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Topic: - NEW EDUCATION POLICY

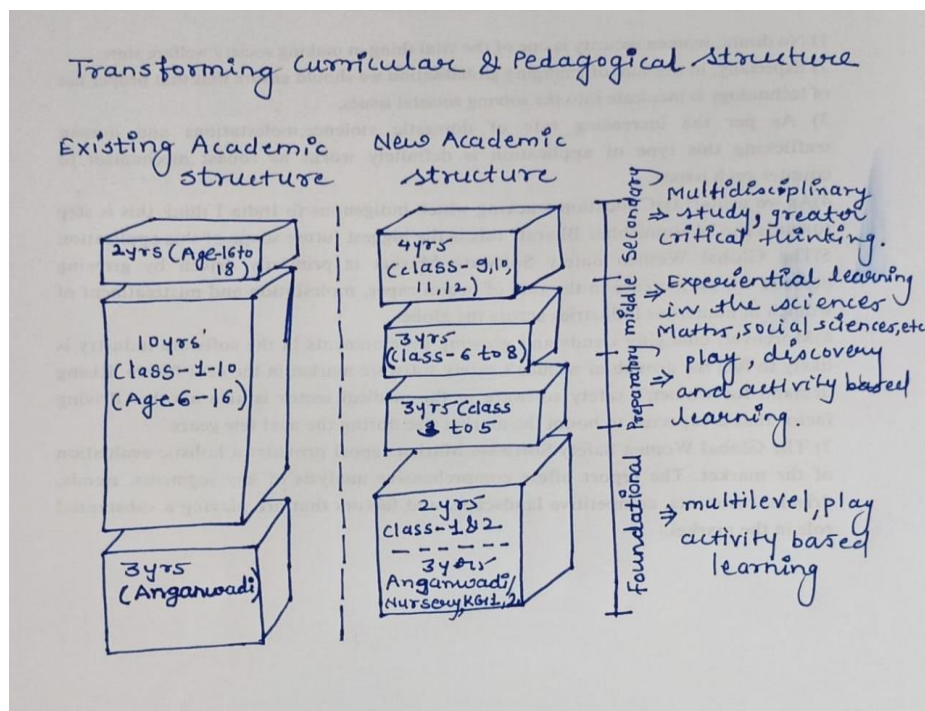
NEW EDUCATION POLICY-2020 it is an holistic, comprehensive and robust enactment of union cabinet which is approved by union cabinet in 2020.

NEP -2020 aims to “**India as Global Education Power**”. After enactment of this policy **Ministry of Human Resource Development** is renamed as **Ministry of Education**. It is a **third change in the education policy since independence**. However , earlier two are enacted in **1968 and 1986**.

This education policy is a “**Paradigm shift**” in Education Policy of India. As it is not based on rote learning rather based on **field work, experimental approach** and **extracurricular activity**.

It will going to foster number of students to go to school who are earlier not going to school it is one of the precursor of this policy so that “**Gross Enrollment Ratio**” get **improved by 100%**.

Key proposals of NEP 2020 from Preschool to secondary level to secondary level of Education are as follows :-



EXPLANATION

- 1) As earlier education policy based on **10+2 and nursery is neglected** but in new system i.e. NEP 2020 we are going to follow **5+3+3+4 model**.
- 2) As per diagram shown, above their will be emphasize on foundation as a **five year is allocated** to it, foundational period it is a period where we can 90% gives educational nourishments to faculties of mind of young ones.
- 3) Then it go for **preparatory phase** from **class 3 to 5**.
- 4) **Class 6th, 7th, 8th** are considered as **middle period** of educational development of child.
- 5) 4th phase that higher **secondary education** has two board exam for **class 10th and 12th with focus on greater critical thinking and multidisciplinary study**
- 6) This whole structure emphasizes in 100 % “Grass Enrollment Ratio” in school as earlier it is only 23.6%.
- 7) It create opportunity for children to engage in school who earlier dropped out schools.
- 8) India is going to invest 6% of its GDP on NEP 2020 as earlier it was only 3% of GDP.

Higher Educational Reforms

- Now, degree courses of B.Science, B.A. is extend upto 4 year courses with 3 yrs of teaching and 1 year of field work.
- M.Phil (Master of Philosophy) like courses are discontinued.
- One provision is also added there as during the degree course student can leave degree at any year with **appropriate certification** can continue with any other degree course from where he/she left.
- **Framework for Teacher Education curriculum** will also establish fostering teachers with new skills of new education policy.
- **“Credit based certification** is given to students which varies from 120-128 credits.
- **“National Research Foundation”** is also established in welfare of students of all faculties.
- **“Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU’s)** are also launched as par to IIT and IIM.
- There is no difference between soft sciences and hard sciences as earlier it was.
- There is no gap between extracurricular, vocational courses and art courses.

- Also it emphasizes on ‘**Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)**’ in higher education upto 50% by 2030.
- Also, it gives chance to complete master degree course within one year rather than 2 years.
- In courses, like B.E., B.Tech 4 years of UG and 1 year PG with field work and experimental work is also inculcate except medical courses.

Other Changes –

- 1) **National commission on education in India** is going to be established.
- 2) More flexibility in admission process of UG and Higher studies is focused.
- 3) **Opening of outside universities in India is also motivated** due to this NEP 2020.
- 4) It also aims to nurture Observers Research Foundation like Institution in India.

This policy inculcated India to be as “Global Knowledge Hub”

Also this policy aims digitalization of education with appropriate graphics and animation shown our digital media. It also aims to foster extracurricular activities at school level without mug up techniques and field visit in higher education. NEP 2020 also has proposal of increasing 3 Lakh seats in higher education.

Challenges of NEP 2020

Unawareness of NEP-2020 to all areas.

Poverty and malnutrition is one challenge in implementation of NEP-2020.

Lower standard in education is also one challenge.

Gender Gap it is one of the cause in NEP 2020 implementation.

Steps Ahead

As India is following policy of “**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**” it also our responsibility to go in hand with education to meet this goal and inclusive growth as well as (SDG) sustainable development goal of India as enshrined in **Constitution in India Article-35 and Article-49(f)**.

