

A REVIEW OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

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Introduction :

The National Education Policy of India 2020, which was started by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of new education system of India. The new policy replaces the previous National

Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to transfer India's education system by 2030.

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Principle of the Policy:

The purpose of the education system is to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values. It aims at producing engaged, productive, and contributing citizens for building equitable, inclusive and plural society as envisaged by our Constitution.

The Vision of this Policy :

This National Educational Policy envisions an education system rooted in India ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainable into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-equality education to all, and thereby making India a global Knowledge superpower. The policy envisages that the curriculum and pedagogy of our institutions must develop among the students a deep sense of respect towards the fundamental Duties and Constitutional values, bonding with one's country, and a conscious awareness of one's roles and responsibilities in a changing world. The vision of the Policy is instill among the learners a deep-

rooted pride in being India, not only in thought, but also in spirit, intellect and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge, skills, values and dispositions that support responsible commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living, and global well-being thereby reflecting a truly global citizen.

Features of NEP 2020 :

National Education Policy 2020 has been announced on 29 th July 2020. The national Education Policy 2020 proposes various reforms in school education as well as higher education including technical education. A number of action points / activities for implementation in school education as well as higher education are mentioned in the National Education Policy 2020. Details of the salient features of NEP 2020 are as follows-

1. Ensuring Universal Access at All Levels of schooling from pre-primary school to Grade 12;
2. Ensuring quality early childhood care and education for all children between 3-6 years;
3. New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure (5+3+3+4);

4. No hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams;
5. Establishing National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy;
6. Emphasis on promoting multilingualism and Indian languages; The medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be the home language/mother tongue/local language/regional language.
7. Assessment reforms - Board Exams on up to two occasions during any given school year, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired;
8. Setting up of a new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development);
9. Equitable and inclusive education - Special emphasis given on Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs);
10. A separate Gender Inclusion fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups;
11. Robust and transparent processes for recruitment of teachers and merit based performance;
12. Ensuring availability of all resources through school complexes and clusters;
13. Setting up of State School Standards Authority (SSSA);
14. Exposure of vocational education in school and higher education system;
15. Increasing GER in higher education to 50%;
16. Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education with multiple entry/exit options;
17. NTA to offer Common Entrance Exam for Admission to HEIs;
18. Establishment of Academic Bank of Credit;
19. Setting up of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs);
20. Setting up of National Research Foundation (NRF);
21. 'Light but Tight' regulation;
22. Single overarching umbrella body for promotion of higher education sector including teacher education and excluding medical and legal education- the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)-with independent bodies for standard setting- the General Education Council; funding-Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC); accreditation- National Accreditation Council (NAC); and regulation- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC);
23. Expansion of open and distance learning to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER).
24. Internationalization of Education.
25. Professional Education will be an integral part of the higher education system. Stand-alone technical universities, health science universities, legal and agricultural universities, or institutions in these or other fields, will aim to become multi-disciplinary institutions.
26. Teacher Education - 4-year integrated stage-specific, subject- specific Bachelor of Education.
27. Establishing a National Mission for Mentoring.
28. Creation of an autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration. Appropriate integration of technology into all levels of education.
29. Achieving 100 % youth and adult literacy.
30. Multiple mechanisms with checks and balances will combat and stop the commercialization of higher education.

31. All education institutions will be held to similar standards of audit and disclosure as a 'not for profit' entity.
32. The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.
33. Strengthening of the Central Advisory Board of Education to ensure coordination to bring overall focus on quality education.

Opportunities of NEP :

New education policy introduced various opportunities which can be divided in following two parts.

• Individual Level :

If we studied New Education Policy 2020, we come to know further opportunities on individual level.

1. Education according to the interest:

New Education Policy gives wide scope to the learners to take education as per his interest. It means, students can choose faculty, subject as per his interest. He can get education simultaneously through multidisciplinary.

2. Flexibility in education:

In the New Education Policy, there is fully flexibility to the learners to take education, as he or she gets time. It means, when students gets time that time he can learn and earn credits, and he will deposited credits in his academic credit bank. He can learn online as well as off line mode and can earn credits.

3. Homogeneity in education:

Homogeneity in education through out the country is one of the unique feature of New Education Policy. It helps to those students, who have to migrate different part of the country. In this policy, all higher educational institution's curriculum or syllabus will be same, therefor student migrated from one University to other university or One State to another State , he will not have to face difficulties.

4. Identification of skill and strengthening skill:

This policy is based on skill enhance. New opportunities to students, will make available through this policy to identify learners interest in skill. It

5. Self reliance ability:

This new policy has capacity to make learner self reliance. Student will take skill based education , which will help to students become capable and self reliance.

6. Availability of International Knowledge:

New Education Policy opened door to international educational institutions to make available international education for domestic students. It helps to stop students migration to other country for getting higher education.

• National Level :

New Education Policy 2020 will have following opportunities on national level.

1. Sufficient Skill based Human Resource :

Indian economy is growing notable growth rate, in that process availability of sufficient skill oriented human resources in every sector is very crucial. This New Education Policy will help to fulfill requirement of skill oriented human resource.

2. Development of every sector of the Economy:

In order to have balanced development of economy , this policy will become milestone. Agriculture, industrial, and service sector's need of excellent skilled human resource will complete through this policy.

3. Homogenizations of Higher Education:

At present, in Indian educational system, we see that there is too much diversification. It creates so many problems. In New Education Policy, there is homogenization of education, probably higher education. It helps to enhance the percentage of education.

4. Internationalization of Higher Education:

This policy will help to make internationalization of higher education, which will helpful to create competitive atmosphere among learners, it resulted to enhance the quality of education.

5. Big push to Research :

This policy will become big push to research. There is wide scope to undertake research activities and innovative ideas, which will help to enhance the research in every field of the economy.

Challenges of NEP 2020 :

Even though, New Education Policy 2020, has presented many opportunities, there are many challenges, which has been presented followingly .

1. How to maintain quality of education?.
2. How to make available adequate infrastructure facilities?
3. How to face International Educational Institutions?
4. How to reach education to the last students?

5. How to accumulate students ?.

Conclusion:

This policy has capacity to become milestone in every field and sector of the country. But, it is depend on it's effective implementation and how people in the county react this policy?.

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