills. This helps them get ready for school by improving their ability to work as a team, connect with others, and care about others.

**Preparatory Stage(Grade 3 to Grade 5)** Many students' inability to succeed in upper-level classes may be traced back to their lack of FLN (Foundational Literacy and Numeracy), according to data. Students who are slipping behind or not doing well tend to keep things the same in higher education because they lack basic reading and numeracy abilities. Reading, writing, and speaking skills, as well as knowledge of physical education, art, languages, science, and mathematics, are all emphasized during the following three years of the curriculum in an effort to instill these core competencies in the children.

**Middle Stage(Grade 6 to Grade 8):** This stage will last for a set amount of time, which is three years. In This part, A subject-based curriculum will be taught to kids in the 6th through 8th grades, and kids in the 6th

grade will also start learning how to code. At the same time, all children will have the chance to take a vocational test and do a vocational internship. The goal is to make sure that children can work only while they are in school.

**Secondary Stage(Grade 9 to Grade 12)** There are four years of secondary school when students focus on one topic at a time. The next step is for the student to choose five or six interdisciplinary courses. Here, the emphasis shifts to more in-depth study, critical thinking, and the formulation of long-term objectives. There will be a wider variety of electives available, including the arts, vocational education, and physical education. This provides students with an opportunity to broaden their horizons and develop skills that will serve them well in further academic endeavours.

### **Fundamentals Elements Related to Higher Education**

The target gross enrollment rate for higher education institutions under the NEP2020 is increased from 26.3% in 2018 to 50% in 2020. In addition, there would be an additional 3.5 crore seats in universities and colleges. The gross enrolment ratio represents the total number of students enrolled in institutions among those who are academically qualified to do so. A 60% acceptance rate, for instance, indicates that 60 out of 100 students in the target age range were offered admission to college. The Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will take over responsibility for all fields of higher education in India, except the medical and legal fields, from the University Grants Commission (UGC). An institution similar to the Indian Institutes of Technology and the Indian Institutes of Management will be established. They'll top the charts wherever they compete. There will be no admissions requirements, and technical institutions will also offer courses in the arts and humanities. There will not be a departmentalization into Arts, Sciences, and Business. All academic disciplines are open to students' consideration. The IITs are only one example of the many institutions throughout the nation that will adopt a systemic perspective.

The National Testing Agency will provide admission exams for each of them. There won't be any mandatory courses, so any student may participate if they want to. The technical education system will also include the arts and humanities. There will not be a departmentalization into Arts, Sciences, and Business. All academic disciplines are open to students' consideration. The IITs are only one example of the many institutions throughout the nation that will adopt a systemic perspective.

### **Four Bodies In Higher Education Commission Of India(HECI)**

#### **National Higher Education Regulatory Council**

**(NHERC):** It will serve as a governing body for the whole spectrum of higher education, including the training of professors.

**General Education Council (GEC):** The effort that goes into standardizing for higher education programs may be summarized as the construction of a framework for intended learning outcomes.

**Higher Education Grants Council (HGFC):** This organization provides funding for work done for universities and colleges.

**National Accreditation Council (NAC):** Three primary criteria—public self-disclosure, effective governance, and tangible outcomes—led to the approval of these organizations.

Presently, universities and colleges are regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), and the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF). National Council For Teacher Education(NCTE)Under the National Policy on Education 2020, There will be a number of moments at which undergraduates may enter and leave the program. A degree or certificate will be issued to a student who drops out of a three- or four-year undergraduate program at a certain point in time. Graduate Certificate with research may be earned in four years, much as a Certificate after one year, an Advanced Diploma after two, and a Bachelor's degree after three. Students holding a BA or MA may complete a Ph.D. in a single year. As part of the new curriculum, the MPhil degree is no longer offered. This policy will be used to form the Academic Bank of Credit. This ensures that students' grades and credits may be tracked and stored digitally for future reference.

### **Allocation Concerning Online and Digital Education**

To help digital education, a National Educational Technological Farm will be set up. This will be in charge of coordinating work on infrastructure, tools, and building up people's skills. Technology will be properly integrated into all stages of education to improve classroom processes, help teachers improve their skills, improve access to education for disadvantaged groups, and make planning, administration, and management of education easier. Technology-based learning tools like DIKSHA/SWAYAM will work better in both schools and colleges. Higher education institutions (HEIs) will take part in a vital part in researching disruptive technologies and making instructional materials and courses, including online courses in cutting-edge fields. With this, study and assessment technology will become an important part of teacher training. In order to guarantee that students have access to a variety of educational opportunities, the Education Ministry will soon transition into a distinct entity

that will be in charge of digital infrastructure, digital content, and the development of people's abilities in order to fulfill the requirements of e-education for both elementary and secondary educational institutions. People will be able to study e-content in their own languages. The goal of getting all young people and adults to read and write by 2030 has been met.

## II. Recommendations Related To Teacher Education

Through the new education policy, teachers' promotions will be based on how well they do their jobs from time to time. The National Council for Teacher Education will set a professional standard for teachers by 2022. On the advice of NCERT, education for teachers at the national level The content of the course will be planned. In the new education policy, teachers will have to have a B.Ed. degree that takes four years to get by the year 2030.

### Merits of NEP 2020

With this policy's strong focus on education across many fields and education in the workplace, the Indian education system is likely to change by 2030. With the policy going into effect in June 2020, you should be able to see changes in the school system in the next two to three years. Here are some good things about NEP 2020:

- ❖ Changes in both the methods and content of education under the 5+3+3+4 system are expected to produce a new generation of thinkers within the next decade. And these young people are considered to be India's most important asset.
- ❖ The modifications made to the adult education system have rendered it more attractive for adult learners to enroll and commence or complete their educational pursuits.
- ❖ A multidisciplinary approach to curriculum ensures that students do well in their chosen topics.
- ❖ The culture of the country is getting stronger now that vocational classes are part of the school program. It also helps people get the skills they need to work.
- ❖ The policy's focus on the student and utilization of a competency-based credit system allows for self-evaluation through the pursuit of courses at a personalized pace via SWAYAM, MOOCs, or ODLs.
- ❖ The volunteer system, in which people give their time to teach in local schools, helps to improve the level of education.
- ❖ The flawed regulatory system will be brought under control when RSA is set up.
- ❖ Adding research study to the curriculum encourages students to learn more about the topics they are interested in.
- ❖ Allowing foreign universities to open in the country gives more chances to learn about the rest of the world.
- ❖ Arts and music are taught as early as possible in school, which helps the culture of the country grow.
- ❖ The fact that there are several HIEs lends support to the concept of a lightweight yet powerful application. This also improves students' academic performance in the schools of their choice.
- ❖ Integrated classes make it easier to study and get better results at the same time.
- ❖ Students are still interested in programs like Midday Meals that are still around.
- ❖ If pre-schools and primary schools are constructed close to Anganwadis as well as closer to people's houses, the number of pupils is expected to increase since it will be simpler for them to go to and from school.
- ❖ Because the new 5+3+3+4 system will result in an increase in the number of schools and HIEs, there will be less of an emphasis placed on the commercialization of education.
- ❖ Every five years, HIEs have to get re-accredited. This makes sure that the level of education at HIEs stays high.
- ❖ Even in remote areas that are difficult to access, the incorporation of online and distant learning into all HIEs serves to enhance the quality of education.
- ❖ The changes to the National Scholarship Portal urge students to do well in school, and scholarships also increase the number of people who sign up for school.
- ❖ Professional schooling will definitely make the workforce better by 2045.

### Obstacles Related of NEP 2020

**Cooperation:** The education of states is a parallel topic. Most states have their own school boards because of this. So, the State Governments need to step up to make sure this choice is actually carried out. Also, the states can disagree with the idea of making a National Higher Education Regulatory Bodies the top ruling body.

**Costly Education:** The new education strategy makes it easier to get into universities in other countries. Different experts think that getting into a foreign university will cost a lot for the Indian educational system. Because of this, it can be hard for people from lower classes to go to college.

**Sanskritization of education:** The states in southern India claim that the government is attempting to use the three-language model to "Sanskritize" classroom instruction. There are still challenges for governments even if they want to teach their students in their native tongue or a regional language. For example, in a union region like Delhi, people from different states live together. In such a school, there will be kids who speak languages other than their own is the vernacular notion accepted by English-medium schools, and how will all of these youngsters be taught? If the law of the land changes, how will elementary school students adapt?

**Financing:** How committed people are to allocating the suggested 6% of GDP for education will determine if enough money is available.

**Lack of human resources** elementary schools don't have enough skilled teachers. In this case, the National School Policy 2020 elementary school system would have to be put into place.

### III. Suggestions For NEP 2020

- ❖ Early childhood education During the first five years of life, schooling is offered. Anganwadi will be used to carry it out. First, a Kids Zone at Anganwadi should be created so that kids may get sports training. In order for education and health to coexist, one of the two Anganwadi personnel should be changed with an ASHA employee and physiotherapist. According to estimates, this phase accounts for 85% of brain development. Therefore, it is crucial to provide children with high-quality education all through this period in order to raise a powerful and capable generation by NEP 2020.
- ❖ At the primary level, students will receive an education beginning in the third grade and continuing through the fifth class. We are happy to accommodate children between the ages of 8 and 11 years old. The kid is responsible for reducing the amount of work they have to do in this class. In order for children to grow in a holistic manner throughout this time, they should be taught via the telling of moral tales. At this stage, information on alternatives to using bags should be offered.
- ❖ During the secondary stage, the child is presented with new data concerning his immediate environment. Children are not only provided with bicycles and lunches during the middle of the day by the government, but also with incentive programmes such as Navodaya. Individuals in rural India are unable to receive an education due to economic concerns, so they engage in agricultural labor and put their education on hold.
- ❖ Textbooks should account for another 50 percent of the evaluation, with the remaining 50 percent based on extracurricular activities, community projects, and small businesses. Then and only then can the concept of employment education be put into practise.
- ❖ At addition to the provision of custom education at the higher secondary stage, abstain from sexual education in the presence of parents.
- ❖ Young people should be given the opportunity to get an understanding of their geographic surroundings by participating in internships in a variety of cities and towns around the nation as part of vocational education and entrepreneurial programs.
- ❖ To improve education, universities must be given full academic, administrative, and financial autonomy.
- ❖ 200 of the best schools in the world should have full academic, administrative, and financial independence. This would expand the reach of recent education changes and encourage innovation around the world.
- ❖ Less money is allocated to research in India. Research consumed 0.7 percent of the GDP in 2017–18. In China and Israel, the US spent 2.8% and 2.1%, respectively, of its budget. The National Research Foundation must be formed with a focus on the new strategy to fund research in that area.
- ❖ In order to increase innovation and specialized talent, India's leading universities should produce more than 50,000 PhDs annually.
- ❖ Both the Central and State Governments should provide institutions specific initiatives to boost the Gross Enrollment Ratio.
- ❖ The new strategy places a strong focus on research and development in addition to culture, sports, and environmental protection. There is not enough fundamental infrastructure for there to be adequate provision for all of these demands. For this reason, the government need to provide a sizable loan to educational institutions for a period of twenty to thirty years.

### IV. Conclusions

The National Education Policy 2020 is a forward-looking document that aims to transform the Indian education system by promoting a more comprehensive, adaptable, interdisciplinary, and contemporary education. It aims to address the changing needs of the current era, such as the importance of ICT in teaching and learning, and to train students and teachers to learn this skill. The policy also includes "inclusion funds" to support economically, socially, and academically disadvantaged children in their education pursuits. However, the policy's financial independence may undermine its fundamental principles. The potential implementation of a

National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) could affect the jurisdictional authority of individual states in higher education. The policy's effectiveness depends on its execution. The NEP 2020 represents a significant step in replacing the three-and-a-half-decade-old education policy paradigm and aims to effectuate the long-awaited transformation in the Indian education landscape. It has effectively achieved equilibrium between multidisciplinary and conventional methodologies, as necessary for the contemporary era. However, its efficacy hinges on its execution.

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