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Rethinking India's Educational Landscape: Evaluating NEP 2020 and its Implications

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ABSTRACT

The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to transform the academic environment entirely, both on the school and the college levels equally. To adapt to changing demands, NEP 2020 aims to provide education that is skill-oriented. Idealistic policies have to be implemented properly to help the young minds to make educated decisions for their future. Instead of being pawns preoccupied with grades and academic knowledge, a smart young generation with distinctive career paths and life perspectives, is something we may expect to see in the near future. With this new educational structure, students would be free to choose and investigate any field according to their aptitude and interests. The paper aims to give an in-depth insight on how NEP 2020 would enhance institutional innovation, student inclusiveness, and quality in education. By 2040, higher education institutions are expected to be multidisciplinary, meaning that there would not be a set division between science, humanities, and commerce streams. The article further focuses on how NEP 2020, seeks to integrate technology-based education more deeply into the core curriculum which will have an everlasting positive impact on the education system at all levels, essentially in post COVID-19 era.

Keywords: *New Education Policy, educational structure, higher education, technology.*

I. INTRODUCTION

A fair and just society can only be created and sustained with the help of quality education. India's continuous rise and leadership on the world arena in terms of economic development, social fairness and equality, scientific progress, national unity, and cultural preservation can only be achieved if all citizens have access to high-quality education. The greatest route ahead for the development and maximisation of our nation's abundant skills and resources for the benefit of the person, society, country, and the globe are via universal high-quality education. Over the next decade, India will have the biggest number of young people in the world, and their educational possibilities will define our country's destiny.

Goal 4 (SDG4)² of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which India accepted in

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² "People, planet, and prosperity" is the agenda's motto. It has 17 SDGs (SDGs). These aims include economic,

2015, aims to "provide inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for everyone" by 2030. In order to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's ambitious aims and goals, it will be necessary to overhaul the whole educational system in order to better promote and nurture learning.

The world's information base is experiencing fast transformation. There will be a growing need for a skilled workforce, particularly in the areas of mathematics, computer science, and data science, as well as multidisciplinary abilities across the sciences, social sciences, and humanities, as a result of technological advancements like big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence. As the world's energy, water, food, and sanitation needs shift due to climate change, pollution, and depletion of natural resources, there will be a significant increase in the demand for new skilled workers, particularly in the fields of biology, chemistry, physics, agriculture, climate science, and social science. The increasing occurrence of epidemics and pandemics, as well as the resulting socioeconomic concerns, will need coordinated research in infectious disease management and vaccine development. Humanities and arts will be more in demand as India becomes a developed nation and one of the world's three major economies³. It is becoming more crucial for youngsters to not just study, but also learn how to learn, in light of today's rapidly changing job market and global environment. A shift away from a heavy emphasis on knowledge and toward learning about critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity is necessary to prepare students for a rapidly changing world. Teaching methods need to improve in order to make learning more hands-on, holistic and fun for students while also encouraging them to pursue their own interests and curiosity. All elements of a learner's development must be reflected in the curriculum; this includes the development of their ability in the arts, crafts, humanities and games, sports and fitness, languages, literature, culture, and values. All students should have the opportunity to learn how to be good human beings while also preparing them for a rewarding career. In order to close the gap between existing learning results and what is necessary, fundamental changes must be made to the education system, from early childhood education through higher education. The goal should be for India to have the best education system in the world by 2040, ⁴with equal access to the best education for all learners regardless of social or economic status.

We are launching the first education strategy of the twenty-first century with our National Education Policy 2020. An entirely new educational system, based on SDG4 and other

social, and environmental aspects. Education is SDG 4 It seeks to "promote inclusive and equitable lifelong learning for everyone.

³ The development of India's economy since independence. *By Nimish Adhia (asianstudies.org)*

⁴ *According to Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank: India's education system would be world-class by 2040.*

aspirational objectives of the twenty-first century but also respecting India's rich cultural heritage and traditional value systems, is proposed in this policy. The National Education Policy emphasises the cultivation of each individual's creative potential in particular. It is founded on the premise that education must develop not only cognitive capacities – both 'foundational capacities' of literacy and numeracy and 'higher-order' cognitive capacities, such as critical thinking and problem solving – but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities and dispositions. The vast tradition of ancient and eternal Indian knowledge and thinking has guided the development of this Policy. In Indian thinking and philosophy, the pursuit of knowledge (Jnan), wisdom (Pragyaa), and truth (Satya) has traditionally been seen as man's ultimate aspiration. The purpose of education in ancient India was not only the accumulation of information as preparation for life in this world or for life after schooling, but rather the entire realisation and freedom of the self. The institutions of ancient India, such as Takshashila and Nalanda, established the highest standards for transdisciplinary teaching and research and welcomed academics and students from a variety of nations and backgrounds. The Indian education system produced great scholars like as Charaka, Susruta, Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Bhaskaracharya, Brahmagupta, Chanakya, Chakrapani Datta, Madhava, Panini, Patanjali, Nagarjuna, Gautama, Pingala, Sankardev, Maitreyi, Gargi, and Thiruvalluvar, among many others, who made seminal the globe has been profoundly influenced by Indian culture and philosophy. These rich legacies of global history must not only be nourished and protected for future generations, but also studied, improved, and put to new educational purposes.

The educator must be the focal point of major adjustments to the education system. The new education strategy must help re-establish teachers at all levels as the most honoured members of our society, since they would mould the generations to come. It must do all necessary to empower educators and assist them in carrying out their duties as efficiently as possible. The new education policy must aid in the recruitment of the absolute best and brightest to join the teaching profession at all levels by assuring enough remuneration, respect, dignity, and autonomy, as well as instituting fundamental mechanisms of quality control and accountability.

The new education policy must ensure that all children, regardless of where they live, have access to a high-quality education system, with an emphasis on historically marginalised, disadvantaged, and underrepresented populations. Education is a powerful equaliser and the most effective weapon for attaining economic and social mobility, inclusion, and equality. Efforts must be made to guarantee that all students from these groups, despite inherent difficulties, have access to a variety of chances to enrol and achieve in the educational system.

These aspects must be implemented with consideration for the country's local and global

requirements, as well as its rich variety and culture, and with respect and regard for both. For the purposes of national pride, self-confidence, self-awareness, cooperation, and integration, it is crucial to educate India's youth about the country's diverse social, cultural, and technological needs, as well as its unique artistic, linguistic, and intellectual traditions and its strong ethics.

(A) Research methodology

The research paper is a descriptive study. The essential secondary data has been collected from multiple websites including those of Government of India, magazines, journals, other publications. This data was then critically analysed and examined to decide on the inferences and conclusions.

(B) Earlier Procedures

Access and equality have been central to the execution of prior education initiatives. The unfulfilled objective of the National Policy on Education of 1986, as revised in 1992 (NPE 1986/92) is suitably addressed in this Policy. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009, which established the legislative framework for attaining universal primary education, was a significant step since the previous Policy of 1986/92.

(C) This Policy's guiding principles (New Education Policy 2020)

Good human beings, capable of logical thinking and action as well as compassion and empathy, strength of character and resilience, scientific pragmatism as well as creative imagination, with firm ethical moorings are the goals of the education system. As stated in our Constitution, this programmed aspires to produce active, productive, and contributing citizens who will help construct a more egalitarian, inclusive, and pluralistic country. An educational institution that provides a safe and engaging learning environment, a broad variety of learning opportunities, and suitable physical infrastructure and resources for all students to use is a good one, according to this definition. Every educational institution should strive to develop its students in this way at all levels and they must work together seamlessly to achieve this goal. It is imperative that the institutions adhere to the following guiding principles:

1. Recognizing, identifying, and fostering each student's unique skills by making teachers and parents aware of how to support each student's overall development in both academic and non-academic areas.
2. Giving Foundational Literacy and Numeracy by Grade 3 to all students the most important goal.
3. Flexibility, so that learners can choose their own learning paths and programmers and

choose their own paths in life based on their skills and interests.

4. No hard lines between the arts and sciences, between schoolwork and extracurricular activities, between vocational and academic streams, etc., to get rid of harmful hierarchies and silos between different areas of learning.
5. Multidisciplinary and a well-rounded education in the sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, and sports for a world that is made up of many different fields, so that all knowledge is kept together and true.
6. Focus on understanding ideas instead of memorizing facts and studying for tests.
7. Creativity and critical thinking to help people make good decisions and come up with new ideas.
8. Ethics and human and constitutional values like empathy, respect for others, cleanliness, courtesy, democratic spirit, spirit of service, respect for public property, scientific temper, liberty, responsibility, pluralism, equality, and justice.
9. Promotion of multilingual system and the power of language in teaching and learning.
10. Soft skills like how to communicate, work with others, work as a team, and be strong.
11. Focus on regular formative assessment for learning instead of summative assessment, which promotes today's "coaching culture." Use technology a lot in teaching and learning, removing language barriers, making the young students more accessible, and planning and managing education.
12. Respect for diversity and respect for the local context in all curriculum, pedagogy, and policy, keeping in mind that education is a concurrent subject.
13. Total equity and inclusion as the basis for all educational decisions, so that all students can succeed in the system.
14. Harmony in the curriculum at all levels of education, from caring for and teaching young children to teaching in schools and colleges.
15. Faculty as the heart of the learning process, including how they are hired, how they keep getting better at their jobs, and how they can work in a good environment.
16. A "light but tight" regulatory framework to ensure the integrity, transparency, and resource efficiency of the educational system through audits and public disclosure, while encouraging innovation and outside-the-box ideas through autonomy, good governance, and empowerment.

17. Excellent research is a requirement for excellent education and growth.

18. A constant look at progress, based on long-term research and regular evaluations by experts in education.

With the goal of making India a worldwide knowledge power and offering all quality education to all citizens of the country, this strategy envisions an education system based on Indian values.

II. EFFECT OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP) 2020

According to a Bloomberg News examination of United Nations population-projections statistics, ⁵India will have the world's biggest work force by 2027 as a result of its larger millennial generation than China and the United States.

India's working-age population is projected to increase to 18.6% of the global labour force by 2027, up from 18% this year, while China's is projected to decrease to 18.3% from 20.5%, according to the statistics. China's population between the ages of 15 and 64 will decrease by 21 million, to 989.4 million. This figure is anticipated to approach 1 billion in India.

According to a Morgan Stanley research study, millennials constitute ⁶"the most significant demographic sector in India's population and work force." India's population is notably younger than those of other major economies such as China, the United States, and Europe.

In reality, China's labour force will reduce by 21 million over the next decade, followed by a loss of 8.2 million in Russia and a decrease of 5 million in Japan, according to new figures. Over the next decade, the United States' share of the global work force will decrease from 4.3% to 4%, maintaining its distant third position. Indonesia is anticipated to rank fourth, while Brazil will finish out the top five with a 2.8% share.

India, China, the United States, Indonesia, and Brazil are home to fifty percent of the world's work force, but in thirty years, the global labour force will become less concentrated as India, Pakistan, and African countries increase their part of the pie. By 2047, sub-Saharan Africa is projected to account for more than one-fifth of the global labour force.

The government wants to ensure that everyone has access to education, and NEP 2020 will help with that. Two crore schoolchildren would be able to return to educational facilities thanks to this new policy.

⁵ According to a Bloomberg News examination of United Nations population projection statistics, India's millennial generation is larger than either China's or the US's, resulting in the world's biggest work force by 2027. *In collaboration with Wei Lu, Vincent Del Giudice.*

⁶ India's Millennials and Economic Growth - *Morgan Stanley* 400 million and counting, India's Millennials are the driving force behind the country's burgeoning mobile economic revolution.

(A) New educational policy (NEP 2020) calls for a 5+3+3+4 educational system.

A new 5+3+3+4 education framework has been proposed under the New Education Policy 2020 to replace the current 10+2 system. Following three years of preparatory schooling, three years of middle stage schooling, and four years of secondary education, the first five years of schooling will be devoted to basic learning.

- Construction Stage (5 years)

The first five years of a child's education will be referred to as the foundation stage. Children will be educated in Anganwadi, Balvatika, or community-based nurseries for the first three years of their schooling. They will acquire the fundamental skills and information necessary for learning over the next two years of school, which will involve multilevel, play/activity-based learning.

- Getting Ready Phase (3 years)

Between the ages of 8 and 11, the preparation stage will concentrate on building pupils' core knowledge, particularly their reading and numeracy abilities. Students will improve their comprehension of topics in many courses throughout the preparation phase.

- Early Stage (3 years)

Ages 11 to 14 will make up the intermediate stage. Students will be required to gain fundamental academic abilities including reading, writing, and language proficiency throughout the middle stage. Additionally, they will be required to acquire life skills including collaboration, problem-solving, and critical thinking.

- Primary Stage (4 years)

Ages 14 to 18 will be the secondary stage. Students will be required to finish a core curriculum comprised of English, Math, Science, and Social Studies during this phase. They will also have the option to choose from a variety of electives, such as language, art, and vocational courses.

The secondary stage strives to provide pupils the information and abilities they need to be ready for post-secondary education or to join the job.

The states of India are responsible for laying the groundwork for numeracy and literacy for all students up to class three. By 2025, its implementation is anticipated to be finished. The introduction of a *National Book Promotion Policy in India*⁷ is one advantage of NEP 2020. The

⁷ *Increasing the availability, accessibility, and quality of books for everyone (dated 26.6.2012)* As part of a Government of India initiative in 1957 to promote books and the habit of reading and publish a broad range of books for all sectors of society and age groups, the *National Book Trust (NBT)*, India was founded to ensure that

competent authorities will conduct the third, fifth, and eighth grade school examinations. Grades 10 and 12 board exams will continue to be administered, but the NEP 2020 aims to reorganise the system with an emphasis on holistic development. A nationwide education policy called Parakh will be created by the government.

In every Indian state and district, special daytime residential schools known as "Bal Bhavans" will be constructed. This residential school will be used for recreational, vocational, and artistic pursuits. The 2020 National Education Policy calls for the establishment of an academic bank of credit. Students' earned credits may be preserved and used toward their final degree.

The establishment of these is intended to facilitate the introduction of transdisciplinary academics. The same set of accreditation and control standards will serve as the guidance for academic institutions both public and private.

College affiliation and autonomy will be phased away for colleges. To become a teacher, you will need to complete a four-year B. Ed degree at the very least by 2030. On a larger scale, online academics will be promoted to better prepare pupils for future pandemics.

Therefore, the NEP is pertinent and current. Competencies for success in the 21st century Liberal education in preparation for global citizenship Student preparation for the job market Aligning Indian education with global developments significant holes in the policy.

III. THE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY ON THE FUTURE GENERATION OF INDIA

Future significant effects of the new education policy are highlighted below.

- **NEP 2020 has incorporated Indian ideals into Indian education** in order for Indian values to become innately ingrained in Indians. They will preserve the culture of the Indians. When a country's residents are honest, giving, and helpful, a noble civilization emerges. In addition to science and mathematics, basic art, games, fitness, languages, literature, culture, and values have been included into the curriculum for the balanced development of all aspects and skills of students' life. According to NEP 2020, India's citizens will become more attentive to their job, society, and nation's future.
- **A greater emphasis has been placed on high-quality instruction in this year's new education strategy.** This strategy would make it easier for every kid in India to get an education. The level of growth of residents may be gauged by looking at the quality of

their education. Students who get a high-quality education are better prepared to meet the genuine purposes of their education. In the new education policy, school education has been restructured into a new system of 5+3+3+4. Older education policies didn't have a mechanism in place to educate children between the ages of 3 and 6. In the new 5+3+3+4 system, children ages 3 to 6 are included as a solid early childhood and care education basis. 85 percent of a child's mental development is complete by the age of six, according to psychology. In other words, early childhood and care education is a good foundation for higher education.

Education is only as good as the instructors who provide it. NEP 2020, on the other hand, has placed particular emphasis to the education and selection of instructors. Every level of education in India will have a *Teacher Eligibility Test (TET)*⁸ to ensure that the country has instructors who are qualified to provide high-quality instruction. Societal evaluations of teachers will also take place.

- **Science and technology are significant topics in NEP 2020** because they will provide a better education for the next generation. Middle school students will be introduced to coding-related activities.

This year's NEP 2020 curriculum will include AI, machine learning, and data science. In order to encourage scientific and technological study at the university level, a national research fund has been formed. Students will be encouraged to learn via doing rather than rote memorization. This kind of information may be relied upon. Through hands-on experience, students will get valuable knowledge. The learner observes, analyses, thinks, and comes to a decision as part of this process. They will gain a thorough grasp of the world around them as a result of these activities.

A positive approach will be taken by them. These abilities will be put to good use in the creation of cutting-edge new products. Future generations in India will be more educated and cognizant of science and technology, which will contribute to the country's overall well-being. In the future, India will be one of the most technologically advanced nations in the world.

- **The happiness, prosperity, and progress of a country will be determined by its economic strength (a jump in vocational education).** The world's wealthiest countries rule the roost. The state of the economy is influenced by factors such as agriculture,

⁸ The *Teacher Eligibility Test (TET)* is the minimal qualification necessary in India for a person to be appointed as a teacher for Classes I through VIII. The examination is administered to fulfil the goals of the *Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009*.

industry, and natural resources. Because of its massive industrial sector, China's economy is only going to become stronger. NEP 2020 has placed an emphasis on everything from agriculture to vocational training in order to boost the Indian economy. The number of students holding a B.Voc. (Bachelor of Vocational) degree is expected to skyrocket in the near future. India will benefit from this by gaining a highly qualified labour force. The sixth-grade class is where students will learn about practical skills. They will have an internship for ten days. The employment of modern technologies in agriculture will be widespread in the future. NEP 2020 will develop competent workers and large industrialists in our nation. NEP 2020 will have a significant influence on the Indian economy.

- **As a result of the globalization process**, the globe has become one big family. In the near future, Indian education will be on par with international standards, allowing Indian students to study abroad and international students to study in India. The best educational institutions in India will be encouraged to open campuses in other nations. In India, only a small number of the world's top 100 universities will be permitted to operate their campuses.

This means that Indians will be able to study at a foreign university while still residing in India. According to NEP 2020, there should be less of a gulf between Indian and foreign education. It is via globalization that Indians want to provide more visibility to their country's name.

- A rise in the number of people with advanced degrees (aiming to boost the **gross enrollment ratio in higher education by 50% until 2035**). In order to reach a *Gross enrollment ratio (GER)*⁹ of 50% by 2035, the new education strategy 2020 calls for at least one interdisciplinary higher education institution to be present in each district or nearby this district by 2030. In order to create a society populated by well-educated citizens, new educational policies promote higher education. India will become a more conscious country as a result of the rise of the educated populace. Superstition has no place in the minds of those who are well-educated. They'll priorities ideas based on science. The superstitious beliefs that underlie India's customs and culture will be extinguished.

In general, we see that a society with a high level of education tends to be more tranquil. On the other hand, an illiterate society is prone to violence. NEP 2020 aims to make India a country

⁹ The *United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)* defines "*Gross Enrolment Ratio*" as the total enrollment within a country "in a specific level of education, irrespective of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education"

with a high level of education.

- In order to hasten the advancement of science and technology, the **establishment of the National Research Foundation** is being considered. Every day, new discoveries and technologies are made in the scientific community. Research is critical to the advancement of science and technology. According to NEP 2020, a National Research Foundation (NRF) should be established in order to further research efforts. The NRF will support all of the submitted research ideas, regardless of their subject matter. NRF will establish a climate conducive to doing research, encouraging an increase in the number of students pursuing careers in science and technology. India's scientific and technological progress will be accelerated through research and innovation. India will become a self-sufficient and strong nation capable of humanitarian action as a result of the advancement of science and technology in India.
- **Adult education** is crucial for the well-being of those who are illiterate due to the plethora of issues they confront. There is a lot of verbal exchange. There is no way for them to appreciate the literature. They are unaware of their legal rights. It is impossible for them to use their rights if they are aware of them. In the eyes of the educated, those who are illiterate are stumbling blocks to national development. Their writing skills are nonexistent. Only unskilled labour is available to them. Their employment does not pay them, thus. They are duped and forced to engage in unlawful activity by a few bad apples. Literacy is crucial for a healthy society. As a result of their education, kids will be able to perceive the world from a fresh perspective. They'll be able to read it and comprehend it, too. The novels are appropriate for them to read and appreciate. They'll be able to pick it up on their own.

Adult education has been a major emphasis of NEP 2020, which aims to ensure that India has a literacy rate of 100% by the year 2020. A well-educated adult will pass on his or her knowledge to the next generation by emphasizing the value of a good education. In the near future, India will have a literacy rate of 100% if NEP 2020 is effectively implemented throughout the nation.

- **A developed nation is one that is capable of meeting its own needs.** India is on the path toward this goal. To be economically powerful, a country must have a strong economy based on industry and technology. They have the resources to meet their basic needs. In order to make India economically dominant, NEP 2020 has laid forth a plan. National education reforms in recent years have placed a strong emphasis on the

advancement of science and technology. So that India might become economically dominant, NEP has concentrated on vocational education. The National Education Program (NEP) has placed a high priority on providing high-quality education. Many skilled people will be produced in India in the future.

India's industrial potential has been the focus of NEP. India will be able to build a world-class infrastructure if it starts making money via output. As more individuals have jobs, their incomes will rise. As a result, the number of people without jobs will go down. Farmers will be able to live a comfortable life thanks to modern agricultural technology. New education policies that take into account the future will lead to a rise in GDP. As a result, India will continue on its path toward becoming a developed nation.

- **How to escape the pitfalls of the digital age** today's world is rapidly becoming a digital one. There are good and bad aspects to digital technology. People in the current day use digital technology to conduct online transactions such as shopping, chatting, and banking. The majority of individuals have access to these digital services thanks to smartphones. People are using digital platforms to work from home. Email has supplanted snail mail as the primary method of communication. eBooks are digital books that are saved on chips. Electronic chips digitally save the data. *Digital platforms* such as Google Meet, Zoom, Jio-meet, and others are used for virtual meetings. As a result of the widespread use of social media tools like Facebook, Instagram, and others, virtual communities have emerged. The digital OTT platforms are where movies are distributed digitally. NEP 2020 will teach the next generation how to utilize digital technology in an appropriate manner.

Digital technology abuse is now being exposed for what it is. On a daily basis, there is an increase in **cyber-fraud and cybercrime**. Countries are spying on one other by launching cyber assaults on each other. Digital technology has a dark side, and we must teach our children how to deal with it. NEP 2020, the government's long-term plan for education, with a particular emphasis on digital technology education. From the sixth class forward, students will engage in coding-related tasks. It is hoped that NEP 2020 would help India become a Digital India.

- The new **National Education Policy of India, 2020**, is revolutionary in every manner. It is an important instrument for the creation of a "self-reliant society" and outlines the vision for education for future generations. According to the policy, one of the guiding principles of the education system would be the "*extensive use of technology in teaching and learning.*"

NEP 2020 emphasises practical learning, diverse routes, and resource sharing. Technology-enabled education begins in 6th grade, and curriculum combinations are flexible. It also shows the value of 5 years of activity-based learning and 3 years of preparation.

We've included some key features of the technology policy below.

Digital India the strategy includes investments in digital infrastructure, online teaching platforms and resources, virtual laboratories and digital repositories, training teachers to become online content creators, developing and implementing online tests, and defining content, technology, and pedagogy standards for online teaching-learning. A specialised unit will plan the expansion of digital technology, digital content, and capacity building for school and higher education e-education demands.

The policy recognises the usefulness of technology in supporting instructors, bridging the language gap between teachers and students, developing digital libraries, popularising language learning, and assuring broader educational access (specifically for differently-abled children). Coding should be a required school subject, according to some. The policy recognises that technology can boost teacher education and encourages online teacher-training platforms.

Education administration the policy establishes an Academic Bank of Credit to digitally record academic credits gained from multiple HEIs to encourage the awarding of degrees based on credits earned over time. The policy's focus on using technology to ensure quality and accountability of regulatory bodies like the State School Standards Authority and the Higher Education Commission of India, as well as its four verticals, the National Higher Education Regulatory Council¹⁰, National Accreditation Council, Higher Education Grants Council, and the General Education Council, is intriguing.

Higher and professional education the need of adopting technology in professional education (legal/health) and utilising technology to expedite 100 percent literacy has also been addressed.

Adapting to AI the policy recognises the issues caused by extensive AI usage and stresses the necessity to adjust to the developments. It has tasked the NETF¹¹ with identifying and categorizing emerging technologies based on their "potential" and "expected timescale for disruption" The MHRD¹² will then officially define those technologies that demand suitable

¹⁰ The *National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC)* serves as the higher education sector's single point of contact.

¹¹ *National Educational Technology Forum (NETF)* in 2020 to offer a forum for the open exchange of ideas on the use of technology to improve learning, evaluation, planning, and administration, among other things, in both secondary and higher education.

¹² From 1985 until 2020, the *Ministry of Education* was known as the *Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)*.

responses from the educational system.

IV. CONCLUSION

The foundation of the New Education Policy 2020 is the reasonable facts of why education, what education, and how education should be provided. In NEP 2020, all aspects of human growth are taken into account and considered. During the process of creating this NEP, both the requirements of individuals and their environments were considered. Because its foundation is in psychology, NEP 2020 places a focus not only on the individual's development but also on the development of society as a whole. In accordance with NEP 2020, each and every level of education will be of the greatest possible caliber in order to propel the fields of science and technology forward. Individuals who have achieved a high level of intelligence and esteem as a consequence of NEP 2020. The implementation of new educational policies will result in the formation of a society that enjoys unending peace and prosperity. If it is carried out in an efficient manner, the results will be to the advantage of the generation that comes after us. As a result of the New Education Policy 2020, there will be a thread of integrity running through the Indian people that will link them together. This will not only shed light on the trajectory of Indian science and technology in the next years, but it will also provide a new generation with the fortitude, intelligence, and knowledge to succeed.
