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Structure of Education as Per New Education Policy 2020

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ABSTRACT

In order to make their education systems effective, different nations use a variety of stages throughout their life cycle at the school and college levels, taking tradition and culture into consideration. India's new educational system is envisioned in the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Union Cabinet on July 29, 2020. The previous National Policy on Education, 1986, has been superseded by the new policy. The policy provides a comprehensive framework for vocational training, elementary through higher education, in both rural and urban India. By 2021, the policy intends to transform India's educational system. The government made it clear shortly after the policy was made public that no one would be required to learn any particular language and that English would continue to be used as the medium of instruction. The language strategy in NEP is a wide rule and warning in nature; and the implementation is up to the states, institutions, and schools. India's education is on the Concurrent List. Himachal Pradesh has turned into the main state to carry out New Instruction Strategy 2020. By 2022, all Indian schools should be adhering to the national education policy. Education contributes to social and economic progress, a country's school and college policies must be well-defined and futuristic.

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) has been reworked to create a new educational system and improve social and economic indicators. It provides high-quality higher education through multidisciplinary universities and autonomous colleges. This paper provides a critical analysis of the policy and suggests modifications to ensure a smooth transition from its predecessor. It also describes university-level management practices and requirements for NEP 2020 provisions analysis. National and Higher Education Institution (HEI) NEP design and implementation recommendations are provided.

Keywords: NEP2020, education, policy.

I. INTRODUCTION

India, which is becoming more liberal in its educational reforms, has approximately 40,000

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higher education institutions (HIEs) and 845 universities. This reflects the country's overall high fragmentation and the large number of small HEIs that are affiliated with these universities. Over 40% of these small institutions are only offering a single program, which goes against the planned shift to a multidisciplinary model of higher education, which is a necessary part of the country's educational reforms for the 21st century. In addition, it is noted that only 4% of colleges enroll more than 3,000 students annually due to regional imbalance and the quality of education they provide, while over 20% of colleges have annual enrollments of less than 100 students, rendering them ineligible to improve education quality. A portion of the reasons found for the fracture of the advanced education (HE) framework in India is: By 2030-2032, it is anticipated that India will have a GDP of ten trillion dollars, making it the third largest economy in the world. The ten trillion economies will, without a doubt, be driven by knowledge resources rather than the country's natural resources. To help the development of the Indian instruction area, the current government chose to redo it by presenting an exhaustive Public Training Strategy 2020. This is in line with the Prime Minister's recent request that India takes advantage of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The current National Education Policy 2020 envisions an India-centred education system that, through the provision of high-quality education to all, directly contributes to our nation's sustainable transformation into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society.

The vision for a new Indian education system is laid out in the National Education Policy of India 2020 (NEP 2020), which was launched on July 29, 2020, by the Union Cabinet of India. The previous National Policy on Education, 1986, has been superseded by the new policy. The policy provides a comprehensive framework for vocational training, elementary through higher education, in both rural and urban India. The strategy expects to change India's schooling system by 2030.

The government made it clear shortly after the policy was made public that no one would be required to learn any particular language and that English would continue to be used as the medium of instruction. The language strategy in NEP is a wide rule and warning in nature; and the implementation is up to the states, institutions, and schools. India's education is on the Concurrent List.

II. BACKGROUND

The Indian government has supported a range of initiatives to combat illiteracy in India's rural and urban areas since 1947. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad envisioned a uniform educational system and strong central government control over education. The University Grants

Commission, the Secondary Education Commission, the Kothari Commission, and the University Education Commission were established by the Union government to come up with ideas for modernizing India's educational system. The Goal on Logical Arrangement was embraced by Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Indian Institutes of Technology and other high-quality scientific education institutions were funded by the Nehru government. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was established in 1961 as an independent organization to assist the Union and state governments in formulating and enforcing education policies

A Drafted New Education Policy 2019 was published in 2019 by the then-Ministry of Human Resource Development and the present Ministry of Education, and it discusses reducing the content of the curriculum to increase essential learning, critical thinking, and experiential, discussion-based, and analysis-based learning. It also shifts the pedagogical structure and curriculum from a 10+2 system to a 5+3+3+4 system in an effort to maximize student learning based on children's cognitive development. Research Methodology was added, and students have the option to leave the course and receive a certificate or degree based on this.

The National Policy on Education of 1986 has been superseded by the NEP 2020. On 29 July 2020, the cabinet approved a new National Education Policy with an aim to introduce several changes to the existing Indian education system. Which will be introduced in India till 2026.

III. NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION

The Indian government developed the National Policy on Education (NPE) to promote and regulate education in the country. In both rural and urban India, the policy covers elementary through higher education. The principal NPE was proclaimed by the Public authority of India by State head Indira Gandhi in 1968, the second by Head of the State Rajiv Gandhi in 1986, and the third by Head of the State Narendra Modi in 2020.

(A) Key points in new education policy 2020

NEP 2020 spotlights on the various fields of the schooling systems. The following changes are included in the NEP 2020:

- In school-level education, the current 10+2 structure will be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 structure for students ages 3 to 8, 8 to 11, 11 to 14, and 18 to 24. In the 3-6 years age bunch, the school educational program is called as the urgent stage for the improvement of the kid intellectually. Through an open educational system, the schoolchildren are brought back into the mainstream.

- From preschool through secondary education, the gross enrolment ratio in education will be 100 percent by 2030. The school's gross enrolment ratio is the number of students enrolled in each grade level in comparison to the ratio of the previous grade.
- The board examinations for the tenth and twelfth grades focus more on competencies and practical skills than on facts that have been memorized. It'll be simpler. Additionally, students can take the exam twice.
- In colleges, all extracurricular activities like literature, art, and music should be taught as part of the curriculum. Languages, literature, art, dance, theatre, and other subjects must all be offered as required courses at all higher education institutions.
- The three-language policy in NEP 2020 stipulates that any language will be used as the medium of instruction whenever possible up until at least grade 5, with preference given to grades 8 and beyond. Furthermore, Sanskrit will become mainstream.
- The post-graduation degree M.Phil. (Master of philosophy) will be phased out.
- Coding will be taught beginning in sixth grade, and each student will learn a vocational skill of their choosing.
- There will be a mandatory entry level position of 10 days from the sixth class with nearby exchanges or specialties.
- Beginning in sixth grade, NEP 2020 primarily focuses on the development of practical knowledge and skills.
- There will be one common entrance exam administered by NTE for all higher education institutions, but it will not be required of all students and will be optional.
- There will be various section and leave framework, individuals can begin and end their schooling after a timeframe and they are permitted to join back their examinations, without losing any credits.
- NEP 2020 additionally advances the unfamiliar review objections. To accommodate international students, every institution must have an international student's office.
- NEP 2020 permits foreign educational institutions to establish campuses in India, subject to specific rules and regulations.

IV. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION

In order to achieve our goal of doubling the gross enrolment ratio in higher education by 2035,

we may need to open new universities every week for 15 years in order to succeed with the new policy. Additionally, India's weekly university openings are a monumental undertaking. It is extremely challenging to ensure that every child has access to education. In India, there are multiple crore kids who are presently not in that frame of mind for that we want to set up around 50 schools in seven days for quite some time to achieve the objective of teaching all youngsters in India. We are all aware, as a result of COVID, which the greatest obstacle facing the government is funding. We need more money to build schools, and universities, and hire facilities and teachers for children. We need to make a lot of trained teachers who are also better educated and more capable. Because so many people in our country are unfamiliar with the internet, making things work online presents significant challenges.

V. CONCLUSION

Every nation's economy, social status, adoption of technology, and healthy human behaviour are all influenced by higher education. The education department of the country government is in charge of expanding GER to include all citizens in higher education offerings. Public Schooling Strategy of India 2020 is walking towards accomplishing such goal by making creative arrangements to work on the quality, allure, reasonableness, and expanding the stockpile by opening up the advanced education for the confidential area and simultaneously with severe controls to keep up with quality in each advanced education establishment. NEP-2020 is anticipated to achieve its goals by 2030 by encouraging merit-based admissions with free ships and scholarships, merit-based faculty members and research-based continuous performers, merit-based proven leaders in governing bodies, and strict quality monitoring through biennial accreditation based on self-declaration of progress through technology-based monitoring. All higher education institutions currently referred to as affiliated colleges will either become constituent colleges of their affiliated universities or multidisciplinary autonomous colleges with degree-granting authority in their names. Innovative projects in crucial areas of basic, applied, and social sciences and humanities research will be supported by an independent organization known as the National Research Foundation. The higher education system will become more student-centred, allowing students to select core and allied subjects within and across disciplines. Within the given policy framework, faculty members also have autonomy to select curriculum, methodology, pedagogy, and evaluation models. These changes will begin from the scholarly year 2021-22 and will go on until the year 2030 where the main degree of change is normal excessively apparent.

If the new National Education Policy, 2020, which has been approved by the central

government, is successfully implemented, India will become one of the world's leading nations and adapt the education system to meet the needs of the 21st century. Equivalent Children aged 3 to 18 are covered by the Right to Education Act of 2009 under the new education policy for 2020. After 34 years, this new education policy aims to make higher education available to all students and make pre-primary education available to everyone (ages 3-6) by 2025.

We are aware that only education can guarantee success. The nation's education system will be drastically altered as a result of the New Education Policy 2020. No kid will be abandoned to acquire instruction as indicated by the new training strategy 2020. It cultivates a new generation of thinkers and is practical because all student study shifts from memorization to "learning to learn." NEP 2020 is also helpful because it focuses not only on the core subjects of science and math, but also on the arts and activities outside of school, which will contribute to a more diverse society. India is making the world and additional opportunities more accessible. For the sake of our nation's development, we permit international universities. The Indian advanced education framework is moving from instructor focused to understudy driven, data driven to information driven, marks driven to abilities driven, assessment driven to exploratory driven, learning driven to investigate driven, and decision driven to skill driven. The political will and the system that New Education Policy 2020 will provide to the nation will all determine its future. NEP 2020 is a 21st 100 years and 2030 Maintainable Improvement Objectives.
