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# Critical Analysis of Education Reform 2020

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## ABSTRACT

*The article gives a brief knowledge about New Education Policy introduced by Union Government in the year 2020 for the welfare of students, It States about what are different strategies are introduced by government as government distributed segments in classes by there learning capacity as now early classes like Play school or nursery will also be included in curriculum of union education department they have introduced the segments of 5+3+3+4 instead of 10+2 segment. Government is also planning to engage more share of GDP in education for the welfare of Human Resources. This time the Government introduced the practical approach towards the education which will lead to increase of mental capacity of an individual student. Government also introduced new policy for higher education or University education student. The article talks about each and every aspect of the new policy like how it will be introduced, how it will affect students and teachers and what are its pros and cons.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The As per article 21A of Indian Constitution Right to education is a fundamental right for children in the age group of 6 to 14 which is amended after 1992 in year 2020. As per the research I've found that objective behind the amendment are to 1)- improve the quality of education rather than just rat race education policy for students. 2)- Investment of GDP in nation wide education from 1.6% to 6%.

For the first there was a reform in Indian education policy was in the year 1968 and then in 1986 and in 1992 after that the reform has taken place in now in the year 2020 and could be applied by the year of 2023.

The policy is formed by Holistic approach which gets Academics, Vocational and extra curricular activities equal importance so that a student can develop his/her skill on their particular area of interest or expertise whether it is related to Academics or extra curricular activities so that students could face the challenges of real world.

**The major changes in policies are as follows**

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Government changed their schooling pattern from 10+2 to 5+3+3+4 classes structure which corresponds age group as follows 3-8yrs, 8-11yrs 11-14yrs and 14-18 yrs respectively due this children in play schools are also included in formal education due to which children belonging in age group of 3-6yrs will be included in school curriculum as per the international standard as it is really important to improve mental ability of children belonging in this group. In previous policy it used to be 10+2 which states that government earlier used to regulate education for 13 years but now they will regulate it for 15 years. Government analysed that why students in initial classes are not willing to go to school or why they resist to go to school therefore government took necessary action for example they included play school in school curricular as an introduction to school so that children could enjoy school. In initial 5 years which will be known as foundation level of student there won't be any exam and the teaching faculty of this stage will be guided not to put any such pressure on students and create environment in school so that students would start loving it or enjoying it .

After the first stage of five years students will reach in second stage of 3 years which will be known as preparatory stage it will be from class 3 to class 5. In this stage the basis of studies would be on learning through activities and learning through studies. And in this stage only the procedure of examination will be introduced to student. In new education policy there will be option for students till class 5th to learn in there mother tongue which will be beneficial for students to adopt local language in early phase of education and will also help students to learn things easily as this practice is successful in Europe, it won't be mandatory on students if they want to learn in there regional language they could learn and if they want to opt for English or other official language available they could. In next 3 years of stage from class 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> will be known as middle stage. As we are living in the age of science and technology therefore students will learn Coding from 6th standard as this practice is effective in China. In this stage student can learn vocational course for example some students like to learn cooking, some students like to learn wood designing or wood craft so they can get assessment and get evaluated accordingly and other courses like mathematics, science, arts will be there and Institute of Education will prepare 360 degree holistic progress card of students which will include students Practical, Academics, curricular, co curricular grades and will get equal footing.

Next stage will include 4 years and will be known as secondary stage, in this stage students will appear from class 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>. In this stage government introduced semester wise examination pattern, so from this stage students need to appear for exam in each 6 months. For Higher Education Students policy targets multidisciplinary approach In which there will be

Holistic undergraduate programs such as Flexible curriculum, Vocational Subjects and Inter-disciplinary combination subjects will be allowed which means that strict combination of Science, Commerce and Humanities won't be there students can themselves choose their own combination of subjects, which clearly indicates that rigid stream system won't be followed. NCERT book pattern will get updated to that extent so that critical thinking of an Individual students gets developed.

As far as language is concerned Sanskrit, foreign languages (except mandarin language of china), other classical language and literature will be available as option for students. For special students those who think out of the box will have Academic Bank of Credits in which student can take Sabbatical for one year and can continue their education after that from where he/she left.

As well as education reform in graduation is concerned government extended 3 years graduation program to 4 years so students could understand their respective course to complete extent. It will be divided as per 4 year plan as follows 1<sup>st</sup> year will be of certificate, 2<sup>nd</sup> year will be of diploma, 3<sup>rd</sup> year will be of degree and last 4<sup>th</sup> year will be of research and as per this division students will get their graduation acknowledgement annually or get to introduce with Multiple entry and exit system for example if a student study only for 1 year he/she will be given graduation certificate if he/ she completes 2<sup>nd</sup> year as well he/ she will get graduation diploma if he/she completes 3<sup>rd</sup> year as well he/ she will be acknowledged with Graduation Degree and if the student completes his/ her course with 4<sup>th</sup> year then he/ she will get acknowledged with graduation research. And many jobs vacancy required just graduation degree then a student can apply for it after completing 3 years of course which clarifies it is not mandatory for students to complete 4 years to get graduation acknowledgement. And in graduation as well student will get the benefit of re entry or sabbatical so if a student drops his/ her studies after 2<sup>nd</sup> year and after few years if student wants to continue his/ her studies then it won't be mandatory for them to start from 1<sup>st</sup> year they can start from the year they left so as per the above situation the student could re enter from 3<sup>rd</sup> year which could motivate many students for studies. In the situation of Post graduation the student completed graduation degree course which means till the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of graduation could apply for it if the student completed 4<sup>th</sup> year degree course then he/ she need to appear for Post graduation course only for 1 year but if the student completed graduation till 3<sup>rd</sup> year then student need to appear for 2 year to complete post graduation.

MPhil to be discontinued.

For progress in multidisciplinary education Government will develop MERU (Multidisciplinary Education and Research University) in the level of IIT and IIM level. For increasing Research Culture in Higher Education Government will set up National Research Foundation as an Apex Body. Higher Education commission of India (HECI) will be developed as dedicated and soul body which will exclude Medical and Legal Education.

Changes for teachers in New Education Policy are as follows:- Government will develop National Curriculum framework for Teacher Education, (NCFTE)2021. By year 2030 minimum degree qualification for teachers will be 4yr Integrated B.Ed. Course.

As per Research I've found that the core objective of Education amendment Bill 2020 is to Increase the Standard of National Education, Achieving the Global standard of Education, Development of strong practical skills of each and every student when they complete there education, As board exam system is changed as well which will help out students to know there core, application and knowledge attaining skills. Government will try to minimize the gap between Government education and Private education. The main motive of Government is to build Human Resources as by Building each and every Human Resource of the country Country will automatically get developed. Important aspect of this reform is that government will engage 6% of

Total GDP of the Country in the education sector. School fee of the Private institution will be regulated by the government as government will divide the category of schools and as per the category allotted institutions could charge the fees and institutions will not be able to exceed the criteria of maximum as per the category allotted by the government so there will be an ease to the parents of students. Vocational study that government will be introduced by the government will enhance the practical knowledge of the students and students could choose there sector of working as per there interest. Result of the students will not be only based on only academics but students will be evaluated through his holistic performance which will also include behaviour of student towards other students and as per this students will also grade each other. Top 50 universities across the world will be allowed to open their branch in India. There will be special training of teachers by the government. I've found government gave less importance to English Language in this new reform. As per this new reform Central body will make the regulations for education whether it is related to training of teachers or regarding the syllabus which critically affects the Federal working of the nation.

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