



A Critical Analysis of New Education Policy 2020 And It's Future Implications

Received : 15-5-2021

Revised : 19-7-2021

Accepted : 12-8-2021

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Plagiarism: 10%

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Keywords:

School Education, New Education Policy,
Higher Education.

Classification-JEL : I21, I23**How to Cite:**

Jain, P. K. (2021). A Critical Analysis of
New Education Policy 2020 and It's
Future Implications. *Journal of
Commerce and Trade* (H. Agarwal, Ed.)
16 (2), 1-8.

ABSTRACT

It was a long time gap of 34 years for the country to get a New Education Policy 2020. The drafting committee gave its final draft to the union cabinet for its approval and it was accepted and approved on the 29th of July 2020. It is a welcome step, which will bring about a paradigm shift India's education system and will transform it into a modern, progressive, and equitable one as well as transformational reforms in school education and higher education systems in the country. Different countries adopt different education systems by considering the tradition and culture and adopt different stages during their life cycle at school and college education levels to make it effective. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. This paper is based on NEP 2020 focuses on Higher Education (HE), background and emergence; to highlight vision, focus thrust areas and principle guidelines; and necessarily to bring out features, challenges, impact on school, higher education and merits demerits as well. Finally, they are emphasizing the need for planned, systematic and careful implementation of the policy. The formation of The National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) and the prominence of having foreign colleges in India are some major highlights that will reform and transform the education system which we have been following since the last three decades. A pandemic and the world economy hitting the most minimal this year causes us to understand that our group of people yet to come should fight out a great deal of difficulties. In such critical conditions, the National Education Policy 2020 shows another way forward.

1. INTRODUCTION

The new Public Instructive Strategy 2020 looks to present and execute an ocean of changes in educational system, remembering the fundamental comprehension of training for the country and to carry out changes in the manner the facilitators of such instruction, schools, universities and educators, are prepared and how they approach training. The principal instruction strategy of the 21st century replaces the 34-year-old Public Approach on Training (NPE), 1986. The service of HR and advancement was renamed the service of schooling.

Under the initiative of PM Narendra Modi, NEP2020 visionary schooling strategy of the 21st-

century was dispatched with the plan to draw out the abilities of every understudy, universalise training, fabricate limits and change the learning scene.

Upon the finish of one year of the Public Training Strategy (NEP), PM Narendra Modi will dispatch a few drives in the schooling area, for example, the scholarly bank of credit that will give various section and leave choices for understudies in advanced education.

2. VISION OF THE POLICY

This New Education Policy imagines schooling framework established in Indian ethos that contributes straight forwardly to changing India, that is Bharat, economically into a fair and

lively information society, by giving top notch schooling to all, and along these lines making India a worldwide information superpower. The arrangement conceives that the educational plan and instructional method of our establishments must create among the understudies a profound feeling of regard towards the central obligations and established qualities, holding with one's nation, and a cognizant attention to one's jobs what's more, obligations in an evolving world. The vision of the arrangement is to ingrain among the students a profound pride in being Indian, in idea, yet in addition in soul, acumen, also, deeds, just as to foster information, abilities, qualities, and demeanors that help dependable obligation to basic freedoms, feasible turn of events and living, and worldwide prosperity, consequently mirroring a genuinely worldwide resident.

3. THE GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES SO FAR

The NEP 2020 change the National Policy on Education of 1986. In January 2015, an advisory group under previous Cabinet Secretary T. S. R. Subramanian began the discussion cycle for the New Education Policy. In view of the board of trustees report, in June 2017, the draft NEP was submitted in 2019 by a board drove by previous Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) boss Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan. The Draft New Education Policy (DNEP) 2019 was subsequently delivered by Ministry of Human Resource Development, trailed by various public consultations.

The Ministry attempted a thorough counsel process in figuring the draft strategy. More than two lakh ideas from 2.5 lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 squares, 6,000 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), 676 areas were gotten. Here are the major milestones for education policy in India, from independence to today:

- The University Education Commission (1948-49) also known as the 'Radhakrishnan Commission' (led by Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan) was focused on higher education.

- The Secondary Education Commission (1952-53) was focused on education after primary school and before university begins.

- The Education Commission (1964-66), also known as the 'Kothari Commission', as it was led by Dr. DS Kothari. This commission had a holistic approach and advised the government on the national pattern of education and general policies, taking into account each stage from primary to post graduate.

- The National Policy on Education, 1968: You can read the policy here. Based upon the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, the government announced a policy which called for equal educational opportunities in order to achieve national integration and greater cultural and economic development.

- The 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976, which included education in the Concurrent List, so as to be considered by both the states as well as the union government (earlier it was on the State List, which gave the state governments precedence in terms of lawmaking).

- The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, whose objective was a "special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalise educational opportunity," especially for women, Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. The NPE of 1986 was modified in 1992.

- The 'Common Minimum Programme' adopted by the UPA1 government in 2004 went more or less along the same lines as before.

- In 2009, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act was passed, which made elementary education a fundamental right for every child.

- The T.S.R. Subramanian Committee (or Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy) Report, 2016, sought to improve the quality and credibility of education by addressing the implementation gaps.

- The Committee for Draft National Education Policy, or Dr. K. Kasturirangan Committee, submitted its report on May 31, 2019. It sought to address the challenges of: (i) access,

(ii) equity, (iii) quality, (iv) affordability, and (v) accountability faced by the current education system.

4. NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020: CHANGES IN SCHOOL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

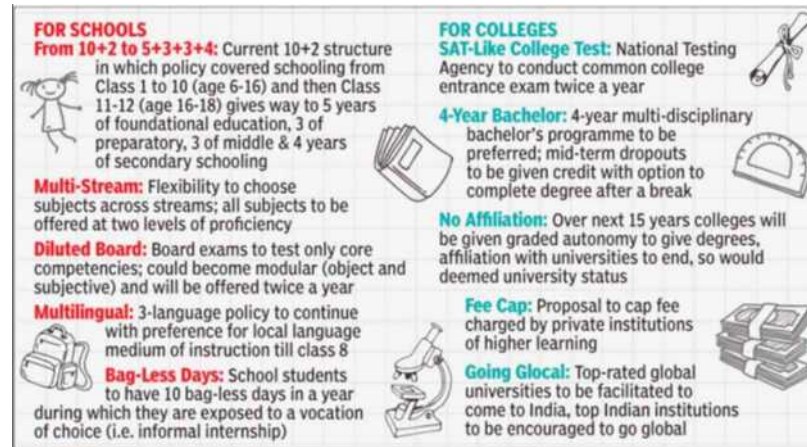
The NEP 2020 seeks to bring a holistic change in the education system of India but its success depends on the will and way in which it will be implemented. Following are some worth some points:

- **Recognising importance of formative years:** The current education system of 10+2 will be replaced by a new & revamped 5+3+3+4 structure which corresponds to the age group 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively.
- **Focus on new curriculum :** NCERT will focus on the development of new curricular and pedagogical structure for ECCE. Policy also delves deep into the development and training of Anganwadi trainers through short-term and long-term programs. A positive thrust towards formalisation of ECCE structure and delivery.
- **Bag- less days encouraged:** Bag-less days will be encouraged throughout the year for various types of enrichment activities involving arts, quizzes, sports, and vocational crafts
- **360 degree holistic report card for students:** Students will get 360 degree holistic report card, which will not only inform about the marks obtained by them in subjects, but also their skills and other important points.
- **Importance of board exam to be reduced, exam can be conducted twice a year:** In order to reduce the importance and stress of board exam, exam will be conducted in two parts: Objective and descriptive. Exam can be conducted twice a year. Board exam should promote knowledge application rather than rote learning, she added.
- **Nutrition and health cards, regular health check-ups for school students:** The nutrition and health (including mental health) of children will be addressed, through healthy meals and regular health check-ups, and health cards will be issued

to monitor the same.

- **Coding to be taught from class 6 onwards:** Students of class 6 and onwards will be taught coding in schools as a part of 21st century skills, school education secretary said.
- **Experiential learning in all stages:** Experiential learning will include hands-on learning, arts-integrated and sports-integrated education, story-telling-based pedagogy, among others, as standard pedagogy . Classroom transactions will shift, towards competency-based learning and education
- **NTA to offer common entrance exam:** The National Testing Agency (NTA) will offer a high-quality common aptitude test, as well as specialized common subject exams in the sciences, humanities, languages, arts, and vocational subjects, at least twice every year for university entrance exams
- **Departure from Silos Mentality:** Another key aspect of school education in the new policy is the breaking of the strict division of arts, commerce and science streams in high school. This can lay the foundation for a multi-disciplinary approach in high education.
- **No UGC, AICTE, NCTE:** 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. Public and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation and academic standards. Govt will phase out the affiliation of colleges in 15 years and a stage-wise mechanism is to be established for granting graded autonomy to colleges.
- **Science, arts, commerce gets blurred:** Under NEP 2020, there will be no rigid separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams. Students can select subjects of their liking across the streams. Vocational education will start in schools from the 6th grade, and will include internships.
- **Making education more inclusive:** The NEP proposes the extension of the Right to Education (RTE) to all children up to the age of 18.

Figure 1
Ministry of Human Resources is now Ministry of Education



Source: Times of India Newspaper

Further, the policy seeks to leverage the huge potential of online pedagogy and learning methodologies for increasing gross enrolment in higher education.

- **Light But Tight Oversight:** According to the policy, in spite of periodic inspection, transparency, maintaining quality standards and a favourable public perception will become a 24X7 pursuit for the institutions, leading to all-round improvement in their standard. The policy also seeks to establish a super-regulator for education which will be responsible for standards-setting, funding, accreditation and regulation of higher education India.
- **Allowing Foreign Universities:** The document states universities from among the top 100 in the world will be able to set up campuses in India. This will lead to an infusion of international perspective and innovation, which will make the Indian education system more efficient and competitive.
- **Multiple entry and exit programme:** We aims at 50% gross enrolment ratio by 2035. There will be multiple entry and exit options for those who wish to leave the course in the middle. Their credits will be transferred through Academic Bank of Credits, said Amit Khare, secretary of education ministry
- **Ending Hindi vs English Debate:** Most crucially, NEP, once and for all, buries the strident Hindi versus English language debate; instead, it emphasises on making mother tongue, local

language or the regional language the medium of instruction at least till Grade 5, which is considered the best medium of teaching. So these are some important points about India's New National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. Hoping that this policy will boost employment in the country and will radically transform our educational ecosystem.

- **Reform undergraduate courses:** The undergraduate degree courses will be of either 3 or 4- year duration, with multiple exit options. A certificate course after completing 1 year in a discipline or field, including vocational and professional areas, or a diploma after 2 years of study, or a Bachelor's degree after a 3-year programme. The 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's programme, however, shall be the preferred option.
- **One large multidisciplinary institution in or near every district by 2030:** NEP aims at setting up at least one large multidisciplinary institution in or near every district by the year 2030.
- **IITs to become multidisciplinary institution, opening doors for humanities students:** Even engineering institutions, such as IITs, will move towards more holistic and multidisciplinary education with more arts and humanities. Students of arts and humanities will aim to learn more science.
- **New academic session to begin in September- October:** The new academic session will begin in September-October – the delay is due

to the unprecedented coronavirus disease (Covid-19) outbreak – and the government aims to introduce the policy before the new session begins.

- **Academic Bank to store credits:** An Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) shall be established which would digitally store the academic credits earned.

5. CHALLENGES OF NEP 2020

As the cross country lockdown which is upheld since Spring is being lifted in a staged way and understudies are beginning to plan to get back to their home rooms, prompt and facilitated execution of NEP changes across all states should be focused on. There are a few difficulties that the public authority should likewise concentrate and to make a move the execution cycle.

a) Welcoming private area subsidizing: The NEP-2020 conceives expanding the schooling spend from 4.6% to 6% of Gross domestic product. Considering the articulated move towards digitisation and e-learning in the post-Coronavirus years, a higher spend would be required for building up the necessary innovation and computerized foundation. Created nations dispense up to 20 percent of their Gross domestic product on training, and India would likewise have to increase its spend to prevail in its mission of bringing the schooling area at standard with worldwide principles. Given the current circumstance of the economy, getting private area financing to meet the formative objectives is a conceivable arrangement. The public authority should begin assessing PPP models immediately for getting the private area to contribute, work together, and on the whole use their aptitude for speeding up the change of schooling in India.

b) Sloping up the advanced education framework: As of now, India's advanced education enrolment, determined as far as Gross Enrolment Proportion (GER), is just 26%. GER is the proportion of populace in the 18-23 age gathering to the quantity of individuals joined up with advanced education. Accomplishing the objective of multiplying GER by 2035 will need far higher and quicker interest in inclining if the

advanced education framework.

Building new foundation would be a considerable assignment requiring enormous speculations and significantly longer an ideal opportunity to execute. Subsequently, to address the difficulty of under-supply of value advanced education organizations in India, rather than building new framework the current government constructions could be repurposed and reconstructed into present day advanced education offices. Such transformations could be optimized through Open Private - Association (PPP) support, which could be like the assembled work move (BOT) foundation projects.

c) Need to develop Anganwadi Centers and Primary Schools: We take a glance at the Anganwadi Centers concerning its infrastructure, facilities, and manpower, etc., the ground reality is that these centers are mostly working in rented accommodation with a single room with the minimum facility. The same kind of condition is prevailing with numerous primary schools which are running in one or two rooms. There is an urgent need to develop such centers and primary schools, equip them with the latest facilities with sufficient teaching and non-teaching staff so that these institutions will shoulder this responsibility efficiently.

d) More focus on further developing educating guidelines: With the modernisation of school and school framework, educators additionally should be gifted in current showing instructional methods and techniques. Henceforth, while inclining up framework of schools and universities, working on nature of instructors should likewise go inseparably to set up a prepared and huge pool of prepared educators for the 21st century home rooms.

The Public authority should concoct fixed growth strategies, remembering for the Association Spending plan 2021 and furthermore work together with the private business to guarantee persistent expertise improvement and preparing of educators and bring them at standard with worldwide norms.

e) Speeding up computerized framework advancement: Ed-tech has demonstrated its

invulnerability in schooling congruity for understudies during the drawn out time of lockdown. Be that as it may, schooling is one of the spaces where advanced dissimilarity was most noticeably apparent during the lockdown when numerous understudies didn't have the means and admittance to proceed with their schooling through the internet based mode.

Since remote learning and innovation upheld instruction conveyance expected to turn into the New Ordinary in post-Coronavirus world, colossal ventures will be required for creating computerized framework like advanced study halls, far off aptitude driven showing models, AR/VR apparatuses to connect holes in actual educating and making lab foundation.

The accessibility of the imperative equipment, programming, network hardware, availability, and 24X7 dependable data are the keys to connecting the advanced gap in instruction. Like the public authority is opening up to private interests in framework area like force, telecom and transport, computerized foundation improvement in advanced education establishments and schools additionally should be optimized through the private area financing. Private players ought to be roped in to foster the computerized foundation in government instructive organizations inside specified cutoff times and furthermore permitted to run it.

f) Need to develop E-Courses and Labs for all: The prevailing situation that occurred due to the spread of COVID-19 put all the sectors under pressure including the education sector. But the Information technology played a pivotal role in sustaining the teaching-learning process in a dynamic mode, therefore the provision of developing E-Courses supported by well-equipped labs is the need of the hour. Let us hope for the best.

g) Enforcing a common implementation plan: With no fixed guide to follow for the execution of the new schooling strategy, the states and Association regions are reporting their own arrangements and cutoff times.

Notwithstanding, such nonconcurrent execution will nullify the actual point of NEP to

give fair freedoms to get to normalized and top caliber of training to all and from each piece of the country. The public authority should give rules to state legislatures on a typical execution guide. Fixed cutoff times should be allotted for accomplishing every one of the achievements to make the NEP execution process smoother, consistent and synchronized the nation over.

6. TARGETS AND TIMELINESS

Here are the policy's key targets as well as the deadlines set for some:

- The entire policy will be implemented by 2040.
- 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio from Pre-School to Secondary level by 2030.
- Teachers to be prepared for assessment reforms by 2030.
- Common standards of learning in public and private schools.
- Mission to focus on foundational numeracy and literacy of all students by Grade 3.
- Universalising early childhood care and education by 2030.
- Vocational training for at least 50% learners by 2025.

7. PROS AND CONS OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY

a) Pros :

- NEP 2020 has changed the structure from 10+2 to 5+3+3+4. It will include kindergarten of 3 years in formal schooling thus increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio.
- Now, we can choose any subject from any academic streams as per the interest.
- Multiple exit options will provide enough flexibility to students to learn & work together with varying certification options at different levels.
- The importance of board exams is made less important thus reducing pressure on students reducing exam phobia.
- Now 6% of GDP will be used as a fund for the policy showing the importance of education.
- NEP 2020 will promote our Indian ethnic culture & hence unity in diversity will be

promoted.

- Vocational learning will help students to be job-ready & more skill-oriented from their early ages.
- Higher education & standards of colleges will improve through a common HECI.

b) Cons :

- Regional and local languages will be promoted but somehow, English will take a back seat.
- English is the language of the world, Indian local & regional languages will not help that much at International level.
- Imposing English in class 6th onwards will not give proper confidence & command in the English language to students.
- Implementing so many regional or local languages in different states will be difficult to assess whether they all are on the same platform or syllabus.
- English is recognized as a global language to communicate & in the IT industry and this is the reason we are booming in other countries than Chinese people.

8. HOW WILL THE NEW EDUCATION SYSTEM AFFECT THE FUTURE OF INDIA ?

a) Incorporation in the policy: In the brand new schooling coverage of 2020, a number of the critical and lengthy due functions had been added. In our schooling system, the Indian Sign Language is to be regulated. It is one of the awesome movers that teaches college students withinside the adolescence in their lifestyles to include fellow classmates who're visually and auditory impaired and that they may be now no longer estranged or ignored in any circumstance. Along with this, the vocational sports incorporate coding, poetry, and different extra-curricular courses.

b) Provide versatility: As compared to the traditional education policy, the New Education Policy 2020 will make the instruction situation more adaptable right from the kindergarten level. This new framework is separating the customary 10 +2 framework and adjusting to 5+3+3+4. Presently this will help with arranging the long

periods of study at schools so the fixation doesn't generally go on the grades of tenth and twelfth, which prompts unexpected strain on understudies. At each degree of training, this schooling framework gives the reasonable appropriation.

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

c) Assessment and evaluation: The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has always been known for its rote literacy and memory-grounded assessments of scholars. Those who have understood the developing significance of a progressive and global approach to evaluation; this was the main reversal for them. It was one of the reasons why utmost parents shifted their wards to an transnational class. This new education policy has changed the way we used to see report cards and judge scholars on the base of their results.

d) Scholars will going global: With the help of this new education system, the scholars 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. Gong global signifies that the Indian scholars can get their education in their own country itself by enrolling in the stylish universities. Piecemeal from this, the digital locker installation will also be offered for each and every pupil to sustain an academic bank of credit and will make the transfer of credits easily.

e) 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.

f) Diversification at schools: Due to the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the Advanced

Educational Institutions are to come multi-disciplinary by 2040, which signifies that there won't be fixed isolation amid Science, Trades, and Commerce. This new education system is permitting the scholars to conclude and explore any sluce 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.

9. CONCLUSION

The new education policy likewise puts extraordinary accentuation on abilities like examination, decisive reasoning, calculated clearness and at the same time makes it compulsory to show a local Indian language till class 5. The last arrangement additionally gives the opportunity to the state, locale, and youngster to pick three dialects to be adapted yet somewhere around two of the three dialects ought to be local Indian dialects. This ought to be heartily invited as it furnishes our understudies with a chance to accept their way of life and nativeness and simultaneously give

them the range of abilities which is required for what's to come. Coding Lessons for understudies after class 6 will assist them with enhancing their ability and have a superior possibility for their future.

Elements like a common entrance examination for admission, exit points and no rigidity in streams for higher education ensures that a student can avail the best of opportunities from the Indian education system. The formation of The National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) and the prominence of having foreign colleges in India are some major highlights that will reform and transform the education system which we have been following since the last three decades.

A pandemic and the world economy hitting the most minimal this year causes us to understand that our group of people yet to come should fight out a great deal of difficulties. In such critical conditions, the National Education Policy 2020 shows another way forward. For India to tackle its steadily developing segment profit, revolutionary changes were required in the formational stages and it tends to be seen that the National Education Policy 2020 does equity to it.

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