'NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY' (NEP) 2020

ANALYSIS REPORT

ON

New Education Policy 2020

Introduction

Education is a fundamental requirement for every human being to achieve its full potential in life and become an integral part of an inclusive and equitable society. **The Constitution of India also gives the 'Right to Education for All' under Article 21-A for free and compulsory education** of satisfactory and equitable quality for the age group of 6-14 Years. India is striving towards its commitment to providing universal quality education access to achieve its ambitious economic, social, scientific, cultural, and national integration goals.

This need has developed the requirement for the continuous evolution of the Indian Education System since Independence. In 2020 to address the contemporary needs for knowledge and skills, the Government of India has come up with the New Education Policy (NEP) which brought freshness to an obsolete classroom education system with water-tight compartments among various streams such as Arts, Commerce, and Science, etc

Quick Facts About the Indian Education System

3.1%	**8,997**	**$1.43BN**
of GDP India's public spending on Education in 2021-22	AICTE approved technical institutes in India in 2021-22	Upraised across 100 deals in 2000

Source: https://www.investindia.gov.in/sector/education

This revamp was in line with India's ambition to provide high-quality education to the largest population concentration in the world and **achieve SDG Goal 4 by 2030**. It aims to reconfigure the learning trajectories with the active use of technology aids in teaching and learning to provide equitable and quality education with lifelong opportunities for learning for Indian citizens.

In the Amrit Kaal of the Indian economy, this gap between continued learning outcomes has been planned to bridge through early childhood care, promotion to research and development, skill training, vocational training, three language formula, on-the-job- training modules, digital learning platforms, etc under the NEP, 2020.

Sector Composition in the Indian Education System

Pre - School

Expected to grow by US $735 million at 8% CAGR between 2021-25

Higher Education

State public universities with 38.1% share in FY20

Private Education

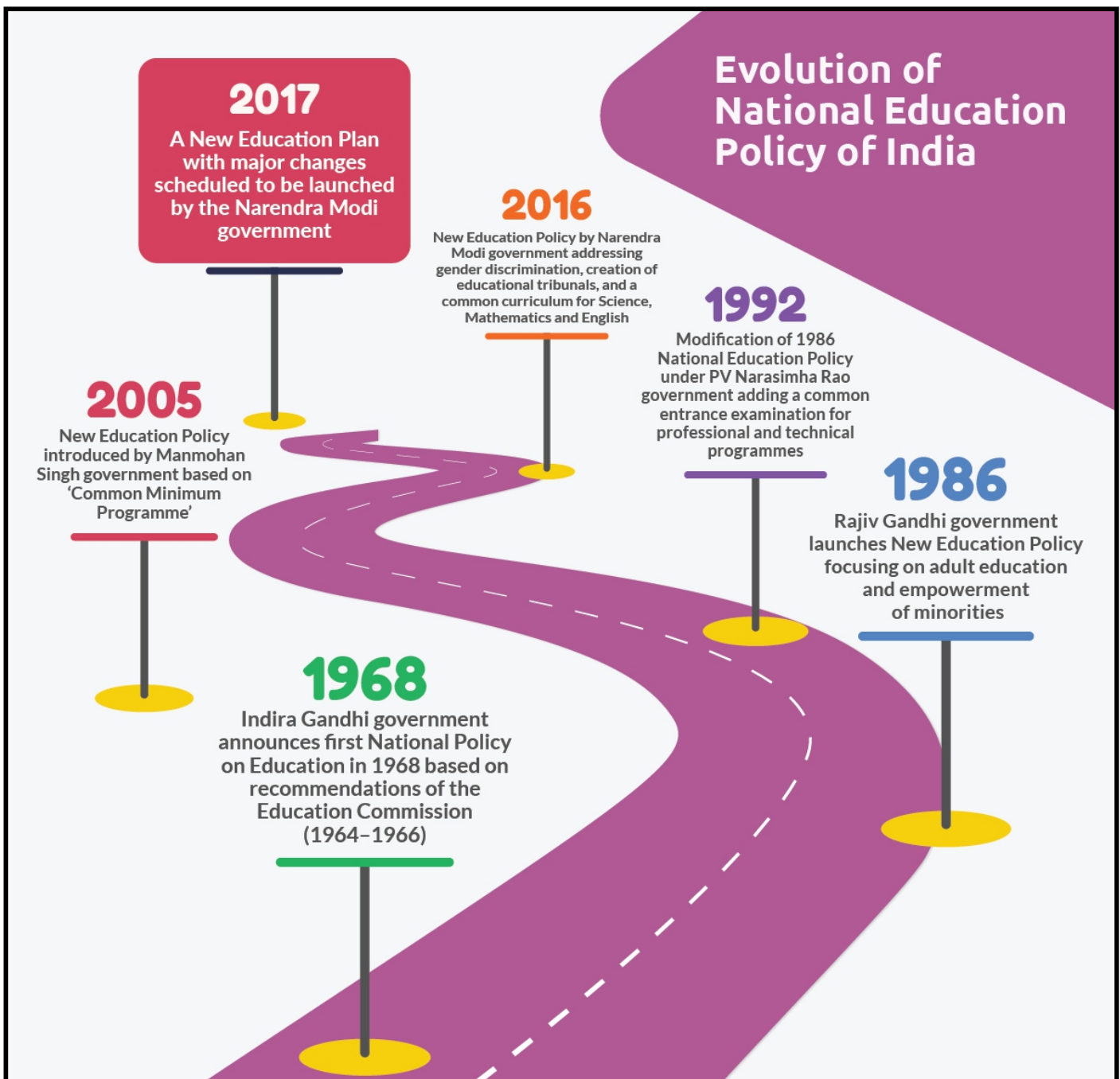Private coaching sector annual revenue was US $3.35 billion in 2020

Source: https://www.ibef.org/industry/education-sector-india/infographic

Thus, **to achieve the US$ 5 trillion economy target by 2047, India has developed a comprehensive approach to revamp the Indian education system with NEP 2020.** Here, the knowledge will be imparted to groom the personality of students at the early levels and inculcate foundational as well as cognitive capabilities to promote critical thinking and problem-solving skills. It will help to optimally use the demographic dividend advantage to achieve economic growth with aggressive policy support like the National Institute Ranking Framework, Internationalization of education, Skilling the future Workforce, etc. in the years to come.
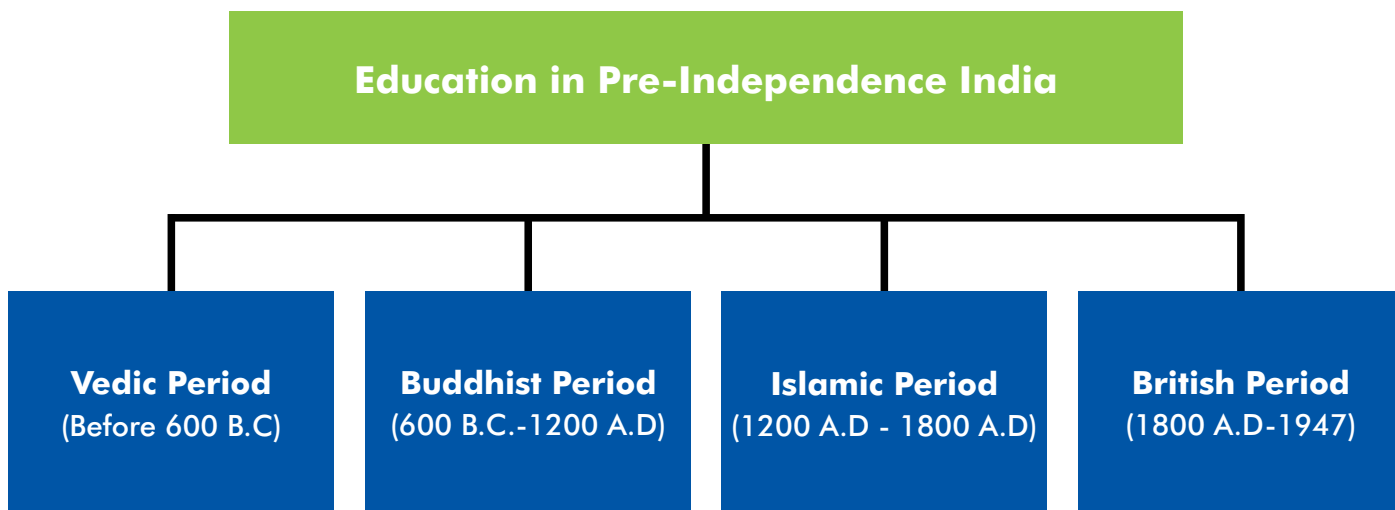
Evolution of India's Education Policy

Education is fundamental to every human being. The role of education is to make individuals independent and build a solid socio-economic development. Educational policies are accountable for imparting quality education. India's educational system has a history of evolution since civilization existed which can be **broadly understood in two segments based on its historical background i.e. pre-independence and post-independence**.

Evolution of India's Education System Since Independence

Evolution of National Education Policy of India

2017
A New Education Plan with major changes scheduled to be launched by the Narendra Modi government

2016
New Education Policy by Narendra Modi government addressing gender discrimination, creation of educational tribunals, and a common curriculum for Science, Mathematics and English

1992
Modification of 1986 National Education Policy under PV Narasimha Rao government adding a common entrance examination for professional and technical programmes

2005
New Education Policy introduced by Manmohan Singh government based on 'Common Minimum Programme'

1986
Rajiv Gandhi government launches New Education Policy focusing on adult education and empowerment of minorities

1968
Indira Gandhi government announces first National Policy on Education in 1968 based on recommendations of the Education Commission (1964–1966)
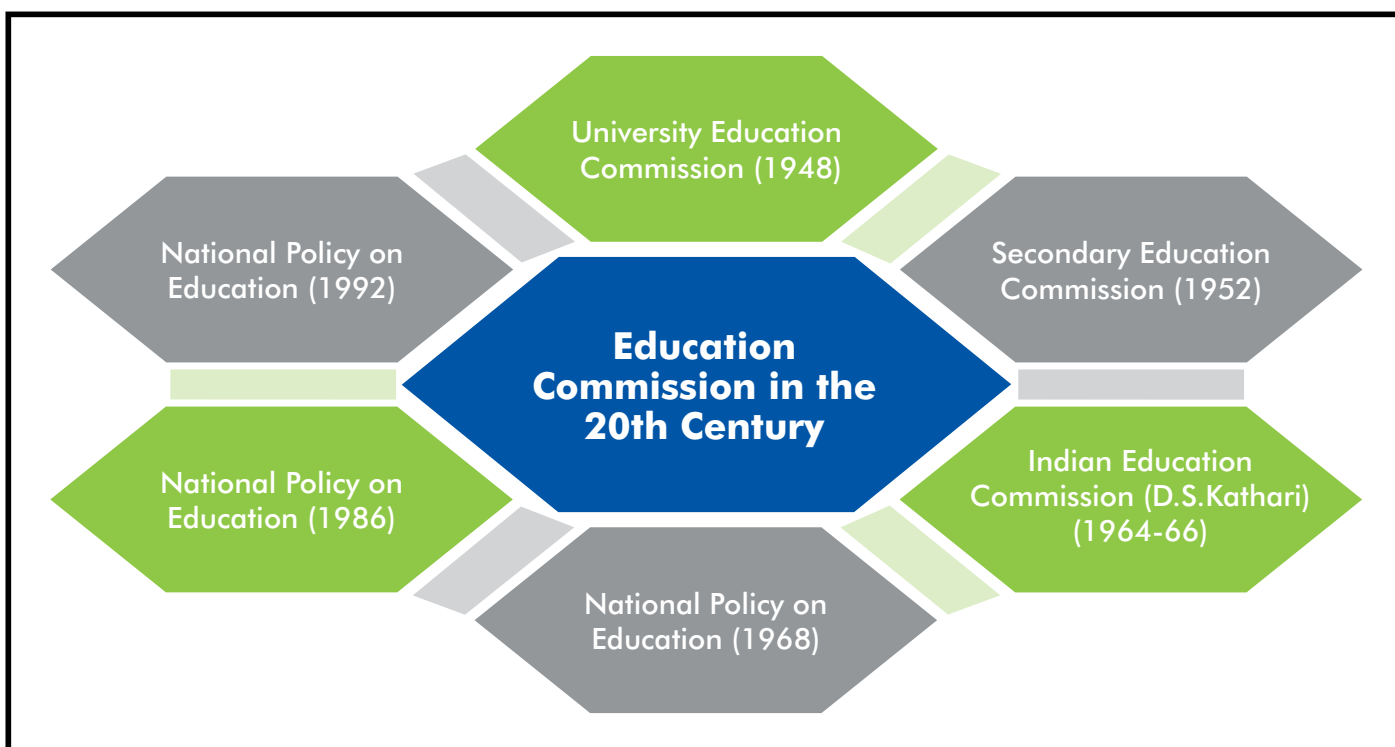
Source: https://www.buddy4study.com/article/new-education-policy-2017-key-changes-and-developments-you-should-know

The education policy **in pre-independent India has a broad division in terms of pre-British time and British time**. The pre-British era mainly includes the Vedic/post-Vedic and Mughal ages leading with India's traditional knowledge and beliefs. However, the major objective of education was religion in place of universal education to include people from different groups. At the beginning of the British era, Western Educational Policies played a significant role in promoting the universalization of education irrespective of caste or class.

Education in Pre-Independence India

Vedic Period	Buddhist Period	Islamic Period	British Period
(Before 600 B.C)	(600 B.C.-1200 A.D)	(1200 A.D - 1800 A.D)	(1800 A.D-1947)

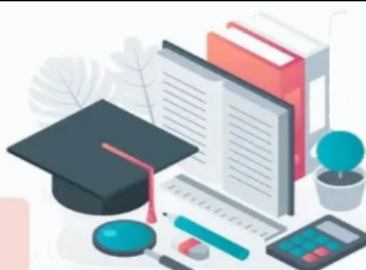Source: http://www.ijstr.org/final-print/jan2020/Education-Of-India-In-Pre-independent-Yore.pdf

In independent India, the formulation of education policies is governed by the recommendations made by the Education Commission from time to time.

University Education Commission (1948)

National Policy on Education (1992)

Secondary Education Commission (1952)

Education Commission in the 20th Century

National Policy on Education (1986)

Indian Education Commission (D.S.Kathari) (1964-66)

National Policy on Education (1968)

NEP 2020 is the latest addition to education policy based on equity, accountability, access, and quality.

Source: https://myvoice.opindia.com/2020/08/national-education-policy-2020-a-policy-for-new-india/

It has transformed the Indian education system at the core to develop a flexible mechanism for goal-oriented, and creative learners as well as educators.

Comparative Analysis: Old vs. New Education System
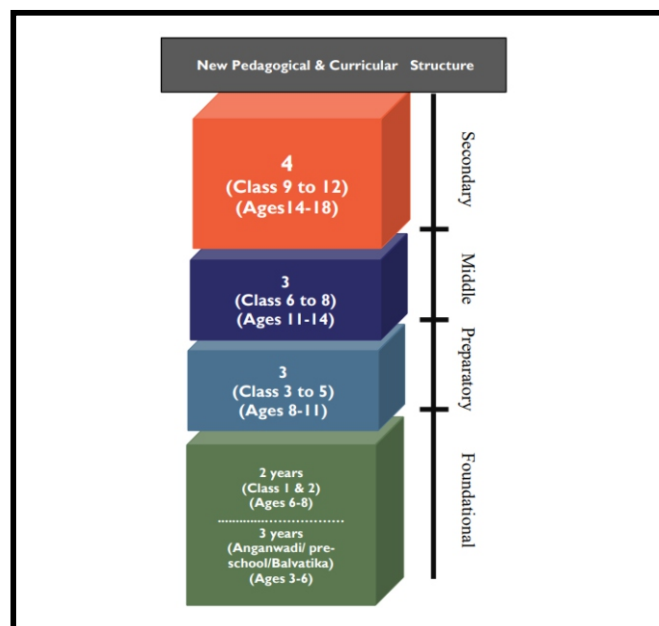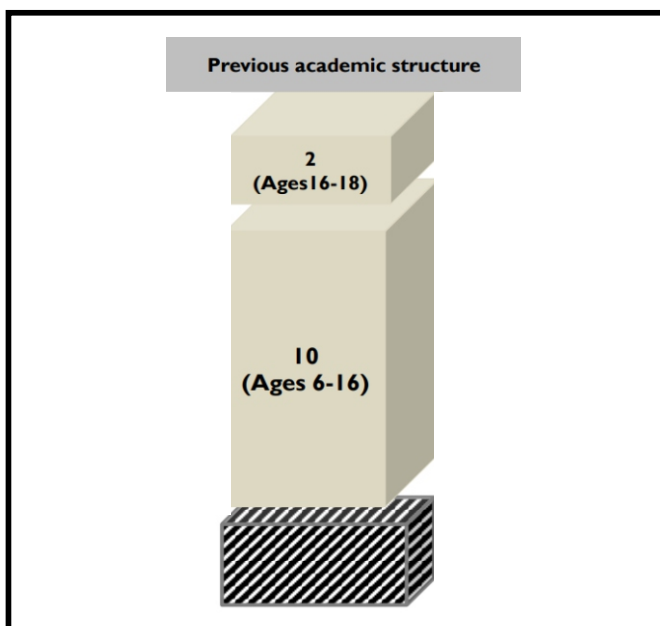
Source: https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf

To effectively address, every aspect of learning, skilling, research, and innovation, the policy has formulated focused deliberations based on various suggestions provided by industry experts, educators, parents, and field practitioners.

New Education Policy
37,000+ suggestions on MyGov

2,44,252 VILLAGES

6,620 BLOCKS

4,027 URBAN LOCAL BODIES

669 DISTRICTS

Identified to ensure focused deliberations.

33 THEMES

36 STATES/UTs involved

MHRD's New Education Policy

to provide quality education, innovation and research

Suggestions

given by parents, educationists, field practitioners, industry experts etc.

Source: https://www.indcareer.com/news/the-government-of-india-developed-mechanisms-for-monitoring-quality-of-education/

Education policy in India aims to have a framework where universal quality education can be imparted to every individual assuring socio-economic growth, and development at all levels.

Principles and Vision of NEP 2020

NEP 2020 has aimed to ignite creative imagination and critical thinking at all levels of learning right from early childhood care through Aanganbadis and bal Vatikas to Higher Education Institutes (HEIs). **It has set the target of achieving a 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) by 2030 from the preschool level to the secondary education level**. Whereas **GER target for Higher Education (including vocational education) has been set to 50% by 2035**.

Source: https://leadschool.in/school-owner/national-education-policy-nep-2020/
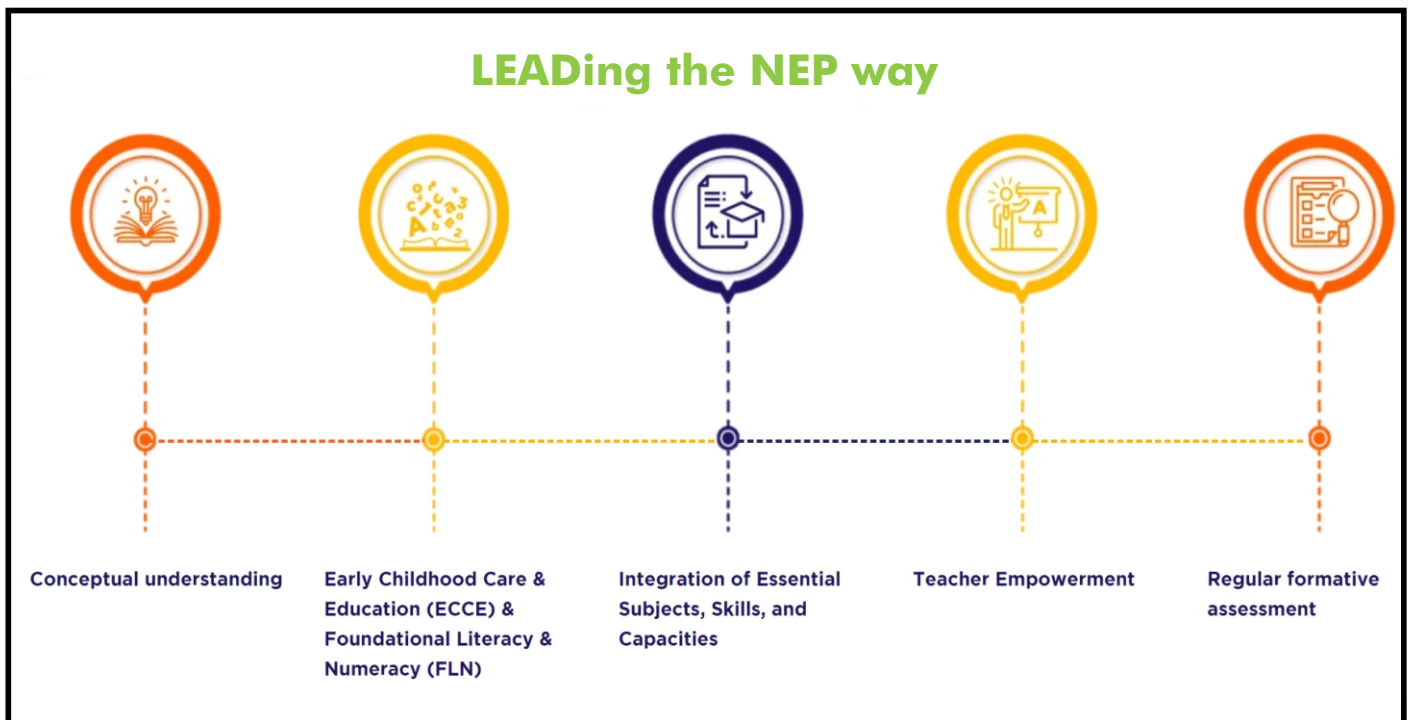
This higher enrolment target set under NEP 2020 will lead to a more contributing skilled workforce that will be equipped with the knowledge to excel in the 21st century such as technology 4.0, entrepreneurship, innovation, research, etc. **This will make the way for an inclusive, multi-lingual plural Indian society at large**. The fundamental principles followed to formulate the policy have ensured to strike the right balance of control and accountability at the core and developed a positive service environment for teachers and educators who are at the centre stage of this whole learning trajectory.

Fundamental Principles of NEP 2020

Recognizing, identifying, and fostering the unique abilities of students	Sensitization of teachers as well as parents to promote holistic development in each student
Highest priority for achievement of foundational literacy and numeracy by grade 3 for all students	Flexibility in choosing leaning trajectories
No watertight compartments between curricular and extracurricular activities, skill training, and academic streams	Multidisciplinary approach
Conceptual learning	Encouragement to creative and critical thinking to foster decision-making and innovation
Promotion of ethical, human, and constitutional values all students	Promotional to multilinguism in teaching as well as learning
Incorporation of life skills such as communication, cooperation, teamwork, etc	Focus on regular formative assessment in place of summative assessment
Extensive use of technology in teaching and learning	Increasing access opportunities for divyang students
Full Equity and inclusion in all educational decision	Synergy across all levels of curriculum
A light but tight regulatory framework	Review-based progress of research and regular assessment by educational experts

To implement these principles to the letter and spirit, the policy has envisioned the idea of transforming India as a knowledge hub of the globe. It is advocating to make use of deep-rooted Indian ethos and culture to regain its vibrancy and sustainable knowledge practices. The policy has been set to encourage private and community participation to enhance the quality of the public education system in India by attracting higher investment in the sector.

Vision of NEP 2020

01 To transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower through broad-based, flexible, multi disciplinary education Related to 21st century needs

02 Bring out the unique capabilities of each student

03 Promote critical thinking rather than rote learning, focus on learning instead of studying, encouragement to scientific temperament

04 Policy for 21st century India / Atmanirbhar Bharat

05 Integration of Global with Local

06 Instilling among learners a deep-rooted pride in being Indian and Developing knowledge, skills, and values that make them truly Global Citizens

Thus NEP, 2020 has developed a transformational shift in the curriculum and pedagogy of Indian schools and higher education systems. It has added a new charm to learning with new leadership roles, constitutional values, national respect, and cultural awareness along with the incorporation of prerequisites such as human rights, ethical values, sustainable development along knowledge and skill upgrades for global well-being.

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Features and Key Focus Areas

The most talked about provision under NEP 2020 is the replacement of the traditional 10+2 school system along with the incorporation of children in the 3-6 years age group formally under education policy. **The new policy has substituted the 10+2 system with a 5+3+3+4 structure** to bring early childhood care into its ambit for improved learning outcomes and lifelong development and well-being of students. The changes are coherent with the critical fact that **more than 85% of the total brain development of a child takes place before the age of 6 years**.

Salient Features of NEP 2020
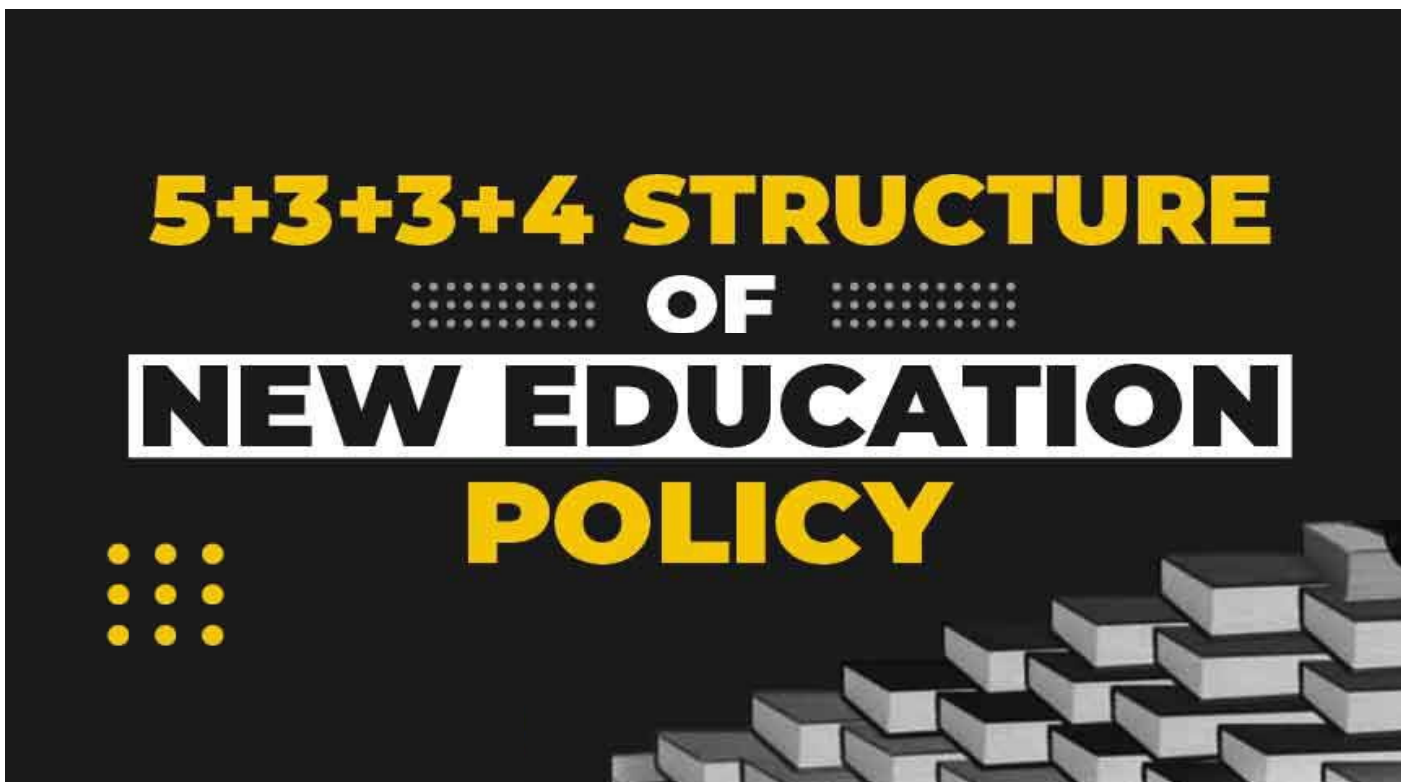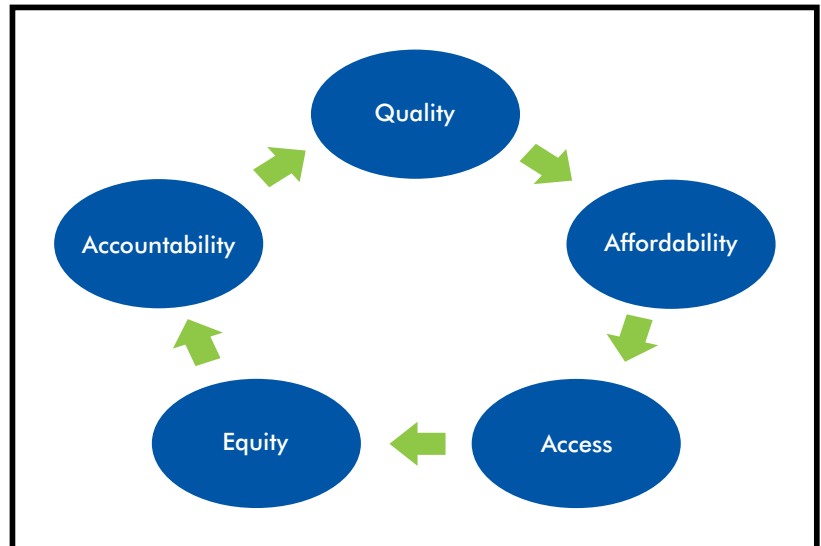
This **policy is based on the recommendation of the Kasturirangam Committee** to bring reform at various levels of learning and teaching along with revamping the exam system. The further increase in GER in the Indian education system posts Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and the Right to Education Act, 2002 has needed an extra policy push to achieve universal access to quality education in India up to the secondary level. The policy has welcomed the active confluence of knowledge-based education with skill enhancement by especially encountering the silos mentality in the school education system.

Key Focus Area

| 01	Early Childhood Care and Education
02	Curtailing dropout Rates and Ensuring Universal Access to Education at all levels
03	Equitable and Inclusive Education: Learning for all
04	Standard-setting and Accreditation for school education
05	Institutional Restructuring and consolidation
06	Optimal learning environment and support for students
07	Motivated, Energized, and Capable Faculty
08	Teacher Education
09	Catalyzing Quality Academic Research through New National Research Foundation
10	Effective governance and leadership for higher education institutions
11	Adult Education and lifelong learning
12	Technology use and integration
13	Creating dedicated unit for developing world-class digital infrastructure for education
14	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy
15	Professional Standard for Teachers and special Educators
16	Efficient Resourcing and Effective Governance through School complexes/Clusters
17	Quality Universities and Colleges: A new and forward-looking vision for India's Higher Education System
18	Towards a more holistic and multi disciplinary education
19	Internationalization of Indian Education System
20	Equity and Inclusion in Higher Education
21	Reimagining Vocational Education
22	Transforming the regulatory system of higher education
23	Professional Education
24	Promotion of Indian languages, arts, and culture
25	Online and digital education to ensure equitable use of technology
26	Strengthening the central advisory board of education
27	Access to affordable and quality education for all

EVALUATION OF SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)

FINAL REPORT

सर्व शिक्षा अभियान

सब पढ़ें सब बढ़ें
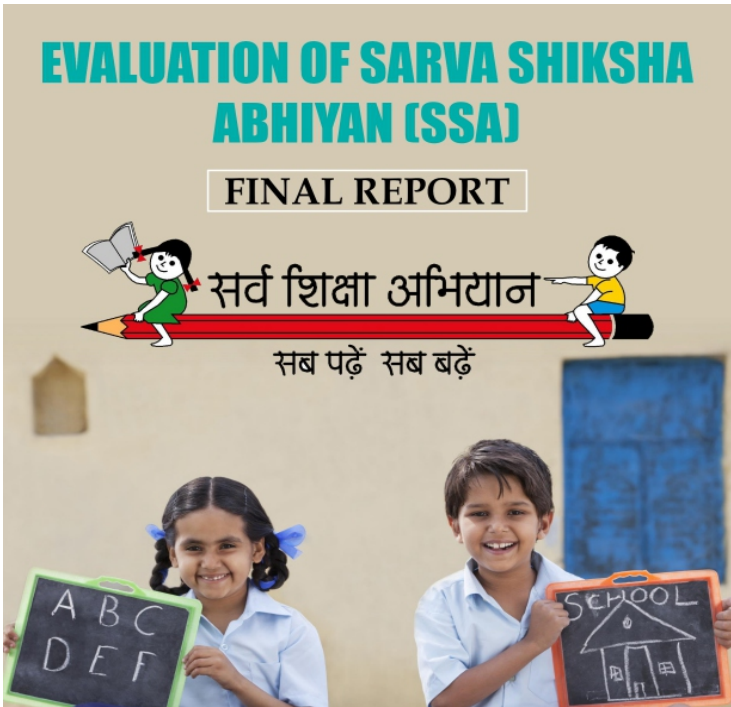
The provisions under **NEP 2020 have aimed to bring over 20 million dropout children back to the schooling system** with various provisions such as the promotion of multi-linguism in education, the provision of Special Education Zones for children in disadvantaged regions as well as groups, the establishment of Gender Inclusion Fund to ensure equal opportunities for girls and transgender students, etc. This has also promised international exposure in the areas of higher education, research, and innovation by setting up the campuses of top foreign universities in India to make the education system more open and adaptable for competitive efficiencies.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

A Complete Guide
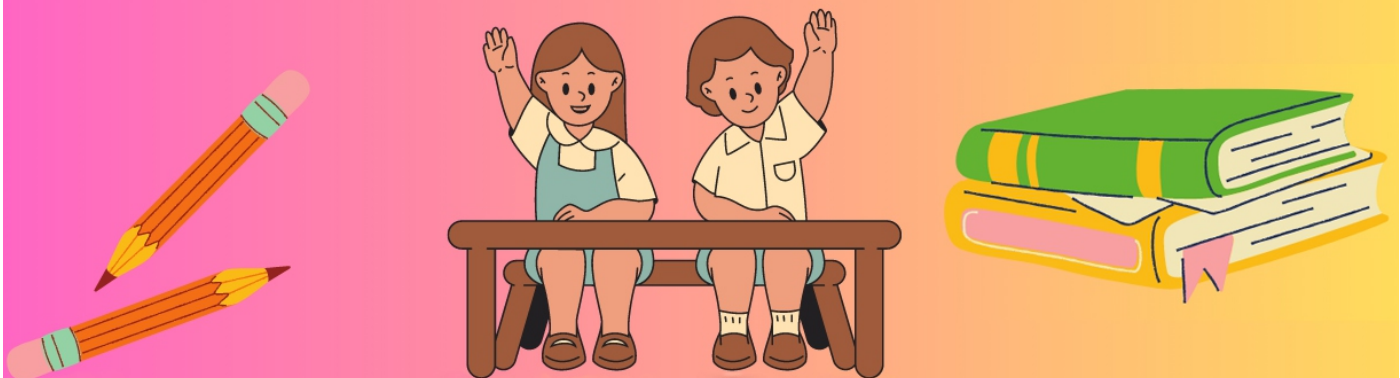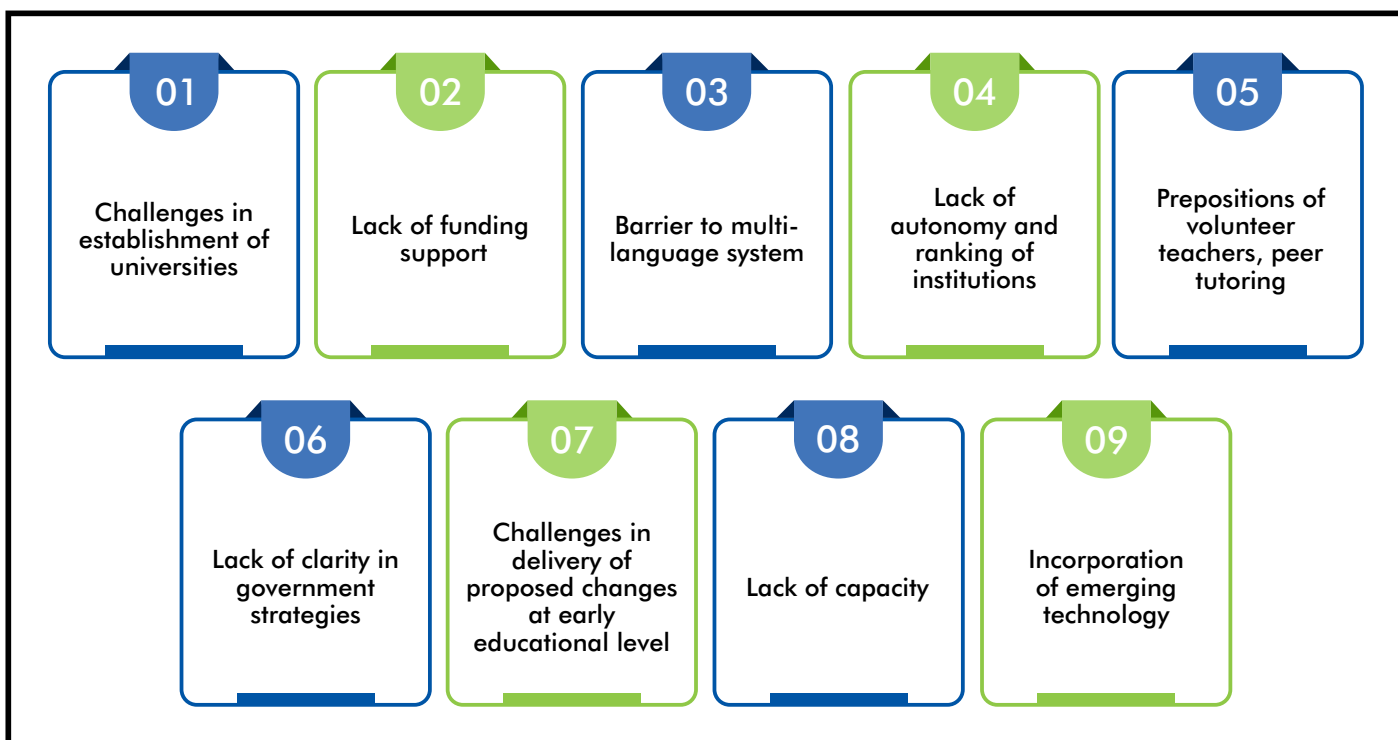
Growth Opportunities and Potential Concerns

NEP 2020 has set a progressive path for learning and teaching in the Indian education system to make India future-ready. Its implementation and broad structural guidelines are promising new opportunities for various stakeholders such as government, education institutions, private investors, researchers, technology partners, teachers, trainers, and students. The increasing budget allocation promotes uninterrupted lifelong learning within education structures defined by reformed regulations.

Major Growth Opportunities		
	Largest demography	Second largest E-learning market in the globe
	Increasing total enrollment ratio	Gap between knowledge & skill training and job requirements
	Increased public spending target	Improved budgetary efficiency
	Supportive environment with ease of starting and running HEIs	Increased research funding
	Better access to basic infrastructure	New and progressive career advancement opportunities
	Self placed study through digitally scored credits	Global Exchange Programmes and setting up of foreign university campuses in India
	Industry-Academia partnership to promote technology 4.0 and innovation	Expert support from private sector in Establishing and Operationalizing National Educational Technology Forum

The government is gradually implementing the various provisions of policy at various levels. The priority focus areas are implemented on an immediate basis following the potential provisions with the help of various stakeholders and service partners. However, there are so many aspects that this policy has faced challenges to address at the formulation as well as implementation levels

Major Challenges in the Way of NEP 2020

01	02	03	04	05
Challenges in establishment of universities	Lack of funding support	Barrier to multi-language system	Lack of autonomy and ranking of institutions	Prepositions of volunteer teachers, peer tutoring

06	07	08	09
Lack of clarity in government strategies	Challenges in delivery of proposed changes at early educational level	Lack of capacity	Incorporation of emerging technology

Thus, this comprehensive policy brought new possibilities for the future along with the challenges to incorporate and deliver in their true sense. But during implementation, the stakeholders need to review the progress and its implications such as peer pressure, and the psychological well-being of students with the help of volunteer teachers, psychologists, peer- tutoring, and encouragement to inculcate interest towards learning and skilling to play a contributor in Indian growth saga.

NEP Progress Roadmap

When will National Education Policy be Implemented in India

Akhil Bhartiya Shiksha Samagam 2023 and 3rd Anniversary of NEP 2020

In **2023, the Akhil Bhartiya Siksha Samagam coincided with the 3rd anniversary of NEP 2020**. This has given a platform to various experts from education, research, and industry to share their best practices, strategies, success stories, and knowledge to add more colors to the transforming landscape of the Indian education system post-policy rollout. **It has been witnessed by more than 2 lakh Samagam attendees** including students, volunteers, and Yuva Sangam participants along with higher dignitaries.

The 'Mahakumbh of Education' has given an open stage to discuss and nurture the various strategies to help in converting the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) into textbooks to support lifelong learning. The government has also shown its unfailing commitment towards **capacity building of teachers on priority with the development of 100 institutions as Centre of Excellence in each category of school education, higher education, and skill development** respectively. It has made the anniversary celebration more attractive and strengthened India's commitment to imparting and facilitating equitable and critical learning opportunities to students for transforming Atmanirbhar Bharat.
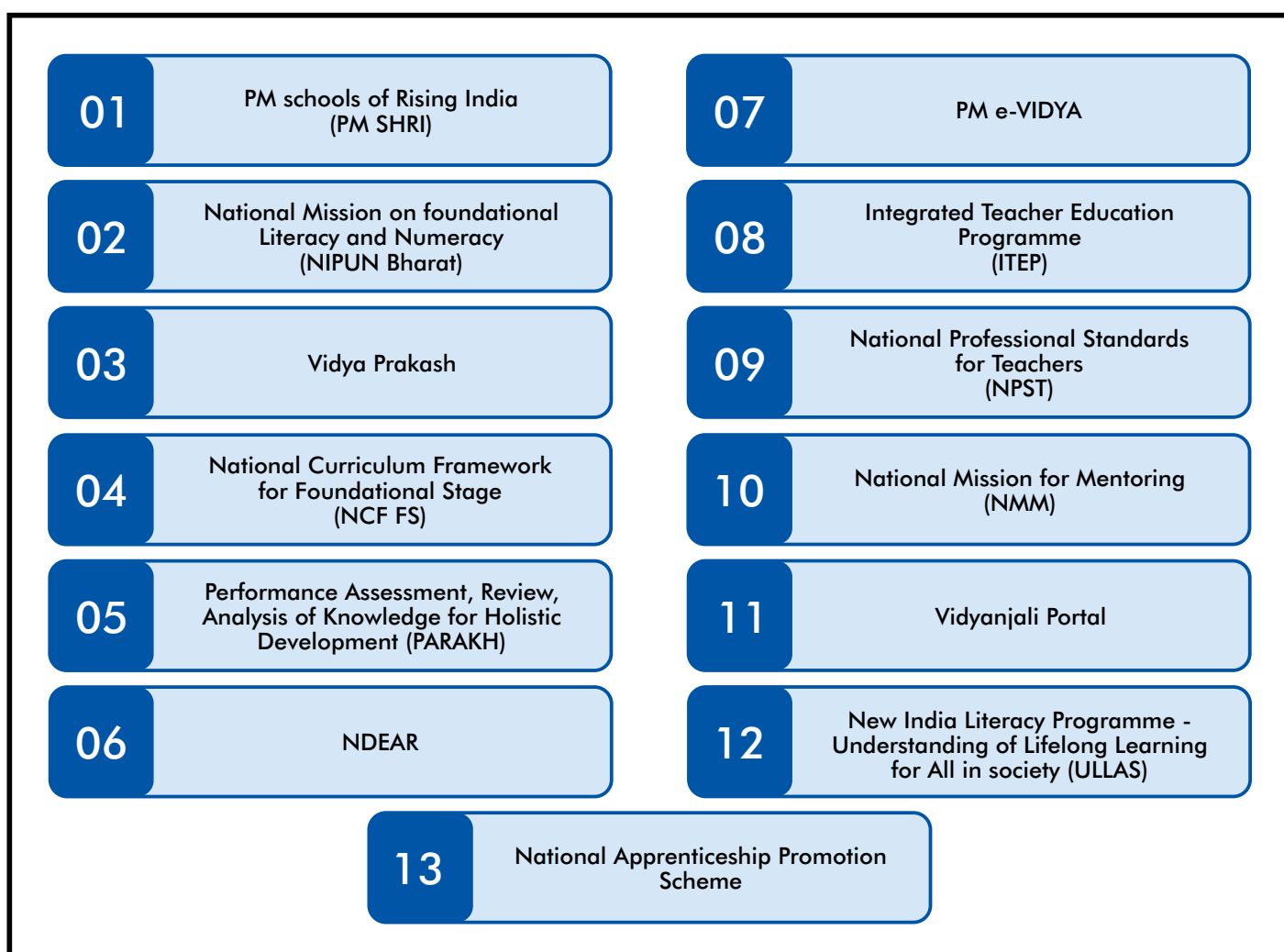
Major Highlights

- First installment of funds worth Rs 630 Crore Rupees under PM SHRI Scheme has been released
- Launch of books on ten major projects of Central Institute for classical Tamil
- Launched the education and skill curriculum books translated in 12 Indian languages
- Release of ULLAS mobile app along with logo and slogan

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Notable Achievements and Supporting Government Initiatives

To nurture the little igniting minds and youths of the country, the Government of India is working relentlessly to revamp the Indian education system at all levels. This has been taking shape over time with the help of industry-academia partnerships, promotion of skill development, and research through various government schemes such as **PM SHRI, a primary laboratory for the implementation of various NEP 2020 provisions** along with other initiatives such as NIPUN Bharat, ULLAS, New India Literacy Programme, etc.

Initiatives Launched to Support Implementation of NEP 2020

01 PM schools of Rising India (PM SHRI)	**07** PM e-VIDYA
02 National Mission on foundational Literacy and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat)	**08** Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP)
03 Vidya Prakash	**09** National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST)
04 National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF FS)	**10** National Mission for Mentoring (NMM)
05 Performance Assessment, Review, Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development (PARAKH)	**11** Vidyanjali Portal
06 NDEAR	**12** New India Literacy Programme - Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in society (ULLAS)
13 National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme	

The focused approach to address the learning vulnerabilities of disadvantaged groups, transgenders, girls, etc is adding a humane face to **the policy implementation and hopeful to bring positive changes in terms of higher GER**. The skill development in regional languages along with technology education has a lot to unfold and make Indian students equipped with global competence side by side. Other than this, in the last three years since the launch of NEP in 2020, many achievements have also been made to testify to the smooth and gradual implementation of various provisions of education and skilling.

Achievements Highlights

- Integration of vocational education into general education through government initiatives such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna and Skill India Mission

- Focus on holistic and employability skills with the launch of employability skills curriculum by MSDE

- Skilling in regional languages for the promotion of linguistic diversity through publication of 100 books in Bhartiya Bhasha which is translated in 12 regional languages

- Technology enabled learning with development of more than 330 new generation courses by MSDE to meet the requirement of industry 4.0

- Industry academic collaboration for the introduction of on the job components in various customized courses

- Reskilling and upskilling with the critical needs of 21st centaury through PMKVY 4.0

- Inclusive and sustainable skill development through PMKVY, Jan Sikshan Sansthan, and SANKALP initiatives

- Entrepreneurship education under skill India Mission through NIESBUD , NIOS, and IGNOU centers

- Continuous teacher training and professional development through 59 new government institute of training of teachers under NSQF compliance and strive initiative

- Launch of Agnipath Scheme in line with UGC Norms and guidelines of NCF and NSQF

- Academic collaboration between Indian and foreign higher educational institutions through provision of twinning/ joint degree and dual degree programme

- AICTE-IDEA labs to encourage STEM experimental learning

- Engaging national hackathon such as KAVACH 2023 to identify innovative ideas and technology solutions

- Guidelines notification for introduction of course based on Indian heritage and culture to promote the interest of foreigners on Indian heritage and culture

The **implementation of the policy has been aggressively supported by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and Skill India Mission** with the provisions of various initiatives such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna, National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, etc. The **provisions of setting UGC norms and NCF/ NSQF guidelines to align with the Agnipath Scheme of the Government of India** have also opened new avenues of opportunities to Indian youth for learning along with skilling and jobs. This will facilitate the holistic growth of India with a motivated, disciplined, educated, and technologically equipped brigade of youth with the help of **interministerial coordination between education, skills, and labour** to take the lead.

Way Ahead

The policy has promised a brighter, more flexible, multi disciplinary, and technology-oriented future for the Indian education system. It is providing the required policy support to make India a global knowledge hub and help in attaining the SDG goals within set timelines. It has opened up a new avenue of collaborative reforms in the sector through strengthening the spirit of cooperative federalism as education is a concurrent subject under the Constitution of India.

The policy is capable of addressing India's digital divide and regional literacy gaps by targeting universalization of education at all levels through provisions of Credit Framework, and mobility between traditional and vocational education. This will make it more result-oriented and make Indian students future-ready based on their passion and interest. It will develop a new generation of learned youths with critical thinking for the socio-economic growth of the country in the years to come.

Expert's Insight

> The NEP 2020 is the future of India's education from primary to higher education levels. It aims at promoting the all-round development of an individual. It aims to make education accessible to everyone. India's academic fraternities have a big role to play in ensuring a rightful place for India to become a global leader. The National Education Policy 2020 is a path towards it.
>
> **Shri Dharmendra Pradhan**
> **Minister of Education**
> **Government of India**

Resources

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Electric Vehicle	Infrastructure: Highway/Tunnels	Animal Husbandry	Healthcare	Climate Change
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✉ info@aggrp.in   🌐 www.aggrp.in   📱 +91 9810046249   ☎ 0124 4235267, 011 45356553

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