



Committed to
**Transformative
Reforms** in Education

**Quality
Education
Enhanced
Skills**

National
Education
Policy 2020



SHRI NARENDRA MODI
Prime Minister of India

“

The National Education Policy 2020 focuses on the education and skills needed for the youth of 21st century India. We have to equip our students with the skills of the 21st century. What will these 21st Century Skills be? These will be – Critical Thinking – Creativity – Collaboration – Curiosity and Communication.

”

“

This Education Policy emphasizes on job creators rather than job seekers. While on one hand emphasis has been laid on giving a natural place to local folk arts and disciplines, classical art and knowledge, on the other hand Top Global Institutions are also invited to open campuses in India. With this, our youth will not only get world class exposure and opportunities in India but will also be more prepared for the global competition.

”

“

So far, the focus of our education policy has been ‘what to think’, whereas, the New Education Policy lays stress on ‘how to think’

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1. Need for a new National Education Policy

Under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Government of India has taken several significant steps in the past years to improve the education sector.

These steps pertain to every aspect of both school and higher education and have already started showing transformational changes in the education system. The National Education Policy **2020** is central to these reforms in the education sector, through which the existing **34**-year-old policy has been revamped. Why these changes were required, how the policy has been formulated, and what would be the desired results are discussed in this booklet.

The National Education Policy **2020** fulfils a long felt need to revamp the education sector. The last education policy was formulated **34** years back in **1986**. Since then the world has changed drastically in every field including science, technology, communication, economics, etc. For the young generation of our country to be ready for this change, there was a dire need to bring transformative changes in our education system.

To keep pace with this change, we needed an education system that:

- Could prepare students to meet the demands of the **21st** century
- Could enable them to become job givers rather than job seekers
- Give them the ability and strength to work for the progress of their country and the whole world and to establish India once again as global knowledge superpower

The National Education Policy **2020** recommends such transformational reforms that can give a new direction to India's vast education system of **15.5** lakh schools, about **50,000** higher educational institutions, **28.53** crore students and **108** lakh teachers. It emphasizes on increasing the enrolment ratio, enhancing the quality of education through innovation and research, and to bring out the best of every student's individual potential.



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's indelible mark on education reforms



- The National Policy on Education was announced after 34 years.
- The Drafting committee was constituted under the chairmanship of renowned space scientist Shri Kasturirangan, with eminent educationists of the country as well as those of Indian origin working abroad as members, facilitating high level discussions.
- During the formulation of the policy, **2.5** lakh Gram Panchayats, **6600** Blocks, **6000** Urban Local Bodies, **676** Districts were consulted and about **2** lakh suggestions were received.
- The policy has been made with a world-class and global outlook along with an emphasis on Indian knowledge tradition.
- Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji has paid attention to every detail through repeated discussions and hours of deliberations. Some of the key takeaways are as follows:
- Concepts taught in the mother tongue are grasped faster by children, so wherever possible education should be imparted in the local / mother tongue.
- Children should be given an opportunity to work with local workers like gardeners, carpenters, potters, artists, etc. to gain knowledge of vocational courses. At the same time, a sense of respect should be developed among them towards the people associated with such activities.
- Children should have exposure to the local bodies to gain practical knowledge along with studies like how water is pumped from the machine to the water tank, how to book train tickets in railway ticket booking offices, etc.
- Multi-disciplinary research should be encouraged with the establishment of the **National Research Foundation. Virtual laboratories** should be established.

2. Public Participation and consultation in policy formulation

Although the **1986** education policy called for a review every five years, the policy was reviewed only once in **34** years, in **1992**.

Various stakeholders were consulted to prepare the National Education Policy 2020.

Work on formulation of the NEP 2020 started in 2015. Around 2 lakh suggestions were received from 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats, 6600 Blocks, 6000 ULBs, 676 Districts.

Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy constituted on **31.10.2015** under the chairmanship of late Shri T.S.R. Subramanian.

Thereafter, another 'Committee for the Draft National Education Policy' under the Chairmanship of eminent scientist Padma Vibhushan, Dr. K. Kasturirangan, was constituted in June **2017** to examine all inputs/suggestions and prepare a Draft Policy.

The Committee submitted its report to the Ministry on **31st May 2019**.

The Draft **NEP 2019** was uploaded on the Ministry of Education's website and also at **innovate.mygov.in** platform for seeking views/suggestions/comments of stakeholders, including public.

Further, consultations were held with States/UTs Governments, Ministries of Government of India and MPs of several States.

Draft National Education Policy **2019** received around **2** lakh suggestions in the form of comprehensive and positive feedback from various stakeholders.



3. Vision of the Policy

Transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower through **broad based, flexible, multidisciplinary** education suited to **21st** century needs

Bringing out the unique capabilities of each student.

Promote critical thinking rather than rote learning, focus on learning instead of studying, encouragement to scientific temperament

Policy for **21st** Century India/ Atmanirbhar Bharat

Integration of Global with Local

Instilling among learners a deep-rooted pride in being Indian, as well as developing knowledge, skills and values, that make them truly global citizens.

4. School Education and NEP 2020- Main Feature

- Universal Reach of school education by **2030** with **100%** GER.
- **Emphasis on Early Childhood Care and Education.**
- New curricular structure **5+3+3+4** instead of **10+2**.
- **National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy** to achieve early literacy and numeracy.
- Improvement in the curriculum for school education and pedagogy for promoting creative thinking and 21st century skills among learners.
- Flexibility in the selection of subjects- No hard separation among the disciplines of art, science and vocational education.
- **Gender Inclusion Fund** for promoting education for girls.
- Beginning of vocational education from class **6th** which will include an internship.
- **NCERT** will develop a new and comprehensive **National Curriculum Framework.**
- Recommendation for Multilingualism and Three Language Formula.
- 360 degree holistic report card for an improved evaluation.
- Specific emphasis on assessment of Learning Outcomes.
- Provision for equal and inclusive education.
- Provision for the recruitment and professional growth of teachers.

5. Higher Education and NEP 2020– Key Features

- Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education (including vocational education) to be increased to **50 %** by **2035**.
- **3.5** crore new seats will be added to Higher Education Institutions.
- **Broad based, multi-disciplinary, holistic** higher education.
- Emphasis on Flexible Curriculum with creative combinations of subjects.
(Eg: mathematics with music, history with art etc.)
- Vocational Education to be integrated with mainstream education
- Multiple entry and exit will be allowed with appropriate certification.
- Setting up of **Academic Bank of Credit** for digitally storing academic credits so that these can be counted and transferred towards final degree earned
- Higher education institutions to transform into large, well resourced, vibrant multidisciplinary institutions.
- Affiliation of colleges to be phased out in 15 years.
- Stage-wise mechanism for granting **graded autonomy**–to colleges.
- **The National Research Foundation** will be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity in higher education.
- Multidisciplinary Education & Research Universities (MERUs), at par with IITs, IIMs, to be set up.

- A **National Mission for Mentoring** to be set up.
- Open and distance education, online and digital education to be promoted
- Provision for **professional growth** of faculties.
- NEP recommends setting up an Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI), National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit languages, strengthening of Sanskrit and all language departments in the higher education institutions.
- Focus on internationalization of education.



6. Changes in the Field of Education: Before and After NEP 2020



Education before reform

- No emphasis on Early Childhood Care and Education.
- Promoted rote-memorisation.
- Emphasis on marks obtained in examination rather than on learning, lower standards of Learning Outcomes.
- Not much emphasis was given to vocational courses.
- Hard separation among the streams of science, humanities and commerce. Because of this learners were not able to choose subjects of their choice. As a result they had to study those subjects which were not of their choice and were difficult for them. This caused unnecessary stress for them.
- No provision for multiple entry and exit- if a learner had to leave studies before completion of course due to some compulsions, there was no credit for the studies he had done.
- No focus on the personal / individual creative and holistic development of the learners; lack of in-depth thinking, creativity and self-confidence.

Education after reform

- Emphasis on Early Childhood Care and Education for proper cognitive development of the children.
- Improvement in School Curriculum for emphasis on creative thinking and promoting 21st century skills.
- Emphasis on learning, 360 degree holistic report card and National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy for promoting early literacy and numeracy skills.
- Vocational courses with appended internship programme will be implemented from class 6th itself.
- No hard separation among science/humanities/ commerce streams. Learners can select a group of subjects of their choice.
- Under-graduate education will be multidisciplinary. Establishment of multidisciplinary centers on large scale will provide flexibility in learning.
- Permission for multiple entry and exit for learners-they will be able to continue their studies as per their convenience, and will be provided the certificate accordingly.

- Paucity of educational institutes for imparting education in regional languages-along with acute paucity of institutes in socio-economic disadvantaged areas- as a result low enrollment of learners in these areas, limited opportunities of career advancement for faculty – less motivation and limited possibilities and resources for research- low standards of teaching and learning processes and lack of innovative practices.
- Unsatisfactory international image of Indian institutions- very few Indian institutions in international rankings-very few Indian institutions having international campuses.
- Bad administration and mismanagement of institutions of higher education – negative impact on the quality of education.



- Transfer of academic credits through the Academic Bank of Credit – academic credits earned in an educational institution can be utilized in another institution and these will be accounted for.
- Improvement in curriculum Pedagogy and evaluation for holistic development. Promotion of in-depth thinking, and a self-confident personality.
- Model Multidisciplinary Education and Research University (MERU) – Improvement in accessibility to higher education, increase in GER.
- Special education zones for disadvantaged areas- increase in inclusion, and GER.
- Establishment of National Research Foundation-improvement in Research ecosystem.
- Making India a global hub of Education-International campuses of Indian Institutions, opening of foreign institutes in India, and more educational cooperation.
- For higher education- common parameters for providing affiliation, graded autonomy for bringing improvement in administration – better management, autonomy and enhancement of quality education.
- Integration of professional, teacher and vocational education.
- Focus on the professional career growth of the faculty.
- Optimum use of online education for quality education to optimum number of learners.
- National Educational Technology Forum- education system to become more effective through integration of technology.

7. Benefit of policy for all

Student

- Appropriate care and cognitive development from early childhood.
- Development of foundational literacy and numeracy skills.
- They can study the subjects of their choice.
- They can study according to their convenience.
- New avenues for holistic development.
- Prepared for the needs of the 21st century.
- Maximum global opportunities, better pathways for research.

Teacher

- Better professional career progress.
- More global opportunities.
- New areas for research.
- More autonomy.

Educational Institutions

- Quality of institutions will be enhanced due to the development of multidisciplinary centres.
- Professional management, Enhancement in autonomy.
- Simple but strict regulations.
- More global cooperation.
- More dimensions for research.
- Opportunities for Better rankings

Country

- India will emerge as a big knowledge-power in the world.
- People will take pride in being Indian.
- Empowering youth for 21st century.
- A confident country of job-givers rather than job-seekers.
- Encouragement to economy.



8. Thoughts of eminent personalities on Education Policy

“ NEP provides an integrated yet flexible approach towards education and emphasis is given in the policy to the aspect of holistic, multi-disciplinary education as a foundational component at all levels of education. ”

–Dr. Kasturirangan
Chairman of the NEP Drafting Committee

“ NEP 2020 is precisely what India needs to dominate in the future decades of growth, and drive the education requirements of our young population. ”

–T.V. Mohandas Pai
Padma Shri Awardee and present Chairman
of Manipal Global Education, Aarin Capital
Partners

“ The new education policy is attached to the roots, at the same time talks about modernity and inspires for excellence! ”

–Shri Jagmohan Singh Rajput
Former Director, NCERT and Academician,
Representative of India on the Executive Board
of UNESCO.

“NEP 2020 will bring Proactive Thinking and Problem Solving Culture in the country”

–Narayana Murthy, President, Infosys Science Foundation

“NEP would be truly transformative for Indian Education. NEP responds almost completely to the policy wishlist that almost everyone in education, including the entire range of organisations and institutions we have dealt with, would have had.”

–Azim Premji, Founder Chairman of Wipro

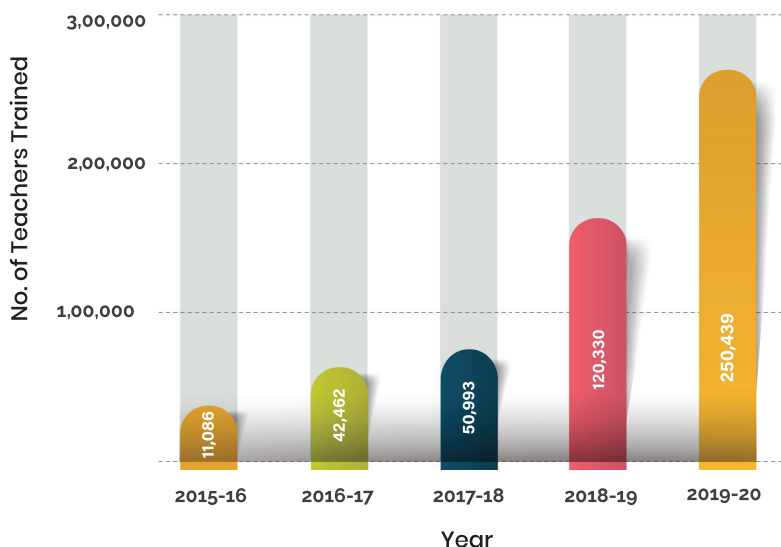
“By calling it the greatest equaliser, and laying out clear learning targets, the National Education Policy does the right thing. Build on it.”

–Rukmini Banerjee, CEO, Pratham Education Foundation

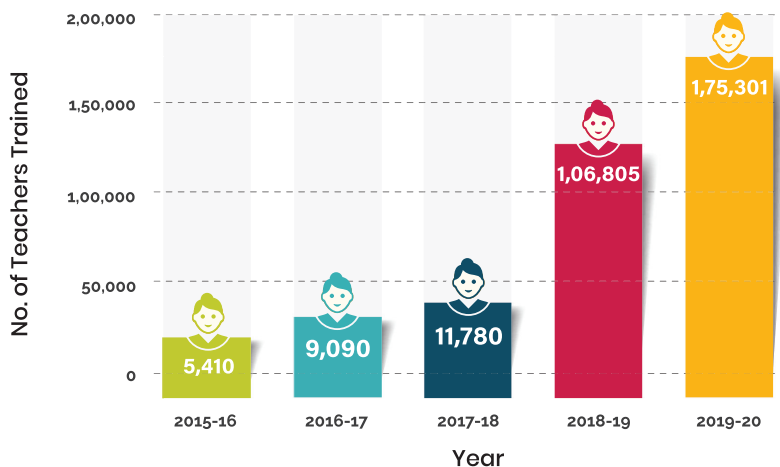


9. Some achievements of the last 6 years

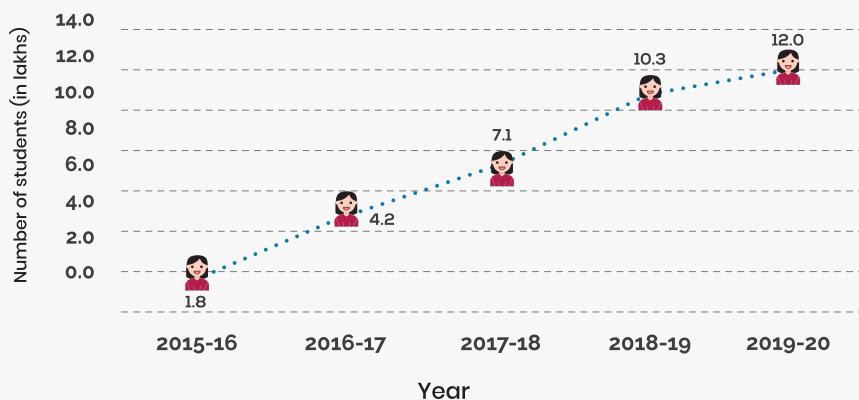
CBSE has successfully conducted 4,265 training programs
for 2,50,439 teachers



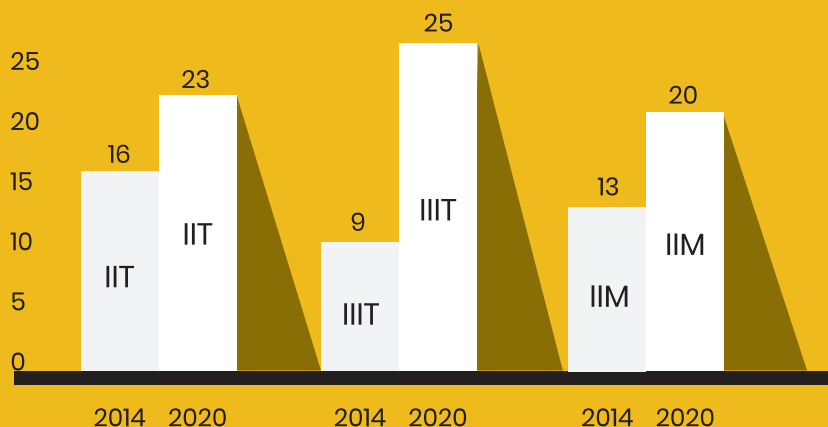
More than 3.6 lakh faculty of 95 Universities/Institutions have been trained.
(Including beneficiaries during the lockdown due to COVID -19)



Number of students taking vocational education (in lakhs)

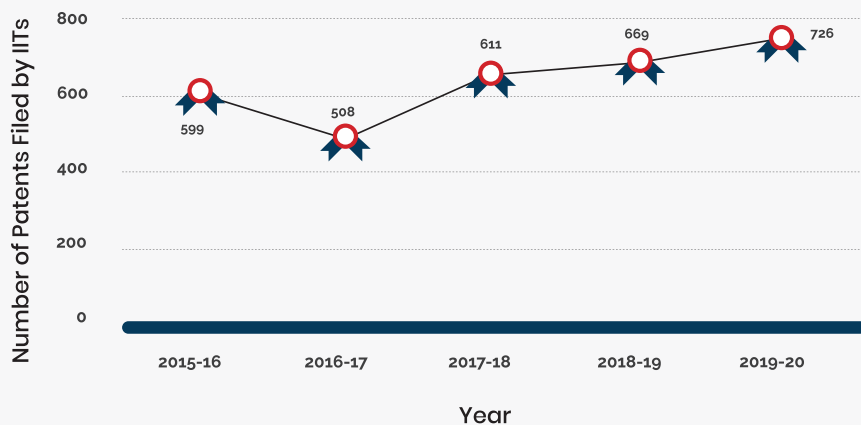


Number of IITs, IIITs, and IIMs in the country from 2014 till date

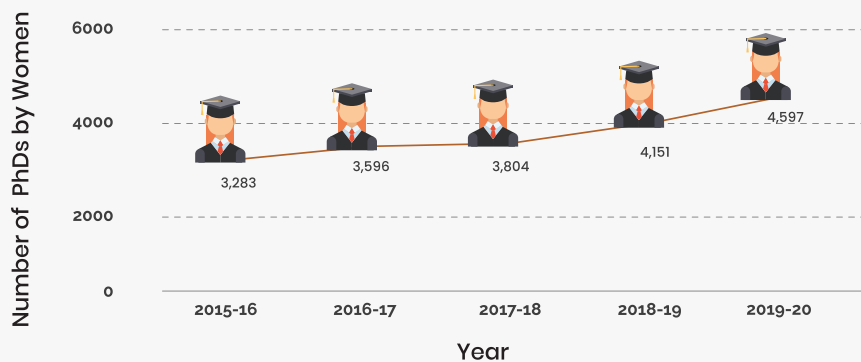




Number of Patents Filed by IITs



Number of PhDs by Women





सत्यमेव जयते

सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING