



## A PRACTICAL EVALUATION OF THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020 FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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### ABSTRACT:

The Indian National Education Strategy (NEP-2020), created by India's current prime minister, will be executed during the following decade. The new educational policy emphasizes core skills. Since education drives economic and social progress, a country requires a well-articulated and forward-thinking secondary and postsecondary education policy. Many countries customize early childhood, middle school, high school, and university education to students' requirements. The NEP-2020 is a novel idea that ensures high-quality education for everybody from kindergarten to postsecondary. It stresses comprehensive and research-based education advancement. This research compares current higher education reforms to the status quo. The benefits of new educational policy 2020 and its numerous improvements to Indian higher education are listed. Finally, suggestions are provided to improve its execution and aims attainment.

### KEYWORDS:

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY, IMPLEMENTATION, HIGHER EDUCATION AND ADVANCEMENT.

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### INTRODUCTION

The 21st-century Indian National Educational Policy (NEP-2020) is important. It aims to help India develop, coinciding with the UN's fourth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). By 2030, everyone should have access to inclusive, egalitarian, and high-quality education and lifelong learning. India hopes to realize this objective by implementing its 2020 national education policy to provide high-quality education to everyone, regardless of socioeconomic status. A new and enhanced system is part of the national education agenda to improve education at all levels. This requires overhauling education policies, laws and control mechanisms. India should become a fair, vibrant knowledge society and a worldwide knowledge leader.

### OBJECTIVES

- ◆ Examine this policy's implementation problems.
- ◆ Predict NEP 2020's impact on Indian higher education.
- ◆ Additional successful NEP 2020 implementation proposals

### NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY ON SCHOOLING

Access, Equity, Quality, and Accountability underpin the new NEP. From preschool to college, NEP 2020 covers several educational levels. There are suggested changes at all educational levels. NEP recommends a new pedagogical and curricular framework, 5+3+3+4, for 3-18-year-olds. This architecture might replace the 10+2 school structure.

The NEP recognizes the importance of early childhood education and care and proposes improvements. The NEP encourages varied early childhood education learning styles and techniques. Indoor and outdoor play, puzzles, logical reasoning, problem solving, drawing and painting, craft activities, acting and puppetry, music, and movement are examples. To overcome this problem, NCERT should provide a complete curriculum for children under 8. Starting early, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) helps pupils build a solid education.

### BENEFITS OF THE NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY

- ✚ The New Education Policy seeks to create a more comprehensive evaluation system and lessen the burden of standardized testing. In light of the known risks to kids' emotional well-being posed by high-stakes testing, this initiative seeks to provide children more chances to show what they've learned. Exam anxiety should be alleviated and a more thorough grading system supported by adopting this strategy.
- ✚ The New Education Policy is designed to provide children access to a top-notch education that is on par with the best in the world. It values globalization and seeks to expose pupils to worldwide best practices. The goal of this strategy is to increase the value of an Indian education internationally and hence increase the number of foreign students enrolling in Indian universities.

- ✦ The policy strives to provide all students, regardless of their socioeconomic status, equal access to high-quality education. It emphasizes how crucial it is to close the educational divide between urban and rural regions and make sure that kids from underprivileged backgrounds have access to a quality education.
- ✦ The New Education Policy acknowledges that research and innovation are crucial to defining the country's future. Its goal is to provide students with the knowledge and tools they need to pursue research and innovation in any area of study. This strategy is intended to boost India's academic output and encourage the creation of innovative technology and approaches.

### OBSTACLES IN IMPLEMENTING NEP 2020

- ♣ Limited financial resources and infrastructure hinder comprehensive improvements. India's National Education Policy 2020 aims to make the country a prominent education centre by 2020. The strategy aims to allocate 6% of GDP to education by 2020. The viewpoint of numerical data is restricted. Education financing efforts are often discussed. The 2019-2020 economic report shows that India spends 3.1% of its GDP on education, despite budgetary debates. Resources must be allocated to education first.
- ♣ The NEP 2020 lacks clarity on distributing educational benefits among people. The policy document lacks particular wording addressing the inclusion of all parts of society. The lack of a defined plan of action is clear.
- ♣ The NEP suggests using the mother tongue as the major medium of teaching up to fifth grade, with the goal of expanding it to eighth grade and beyond. However, this adjustment may expand the divide between those who can learn English or Hindi and those who cannot. Without a script, reading may be difficult to streamline. Significant financial resources are needed, but it is unclear whether the advantages will offset the risks of worsening the performance gap in schools.
- ♣ Education privatization seems to be the main focus of the policy documents. In India, where many students still struggle to get the education they need, the privatization of schools has been an enormous obstacle to the effective execution of educational policies. While acknowledging the need of transparency regarding tuition charges, the National Education Policy (NEP) fails to outline concrete steps to rein in private schools' ever-increasing fees and ensure that they prioritize serving the public good above making a profit.
- ♣ University inter-disciplinarily necessitates a shift in paradigms. The growing recognition of the

trend towards segmenting in interdisciplinary education is notable. By engaging in this pursuit, individuals can gain a profound understanding of the intricacies of the world and its various facets. Implementing such a strategy can be quite demanding, as it necessitates substantial modifications. Given the long-standing compartmentalization of the Indian educational system, embracing the concept of multi-disciplinarily necessitates a significant cultural and behavioural change. Cultivating a curious mindset and a thirst for knowledge would prove advantageous for educators and students alike. It will take a considerable amount of time, around twenty to thirty years, to establish the necessary circumstances for this transition.

- ♣ An efficient educational system should include a wide variety of institutions, rather than only depending on one that is required to be interdisciplinary. Having a variety of institutions that students may attend is crucial. The idea poses the potential danger of establishing a novel kind of institutional-mandated isomorphism.
- ♣ The nation has faced months of lockdowns because to the COVID-19 outbreak. Parliament debated and considered numerous viewpoints on the proposal.
- ♣ Ensuring everyone's feeling of responsibility is a significant task. The policy's scope requires many parties to work together. Adopting this strategy has unprecedented effects. Thus, in such a large setting, predicting participant cooperation and approval takes time.
- ♣ Because of the high stakes and fierce competition, taking a test may be an anxious experience. Grasping the opportunity structure is the secret to unravelling the test riddle. There are clear distinctions in the Indian context. Reaching this goal will need societal action to reduce economic inequality caused by uneven access to high-quality institutions.
- ♣ The policy's stated goal of overhauling the educational programs is commendable. Teachers who have had enough training and knowledge are essential for the program's successful implementation, nevertheless. In order to effectively integrate new curricula, teachers and parents may need to make significant paradigm shifts.

### IMPACTS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

- It is possible to see the persons in positions of power in higher education, such as the Chairman of UGC, AICTE, MCI, DCI, and Vice-Chancellors of various universities, as bureaucrats and educationists. But others question their ability to make sound policy judgments and to oversee their

execution.

- Teachers and students alike are inspired to try new things and be creative as a result.
- The appointment of research and innovation leaders at universities should be based on merit. Director and Vice Chancellor candidates must have published at least five scholarly articles or patents in the last five years, unlike the current method.
- This technique aims to successfully combat college lobbying and corruption. The linked University's bureaucratic restrictions frequently prevent institutes from forging their own courses. These activities severely impair decentralized decision-making and regional excellence. The issue needs immediate response. Enhancing higher education research and administration is useful and helps prepare future leaders for increasingly important roles in the area.
- This strategy is anticipated to efficiently reduce the impact of lobbying and corruption inside the campus environment. Due to the bureaucratic restrictions imposed by the affiliated University, many institutes are unable to autonomously select their own paths. These conditions greatly weaken the core concepts of decentralized decision-making and the pursuit of excellence at the regional level. It is essential to swiftly address and correct this problem. This not only improves the quality of research undertaken in higher education, but also develops persons with advanced ability to take on leadership roles in administrative positions.

### EFFICIENTLY IMPLEMENTING NEP

- To successfully implement NEP at all levels, the government must provide stakeholder incentives for a seamless and uniform process.
- Create legal, policy, regulatory, and institutional tools.
- Establishing trustworthy information repositories is essential for maintaining data accuracy and trustworthiness. Organizations may improve dependability by developing resilient systems and processes.
- Increased focus on teacher training and skill development is needed. This also applies to students.
- Encourage adaptation in HEIs, regulators, and government agencies.
- To build confidence, prioritize transparency and include all stakeholders.
- Establishing guiding principles is crucial for developing solid management concepts that guide and inform choices and activities. These concepts

should be based on extensive factor analysis.

- For this program to be successful, it must enhance coordination between federal, state, and local governments.

Successful NEP 2020 implementation in schools requires re-evaluating and reframing of teaching and learning. This shift is essential for significant and positive results. Literacy and numeracy are crucial and need serious study. Students' reading, writing, and speaking skills improve significantly by third grade thanks to school teaching. School teaching approaches should be rigorously analyzed and re-evaluated. By easing classroom learning and testing, the NEP will alter the nation's future. It works best when applied consistently and publicly at all levels and resources are dispersed equally. The federal government, state governments, and Ministry of Education must work together to complete this massive project.

### CONCLUSION

Higher education impacts a nation's economy, society, technology, and health. The National Education Policy 2020 of India allows private sector engagement in higher education and enforces strict standards across all institutions to promote education for everyone. NEP-2020 will achieve its 2030 targets via several means. Scholarships and fellowships, skill and research-based selection of academics, appointment of recognized leaders to regulatory agencies, and biennial accreditation are examples. Technology-based monitoring systems allow progress self-declaration. Current universities' linked colleges will become constituent colleges or become independent and degree-granting. Student priority is replacing teacher priority in Indian higher education. This change prioritizes conceptual knowledge over facts. Grading must be replaced with skill mastery. Project-based testing and lab work are replacing lectures. Another shift is away from textbooks to online resources. Finally, evidence-based methods trump preferences. To fulfill global demand for competent workers, India must reform its higher education program. NEP 2020 enforcement costs a lot. NEP 2020 provides socioeconomic analysis and solutions to future issues.

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