

New Education Policy 2020

India has witnessed a large scale change since 1986, when the last Education Policy was passed. To cope up with these changes and meet 21st century needs, central government announced New Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

The flaws of the current policy, New needs of 21st century and Transformation envisaged by NEP (2020) can be analysed in following way

(i) Foundation - According to ASER (2020), early education in India have issues like Age mismatch, sidelined nursery education and divide between private - public schooling.

NEP (2020) completely changed the scenario by mainstreaming Nursery by aligning it into its 5+3+3+4 model. The policy sets a target to achieve 100% Gross enrollment ratio.

Burdens from children related to exam and linguistic issue has been solved by provision of MOTHER TONGUE and today bag free for 360° child development

It provides Budget of 6% of GDP from current 4.5% to meet these demands.

(ii) Higher Education - AISHE report of higher education highlighted PYRAMIDAL structure where Gross Enrolment ratio is merely 26% along with infrastructural issues. NEP 2020, envisaged to achieve 50% GER by 2020. It provided EXIT-ENTRY mechanism and freedom to customise subjects according to interest. This will increase choice and help student to pursue their interest.

(iii) skilling - Indian education and market requirement of jobs have a gap between them. NEP 2020 provides one skill - one student formula through blend blending vocational with degree, This will help to mitigate unemployment which is about 8.8% (NSO).

(iv) Technology - 21st century India needs speed and efficiency to compete in global race. NEP 2020 provides AI Assessment system, data driven education, digital learning etc. to shift isolation to mixed system of online - offline. NEP 2020 rightly meets 21st century needs however implementation with cooperation of states is a must for its success.