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A Reflection of National Education Policy 2020

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Abstract

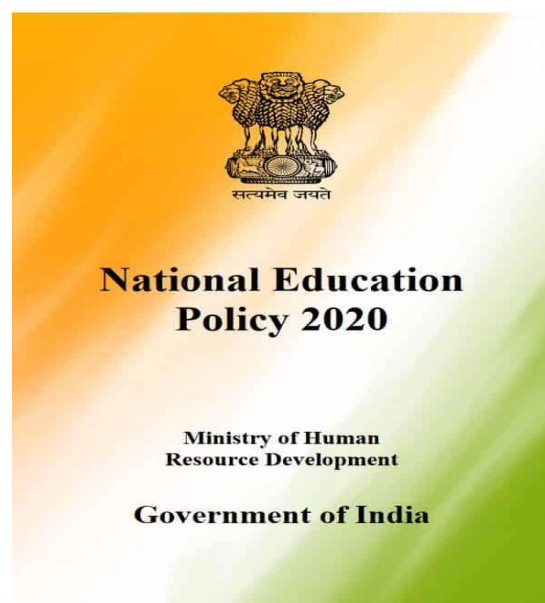
Education is crucial in the development of a nation; it determines the nation's future and the fate of its citizens. In terms of the nations and citizens' growth and development, the impact will be long-lasting. In today's world, education's function and relevance cannot be overstated. When we compare the pre-independence and post-independence periods, we can see the progress and development. The Indian government is changing the way we learn after 34 years; this is the third revision to the education policy. Many reforms are suggested in the new National Education Policy 2020, which will undoubtedly affect all stakeholders. In this paper, the author will investigate National Education Policy 2020 and its effects on stakeholders, as well as strive to raise awareness about the policy's future implications by posing a series of questions.

Keywords: National Education Policy 2020, government, India, outlay, education

Introduction

Youth are the makers of our nation. They play a vital role in building the country fast and energetic towards the development of the economy. So, they must be brought up in a holistic environment which would take care of their basic rights and necessities. It is rightly said that education begins at home. When a child is nurtured, he is raised by his family members, especially the mother. So, here the question arises whether the mother should be educated or not. The answer is YES and NO. The environment and surroundings of the child reflects his or her youth. The school reflects the mental and physical behavior along with the socio and economic wellbeing. Then comes the existence of the education policy of the nation which decides the progress of the economic growth globally.

Drawing from India's heritage, according to Swami Vivekananda, "Education is not the amount of



information that we put into your brain and run riot there, undigested all your life. We must have life building, man making, character making, and assimilation of ideas. If you have assimilated five ideas and made them your life and character, you have more education than any man who has got by heart the whole library. If education is identical with information, the libraries are

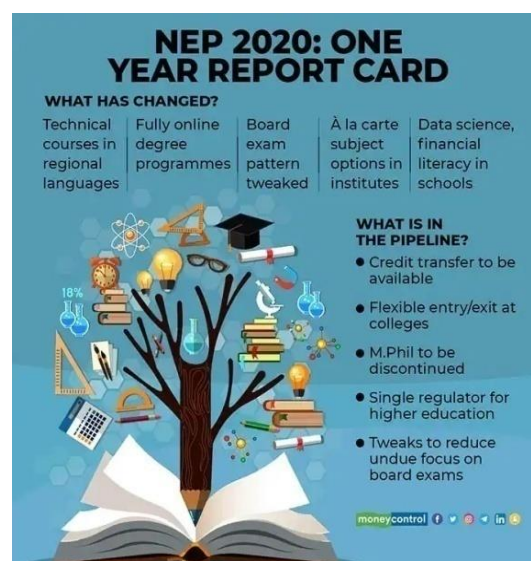
the greatest sages in the world and encyclopedias are the Rishis.”

After Independence in 1964 Congress MP Siddeshwar Prasad criticized that there was a need for an education policy which could lead India towards sustainable development and thus the seventeen members of the Education Commission under the chairmanship of UGC chairperson. D.S. Kothari was organized to make the draft outline related to education. Eventually, the first education policy was declared in 1968 which was passed by the parliament. Second came into existence in 1986 under Indira Gandhi and Rajeev Gandhi respectfully. Major development occurred during the last policy named - Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009. Ultimately, the new education policy 2020 came into existence in a very dignified way and is implemented throughout the country. Prior to NEP 2020, all the policies were implemented in a fulfilling manner and the literacy percentage increased for both the boys and girls. The 1st century which is based on online techniques needs extracurricular, so as demand of time NEP 2020 was established and the credit goes to PM Narendra Modi, who declared this policy in a better quality and quantity point of view for the youth to develop all the sectors so that the employment rate increases along with the per capita income and national income. Thus, raising the standard of living of people.

The drafting committee of National Education Policy consists of a chairman, nine members and one secretary. Members of the NEP 2020 are- Mahesh Chandra Pant, who is the chancellor of National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Govind Prasad Sharma is

the chairman of the National Book trust and Najma Akhtar, an academicians of repute.

Old education policy 1986 is now known as National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 which was established by the government in July 2020. Honorable Prime Minister, Narendra Modi declared this new policy to transform India in a better way with education and skill so that the economy marches on the way of progress. It was launched by Union Minister, Dharmendra Pradhan and Union Education Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, Virendra Kumar on 24th August 2020. Later, it got approved by the Union Cabinet to replace the existing 10+2 school system with a new 5+3+3+4 school system, also changing the age group for the Right to Education between 3 to 18 years which was earlier till 14 years.



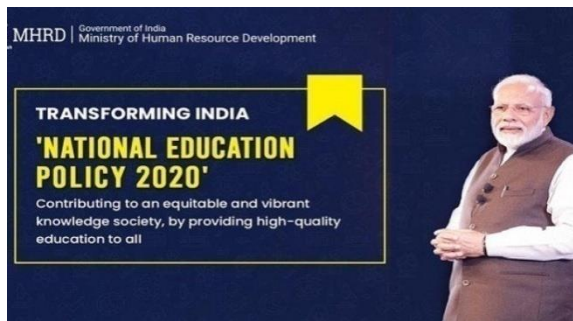
Salient features of the national education policy

The motive of the policy is to increase public investment in education from 4.4% of India's GDP to 6%. More than 290 million students' lives will change for the better if the policy is implemented with the thought of universalization and globalization of

education from pre-school to secondary school. The National Education Policy 2020 vision holds the quality for transforming India by providing education to all for the society and the nation. This Indian centric education system is responsible for sustainable development across the country.

Salient features of the National Education Policy 2020 are: -

- Ensuring universal access at all levels of school education
- Early childhood care and education with new curricular and pedagogical structure.
- Attaining foundational literacy and numeracy
- Reforms in school curricular and pedagogy
- Multilingualism and the power of language



Outlay of national education policy 2020

The finance minister announced an outlay of ₹ 93,224.31 crore for education, 6.13% lower than ₹99,312 crore budgeted for 2020-21 or around ₹ 6087 crore less than the budget estimate (BE) for 2020-21. However, considering that the center had reduced its allocation for the education ministry by ₹14,222 crore in its revised budget estimates for financial year 21, the outlay this time was 9.5% higher than the total outlay for financial year 22, ₹38,350.65 crore was allocated for higher

education and ₹54,873.66 crore from school. Unfortunately, when the novel Coronavirus hit us, it severely affected the economy. All the sectors of the society were affected by the lockdown, especially the education sector which flipped upside down. Schools, colleges, and universities moved from offline classrooms to online zoom meetings and the students were promoted. Because of the pandemic, National Education Policy 2021 missed the opportunity in an adequate manner which included infrastructure and other aspects of the education sector, so the budget has reduced its expenditure with the previous year. The school education department demanded ₹ 1.14 trillion for a five-year period from the finance commission. In the same way, the budget 2021-22 has pegged to ₹ 1 crore for the Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA), compared to ₹ 2200 crore in 2020-21 B.E. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs posted on 4th August 2021 by the Press Information Bureau approved the Constitution of Samagra Siksha Scheme for school Education from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2026. Its financial outlay of ₹2,94,283.04 crore which includes central share of ₹1,85,398.32 crore. The scheme covers 1.16 million schools, over 156 million students and 5.7 million teachers of the government and aided schools.

Conclusion

Every country's economy, social standing, technology adoption, and healthy human behaviour are all influenced by higher education. The education department of the country government is responsible for improving GER so that every citizen of the country has access to higher education opportunities. The National Education Policy of India 2020 is

working towards achieving these goals by enacting innovative policies to improve the quality, attractiveness, affordability, and supply of higher education by opening it up to the private sector while maintaining strict quality controls in every higher education institution. NEP-2020 is expected to achieve its goals by 2030 by encouraging merit-based admissions with free-ships and scholarships, merit & research-based continuous performers as faculty members, merit-based proven leaders in regulating bodies, and strict quality monitoring through biennial accreditation based on self-declaration of progress through technology-based monitoring. All higher education institutions with the current affiliation of affiliated colleges will either expand as multidisciplinary autonomous colleges with degree-granting authority or become constituent colleges of their affiliated universities. The National Research Foundation, an independent

organisation, will provide funding for innovative projects in the basic sciences, applied sciences, and social sciences and humanities. The system will become more student-centered, allowing students to choose core and allied studies within and across disciplines. Within the policy framework, faculty members also have the freedom to choose curriculum, methodology, pedagogy, and evaluation approaches. These transformations will begin in the academic year 2021-22 and will last until 2030, when the first stage of transition will be noticeable.

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