A REVIEW PAPER ON NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY 2020

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Abstract : National education policy 2020 is a new vision of newly formed Government of that time to reduce the loopholes in our current education system. The main aim of this policy is to make the education system more jobs oriented in compare to theoretical approach. In this paper a review and focused research study has been done to determine the pros and cons as well as other factors that can be achieved if this new education policy 2020 gets implemented.
The paper begins with a literature review, which discusses existing research and scholarly perspectives on the NEP. It highlights key features of the policy, including changes in the school curriculum, assessment methods, teacher education, and governance structures. The literature review also explores the historical context, policy discourse, and global influences that have shaped the development of the NEP.

IndexTerms - **Education, Policy, Research, Implementation, System.**
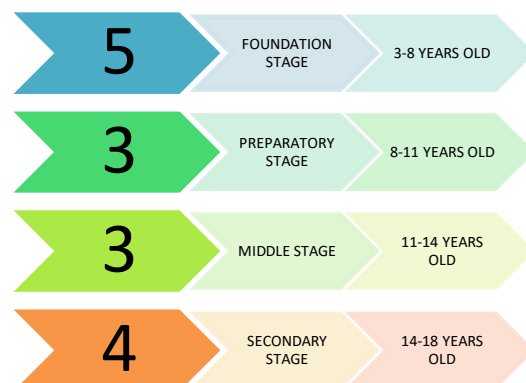
I. INTRODUCTION

The Indian education system has undergone a major overhaul in the form of the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020. This policy, which was approved by the Union Cabinet on 29th July 2020, aimed at adapting technological integration using collaboration and partnership approach and giving more focuses on skill and training which was missing feature in the past education system. The current or new education system works on three mechanisms given below:

A. Job oriented study

B. Knowledge with skill.

C. One language one nation approach

The new education policy is an revolutionary step taken by government to face the global challenges and to grow economy structure of India by bringing some modern concepts in our education system.

Structure of NEP

Basically NEP 2020 is based on 5+3+3+4 approach which has replaced the old 10+2 approach which was being in implementation from long decades. The current NEP focus on first five year as a foundation stage where the children are allowed to make conceptually strong so that their foundation stay crystal clear, the next 3 years is preparatory stage followed by another 3 year of middle stage, which finally ends up in secondary stage which totally transform the coming generation prepared to face the challenge and obstacles in their life

Figure I. Stages of NEP

One of the major highlights of the NEP 2020 is the introduction of a 5+3+3+4 educational structure, which replaces the current 10+2 structure. The new structure consists of five years of foundation stage, three years of preparatory stage, and three years of middle stage and four years of secondary stage. This structure aims to provide students with a strong foundation in the foundational subjects of language, mathematics, science, social sciences and arts, while also allowing them to explore their interests and develop their skills in a particular subject.

The Introduction of multi entry and exit point in the education system is one of the evolutionary changes that make the education system more dynamic and flexible in compared to the old one. to improve the outcome of the students targeting reducing the dropout rates in schools is one of the primary objective of this policy. Introducing mother tongue and regional language is another change in this policy.

II. Objective
1. To review changes in new education policy.
2. To compare current Education policy with NEP 2020.

III. New Education Policy an evolutionary change
India Since independence was looking for the path to how can be education system can be more fruitful and job oriented for the upcoming generation. Under the chairmanship of K. Kasturirangan, Former Chairman, ISRO in 2019 Government come up with a new vision for the new nation known as New Education Policy 2019.The vision of the policy is "The National Education Policy 2019 envisions an India-centered education system that contributes directly to transforming our nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all"

The need of developing or bringing a new education policy is simply bringing new updates and to cop up with the modern worlds needs that can only be done by keep on updating as per the need of modern world.

IV. Need of New Education Policy
1.   To cope up with modern world challenges
The scenario of modern world is changing with every passing day so it's not possible to cope up with them by using the old method techniques and norms. To cope up with this challenge new educational policy was introduced by the government of India. Timely updates and modifications needed to be done time to time to avoid any lag or loophole in educational policy.

2.   Technological integration
Upcoming future is a time of technology. Hence, technology integration in needed in every sector and every aspect. Keeping this in mind the new education policy was bringing in implementation.

3.   Faculty development
A trained and skillful master can give rise to more skillful and capable disciple, keeping this prospect in mind the development of faculty is much required time to time. The need gave rise to the introduction of NEP 2019.

4.   Skill development and training
 Last but not the least thing is skillfulness. Old education policy was not that focused on skill development and training. Hence this need gave rise to an evolutionary policy known as NEP 2019.
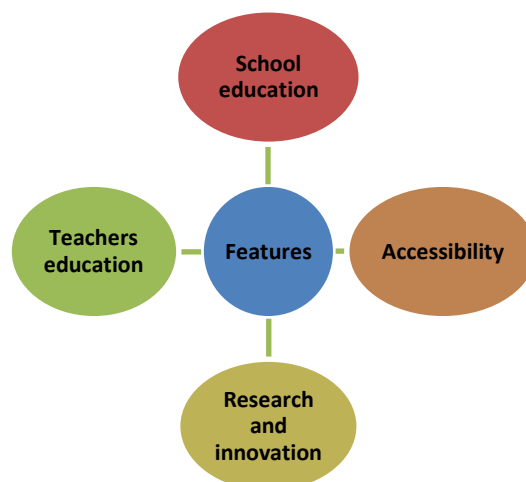
Figure II. Need of NEP

V. **Comparative study of Old Education Policy and New Education Policy**
Table 1 Comparison of old and new education system

Factors	Old education plan	New Education Policy
Ideology	To provide education to all.	To bridge the gap or loophole of current education policy.
Philosophical Approach	Traditional	Lerner centric
Curriculum & pedagogy	Fixed curriculum and based pedagogy	Flexible, Interdisplinary .critical thinking and problem solving skills
Assessment and pedagogy	Standardized testing and grades	Alternative assessments (competency – based, portfolios, etc.)
Technology integration	Limited or outdated use of technology	Emphasizes integration of technology in teaching and learning.
Teacher training and professional development	Varies, may have limitations	Emphasizes teacher training and professional development.
Flexibility and innovation	More rigid and resistant to change	Promotes flexibility and innovation in educational practices.

VI. Potential highlights of New Education Policy 2020

1. **Skill Development as a main focus**
   The new education policy may prioritize the development of skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, communication, and collaboration, rather than just rote learning and memorization. Skill is something which never required the anyone's favour. So, the new policy basically focuses on skill development.

2. **Technological integration with traditional education methods**
   This is one of the major changes that have been evolutionary change for the development of education in India. Along with traditional method new technological integration has been introduced to make the study more interesting and fruitful.

3. **Vocational Education and Skill Training**
   The policy may prioritize vocational education and skill training to prepare students for the changing demands of the job market. New vocational courses were introduced by higher education institute to cope up with the new norms and policy.

4. **Faculty development program**
   The policy may focus on enhancing the professional development of teachers by providing regular training and support to upgrade their pedagogical skills, content knowledge, and classroom management. Faculties are the core factor who gives training to the upcoming generation and hence decides the future of the nation.

5. **Assessment policy and Reforms**
   There is an introduction assessment method to promote holistic and authentic assessment that measures a broader range of skills and knowledge, rather than relying solely on high-stakes examinations. This is mainly done by giving focus on major factor which increase the practical knowledge which will be helpful for the prospect during their job and employment.

6. **Freedom to Flexibility and Choice amongst faculty**
   The policy may promote flexibility and choice in education, allowing the faculty to choose their best techniques and method to enhance the knowledge of student and also allowing students to choose from a diverse range of subjects, courses, and learning pathways based on their interests, aptitudes, and career aspirations.

7. **Collaboration and Partnerships given more focus**
   Collaboration and partnership is the key factor in getting success. The NEP mainly focuses more on partnership and collaboration instead of developing a single leadership because no war can be won with the help of single warrior.

8. **Sustainable Development**
   The policy may integrate sustainability education across the curriculum to raise awareness about environmental, social, and economic issues and promote responsible citizenship. This could involve incorporating concepts of sustainability, climate change, and global citizenship in various subjects and fostering environmental conservation practices in schools.

9. **Parent and Community Engagement for student's development**
   The policy may emphasize the importance of parent and community engagement in education, recognizing them as key partners in the learning process. The involvement of guardian and community in educational field will not only help for further growth and development of Students but also decrease the load of faculties and other education heads.

NEW EDUCATION POLICY

Skill development	Technological integration	Collaboration and partnership
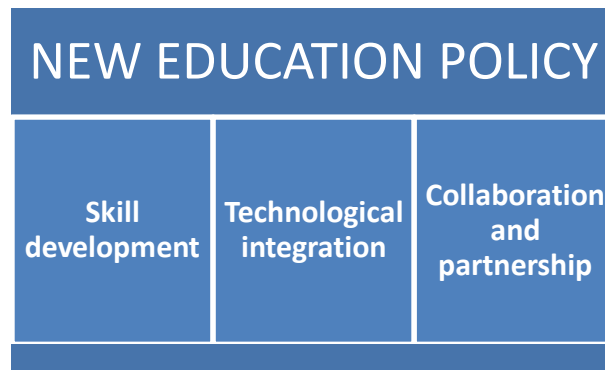
Figure III. Three key points of NEP

VII. Key factors of National Education Policy

The NEP 2020 brings about significant changes in the higher education sector. The policy calls for the creation of a common and comprehensive entrance examination, which will be conducted at the national level, for admission to undergraduate courses in higher education institutions. This will help to reduce the number of entrance examinations and make the admission process more transparent and equitable.

The NEP 2020 is a comprehensive policy that covers all aspects of the education system in India, from pre-school to higher education. Some of its key features are:

1. **Preliminary Era**
   Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE): The NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on the importance of early childhood education and seeks to ensure that all children have access to quality ECCE. The policy recommends the setting up of a national mission on ECCE to provide support and guidance to states and UTs.

2. **School Education**
   The NEP 2020 seeks to promote a flexible and multidisciplinary curriculum that incorporates elements of Indian culture, values, and knowledge systems. The policy also calls for a reduction in the load of the curriculum, a focus on experiential and play-based learning, and the integration of technology and digital tools in teaching and learning.

3. **Higher Education**
   The NEP 2020 aims to make higher education more accessible, inclusive, and employable. It calls for a complete overhaul of the higher education system, including the introduction of a four-year multidisciplinary undergraduate program, the integration of research and teaching, and the establishment of a National Recruitment Agency to conduct a common eligibility test for higher education.

4. **Vocational Education**
   The NEP 2020 seeks to integrate vocational education into the formal education system, starting from the secondary level. The policy calls for the establishment of vocational education boards and the creation of a National Council for Vocational Education and Training.

5. **Teacher Education**
   The NEP 2020 recognizes the importance of teacher education and seeks to provide high-quality teacher training to ensure that teachers have the knowledge, skills, and competencies to deliver quality education. The policy also calls for the integration of technology in teacher education and the creation of a National Council for Teacher Education.

6. **Higher Education Institutions**
   The NEP 2020 seeks to create a comprehensive and diverse higher education system that includes universities, colleges, and standalone institutions. The policy calls for the establishment of a Higher Education Commission of India to regulate and accredit higher education institutions.

7. **Accessibility and Inclusivity**
   The NEP 2020 seeks to ensure that education is accessible and inclusive for all, regardless of their background, gender, location, or socioeconomic status. The policy calls for the establishment of a National Foundation for Teachers and a National Scholarship Program to support underprivileged students.

8. **Research and Innovation**
   The NEP 2020 recognizes the importance of research and innovation in education and seeks to promote a culture of research and innovation in schools, colleges, and universities. The policy calls for the establishment of a National Research Foundation to support and promote research in education.

VIII. Conclusion

In conclusion, the NEP 2020 is a comprehensive policy that seeks to transform the education system in India and provide equal opportunities to all children. The policy places a strong emphasis on accessibility, equity, quality, affordability, and accountability and seeks to promote a culture of learning, critical thinking, and innovation. The implementation of the NEP 2020 will require sustained efforts and cooperation from all stakeholders, including the government, educators, students, and the wider community. The major reason behind implementing the new educational policy lies on the fact that to remove the gap between the quality of education avails in India. Quality education is the right of each person in India irrespective of age caste religion or any other factor. NEP 2020 is an effort by Government of India to create balance which will certainly contribute to the growth of the Nation in future.

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