

# INDIA'S NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY 2020

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## ABSTRACT

### 1.INTRODUCTION

India's first National Educational Policy was implemented in the year 1968. This policy was reviewed in the two years 1986 and 1992. This policy was implemented under Article 21A, in which it mentioned the right to free and compulsory education. The Right to education has removed the gap between studies and work. The First policy focused on primary and secondary education of the children. Also, the constitution had kept in mind the right to mental health. The two main years 1968 and 1986 were the important time for recommendation by the central government on the implementation of this policy by the prime minister during 1984-89 Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The framework of this policy is provided by the constitution of India. This constitution also implements the policy after seeing the well-being of the people. If the government fails in keeping that it loses public support. But Right to mental health was not given priority. Still, it noticed the contradiction. In 1990 the policy was reviewed by the committee under the chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurti. After all the formalities the proper modified policy was implemented in the year 1992.

During the year 1986, it was found people were least interested in the subject arts because it only provides theoretical knowledge. Adding these points to the policy again it was implemented in 1986. The changed policy was included with management studies and degrees which provide high professionalism but they always considered primary education as their priority. The central government had improved the quality of the education but still, they ignored the mental health of the students. According to that time games were given less importance that's why India was always seen back with the other countries in the sports field. For the person in the sports field, their health was been considered by their position in the world. But still, India has lacked in this. There were many changes done in NEP like the development of universities in rural areas, jobs, degrees, etc. Every issue was sorted in NEP of 1986 but the major that was not solved was of mental health of the students.

The NEP defines the term development of the country. The urge of NEP was first determined in the year 1964. The need for the policy was first determined by one of the congress leaders

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MP Siddheshwari Prasad. He found that there were lackings in the philosophy of education. In the same year, the policy was drafted by the UGC chairperson DS Kothari and after taking all the suggestions the policy was first passed in the year 1968. In this way, three policies came in India in 1968, 1986; under Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi, 1986; the policy of this year was properly modified in the year 1992 in which PV Narasimha Rao was the prime minister.

The third policy was brought up by prime minister Narendra Modi in July 2020. The main purpose of this policy was in the implementation of some foreign universities, and also to bring many discipline programs for undergraduates. The changes to implement through this policy at the school level were to make the studies easier and remove stress and burden from the students. The government wants the students to use their ability and to test their brain and wants to reduce the mug-up studies and MCQ'S system more. The structure of the policy was made such that everything was decided step by step according to different age groups. In this policy, it was decided the mother tongue language should be taught to the students of class-5.

The NEP brought so many subjects a child can opt for any stream after 10<sup>th</sup> like science, humanities, commerce, and also many different courses. This policy brought reduced syllabus for the students. There were many differences came in modern policy than traditional ones. In 2015, it was decided to achieve the target of sustainable development by 2030. This year it was focused on providing quality and needful education. This was the implementation of technological studies and bring computers in every school and add an extra subject to school students and at least give basic knowledge of computer. This point was kept In mind that studies should provide employment too. There was provided flexibility in choosing the stream course according to their choice. All the subjects arts, science, commerce were given equal importance. Also, students were taught social values. Every subject is taught in different languages.

The NEP2020 main focus was to improve primary education to secondary education. Through this policy, the government wanted that everyone should get more opportunities in their lives. Because of any circumstances, no child should be left. The target of this policy was 100 percent GEER in all Indian schools by 2030. After conducting many surveys it was found 'learning crisis' in our country. The proper information got after the survey conducted by the national achievement survey under the National Council of Educational Research and Training which was decided by the union ministry of education. This was conducted to get a picture of how the system is working in the schools. It was conducted on November 13, 2017, for the classes of 3, 5, 8 in all the government schools. This was the largest survey conducted in the world. Through this, it was found that the average of 12 states was below average in mathematical ability. It was estimated that 10 crores or more students will lose in learning if proper steps will not be taken soon.

The drafted National educational policy was in the year 2019. In this, it was included 23 chapters plus eight chapters which included about higher education, school education, professional education, vocational and many more. It was included to get the perfect leaders for HEI's. This draft was prepared by the great and well-skilled authorities. This draft was included with given importance to many types of all Indian languages. This policy was included

to provide employment and development to everyone. The education should be provided such that it provides equality to all types of gender, age, religion. This policy was also supported by the united nation' sustainable development goals. It was written after seeing all the purposes of education. It was included with to provide 20% free education and 30% schools to provide subsidies and also provide free education to intelligent students. This draft was different from other policies. To provide quality education to b.ed students.

The national educational policy of 2020 was transformed to fulfill the demands of Indians of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The good thing about NEP 2020 was it brought good nutritious midday meals to children, to give better education. This policy was reformed by the ministry of education. The finalization of policy was done by the union cabinet. The main aim was to reach up to the level of 100% in gross enrolment ratio. It also focused on fulfilling the demands of local and global human resource needs of the Indian economy. The major point covered in three of the NEP's was to keep the society's needs. The decision of 2020's policy was maturely done. And provided with wider choices to opt-in any field and make a career. The evidence of this was seen when the introduction of software training in schools and colleges, transfer of credits, etc. NEP2020 brought many special changes. It also increased the economic value of learning and training. This policy brought to focus on the development of the whole nation. Students were trained to utilize their full potential. This policy was brought after a gap of 34 years.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**1. Jha and Parvati ( 2020 )** focuses on the education policy of 2020. The draft of the new education policy was made to the public for the opinion of various parties and the ministry received very good suggestions on it. The new education policy aims for broad-based and flexible learning. The aim of education should be a promotion of critical thinking and economic equality. The government wants to push online Education as a dominant method of teaching and learning. The government also completely ignored the concerns that the teachers raised about the difficulties involved in online and open book examinations.

JHA AND PARVATI (ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY) PUBLISHED IN 2020.VOLUME.55

**2. EDITORIAL REVIEW** The national education policy reported in 2020 by the ministry of human resource development defines for itself the objective of changing the framework to address the issues of 21<sup>st</sup> century India. In a government framework, any instructive change can be executed distinctly with the help of the states, and the center has the monster errand of building an agreement on the numerous years of plans. The strategy intends to take out issues related to teaching methods, underlying imbalances, access deviations, and wild commercialization. The NEP 2020 is the primary omnibus approach after the one gave in 1986, and it needs to fight with the different emergencies in the framework. It is an obvious fact that grade schools record amazingly helpless proficiency and numeracy results, dropout levels in the center and auxiliary schools are huge, and the advanced education framework has commonly neglected to meet the goals for multidisciplinary projects.

**3. MRIDHUL AND MINNU (2020)** analyses that the National Educational Policy of India 2020 is the proper elaborated planned document. After independence, the education policy of India has been changed a lot. The Government had brought lots of improved policies for the

development of our country. Because of COVID-19, we have transformed into a new world and the government had also made policies, rules according to that. Due to it policies had changed but reduced the stress of students. The key areas of change were school education, higher education, professional education, technology education, online and digital education these were quite challenging also. The vision of this policy was a sustainable, equivalent, and knowledgeable society. Also, the principle was to improve the skills of students and also to identify the unique capabilities of children. It focuses on creative thinking.

**4. P.S.& SHUBHRAJYOSTNA (2020)** focuses on Education being the soul of Indian society and a human right given by our Constitution, the government of our country has realized the importance of education and introduced its first educational policy, which was concerned with the overall development of a student and focuses especially on equity education especially for (Economically weaker section)the nep 2020 which is launched after 34 years focuses on changing the nation permanently into a vibrant knowledge society by providing high-quality education at all levels, replacing 10+2structure with5+3+3+4.The new education policy divides the system into various stages like in the first or foundation stage (2parts)-pre and primary schools focusing only on activity-based learning, In the preparatory stage the activity-based learning will be converted into a textual form, the introduction of various concepts of science, art, and maths in middles schools and critical deep thinking with various subject options in sec high level whereas 4-year duration got it with multiple exit options along with a certificate and a higher education council of India will be set up like NTA, NAC, GECetc for higher education. Ph.D., research work minimum.time 3-4years for full-time and part-time respectively. The Teaching course will be only for 4 years and recruitment will be made more crystal clear

**5. KUMAR ( 2020)** focuses on that the New National Education Policy announced by the government has come after 34 years of waiting. People encompass a wide range of issues starting from school education to higher education. The purpose of this editorial is to examine few aspects of NEP that will have a transformational effect on higher education in India. Higher Educational Institutes are classified into research incentives universities along with some research activities. There is no doubt that Indian higher education has to be based on holistic and multidisciplinary learning. In India, thousands of years of research and knowledge creation were given a top priority in a wide range of disciplines from art and humanities science and technology. Building world-class digital infrastructure, educational digital content and, capacity is also necessary education needs of higher educational institutes. The realization of policy on the ground to a larger extent depends on the stakeholders. Both students and teachers need to be in sync with the spirit of NEP and HELS have to be proactively implementing many measures of NEP without a nudge from the government. We can collectively transform into a knowledge superpower by taking the advantage of the flexibility and opportunities that will come in our way as proposed in the National Education Policy.

**6. SINGH (2020)** During the past year, the whole of humanity has undergone a near-total change, due to the coronavirus pandemic. Life, as we knew, has turned out to be more or less obsolete & we have already transformed into a new world order/system, a system,

which is governed by Covid-19 & all the issues associated with it. The education system is also affected by this coronavirus pandemic. To bring the education system back on track central government released NEP. A National Education Policy or NEP is a complete framework to lead the development of education in the nation. The New Education Policy 2020 has been accepted by the Union Cabinet. The present system that has frequently been assessing to be strict & unnecessary, focusing more on content & results, will now pave way for NEP that aims to support cognition and originality. With its multidisciplinary approach, scholars will have the opportunities to innovate and acclimatize, allowing them to quickly move between different interests & fields, enabling stable up-gradation of skills. The Indian higher education system is poised for a whole reconfiguration if the proposed regulatory structure with support from different institutions is installed.

**7. Dheeraj Sharma (2020)** The Ministry of Human Resource Development recently replaced the 34-year-old National policy on Education framed in 1986, with the new Education Policy of 2020. The national education policy was approved by the union cabinet. The policy aims at universalization of education POST INDEPENDENCE, India has three education policies. The First Policy was formulated in 1968 which was that compulsory education for children Up to the age of 14 years. The second policy was formulated in 1986, which emphasis to remove the disparity between various social groups. While the 1986 policy was achieving uniformity of education across social groups and now national educational policy 2020 is an attempt to balance local and global human resource needs of the growing Indian economy. At the strategic level, the differences in both the policies around three dimensions namely, the vision of the society, social purpose, and purpose of education the policies of 1986 and 2020 have a vividly distinct idea of Indian society. In the 1980s, world economies were largely local, and some were in the transient phase. Overall, the NPE 1986 created a pool of education and training human resources who contributed to the value chain but NEP 2020 dreams of creating human resources who will create value propositions. With the implementation of the new NEP 2020, the Indian education system is poised to become closer to international standards. In an online survey conducted across 1103 students across India, nearly 96.4% were optimistic about the results that come out of the implementation of the new policy.

**8. MOR( 1986)** in his paper focused on the rights of humans and mental good health. In history, there were several meetings were conducted by the CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION (CABE) to modify the NEP and to bring the focus on the mental health of the children. It also brought some management subjects because children were least interested in an arts subject. It introduced some games period with their academics subjects period. ARTICLE 21 was taken into consideration which says about the two rights. but still, I author had mentioned in his article that during that time there were not many changes came in the policies regarding the mental health of the students. Also, the old NEP focused on the primary and secondary education of the children. after reading all the policies it was found that the concentration was less regarding the mental health of the students. The duty to handle the national educational policy was assigned to Late. Shri Rajiv Gandhi. major policies came regarding providing jobs and modify degrees and rural universities. But in old NEP was still not given any importance to mental health.

**9. Ritika Chopra (2021)** reviewed that national educational policy is a structural framework to superintend the betterment of education in our country, keeping this objective in mind the Indian national Congress introduced its first educational policy in 1986 which at the base level only focuses 10+2 structure format failing because of unclear goals, improper implementation of programs and shortage of funds, whereas the new nep looping for new courses, medium of instructions and is inclined towards the new format of 5+3+3+4, reciprocal to the age groups 3-8year as a foundation, 8-11 year preparatory, 11to 14middle and above that as secondary, which will help to bring the preschool education into a proper schooling format and rebuilding the curriculum, making alterations to board exam, reducing syllabus, thinking more of analytical and empiric learning. Elimination of UGC and AICTE with higher education commissioner of India, introducing four-year undergraduate courses with an exit option and certificates as a complementary, resilience to an institution to introduce new designs in master courses.

**10. Sathyavolu [2020]** reviewed the policy which aims at universalization of education starting from pre-school to secondary level. This is the first education policy of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and replaces the old policy. The old policy was introduced by Rajiv Gandhi and the new policy was introduced by the union cabinet of India. The major emphasis of the second NPE was to remove the disparity between various social groups. The old policy was more about understanding the world and human life and the new policy focused on national development. The existing NPE had a 10+2 format and the new policy had a 5+3+3+4 format. NEP has eliminated the rigid separation of streams. Both the policies had some similarities and dissimilarities. Earlier NPE created a pool of education and trained human resources but present NEP dreams of creating human resources who will create a value proposition.

**11. Bhawana Bawa published on [5 Feb 2021]** This Research Paper is undertaken to compare the National Education Policy of 1986 and 2020. Everything has Evolve so our Education Policy as well. On 29<sup>th</sup> July 2020, The Union Cabinet has approved the New National Education Policy in which many changes have been introduced in Comparison to the Existing Education Policy of 1986. According To NEP 1986, the aim of Education is International Cooperation, Peaceful Co-existence, Development of Socialism, and Democracy. On the Contrary, Education policy 2020 aims of Human Potential, Development of a Just and Equitable Society, and Promoting National Development. In NEP 1986, It was mandatory to conduct exams every year While, In NEP 2020, Exams will be conducted only for selected classes i.e. 3<sup>rd</sup>,5<sup>th</sup>,8<sup>th</sup>,10<sup>th</sup>and 12<sup>th</sup> Standard. National Education Policy of 1986 focuses on Academic Knowledge, On The Other Hand, NEP 2020 Encourages Technical Knowledge. Therefore, Coding has been made necessary For Class 6<sup>th</sup> onwards. Education Sector to Get 6% of GDP in 2020 Education Policy Whereas, It was 4.5% Of GDP in 1986. Education Policy of 2020 has Declared Three Languages Compulsory Based on the State, Area and Personal Choice. Despite the Education Policy of 1986 had three compulsory Languages which were Hindi, English, and Regional. Several other changes have been introduced by Central Government to Enhance our Education System. National Education Policy is one of the significant decisions taken by the BJP Government.

**12. Dheeraj Sharma(2020)** evaluated the difference between both the policies lies in their understanding of the aims of education. The earlier policy stressed more about understanding the world and human life. According to NPE 1986, the aim of education is threefold, namely,

the overall development of human resources, international cooperation, and peaceful co-existence, development of socialism, secularism, and democracy. The present policy focused more on national development by creating citizens with knowledge, skills, and individual development. Specifically, the aim of education as defined by NEP 2020 is to achieve full human potential, development of a just and equitable society, and promoting national development. The curriculum in the new policy is more inclined to allow for critical thinking, discussion, and analytical learning, which aims to enrich India's talent and human resource pool.

**13. Jebaraj (2020)**, The new union cabinet approved a new education policy last year, after 34 years gap. The National Education Policy 2020 can provide a cross-cutting vision for both school and higher education across the country. The new education policy was approved by the cabinet only not been shown in the parliament. This education policy was firstly formulated by the Bharatiya Janata Party government in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The national education policy changes the school structure since Class 1-10 of general education followed by two years of higher secondary school with specialized subjects. For students, the biggest change may be the introduction of four-year undergraduate degrees, with options for entry and exit at various stages, a credit transfer system, and the abolition of the M Phil program.

**14. CHAITANYA (2020)** in her journal criticizes the need for the implementation of national education policy in 1964 which was also felt by the congress member MP SIDDHESHWARPRASAD. he felt at that time that the government had lacked the philosophy and sight for education. In that year itself, several meetings were held by the chairpersons and, was drafted the educational policy. There were several mid-day meal programs were launched by the government for primary schools and for higher secondary schools too. There were several multidisciplinary programs was brought and discontinued MPhil programs. The national educational policy of 2020 is focusing to implement Indian higher education to foreign for which the proposal had been sent by the All India Council for Technical Education for the set up of foreign universities in India. And also one more proposal had been sent for a 4-year undergraduate program after completing the first-year students will get a certificate after two years students will get the diploma, and after completing the final year the bachelor's degree.

**15. Bijaya Kumar Saho (2020)** examined the national education policy 2020 as a step towards the totalizing of education from pre-school to secondary level. The policy avowed that traversing social disparity in ingress, participation(targetting 100% gross enrolment ratio), and learning outcomes at the primary level of education will continue to be one of the major objectives of all education sector development programs, as according to many surveys done in last several years had evidenced at uncertain learning crises in India, chief principle of this policy is to match up the highest priority to achieving basic literacy and numeracy by all students by grade three, the new nep perceived that there is a need to assess the worth of higher-order skills like critical thinking, deep analysis and clarity on concepts and hence shifting the focuses of assessment from marks based to competency-based for secondary level of education especially.

**16. Sathyavolu [2020]** reviewed the policy which aims at universalization of education starting from pre-school to secondary level. This is the first education policy of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and replaces the old policy. The old policy was introduced by Rajiv Gandhi and the new policy was introduced by the union cabinet of India. The major emphasis of the second NPE was to remove the disparity between various social groups. The old policy was more about understanding the world and human life and the new policy focused on national development. The existing NPE had a 10+2 format and the new policy had a 5+3+3+4 format. NEP has eliminated the rigid separation of streams. Both the policies had some similarities and dissimilarities. Earlier NPE created a pool of education and trained human resources but present NEP dreams of creating human resources who will create a value proposition.

**17.** Lately, the Union Cabinet has accepted the new National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 with intend to introduce numerous changes in the Indian education system - from the school to the college level. NEP 2020, as declared, would bring transformational reforms in the education system in the school & the higher education sector in the nation. It will bring a huge transformation to the Indian education system. National Education policy is specifically designed to achieve the sustainable development goal 2030, which aims at providing inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting a lifelong opportunity for one and all. The two education policies were earlier brought drafted in 1968 and 1986 under the leadership of Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi.

**18. A R Vasavi (2020)** address the policy in the limelight of rural areas in their direction and procedures, the National Education strategy 2020 (NEP) is a layered archive that prescribes critical primary changes to the instruction framework, dunks into the developed imaginaries of a past superb India that can be recovered through schooling, co-selects some reformist thoughts for rudimentary training, and generally goes about as a controlling star for the desires of the metropolitan working classes. Be that as it may, either intentionally or by the restricted comprehension of the advisory group individuals, the NEP ignores the intricacy of contemporary rustic India, which is set apart by a sharp deceleration of its economy, surviving types of misery, and pauperization of a dominant part of its residents.

Albeit the NEP professes to "connect holes in access, interest and learning results", it ignores the way that low-quality instruction checks and defaces the existences of country residents. Fail to draw in with any thought of cultivating equity of instructive freedom with equity in quality training, the NEP neglects to address the developing school separation in which government schools are presently basically gone to by offspring of hindered positions and Adivasi gatherings, while a mushrooming of non-public schools obliges the goals of the more advantaged standings and classes. That such school separation challenges the possibility of instruction as a leveler and the chance of tutoring going about as a common encounter that manufactures social rationality is an issue that the NEP advisory group is by all accounts negligent of.

### 3. OBJECTIVES

1. To analyze the growth of Education since 1986.
2. To highlights and overview the policies of the newly accepted higher education system.
3. The objective pointed in the article is to develop new skills in the students and to increase the innovative ability
4. An intensive study to explore the undergoing education policy under the guidance of new strategies of NEP 2020 demanding an increase in skill development with learning.

#### 4. HYPOTHESIS

H<sub>01</sub>: The Government tends to keep up the goal of thinking and skill under new guidelines.

H<sub>α1</sub>: Due to lack of advancement and development people still find it difficult to practice.

H<sub>02</sub>: There is no significant difference between the NEP of 1986 and the NEP of 2020.

H<sub>α2</sub>: There is a significant difference between the NEP of 1986 and the NEP of 2020.

H<sub>03</sub>: National Educational Policy brought improvement in the thinking ability of students.

H<sub>α3</sub>: National Educational Policy of 2020 is the elaborated planned document.

H<sub>01</sub>: No growth of Education since 1986.

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SD'S AND INDIA'S NEW NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 SHANTESH KUMAR SINGH

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343584099> SDG'S AND INDIA'S NEW NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

NEP 2020 is an attempt to balance local and global human resource needs of the growing Indian economy, writes Dheeraj Sharma

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