



TRANSFORMING EDUCATION: EXPLORING THE KEY HIGHLIGHTS WITH NAVIGATING THE CHALLENGES AND SHAPING THE FUTURE WITH THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

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ABSTRACT

The National Education Policy is a set of guidelines or laws created by the government of a particular country in order to ensure that its education system meets standards and encourages overall student development. It acts as a framework for designing educational content that serves as a basis for creating and delivering curriculum in all subjects and disciplines. Every country has its own education policy, which ranges from broad objectives to details about the curriculum implemented and the assessment methods used. NEP 2020 is a comprehensive policy document that covers all aspects of school and higher education, ranging from curricular changes to funding structures to institutional administration and governance. The policy seeks to address the diverse needs of students and equip them with the skills and knowledge to meet the changing demands of the 21st century.

It focuses on transforming the way in which academic institutions are managed and governed. It also looks into introducing technology-enabled solutions to facilitate learning in the classrooms.

The purpose of a national education policy is to provide a vision of quality education and to set standards for teaching and learning. It is intended to ensure that instruction meets the needs of each student in all areas of life. In addition, the policy establishes the rights and responsibilities of the citizens of the country in regards to formal education. It also outlines guidelines for managing resources, such as access to resources, addressing gender and cultural diversity, and managing educational institutions.

To fulfil its mandate, a national education policy needs to have a number of defining characteristics. First, it must provide a set of comprehensive goals. These should be framed in terms of high-level objectives and measurable outcomes. It should also provide guidance on how to implement these goals, including standards and indicators of student performance. Finally, the policy should clearly outline the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, including government, schools, teachers, students, and parents.

The implementation of the NEP policy 2020 should be well-coordinated and well-funded. It should also be supported by appropriate legislation and policies. The policy should be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect current trends in education and to ensure that it stays aligned with the vision of national education. It is important that governments, educational institutions and other stakeholders come together to create an enabling environment for it. Governments and local authorities need to provide the necessary funding and resources to facilitate successful implementation of NEP 2020. At the same time, educational institutions need to prepare and upgrade their curricula to align with the requirements of NEP 2020. At the same time, teachers and other stakeholders need to be made aware of their roles and responsibilities towards the successful implementation.

It is important to ensure that there is effective monitoring and evaluation in place to assess the effectiveness of the policy. Governments and other stakeholders need to ensure that the resources allocated for the policy are used effectively. Further, governments need to identify and evaluate the progress of the policy on a regular basis. Such monitoring and evaluation would enable the government to identify any gaps in the policy implementation and make necessary course-corrections if needed. In addition, it would also help to track the impact of the policy on the education system over time.

The success of national education depends on its ability to meet the needs of all students. Therefore, the policy should be flexible enough to allow for reform and innovation. It should also recognize and foster collaboration between different stakeholders. Additionally, the policy should be based on solid research and evidence-based decisions.

The National Education Policy 2020 has set an ambitious agenda for the Indian education system. In order for NEP 2020 to be successful, the country must rise to meet the various challenges posed by it. These challenges include the need to develop and expand educational infrastructure, standardize education across India, modernize teaching methodologies, and bridge the digital divide. The successful implementation of NEP 2020 will create a new and improved system of education in India, one that is equitable and accessible to all.

In summary, the national education policy is a set of guidelines designed to ensure that its education system meets standards and sets the standards for teaching and learning. It should provide a set of comprehensive goals and guidance on how to implement them, as well as outlining the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. Furthermore, the policy should be regularly reviewed and updated, and should be based on evidence-based decisions.

KEYWORDS

National, Education, Policy, Government, Institutions

INTRODUCTION

The universe's eternal and unyielding rule is change. At this place, the situation changes constantly. Every society is impacted by the process of change. Society is characterized by social change. There are primarily two categories of change. There are two types of changes: those made by nature and those made by human beings. We cannot control natural changes. If a society wants to see development, the first thing that needs to change is the education policy. The level of emphasis that the government places on education is reflected in the overall picture of education in any count.¹ In order to stimulate the expansion of the Indian education sector, the current government has chosen to overhaul it through the introduction of a comprehensive National Education Policy 2020. This aligns with the Prime Minister's recent plea to utilize the Fourth Industrial Revolution in order to propel India to greater heights. The National Education Policy 2020 aims to reshape India's education system to create a more equitable and dynamic knowledge society, offering high-quality education accessible to all. In 1968, the first national education policy was introduced after independence, with a second improved version being announced in 1986². NEP 2020 is based on five guiding pillars: access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability. It prepares our youth to face the various national and global challenges of today and in the future. The National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes core values in school education and the principle that education should develop not only cognitive skills, i.e. and reading and arithmetic skills, but also "higher" skills, such as critical thinking. and problem solving – as well as social and emotional skills – also called “soft skills” – including cultural awareness and empathy, persistence and resourcefulness, teamwork, leadership, communication, etc. The policy aims to mainstream early childhood education, with a particular focus on achieving a basic level of literacy and numeracy in primary school and then for all by 2025³. There is a strong belief that India can achieve the goals set out in the new national education policy 2020 by 2040. The policy emphasizes the importance of providing equal access to high-quality education to all individuals, regardless of their social or economic background. NEP 2020 is expected to deliver substantial impact as it places greater emphasis on skill development, innovation, and problem-solving. The policy has broken down barriers between different fields of study and emphasized the value of interdisciplinary collaboration and creativity. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, envisions a new set of regulations to transform education pedagogy. The aim is to make the learning experience more experimental, inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented, learner-centered, analysis-based, flexible, enjoyable, and futuristic. This transformation is expected to produce educated individuals who can contribute to their country's economic growth, social justice, equality, scientific advancement, cultural preservation, and national integration. The 1986 National Policy on Education has been replaced by the new policy.⁴

¹ Dr. Hemlata Verma, Adarsh Kumar “New Education Policy 2020 Of India: A Theoretical Analysis”, IJBMR 293(2021)

² P.S. Aithal & Shubhrajyotsna Aithal, “Analysis of the Indian National Education Policy 2020 towards Achieving its Objectives”, College of Management Commerce, Srinivas University, Mangalore, (2020)

³ Available at <https://www.education.gov.in>nep> (visited on November 10, 2023) at 8:48 PM.

⁴ Abhishek Sarta, National Education Policy (NEP 2020): "An Analytical Insight Into The Reforms It will Bring In school and higher Education In India " 11 IJARMSS 104 (2022)

HISTORICAL EVALUTION OF NEP

India has a vast history of education. The most important educational policies were introduced in the post-independence period. And the first national education policy was established in 1968⁵.

FIRST NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY, 1968

The first public education policy was introduced by the Govt. led by, Smt. Indira Gandhi under the recommendations of Kothari commission. The policy had the following highlights.

- A. **The end of Directive Principle Under Article 45 was fulfilled**: Composition 45 of the Indian constitution says that there should be a provision for free and mandatory education for all children over to the age of 14 times. NPE 1968 was aimed to fulfil this directive principle. It was also aimed at barring the walls to quality education across all corridor of the nation.
- B. **Secondary and University Level Education bettered** :The policy emphasised the need to increase the installations for secondary education, especially in the areas that were denied of these. Vocational education was also concentrated in order to ameliorate employment openings.
- C. **Adult Education was emphasized** : The policy aimed at promoting functional knowledge within the millions through adult knowledge. It was targeted to conduct education to the workers in the diligence through knowledge juggernauts and emphasize the training of the youth for bettered tone- employment openings.
- D. **Teacher Training and Professional capability** : The education policy of 1968 stressed the need to hoist the condition of preceptors. It promoted preceptors ' academic freedom. further significance was given for their professional capability, their stipends and service conditions. The policy also concentrated on their training and education.
- E. **Restructuring The Indian Education System**: A new structure of the educational system was introduced. That was in the form of 10 2 3. By this the idea of retaining scholars within the mainstream education system was helped. By this overall structure and educational openings was developed across the nation.⁶

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 1986

Parliament in the budget session of 1986 brought in“ National Policy On Education 1986” numerous changes were brought in the being policy, but majorly 23 new tasks were espoused and these were-

- Making the system work
- Content and processes of academy education
- Women equivalency
- Education for ST, SC, OBC

⁵ Available at <https://www.ijraset.com> ,(visited on November 10 2023) at 9:52 Pm.

⁶ National Policy On Education,1968

- Education for nonage
- Education for hindered
- Education for grown-ups and continued education
- Education in early nonage care
- Elementary education
- Secondary Education And Navodaya Vidyalaya
- Vocationalisation
- Higher Education
- Open universities and Distance Learning
- Technical And operation Education
- Media and Educational Technology
- De-linking Degrees from jobs and force planning
- Cultural perspective and perpetration of language policy
- Sports, Physical Education and youth
- Evaluation and Examination
- Schoolteacher and training
- Operation of education
- Pastoral universities Institutions⁷

REVISIONS IN SECOND NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION IN 1992 AND 2005

The 1986 NPE was revised in 1992 by the Government of PM PV Narasimha Rao. The Programme of Action (POA) 1992 has called for a common entrance examination across India for admission to professional and specialized programs. In 2005, former PM Manmohan Singh espoused a new policy grounded on the “Common Minimum Programme” of his United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government. After the 1986 NPE, significant socio-profitable changes have taken place in India, emphasizing the need for the education sector to gear itself towards the demands of the 21st century. In a shot to prepare a new National Education Policy, the MHRD released the Draft New Education Policy (DNEP) in 2019, followed by several public consultations. In July 2020, the Union Cabinet of India has approved the third National Education Policy 2020, replacing the former one (NPE- 1986).⁸

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) envisions a massive metamorphosis in education through – “an education system embedded in Indian morality that contributes directly to transubstantiating India, that's Bharat, sustainably into an indifferent and vibrant knowledge society, by furnishing high quality education to all, thereby making India a global knowledge superpower.” The NEP 2020 is innovated on the five guiding pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Responsibility. It'll prepare our youth to meet the different public and global challenges of the present and the future.⁹ The ideal is to promote holistic existential, discussion-grounded, and analysis-grounded literacy. It also talks about a modification of the class for the first time. The significant change

⁷ Akshita Gupta “Critical Analysis of NPE-1986 and NEP-2020”, 11 IJSR 149 (2022)

⁸ Sohini Bhattacharyya, National Education Policy – Overview and Impact, 9 IJCRT (2021)

⁹ Supra Note 3 (visited on November 10, 2023) at 11:35 PM.

is in pedagogical structure from a 10 2 3 system to a 5 3 3 4 system. The is an trouble to optimizes learning grounded on the cognitive development of children. On July 29, 2020, the press(chamber) approved a NEP intending to introduce multitudinous changes to the prevailing education system of India. Applicable and liberal, the NEP 2020 scripts a significant advance in our education system¹⁰.

KEY FEATURES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

- It emphasizes the vital nature of early childhood education and the longevity of the benefits it brings throughout an individual's life.
- It documents the difficulties in learning language and mathematics during the primary school years and their effects on children¹¹.
- Single regulatory body for higher education.
- Multiple entry and exit programme.
- E-courses to be available in regional languages.
- Common entrance exam for all colleges.¹²
- NEP-2020 looks for to execute both casual and formal instruction models. Formal learning within the classroom is through the teacher's informational and books. The new approach tries to require learning beyond the classroom and rouse understudies to memorize from common sense encounter. From the preparatory stages of instruction, understudies will be uncovered to multilingualism that will have a incredible cognitive advantage. A concerted exertion will be put in to advance modern subjects such as Information Analytics, Fake Insights and Machine Learning which are being touted as the career of end of the. A student-centric approach will be created to supplant the current teacher-centric approach, in which the understudies will have the choice to choose the subjects they want to memorize. Keeping in see the notoriety of the wealthy culture and dialects of India Sanskrit can be advertised at all levels of school and higher instruction. instead of compartmentalization of humanities, craftsmanship and sciences and between 1academic and work: instruction, which is in fact a progressive move¹³.

ADVANTAGE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

This includes early childhood education within the structure of basic education. This enables two things. First, this tries to regulate the unorganized, unregulated and even profitable part of education, at times very unhealthy links with primary school enrolment in urban centers like Mumbai and Delhi. Second, this allows extending the midday meal for preschool children from the age of 3. On the ground where 50% of children are malnourished, it is of great benefit. 10+2+3 was designed like this kids can opt professional after 10th main exam. This author was under- Committee to advise Maharashtra State Government on Vocational Courses and was painfully like these courses were designed to be taught in 2+ stages, in classrooms without workshops or field work. There

¹⁰ Dr.Rahul Pratap Singh Kaurav, Prof. K.G. Suresh, et.al,” New Education Policy: Qualitative (Contents) Analysis and Twitter Mining (Sentiment Analysis), 12 Journal of Content, Community & Communication (2020)

¹¹Dr. Bijal Mistry, “An Analytical Review Of NEP 2020”, 10 IJRSML (2022)

¹² Puvar Savailal Rajubhai, “New Education Policy 2020 On Higher Education”, 10 IJCRT 2022

¹³ Dr. Ruchi Rani, “National Education Policy -2020 Issues and Challenges”, 10 JRHSS 6 (2022)

is no guarantee that it won't happen again. True, the government has changed 3+2+10 to 4+3+3+5. And it introduced a credit system that allows for greater lateral migration between departments and courses. It remains to be seen how India's 1.5 million schools will adapt to this new structure¹⁴. Vocational chops to be tutored. Every pupil will be tutored a vocational skill of his for choice by the time they complete this training scholars will also be tutored rendering from class VI No Rigid separation between trades and wisdom class there won't be a huge difference between the class of these two sluice and all subjects like music will be tutored. Internship will be included from class VI form 6th campaigners will have to do internship with original trades or crafts. IIT to follow holistic approach IIT to follow Holistic approach and multidisciplinary education with further trades and Humanities as per the new education policy. Single common entrance test for all sodalities according to the NEP 2020 there will be single common entrance test for admission to all advanced education institutes which will be held by NTA the entrance test will be voluntary and not obligatory. Expenditure on Education the expenditure on education will be changed has 6 percent of the total GDP, as opposed to earlier which was 4 percent of the GDP. Both state as well as central Govt. will be working together on the expenditure¹⁵.

IMPACT OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

- **Large- scale connection will help in quality universities and colleges:**

Institutional restructuring and connection will have significant impact on the value volume of advanced Education institutions in the country by reducing them to nearly one third. still it's worth noting that average registration per council in India presently stands at 693(AISHE 18- 19, Ministry of Human Resource Development, KPMG in India Analysis) while the policy aims to produce advanced education institutions with 3000 Plus registrations. This new policy focuses on further number of independent colleges to promote excellence. In India less than 1000 independent colleges our being out of nearly 40000 colleges in India. This shows a lot of connections and collaborations will take place in India's advanced education institutions limitation of the policy. It's anticipated that the below move will affect in in advanced education institutions coming down to 15000 colleges from 50000 colleges in India¹⁶.

- **Focus on multidisciplinary education:**

Indian advanced education system is characterized by single correctional islets of excellence similar as IIT, IIM and AIIM. New public education policy focuses on multidisciplinary education by heading towards creation of largemulti-disciplinary universities called multidisciplinary education and exploration universities(MERU's) like cure in United States of America and United Kingdom. The creation of MERU's will give access to quality education in different field across all parts of society, covering all the sections and remote places in the country. This will enable scholars have wide compass in selection of their areas of interest¹⁷.

- Colleges will need to give a certificate after completion of one time in any discipline or field, including vocational and professional areas; a parchment after two times of study; and a bachelorette's degree

¹⁴ Hemlata Kumawat, Dr. Manju Sharma, "Study Of The National Education Policy 2020 Towards Achieving Its Objective", 20 Elementary Education Online 1052 (2021)

¹⁵ Nitin Ramrao Wankhade, "Merits and Demerits of National Education Policy 2020", 4 IJRSS 21 (2021)

¹⁶ Prof. Smt. Teena P. Darbar, "Impact of National Education Policy 2020 on Higher Education", 9 IJCRT 6 (2021)

¹⁷ I bid

after a three- time program. The new policy aims to extend the Gross Registration rate(GER) in advanced education, including vocational training, from 26.3 percent(2018) to 50 percent by 2035. For this, 35 million new seats are going to be added to advanced education institutions. The New policy suggests a cap on figure charged by private institutions within the advanced education space. Top- rated global universities are going to be eased to come to India. also, top Indian institutions are going to be encouraged to go global. M.Phil would be discontinued, paving the way for council kiddies with master's degrees to get PhD¹⁸.

- **Lifelong literacy-** The NEP 2020 proposes lifelong literacy and exploration to avoid mortal beings getting obsolete in society in terms of knowledge, chops, and experience to lead a comfortable life. It's believed that education and exploration at any stage of life will give farther maturity for satisfaction in life¹⁹.

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICIES WORLDWIDE

COMPARISON WITH USA EDUCATION SYSTEM : The education system of USA is veritably organized as they follow the K- 12 system of education and have divided their system into colorful orders depending upon the position of education. The NEP, 2020 points at discontinuing the pedagogical 10+ 2 system and recommends to follow the 5+ 3+ 3+ 4 system of education. The education in high seminaries of USA is more focused on vocational education and holistic development of scholars. The scholars are constantly assigned systems that bear them to interact with people engaged in professional practice similar as stakeholders, attorneys, croakers etc. The NEP, 2020 also focuses on the vocational studies and also has vittles that mention that the scholars from standard 6- 12 have to pursue professional externships and field visits to admit proper vocational education²⁰.

COMPARISON WITH EDUCATION SYSTEM OF FINLAND : The children in Finland don't begin lessoning till 7 times of age whereas the NEP, 2020 has educational vittles for children of 3 times of age. The citizens of Finland believe that the children should be allowed to live their nonage peacefully without any burden of studies and competition, while on the other side the Indian children are instigated with the feeling of competition at the tender age of 3years. Finland has a definite procedure and well defined position of qualification for preceptors to make sure that the preceptors retain the real eventuality to educate scholars. NEP, 2020 also aims at establishing an intertwined mandatory degree course for preceptors, hence, icing that the scholars admit quality education. The education system of Finland has no dead ends. The NEP, 2020 also aims at espousing the same policy as it'll give credibility to every pupil and a path to succeed in life²¹.

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY (NPE 1986)

The education programs are silent on condition of those seminaries which are run throughout the country on marketable lines by certain persons or bodies. No education programs, so far, has suggested measures for reducing the differences in educational norms of poor children and more privileged bones. The various education programs stand for admission to university classes on the base of capability. These features will deprive

¹⁸ Indhu T.R, "National education policy 2020: Impact on higher education based on theoretical analysis", 3 Kerala Economy 89 (2022)

¹⁹ supra n. 14 at p.1051

²⁰ Amit Nagar, Ritim Mangla, "Critical Comparison of India's New Education Policy with Global Education Policies", 4 IJLMH 1873 (2021)

²¹ I bid at p.1877-1878

numerous youths of university education. According to some critics the Open University can never be a good cover for regular university classes²². It concentrated on 10 2 formula. It did n't have any vocational subject as a obligatory part of the class. It was mandatory to study each and every subject with the pupil is willing or not willing to study for it doesn't look forward to the practicality. It believed in quality along with volume which reduced compass for scholars to enhance their thinking. It offered M.Phil which was obligatory before doing Ph.D²³.

CHALLENGES OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY,2020

- **Opening universities on a weekly basis is a challenging endeavor.** Presently, in India, there are approximately 1,000 universities scattered throughout the nation. Achieving the goal of doubling the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education by 2035 will require the opening of one new university every week for the next 15 years. This task presents an undeniable and massive challenge²⁴.
- **Funding is a big handicap in the Covid era:** From a funding viewpoint, this isn't a challenge for the scary. The NEP 2020 predicts an increase in education spending from 4.6 to 6 of GDP, which amounts to around INR 2.5 lakh crores per time. This plutocrat will be well- spent structure seminaries and sodalities across the country, appointing preceptors and professors, and for functional charges similar as furnishing free breakfast to academy children. What makes effects colluding is that this policy comes into being at a time when the frugality has been bombarded by Covid- 19 affiliated lockdowns, government duty collections are dreadfully low, and the financial deficiency was high even in pre-Covid²⁵.
- **Digital connectivity** : We bear low internet connectivity in remote areas because e-learning is the way forward, as witnessed during the epidemic. Digital structure for this purpose will include digital classrooms, moxie-driven online tutoring models, AR/ VR technologies to overcome gaps in physical tutoring and lab structure, invariant assessment schemes across seminaries, career comforting sessions and schoolteacher training to come complete at new- age technologies. This will continue to be a major challenge in the coming decade²⁶.
- **Exposure towards multi-disciplinary education:** The being education governance excludes formal training and exposure towards pedagogy for council and university preceptors. This urgently calls for an overhaul of the class design to make it flexible and organic for enabling foundational and higher- order thinking and skill inculcation at different situations of education. The policy seeks to establish multi-disciplinary institutions for advanced education replacing the single- correctional bones . The road to attain this thing has been paved with good intentions²⁷.
- **English Communication:** The significance of the English language is growing daily, but the majority of school in pastoral regions are tutored in the original lingo. thus, proficiency in spoken and written English is devaluated. This leads to a decline in English proficiency and, thus, a loss of enthusiasm in studying

²² Shubhada MR, Niranth MR, "New Education Policy 2020 : A Comparative Analysis With Existing National Policy Of Education", 8 IJRAR 670 (2021)

²³ Supra n.7 at p.152

²⁴ Available at <https://www.researchgate.net> (visited on November 11, 2023) at 8:57 PM.

²⁵ I bid

²⁶ Dr. Binnyben Mehta, "NEP 2020: Implementation Challenges", 10 IJRSML 36 (2022)

²⁷ I bid

wisdom at the university position. To escape English, the maturity of pastoral scholars pick the trades or business rather of wisdom²⁸.

FUTURE OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY

An education system embedded in Indian morality that contributes directly to transubstantiating India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an indifferent and vibrant knowledge society, by furnishing high- quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower. The class and pedagogy of our institutions must develop a deep sense of respect towards the abecedarian duties and indigenous values, relating with one's country, and a conscious mindfulness of one's places and liabilities in a changing world. To inseminate a deep-confirmed pride in being Indian, not only in study, but also in spirit, intellect, and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge, chops, values, and dispositions that support responsible commitment to mortal rights, sustainable development and living, and global well- being, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen²⁹. This National Education Policy envisions an education system innovated in Indian culture that directly contributes to converting India, or Bharat, into a sustainable and thriving knowledge society by offering high- quality education to everyone, thus transubstantiating India into a global knowledge superpower. The Policy's vision is to inseminate in learners a deep sense of pride in being Indian, not only in study but also in spirit, intellect, and deed, as well as to develop knowledge, chops, values, and dispositions that support responsible commitment to mortal rights, sustainable development and living, and global well- being, reflecting a truly global citizen³⁰. Through a common class and methodology, the Policy intends to inseminate a feeling of nationalism and tone- mindfulness in our scholars as they defy global change in the face of their indigenous scores. As a global citizen, it's important to acquire a strong sense of public pride and a passion for the country you live in. It's also important to have information, chops, beliefs, and stations that promote a responsible commitment to issues similar as mortal rights and sustainable development³¹. The NEP- 2020 is anticipated to fill gap in education standard in India. It'll help in internationalization of education in the country and inculcate ingeniousness. The draft document of NEP 2020 is a progressive one and formulated after discussion with all the stakeholders. It's proposed to start methodical education of a sprat from the age of 3years. The crucial focus area of this policy is to develop force, encourage entrepreneurship and induce employment. It's grounded on the star of equivalency, give autonomy and empower weaker section of society. NEP handed frame for HEIs to prosper. They will be given freedom for admission, School teacher's appointment, concession from reservation share, support for exploration, staff retrenchment and stop over. Private institutions can set their own morals for admission and freights obsession. Public institutions have to abide by directions given by government in this regard. NEP prescribes formulti-disciplinary mode of education which should concentrate on skill creation and make scholars exploitable. It made vittles for independent institutions which will be awarding tone- degrees both at undergraduate and postgraduate position. In order to keep control on quality of education, delegation and ranking system is specified. The moxie and studies of the numerous advisers from all sectors are bedded within the Offer. NEP 2020 is formulated with the

²⁸ Dr. Sonali P Kumre, "NEP 2020 – Opportunities and Challenges", 5 IJFMR 4 (2023)

²⁹ Available at <https://www.ugc.gov.in> (visited on November 11 at 9:49 PM).

³⁰ Available at <https://medium.com/@dr-nirupamamp/the-national-education-policy-nep-2020> (visited on November 11 at 10:06 PM).

³¹Dr. Jayanta Kumar Mete, Somdyuti Rakshit, et.al "National Education Policy 2020: Transforming the Vision for Teacher Education In India", 21 YMER 914 (2022)

vision to meet the sustainable development pretensions(SDG) in agreement with United Nations by 2030. It also put emphasis on lifelong literacy and made provision for multiple entry – exit to enable pupil to complete degree at any stage of their life³².

RECOMMENDATION FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

There's a need to introduce planning sessions for perpetration of preschool education program. Resources, installations and applicable backing to be handed to the preschool preceptors as per the demand. Early literacy is different from advanced education program. Pre-schoolers have curiosity, enthusiasm and anxiety; thus, the preschool preceptors signed should be well trained qualitatively. Nursery preceptors should be well trained in guiding and handling pre-schoolers in developing empathy, following directions from pre-schoolers, platoon work and should have well moxie in original language. Concept of care as per ECCE full form is unnoticeable in NEP 2020 and should be further developed and paid attention as child care in early stages is pre-requirement for his/her overall growth and development³³. Acceptable mindfulness should be created amongst all the stakeholders involved in the successful implantation of the Policy. The collaboration between the Centre government, States and the Original bodies should worked upon in order to make this policy a success. Timely feedback from parents, scholars, assiduity will also help in successful perpetration of the policy. Further focus should be given on training of preceptors and inculcate the needed skill in them. Same goes for the scholars. Further investment should be directed towards education in order to make this policy a clear winner for perfecting the overall educational script in India³⁴.

CONCLUSION

The NEP 2020 lays emphasis on making the education system holistic, flexible and aligned to the requirements of 21st- century education. still, in order to negotiate all these pretensions, we must overcome all the prosecution challenges in a sustained manner for times to come³⁵. A critical element of digital education is tutoring scholars how to use technology immorally to make nations. Besides educating scholars about the benefits of renewable energy, sustainable husbandry, water conservation, environmental conservation, and other eco-green enterprise, digital education also informs them about eco-friendly enterprise. The right training can turn good preceptors into effective online preceptors. Online assessment, internet availability, and poor signal quality can be addressed using innovative styles in online education. Online education integrates experience- grounded and exertion- grounded literacy.³⁶ In the NEP 2020 program, priority reforms aim to foster the 21st century skills among students, including critical thinking, problem solving, creativity and digital literacy. to like technological development, rapid globalization and unprecedented developments such as covid-19 pandemic - changes the future of work, existing training models must be re-evaluated to survive with the challenges of the global economy³⁷.

³² Alok Kumar, "New Education Policy 2020:A Roadmap For India 2.0", 4 AGER 5 (2021)

³³ Renu Gandhi, "Review on the Key Features of the National Education Policy 2020 in the Context to Pre-school Education and its Expected Impact", 6 IJMTS 249 (2021)

³⁴ Supra n. 4 at p. 111

³⁵ Supra n. 13 at p. 8

³⁶ Akhilesh A. , Ashwini A., "The New Education Policy In India : Towards a Digital Future" 2 JLE 33 (2022)

³⁷ Supra n. 15 at p 33