



PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020 FOR FUTURISTIC EDUCATION SYSTEM IN SCHOOL AND HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL

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ABSTRACT:

National Education Policy provides practical knowledge less theoretical. The main objective of NEP 2020 is to provide students at least one skill when he passes out from that schools. NEP bring changes in education system and gives students more opportunities towards the competition in context with opportunities, means more competition, more opportunities. About two crores out of school children will be bought back into the main stream under NEP 2020. The Current paper describes the National Education policy in context to research of school education and Higher the University level, that how the teacher can give more effort in school. Education, by setting right Expectations communicating well both students, foster relationship. This paper also focuses on reflection and impact of NEP 2020 in education system, especially in higher education system. We have also proposed framework for implementing the national education policy 2020. Paper has a critical review on future challenges and issues with current education system.

Key words: - NEP 2020, GDP, Framework, Skill Development, Covid-19, Education System, Foster.

INTRODUCTION :

Education has a key and decisive role in the scenario. The new education policy announced by Government of India. "National Education policy (NEP) approved was by Union cabinet of India 9 July 2020 the National Education policy impacted on the school education. The NEP 2020 is to recognize outstanding research and progress. In NEP India will spend barely of GDP in research. 0.69% In, Indic, apart from covid-19 is one important change that took place of the was the development of the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The various Committees have recommended to increase the allocation of the budget for education to 6% of the G. D.P, this arm - leads to the Interests of researchers, The National Education policy 2020 has be transformed into the framework of this reform, which would help to build a new Education system in the country. In India the teacher teaching with conventional theoretical

classroom-based Approach and youth in India is more focused on the 75% attendant. Well filled mind not Formed mind. Education is fundamental for full human 4/27 potential developing and equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing, our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the Individual. India has the highest population of young people in the world over the next and ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country.

The global education development agenda reflected in the Goal 4 (SOG₄) of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development; adopted by India in 2015 - seek to "ensure inclusive, and equitable quality education to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. " by 2030: under the world is undergoing rapid changes in the Knowledge landscape. With Various dramatic

scientific and technological advances such as rise of big data machine learning, and artificial intelligence, many unskilled jobs worldwide top by the machine while the need for a skilled workforce particularly inholding mathematics, computer sciences, and data Science, in conjoin multidisciplinary abilities across the it 5/27 social sciences; and humanities, will be increasingly in greater demand. With climate change, increasing Pupal pollution and depleting natural resources, there will be sizeable shift in how we meet the world's water, food and sanitation needs, again resulting in the need for new spilled labor particularly in biology, chemistry physics, agriculture, climatic science and social science. The growing emergence of epidemics and pandemics will always call for collaborative research in infectious disease management and development of Vaccines and resultant social issues. heightens the need for multidisciplinary Learning Jawaharlal Nehru India's first Prime Minister accepted the science Policy Resolution to promote the education sciences. The Nehru government has funded superior education institution (for pre mating engineering science such as Indian Institute of Technology (11 75) - The Union Government formed the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) un 1961 The new education policy brings substantial changes in the current system, and the key highlights multidisciplinary. Universities and colleges, with at least one in or near every district revamping established National Research foundation to support excellent peer -rewind work and effectively seed study at universities and Colleges. The main problem faced by the India higher education system includes enforce separation of qualification, early specialized and student streaming into restricted reset areas, a focus lesser on research at most Universities and schools, and lack of competitive peer - reviewed academic research. funding and large

affiliated universities to low levels of Undergraduate leading to Mahatma Gandhi Mission (MGM) has established its roots since December 20, 19.82 start the city of Landed (Maharashtra.) 7/27 expanding scores different cities such as Aurangabad Nava Mumbai in Maharashtra and Noida in Uttar Pradesh Mahatma Gandhi Mission was established by a group of socially committed first generation learners who hailed from an educationally backward, farming community of Marat wed a region. The very first establishment was MGM. Hospital! at Nyla district of Nanded. Previous policies. The implementation of previous policies on education has focused largely on issues of access and equity. The unfinished agenda of the National policy on Education1986, modified in 1992 (NPE. 1986/92), is appropriately dealt with in this policy [1,2,6].

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF EDUCATION:

Government of India has faced many challenges like illiteracy. For solving the problems life illiteracy Government of India floated and sponsored different type of programmes policies, &. 2 & regulations, the first Education Minister of India Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad the Moon cap cabinet Government has founded the Unwarily Education Monist Commission (1948 1949), the secondary education commission (1952-195 - Kothari commission (1904-60) :) I the Universal Current Commission. First Education policy con Education 1968 Based on the report & recommendation of the kothari. Commissions. (1964-66) the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's declared the first NEP in 1968. The 9/27 was considered with " radical reform" I recommending equal opportunities (for both rural and urban sectors) of education to achieve National Integration. I cultural, economic development Decision to adopt Hind; can a national language proved controversial This specific policy also encouraged the teaching of the ancient Sanskrit language, which was

considered to be an integral part of India's culture & heritage [2,4,5].

Second National Policy on Education 1986 In 1986, Raju Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, launched a New National policy for promoting education at all economic." levels. This policy emphasis on the elimination of Inequalities and to equalize the Educational Opportunity" "irrespective of the cart (SC, ST), gender (predominantly for females) and status.

REVISION IN SECOND NPF IN 1992 AND 2005: In 1992, the former Prime Minister PV. Narasinha Rao revised the NEP This education policy is known for the adoption of the CCEE) common Entrance Exam.

THIRD NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION,2020: In 2019, the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) released a Draft on NE now the ministry of (MHRD) " into Ministry of Education NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020.The New Education Policy 2020 shares ideas to revamp education teaching & assessment system in schools, colleges 1968 ,1986 modified in 1992.

Draft released by MHRD contains all the detailed explanation about NEP2020 shown in above figure 1. This spectrum has covered all possible dimensions where education system needs to be reform and possible challenges should be covered. This talks about overall development of a child from childhood to his/her graduation level. NEP 2020 talks about skill developments plans, saving and serving environmental culture, covering all challenges in future thus overall holistic development of a learner.

According to new education policy colleges and university [9] will be given more chance to become autonomous. This concept should be implemented carefully in new education system else only rich people would able to afford higher education. MHRD and UGC should take care of quality education and incorporating

NEP2020 rules and guidelines.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY: This paper focuses of following objectives of NEP 2020.

- To analyze NEP2020 in terms of school level and higher education level
- To roadmap policy and discussion of implementation of School education and Higher education Factor
- To implementation the research component to boost up Indian economy

IMPACT OF NEP 2020 PROSPECTIVE ON INDIAN UNIVERSITIES: Historically India has

already more than 15 universities like Nalanda, Takshshila etc. During British era many universities came into existence with English as dominant language. This system has created bureaucracy and clerical workforce culture since centuries. India needs their own education system which believes on social, cultural, and developing a great human being. NEP 2020 focusses on Individual growth of students by applying Holistic developments, equality and equity features, no hard separations between science and art stream curriculum activities and making flexible choices to select individual choice subjects. This education system focuses of critical and creative thinking rather than scoring grades and qualifying examinations concepts. Vision of NEP 2020 policies impress us with the focus of making India as Bharat, believing in constitutions, remain bonded as one nation, working with team culture and feeling proud about our nations which will rule the world in future [3,9].

ENGLISH AS GLOBAL OUTREACH WITH SANSKRIT AS MAINSTREAM LANGUAGE:

English is a globally used language which help us to connect word wide. This is mainly used for communication with global outreach. It has been observed that this language has been imposed to children from birth which affects their normal understanding and growing with socially influenced culture. In

new education system, English will be effective from secondary level. Sanskrit will be a leading language in India in comparison to British English. Neuroscience and Sanskrit has great connection, in time to time many sciences article has proved that Mantra chanting from Sanskrit increases memory and makes healthy brains nerves. We should encourage Sanskrit as main stream language in India and a parallel replacement of English which will empower make in India concept proposed by our Prime minister. Mother tongue should be adopted as communicative language for children [9].

SCHOOL SYSTEM PROSPECTIVE OF NEP

2020: Children in the age group 3-6 are not covered in the 10+ 2 structure as class begins at age 6. In the new 5+3 +3 +4 structure, a strong base of Early childhood Care and Education (ECCE) from age 3 is also included, which is aimed at promoting better at promoting better overall learning development, and well-being [8]. National Education policy expands age group 6-14 years of mandatory schooling to 13-18 years of schooling. Schools will not have any rigid formation of streams of arts [7] commerce, science etc. Students can take up whichever courses they want.

FRAMEOWRK FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ALINED WITH NATIONAL EDUCATIONPOLICY

2020: Higher education plays an extremely important role in promoting human as well as societal well -being and in developing India as envisioned in its constitution HE significantly of contributes towards. sustainable livelihoods and economic development of the nation. Higher education must aim to develop good, thoughtful, well rounded, and creative Individual change in Higher Education. NEP 2020 has vision for establishments of new quality universities which focusses on developing good, thoughtful, and creative thinkers who later on can contribute in nation building process. This education system gives opportunities to open more and more

university and colleges supporting local/regional languages. It also covers national level research foundation development with new pedagogy and curriculum [3,8]. We are providing framework to achieve NEP 2020 goals as given below in figure 5. This Proposed framework emphasis on following key points.

- Make ensuring that everyone in society, especially members of marginalized populations and those with disabilities, has equitable access to higher education.
- Maintain high standards for research quality, academic quality, and institutional governance in order to promote a culture of ongoing development.
- Create and execute adaptable, interdisciplinary courses that foster creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving abilities. Include cutting-edge subjects, modern concerns, and technology in your course offerings.
- Give faculty members opportunities for professional development so they can improve their research productivity, mentoring abilities, and effectiveness as teachers. Promote multidisciplinary cooperation and the acknowledgment of creative teaching strategies.
- Invest in interdisciplinary research centers, industrial partnerships, and state-of-the-art infrastructure to foster a thriving ecosystem for research and innovation. Encourage technology transfer and translational research to tackle societal issues.
- Create a thorough policy framework that is in line with the National Education Policy 2020 to direct strategic priorities and institutional improvements. Give higher education institutions more freedom to choose their own policies, admissions processes, and curricula while maintaining openness and accountability.
- Invest in research grants, academic leadership development programs, and faculty development initiatives to produce a workforce

of highly qualified individuals who can conduct innovative research and provide top-notch instruction. Establish endowed chairs and centers of excellence to draw and keep top talent.

- By institutionalizing improvements, rewarding excellence, and acknowledging accomplishments, higher education institutions may cultivate a culture of innovation, cooperation, and continual improvement. To guarantee the sustainability of reforms, create systems for alumni involvement, student engagement, and participatory governance.
- Create vision papers and long-term strategic plans that offer a road map for accomplishing the goals of the National Education Policy 2020. In higher education, it is imperative to incorporate adaptation and flexibility into institutional structures and processes to effectively address evolving demands, emerging trends, and disruptive technology.
- Establish unambiguous performance metrics and standards to track advancement toward the framework's goals and objectives. Enrollment and graduation rates, surveys of student happiness, research output, innovation patents, employability rates, and success stories of former students are a few examples of these indicators.
- Establish routine evaluation and reporting procedures to evaluate the success of policy initiatives, spot bottlenecks, and quickly resolve implementation issues. Conduct impact analyses, peer reviews, and periodic evaluations to get input from stakeholders and guide policy changes.

ROLE OF NATIONAL RESEARCH

FOUNDATIONS: According to NFP, NRF is going to play significant role in bridging gap between education & research. If Universities are supposed to take lead and make considerable achievements in fundamental and applied research, they must be properly funded to

facilitate the process is also benchmark their action and output with international ally accepted benchmark. Institution currently funding research like, DST, DAF, DBT, ICAR, ICMR, ICHR etc., will continue to independently fund research according to their priorities, and needs. The most acceptable language to conduct the Research in English, but NRF should facilitate & encourage research in mother tongue & local / regional languages. Also, there is need to move beyond fundamental research to more applied and innovative research, e.g., Research work in physics can be important but use need to encourage various intercoms, Engineer went off as well. Most students branch Engineering Institutions to get absorbed in job market not contributing bioresearch in various branches of engineering NRF unbends to create thriving a Research, Education, and innovation.

OBJECTIVE OF NRF:

1 The objective of the NRF is to create, facilitate and promote environment that force research culture in the country.

2 The NEP 2020 dements says that the NRF will enable and support vibrant research and innovations culture Areas. HEIS, research labs and other research Organizations.

3 "The NRF will of provide a reliable base of merit bared but equitable peer -reviewed research funding, helping to develop a culture of research in the country through suitable incentives for Sustention of outstanding research, and by undertaking major initiatives to seed and growth research at state Universities and other public institutions where research capability is currently limited"

4 Fund Research infrastructure. (e.g., computing facilities) at individual institution as well as infrastructure such as laboratories, and other research equipment that can be send across multiple institutions,

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES OF NEP

2020: Since all policies are being developed by

government bodies to improve quality education. Top-down approach is fully applicable in this case. NEP 2020 has taken all care of its stakeholders like gov. universities, private universities, colleges, faculties, students and parents. New education policy has numerous points which should be addressed and their implementation strategies should be discussed. School education system along with Higher education system need to tested and then it should be applied to ground level. India still suffers quality teachers, professors in school and university levels. Government must increase budge so that more and more technological investment can be done. Digitalization has created a lot of new variants of study and teaching. Teaching training, vocational training and E-Learning are the new coming emerging challenges which needs to be implement well. Through this draft has all aspect of education parameters and their need for futuristic India, still there are many issues with this new education policy. Top class universities will create a hard wining challenge for Indian universities. There are finite number of challenges under this new education policy which has been covered in below given section [9,10].

CHALLENGES IN NEP 2020: With overall discussion from above, it seems that India cannot afford to implement NEP2020 by 2030 as we are still yet not ready with different domain. Imposing all such constraints suddenly means government is in hurry to do job while basic infrastructure must be checked before going ahead. We have pointed out all challenging task in below lines.

SCHOOL SYSTEM:

- Early Childhood Care and Education (**ECCE**) focuses on 100% children to be ready to go school by 2030 which its self indicates that due to lack of infrastructure its will be quite challenging task for all educators to implement

this policy.

- All resources like teachers, schools and small schools type hubs like Aganwadi, prenursery etc require a lot of attention to full fill the idea of “universal access to education at all levels”. A better planning and proper monitoring by allocating teachers at different levels of schools is still a challenging task.
- There must a framework which will clearly help how public private joint venture will work together to educate at all levels of school systems.
- All schools’ outcomes should be monitored and tested for that there should a proper guideline. Report generated from there should be sent to upper body for further evaluations and feedback should be given to schools to improve its performance in terms of no. of students, proving quality education and improvement of individual student performances.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

- NEP2020 emphasizes on autonomous colleges and universities which provide their own certificate or degree. I am not sure whether this step will helpful to student to learn the subjects or it will be just increasing the mindset of achieving certificates.
- NEP 2020 fails to discuss roadmap how more and more universities will be opened in India by 2030. There must be fund releasing body, how new policy will encourage stakeholders to boost to open new college and universities, how quality of education will be maintained and how such huge number of degree-oriented job will be created in market.
- Digital connectivity will be a vital issue and challenge for students who want to carry education from remote areas of India. Computer literacy, usages of schools teaching aids will be necessary tool in next decade. This will be still a complex challenge for Indian educational society.

- Small universities or colleges which do not have their land or have poor student strengths at some phase of their journey should be supported by HEI body else they will die with time. How funding and support will be provided, what is their roadmap, NEP2020 lacks in its implementation part of policies.
- Research innovations rate will be increased which in results intellectual property rights and publications will be increased. Research must be supported and granted by Higher educational body.
- Healthy competition between public, private and autonomous body will increase research environments which will boost the research environments in India and we could able to stand in top 100 university in world ranking.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE: The New Educational policy, 2020, which has been approved by the central government to change the Indian education system to meet the needs of 24 center new education policy 2020 from 3 to 18 years have been placed under the Right to Education Act, 2009 National education policy education policy is the third came after 34 years. NEP2020 move forward on the Mother Tongue as a medium of Instruction. NEP 2020 has changed the format of Undergraduate Education. Four-year programmes proposed by NEP 202 Students can exit after one year with a certificate, two years diploma, three years with bachelor's degree. Old school system has been replaced by 5+3+3+4 structure. This NEP policy focuses more on individual growth, self-improvement, and uses of local/regional language. Core heart of this education policy relies on making India as Bharat-Atmnirbhar. Future of Indian universities will have the multidisciplinary nature and focus will remain on research innovations and development of various funds. National Research foundation will fund for innovative projects in priority. research

-areas of basic Sciences, applied sciences, and social Science & humanities.

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Figure 1 Graphical View of National Educational Policy 2020 [7]



Figure 2 Graphical Representation of NEP 2020 for Universities Outcome [3]

School Education	Language
Finance	Implementation
Higher Education	Technology

Figure 3 Reflection of Different Changed Components of NEP 2020 [8]

S.N.	School System Stages	Classes Duration
1	Foundation	3-5 Years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 03 Years: Pre-Primary School • 02 Years: I to 2
2	Preparatory	03 years: 3 to 5
3	Middle	03 years classes: 6 to 8
4	Secondary	04 years classes: 9 to 12

Figure 4 Overview of School system Prospective -NEP 2020 [7-8]

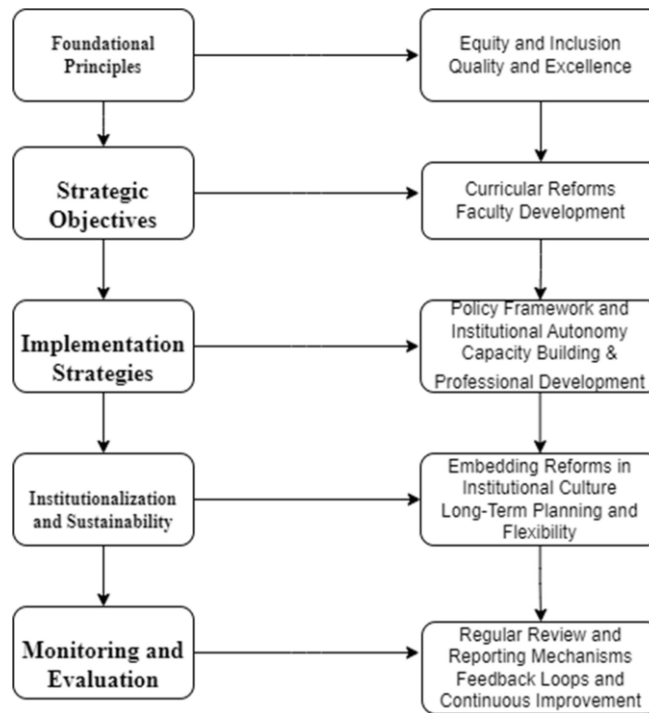


Figure 5 Visual framework for implementing the National Education Policy 2020 [11-14]