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## **NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY (2020): A CRITICAL ANALYSIS**

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### **Abstract:**

It is very important for having a well outlined and innovative education policy at all levels of schools and colleges which gives a betterment in social and economic context. According to the custom and heritage many countries acquire various education system and also acquire various stages in their life cycle to make it fruitful in all school and college education level. In few months ago the Government of India release a new education policy under committee chaired by Dr. K. Kasturirangan. He was also a former chairman of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). In June 2017, the committee was constituted and in May 31, 2019 the committee submitted its report. The main highlights of this paper are the various educational stages features, some principle of this new policy, the difference between the old National Education Policy 1986 and current National Education Policy 2020, various things which was adopted in higher education system, various innovations in NEP 2020, main implications of NEP 2020, advantages of Higher Education in NEP 2020 and some suggestions for improvements.

**Keywords:** National Education Policy (2020), Basic Principles, Stages, Merits, Implications.

### **Introduction**

As we know that education is the most fundamental thing to upgrade the national development. As in India, the young people are very high, so it is very essential to give high-quality educational opportunities; as they are the future of our country. It is seen that in India most of the students enroll in colleges is very limited; because many students did not able access in higher educational institutions as most of the students belong to socio-economically disadvantages areas, the teachers are very limited and in most of the colleges and universities there is a lack of research work and innovations.

This new National Education Policy gives importance on the development of cognitive abilities to each of the students, like – problem solving and critical thinking. All students not only learn; but they also learn how to learn. The pedagogy must be holistic, discovery- based, flexible and learner-centered. The teachers are also playing a vital role in the education system. This policy helps the teachers to develop at all levels; so that the teachers can re-shape the future generations students. The main aim of this new education

policy is to give the high quality opportunities to all the students so that they can get education; even all disadvantagegroup's students.

### **Objectives of the Study**

In this study the objectives are as follows –

- To find out the basic principles of NEP 2020.
- To highlights the different stages of education.
- To differentiate between the NEP 1986 and NEP 2020.
- To overview what newly things were added to Higher Education in NEP 2020.
- To point out the new innovation in National Education Policy 2020.
- To estimate the implications of NEP 2020 in Higher Education.
- To study the advantages of NEP 2020.
- Some suggestions for next improvement so that NEP 2020 will be more effective.

### **Methodology**

The Methodology of this study is a simple discussion on our new National Education Policy 2020. In this study some portion of NEP 2020 has been highlighted. It highlights the basic principles of this policy and difference between the NEP 1986 and NEP 2020. A overview on Higher Education which was newly added in new policy, some new innovations on NEP 2020, Implications are estimate, some advantages of NEP 2020 and at last some suggestions for next improvement; so that it will be more effective.

### **Basic Principles of National Education Policy 2020**

Some basic principles of this new policy are as follows –

1. All students are flexible to choose the subjects and are able to choose their own way along with their own interests and own talents.
2. This policy find out the various capabilities of each students in academic as well as in non-academic areas.
3. All students can able to take able to choose any subjects from different streams as because there is no hard separation.
4. All students are able to achieve the Foundational Literacy by Grade III.
5. There will be a multidisciplinary studies; so that the students able to gain knowledge from different areas.
6. Instead of rote-learning; new policy gives emphasis on conceptual understanding.
7. In the teaching-learning process; the multilingualism and the power of the language must be raised.
8. In this policy; main encourage is given on critical thinking and on innovative thinking.
9. Instead of summative evaluation; the main focus is given on formative evaluation in a regular manner.
10. The students can able to develop some life skills like – Teamwork, Communication, Cooperation and Resilience.

11. In the teaching – learning process; the emphasis is given on maximum use of technology.
12. The Constitutional values and ethics will be developed in students such as – respect for others, scientific temper, spirit of service, cleanliness, empathy, and respect for public property, liberty and responsibility.

### **Different Educational Stages are highlighted**

Various stages of Education are being highlighted as under –

- **Foundation Stage:** Foundational stage is for five years. In this stage the basic education is being provided and the education will be flexible, discovery-based, activity-based, play-based and multi-level. The emotional and cognitive level of a children must be continuously improved by the research.
- **Preparatory Stage:** The preparatory stage is for three years. This stage is also an activity-based, play-based and discovery based and the children gradually link up with normal classroom learning along with some textbooks. This stage is mainly focus on to introduce various subjects so that the children can develop various knowledge from various subjects.
- **Middle School Stage:** The middle school stage is for three years. This stage has given focuses on the abstract concepts of all subjects such as mathematics, arts, sciences, humanities and social sciences and the method of learning is experimental learning at all specialized subjects along with subject teachers. In this stage, there was a semester system.
- **Secondary stage:** The secondary education stage is for four years. The subjects of this stage will multidisciplinary and the style of curriculum will be always greater critical thinking, greater depth and greater flexibility. In this stage, there was a semester system and each semester the students will study 5 to 6 subjects. At the end of class 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> the board exams will be held.
- **Under-graduation stage:** The duration of under-graduation degrees will be either three / four year's duration. After passing first year the students gets one certificate, after passing second year the students will get a diploma and after third year the students get a Bachelor degree. The major, minors and research projects is basically preferred in four year undergraduate degree programme.
- **Post-graduation Stage:** The students who have four years B.A degree have one year M.A degree, three years B.A degree have two years M.A degree. In M.A degree there must be a research component; so that the competence in the professional areas will increase and the students will prepare for a degree of research.
- **Research Stage:** The minimum period of Ph.D for a full-time and part-time is three to four years. In this stage the students are able to pursue high quality research with any multidisciplinary subject. In Ph.D there must be an 8 credit course work in education / teaching / pedagogy in related to their own subject. The one year M. Phil programme was quit.
- **Lifelong learning:** The new policy NEP 2020 gives a lifelong learning so that all human beings are not deprived from having an experience, skills and knowledge in a society and have a comfortable life. Sometime it has believed that at any stage the education and research gives a satisfaction for a whole life.

### **Difference between NEP 1986 and NEP 2020**

The National Education Policy 1986 was mainly focused on the improvement of education by using Information Technology and also gives important on to restructuring the teacher education, women empowerment, adult literacy and early childhood care. NEP 1986 also told that the quality of education services will improve. But they are failed to do these. That's why NEP 2020 has come to recompense the failure of all NEPs. The NEP 2020 has proposed a multidisciplinary education and there will be a research projects from the under-graduation levels.

So let's see some difference between NEP 1986 and NEP 2020 –

<b>NEP 1986</b>	<b>NEP 2020</b>
The structure of education is (5+3+2)+2+3+2.	The structure of education is 5+3+3+4+4+1.
In this policy, the role of education is overall development of a student.	In this policy, the education is liberal along with multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary.
The examination and evaluation process is totally controlled by the university and the faculty members have a little role for evaluating the students.	In this policy, there will be a continuous evaluation and the faculty members of any department are responsible for the examination and evaluation.
The duration of an under-graduate programmes is for three to four years.	The duration of an under-graduate programmes is for four years. After one year the students with a diploma degree, after two years they get advanced diploma degree, after three years the students get a pass degree and after four years the students get a project based degree.
The duration of post-graduate education is for two years.	The duration of post-graduate degree is for one to two years and great emphasis is given on research work.
The preliminary education of a child starts from six year as primary school level.	The preliminary education of a child starts from three year as Foundation stage.
The higher secondary levels and pre-university levels are considered separately and both the levels had board exams.	The board exams will be held at class 10 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> .
There has been an entrance exam for taking admissions of all under-graduate and post-graduate levels except NIT and Medical colleges.	It is based on National Testing Agency, the admissions of all under-graduate and post-graduate will be held.
In this policy, many colleges are affiliated to state universities and does not have any freedom in evaluation and curriculum.	All colleges will be autonomous and have the freedom in evaluation and curriculum.
In higher secondary level, the students can choose subjects from any particular streams.	In higher secondary level, the students can choose different subjects from any streams.
For university and college research there	In this policy, National Research

was no actual and planned funding.	Foundation (NRF) will fund all university and college research work.
The Ph.D.programme contains on research methodology and core subject of their related studies.	The Ph.D.programme contains a research methodology, development of teaching and curriculum along with their core subject which are related to their studies.
In this policy, there has been a single discipline and multidiscipline colleges are promoted.	In this policy, only the multidisciplinary colleges are promoted and all single discipline colleges have to convert with multidiscipline or it will be closed and converted into any libraries or any monuments.
It is not allowed to any foreign universities to function in India directly.	But in this policy, the top most 100 foreign universities are allowed to function in India.
Only the promotion is connected with the accountability and faculty performance; but it is not connected with compensation.	The compensation and promotion both are connect with the accountability and faculty performance.
It is a Choice Based Credit System (CBCS).	The liberal education is based on CBCS and STEAM.
This policy has suggested for the improvement of physical library.	This policy has suggested for the improvement of online library; so that the students can get online journals and online books.
The Online Distance Learning (ODL) are allowed to offer only by the accredited university.	In this policy, all the higher education institution are allowed to offer the Online Distance Learning (ODL).
In recent time, the duration of B. Ed is for two years.	In this policy, the B. Ed is for four years integrated course and B. Ed degree is very necessary to become a teacher in school education level.
Depending upon the programme the under-graduate programmes is of 3 years to four years.	The under-graduate programmes for four years and in three years the students get a degree certificate.
In this policy, the social engagement for all students is optional.	In this policy, if the bachelor degree students have outstanding research performance, then the students are directly admitted to Ph. D programme.
Multiple entries are not available; only the lateral entry is provided in some programmes.	In under-graduation the multiple entries are only available.
There is a freedom for the students to choose subjects in their own areas.	There is also a freedom to choose subjects from an outside also.
The method of teaching-learning is basically focused on fieldwork and classroom teaching.	The method of teaching-learning is basically focuses on research projects, fieldwork and classroom teaching.
The students-teachers' ratio in higher education system is 20:1.	The students-teachers' ratio in higher education system is 30:1.
The faculty members of higher education	The faculty members of higher education

institutions are the facilitator for educating students.	institutions are collaboration for educating students.
In this policy, graded accreditation model is followed.	For the institution, the binary accreditation model is followed.
The M. Phil programme in any subjects is offered because the students can get basic knowledge about research before entering to Ph. D. programme.	The M. Phil programme is discontinued in this policy because in under-graduation and post-graduation levels the students are able to know about the research work already.
The funds for research work through UGC or other agencies.	The funds for the research work through National Research Foundation or other agencies.
In higher education institution the accreditation is mandatory for government facilities and funds.	In this policy, the accreditation is mandatory for offering the degree and functioning.
To become an assistant professor, NET/SLET is important for qualify.	Along with NET/SLET, the Ph. D. degree is compulsory to become an assistant professor.

### **Higher Education Institutions in NEP 2020**

- In the universities and colleges National Research Foundation (NRF) was established to fund the research work.
- In higher education, there were various controlling institutions like AICTE, UGC, MCI, etc. But now these controlling institutions will be mix up with Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) as a single controlling for Higher Education Institution.
- The Higher Education Institutions are divided into two types – one is multidisciplinary Universities (MU) and second is multidisciplinary Autonomous Colleges (AC). By 2040 there will be more than 3,000 students.
- Now, NAAC and NAB are the current Accreditation Institution, but it will be replaced by National Accreditation Council (NAC).
- There will be a two types of Multidisciplinary Universities – one is Research-intensive Universities and second is Teaching-intensive Universities.
- In Higher Education, along with vocational education the Gross Enrolment Ratio will be increase. In 2018 there is 26.3% and it will be increase to 50% by 2035.
- In the underserved regions, many Higher Education Institution shall be developed and established so that all students can access the education.
- From the government, the Higher Education Institutions get more incentives.
- In the undergraduate and postgraduate level, the research work must be included along with multidisciplinary and holistic approach of education.
- In the Higher Education Institutions, the pedagogy will be mainly focus on the discussion, debate, presentation, communication, research and multidisciplinary thinking.
- The academic credits of all registered students will be stored digitally; name as Academic Bank of Credit (ABC).

- In Higher Education Institutions, the curricular structure will be more flexible and imaginative which enable of creative combinations of disciplines for study.
- The curriculum, assessment and pedagogy must be structured in a new way for increasing the experiences of the students.
- In Higher Education Institution, there must be encouraged for Online Distance Learning (ODL).
- To help the financial needs of a merit-based students; there must be increase in National Scholarship Portal. Scholarships to the students must be encouraged in private Higher Education Institutions.
- Now, the semester end system was going on. But this policy said that there will be continuous evaluation examination system.
- By revising the Choice Based Credit System; there will be a Competency Based Credit System.
- The quality of Higher Education will be reached in such a level that the international level students will get more attract.
- Each Higher Education Institutions must have centers for career counselling for all the students; so they are physically, emotionally and psychologically happy.
- The topic-centered clubs and some activities which was organized by the students with the help of faculty in all Higher Education Institutions must support, develop and fund in the area of music, debate, sports, literature, poetry etc.
- The process of learning will be student-centered instead of teacher-centered.
- Each Higher Education Institutions must focus on some innovations and research by setting up the Interdisciplinary Research Centers including humanities and social sciences research, Start-up incubation centers, Centre in frontier areas of research, Technology development centers, Centre for Industry-academic linkage.
- The Bachelor degree of Four years with different options. In according to the number of years spent in bachelor degree, the master's degree will be based on that.
- All Higher Education Institutions must support and encourage the students who are belong form socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds.
- All Higher Education Institutions must provide some basic facilities and infrastructure such as labs, libraries, clean drinking water, blackboards, clean toilets, offices, proper teaching supplies, the space of classroom must be enough and each classroom must access the latest educational technology; so that the learning experiences of the students is far better.

### **Teachers Education**

- The interested faculty who are senior or retired must be used in research work, in any innovation and training for mentoring and guiding. There will be established a separate National Mission for Mentoring.
- The teachers must be appointed in all schools levels like – foundation, preparatory, middle and secondary with 4 year's integrated B. Ed degree and having dual major specialization (Education and Subject).

- By 2030, stand-alone Teacher Education Institutions must be converted in Multi-disciplinary Higher Education Institutions to offer 4-years integrated B. Ed programmes.
- Along with research the M. Ed will be for one year.
- Up to 2030, the undergraduate for 3 years will have two years B. Ed programme and undergraduate for 4 years will have one-year B. Ed programme.

### **Professional Education**

- In all multidisciplinary education institutions; a Technical education must be offered. The main focus is on to offer 3-D Machine, Artificial Intelligence, big data analysis and machine learning and in addition to genomic studies, nanotechnology, biotechnology, neuroscience in according with the applications to environment, health and sustainable living.
- Every stand-alone professional education institutions at any field must have the aim so that they become multidisciplinary institutions to offer holistic education by 2030.
- All institutions or universities who are offering law education must use to prefer bilingual education so that in future the students who will become lawyers and judges are able to know in English and state language.
- All Higher Education Institutions must motivate to prepare for professional in veterinary sciences and agriculture along with general education.
- The Health education is combined in such a way that each students of allopathic medical must have the basic perception of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) and a greater importance must be given to all forms of healthcare education.

### **Private Institutions**

- In Higher Education Institutions, the National Research Foundation (NRF) will fund for research work in according on the merit of proposals.
- The private institutions are allowed for autonomy based in according to their accreditation status.
- To all meritorious students in private institution must offer 20% free-ship and 30% scholarship in each courses.
- In all financial related work; each private universities and autonomous colleges must keep openness.
- The Higher Education Institutions must have freedom in deciding their own structure of fees.

### **Some New Innovations in NEP 2020**

- By improving Choice based Credit system a Competency based Credit system is going to be accepted.
- In undergraduate education an Information Communication and Computation Technology (ICCT) and Nanotechnology (NT) must be established as to enhance the employability of the youths.

- The students must learn the skills of 21<sup>st</sup> century as decided by GEC.
- The main focus is on to build the digital content and digital infrastructure.
- In Higher Education Institutions the weightage should be same in internal continuous evaluation and semester end examination will be as 50:50.
- The Higher Education Institutions have the freedom to decide their own fees structures for their programmes.
- From National Research Foundation (NRF), the Nanotechnology Research centers and AI Research centers get supported.
- There must be a construction of online labs along with Diksha and SWAYAM so that to support MOOC education.
- Now, in India the annual education expenditure is 4.43% of GDP and it must be increase to 6% of GDP.
- Some innovations must be emphasized on networking with industries and other research work in Higher Education Institutions.
- The Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) controlled four functions – First is regulation (NHERC), Second is Accreditation (NAAC), Third is funding/grants (HEGC) and Fourth is academic standard setting (GEC).
- By 2035, there will be focus on to achieve the Sustainable Education Development Goal (SEDC) of 50%.
- Vocational Education must be increase; so that 50% students can get it and all Higher Education Institution must offered Vocational Education.
- The top 100 Indian Universities must be motivated so that to operate in foreign countries.
- In each classroom there must be a latest educational technology; so that the students get better learning.
- The top 100 Foreign Universities are also permitted to operate in India also.
- The faculty members must have freedom to get pedagogy and curriculum within a recognized framework.
- The Institutional development plan must be clearly defined by the API policy.
- Now, in India the research and innovation investment are 0.69% of GDP and the global average of 3% of GDP.
- In the undergraduate curriculum the internships and research are very important component.
- It is very important to motivate all students to take online courses in SWAYAM at least two courses per semester.
- In according to academic and research performance of a faculty; an accountability and incentives will be fixed.

### **Some Implications in NEP 2020 relating to Higher Education**

- In private colleges some changes had made. All private colleges can able to increase the quality of education and resources in terms of their requirements. In some small colleges, there is a problem to admit more than 3,000 students; so that students may

join with similar colleges at same region and the colleges also may become a group with autonomous colleges and if the private colleges are not able to be a part of that group; then the colleges will ultimately close down.

- The public and private colleges in Higher Education Institutions will not make any profit and in institutional development they must re-invest under the direction of Board of Governors members.
- In the private institutions; the meritorious students who are belong to economically disadvantage can able to study in free of cost as the private institutions will provide 20% free-ship and 30% scholarship.
- In all Higher Education Institutions there will be a single Regulatory body that is National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA); to make more effective in educational qualities, regulation of financial probity, governance, courses and faculty / staff.
- All autonomous institutions want that the members of Board of Governors (BoG) must have highly educated, dedicated, competent and have commitment to the institutions.
- The private Higher Education Institutions have the responsibility towards the Educational Philanthropy.
- The National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA) has mandated the regulatory guidelines; the Board of Governors must maintain that guidelines and Board of Governors will maintain the quality of Higher Education Institutions.
- All undergraduate and postgraduate levels must give focuses on Research work and in innovation. The faculty members and students must think it creatively.
- In research work and any innovations there should be a merit-based appointments of an institutional leaders. The professors who does not have at least five first author scholarly publications are not able to become an institutional leaders as a Vice-Chancellor or Directors etc.
- In making any decisions regarding Higher Education Policy and implementation of such type of policies; only the highly qualified role models will get the chances to make any decisions.

#### **Some advantages in NEP 2020 relating to Higher Education Policies**

- The main goals of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals is to give Quality Education to all students. That's why in NEP 2020, the private sector must give 20% free-sit and 30% scholarship to all meritorious students who are belong to economically disadvantages groups; so that they can get opportunities to study. These free education helps to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at Higher Education level in the country.
- All Higher Education Institutions have freedom for doing any kind of innovation in regarding to curriculum, examination, courses, pedagogy and evaluation system; as the quality of education will also improve. If the institutions does not have any freedom then the motivation and quality of a faculty members and students get more affected.
- In Higher Education level; NEP 2020 replace teacher-centric to a student-centric. Now, in teacher-centric, the teachers should decide about the curriculum, pedagogy,

courses and evaluation system and in student-centric the students have right to choose their own subject for their studies and the students can also appear for competency based evaluation according to their own speed of learning.

- In this new policy, the Higher Education System changes from information centric to an innovation or research centric. All higher education institution must have the objective to create a new innovation or knowledge; so that all problems of the society can be solved easily.
- This policy gives emphasis on competency-based credit system. This new credit system will evaluate the skills of a students along with their experience and knowledge and it also helps to find out the new problems on the areas of a study.
- It has seen that many professors; who are upgrading their administrative positions they forget their responsibility in research and publication related work. Professors who hold the administrative positions; they also give their free time as a role models to young researchers and young researchers also get motivated by seeing the leaders so they can perform very well. All Higher Education Institutions should try to develop the role models.
- Now in Higher Education the STEAM is better than the STEM. It is proved that the students should exposed to art and design think; so that the students can develop to think in creative way to solve problems with science, technology, engineering and mathematics. That's why Higher Education Institutions should give more emphasis on a new model STEAM.
- The new National Education Policy 2020 gives more stress on the admissions of students, faculty selections and promotion according to merit-based. This policy say that the quality of higher education and research are only depend upon the faculty selections and promotion. The members of Board of Governors must be highly qualified.
- In NEP 2020, the productivity of a faculty will be based on research output. In higher education system a research is a very important thing. So, a faculty members must have motives and experiences in research work so they can be a role models for their students. Their performance is only depends on their research work and publication work.
- The aims of NEP 2020 is to solve the social status hierarchy which is related with vocational education and it is necessary to all education institutions to merge the vocational education programmes into mainstream education and will make sure that all child can learn at least one vocation.

### **Some suggestions for improvement**

- All multidisciplinary institutions must have at least five disciplines. The main objective of multidisciplinary institutions is to give multidisciplinary experience and choice. Some disciplines are as follows – Computer Science, Languages, Social Science, Basic Science, Education, Engineering, Medical Science, Dental Science, Indology, Indian Medicines etc.
- In this policy, it is said that the Ph. D will be mandatory, so there will be a large requirement in Ph. D degree and the demand for research guide will also increase.

That's why all universities must use the services of retired professor as a research guide to a research scholars for their Ph. D courses. This will remove the shortage of research guides.

- Now Integrated B. Ed course is compulsory for teaching in foundation, preparatory, middle and secondary school. Similarly, the Ph. D degree should compulsory for getting a job for Assistant Professor in colleges and universities as per NEP 2020; because the research is going to be an important part in bachelor's degree as well as master's degree.
- In Higher Education institutions there should be a maximum use of technology based training methods such as – weekly two days online classes, weekly three days classroom-based learning, weekly one day for vocational/industry/classroom based/skill based online, and two subjects per semester through MOOCs.
- In all colleges and universities, the IPR generation must be compulsory to avoid faculty obsolescence. So, it is very necessary for all faculties to publish at least two open access scholarly research papers and must have with copyright certificates from Government of India.
- At Higher Education levels, a vocational training should be strengthen; so the students are able to develop the skills in their own interest area and they able to work some kind of productive activities; to reduce dependency upon their parents.
- It will be very helpful for the students if the publication of papers made compulsory in their post-graduation courses. In under-graduate courses, the awareness which is related to IPR must be provided.
- It has observed that the interest in research work is going to be reduced day-by-day; because the researchers who want to publish paper; they loss of copyright in international publisher without any financial help. So it is very important to all universities to have their own publication unit in a proper or systematic way to publish high quality research work and sharing with global indexing agencies.
- It is very important for a strict evaluation of the project or research work which was funded by National Research Foundation (NRF) by making research output based credit bank for all NRF members.
- Higher Education Institutions must be a compulsory members of an Integrated National Digital Library (INDL) to have an easy access of journals, books, periodicals and patents form a single place. For this reason, the multiple subscriptions of library resources can be removed and it will also decrease the government expenditure on library resources.

### **Some Steps must be followed by all Higher Education Institutions**

- The curriculum should be more inclusive.
- For pursuing higher education all institution must provide fees to all needy students.
- The process of admission should be more inclusive.
- All institution must provide financial assistance to all socio-economically disadvantage students.
- No-discrimination and anti-harassment rules will be strictly enforce.

- Each institution must develop degree courses and it will be taught in bilingual and in Indian language.
- There must be a suitable counselling programmes and mentoring programmes to all needy students.
- In all buildings of an institutions must have a facilities on wheelchair to all disabled students.
- All institutions must develop an Institutional Development Plans; as it contain a specific plans for action.

### **Conclusion**

In each country the Higher Education can only determine the social status, economy, a healthy attitude of human and adoption. The education department of each country has the responsibility to give higher education to each citizen; as the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) will increase. So, a National Education Policy 2020 came to improve the quality of education. This policy encouraged the merit-based admissions and have scholarships and free-ships to economically deprived students. The performers of a faculty members will be merit and research based and the leaders of regulating bodies will be merit based proven. By 2030, the NEP 2020 is await to fulfill its all objectives. Each Higher Education Institutions will be multi-disciplinary autonomous colleges. In any areas of field of research work will be funded by National Research Foundation (NRF). The teaching-learning process will be student-centered instead of teacher-centered; and the students have freedom to choose allied subjects and core subjects according to their own choice. The faculty members of each higher education institution have the freedom to choose curriculum, pedagogy, methodology and evaluation models in according to the given framework of this policy. These changes will start form the year of 2021-22 till 2030. So, the system of Indian higher education is going to move from marks centric to skills centric learning centric to research centric, information centric to knowledge centric and choice centric to competency centric. This policy also gives a lifelong education to every student.

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