The National Education Policy 2020: A Study of Changing the Structure of Indian Education System

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Abstract:
The Government of India has announced the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, a comprehensive policy framework with the goal of reforming the nation's educational system. The policy, which was authorised in July 2020, has replaced the old one, which was put into effect in 1986.

The NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on students' overall development by paying attention to their cognitive, social, emotional, and physical needs. It proposes a learner-centred, adaptable, multidisciplinary education system that satisfies the many needs and interests of pupils. Additionally, the policy strives to foster in students a spirit of creativity, critical thought, and problem-solving.

The NEP 2020 lays forth a plan for changing the Indian educational system to accommodate the changing demands of the twenty-first century. In order to ensure that every learner has access to an education that enables them to realise their full potential and make important contributions to society, it aspires to promote equity, inclusion, and quality in education.
Key Words: Education, Multidisciplinary, Quality, Society, Contribution.

Introduction:
The primary force behind a society's progress is education. A person's life is their education. It actively participates as the primary tool for major accomplishment in every sphere. A person can understand and analyse the real-life scenario with the help of effective education. It contributes to the development of a chance for fostering self-assurance in the minds of the younger generation and offers a solid foundation for the advancement of a sane and value-driven nation. Every person has the right to acquire a top-notch education for optimal growth. The National Education Policy2020 was introduced on July 29, 2020, and it offers students a high-quality education that includes a variety of subjects. The National Education Policy 2020 is anticipated to improve the Indian educational system. It modifies the existing 10+2education model to 5+3+3+4 model and starting education from 3 years in lieu of 6 years.

Objectives of the Study:
The following basic goals serve as the foundation for the current investigation.
1. To draw attention to the National Education Policy 2020's creative concepts.
2. To concentrate on some structural adjustments to the school system.
3. To learn more about the advantages of NEP2020.

Methodology:
The study is primarily based on secondary data from a variety of publications, including books, journals, and publications from the Government of India.

History of Indian Education:
Vedic and Buddhist educational systems were formed throughout the prehistoric era. Sanskrit served as the primary language under the Vedic and Buddhist systems, respectively. Vedas, Upanishads, and Dharma sutras were taught in those days.

There were several higher education institutions created, drawing students from China, Korea, Burma, and Nepal. The promotion of education caught the attention of Kings and Society. As a result, various universities, like Nalanda, Takshashila, and Vikramashila, were developed.

Examining NEP2020:
The history, culture, customs, and values of the nation were taken into consideration when developing the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP2020). NEP2020 will offer a range of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary educations.

Curriculum and Pedagogy in NEP2020 Education:
The 5+3+3+4 model will be introduced in the NEP2020. The foundation stage runs from preschool to class two, the preparation stage from classes three through five, the intermediate stage from classes six through eight, and the secondary stage from classes nine through twelve.

Study of NEP2020: Pre-school to Grade 2
Early childhood care and education-based learning are the foundation of this era of education. At this stage, the focus should be on teaching the mother tongue or the local language. The emphasis is most on colour, forms, artwork, music, games, and regional arts.

Preparatory Stage: Grade 3 to Grade 5
The emphasis on basic literacy and numeracy will be increased during the preparatory stage, with a focus on reading, writing, speaking, counting, arithmetic, and mathematical thinking in particular.

Middle Stage: Grade 6 to Grade 8
Building a more structured educational environment is the goal of the intermediate stage. The knowledge of subjects like science, mathematics, social science, the arts, and humanities will be prioritized at this stage.

Senior Secondary Stage: Grade 9 to Grade 12
The content is subject-oriented in the secondary stage. Students may choose between five and six subjects from the transdisciplinary study. Students must now select courses from the arts, sciences, vocational training, and physical education with an emphasis on their personal ambitions. The educational process will encourage students to pursue further study.

The Higher Education Institutes:
The National Education Policy 2020 has altered the curricula for higher education, according to the higher education institutions. The higher education curriculum is broken up into three sections: undergraduate, graduate, and research.
Education below graduation
Under Graduation Education:
Undergraduate or Bachelor's degrees will be available in a variety of disciplines, including certificates after first year completion, diplomas after second year completion, Bachelor's degrees after third year completion, and Bachelor's degrees with major and minor research projects after fourth year.

Teacher Education:
The most important pillar of human resource development is teacher education. The future of the country and its children are shaped by teachers. A teacher needs to be knowledgeable about multiple disciplinary viewpoints. The bare minimum requirement for school teachers is a B.Ed. By 2030, colleges and universities will provide a four-year integrated B.Ed. degree. For candidates who have earned a bachelor's degree in a specialized field, B.Ed. may also take two years. For people who have already finished a 4-year undergraduate programme in a specialty field, a 1-year B.Ed. programme may be available.

The NEP 2020's major highlights include:
1. **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE):** The policy recognises the significance of early childhood education and seeks to ensure that all children ages 3-6 have access to high-quality ECCE.
2. **Foundational reading and Numeracy:** To provide a solid educational basis, a considerable emphasis is placed on enhancing foundational reading and numeracy skills among pupils at the primary level.
3. **Reforms to the curriculum:** The NEP 2020 supports a flexible, multidisciplinary curriculum that encourages an integrated method of instruction. It promotes the transition from rote learning to experience learning, critical thinking, and a more in-depth comprehension of subjects.
4. **Vocational Education:** The policy places a strong emphasis on the
5. **Teacher Training and Professional Development:** The NEP 2020 acknowledges the critical role of teachers and strives to improve their quality through a variety of initiatives, including the formation of a National Mission for Mentoring and ongoing professional development programmes.

6. **Technology in Education:** The policy places a strong emphasis on using technology in education, particularly the incorporation of online resources and platforms to improve student learning outcomes and increase access to high-quality instruction.

7. **Reforms to Higher Education:** The NEP 2020 calls for a number of changes to higher education, including as the creation of a single regulatory agency, a stronger emphasis on transdisciplinary learning, flexibility in course choices, and the union of research and instruction.

Benefits of NEP 2020

It is anticipated that the Indian educational system would undergo significant changes during the next 10 years as a result of the implementation of the NEP2020. The NEP 2020's primary benefits are listed below.

1. It is anticipated that a new era of intellectual society will begin with the modifications in the educational system's curriculum.
2. Depending on their needs, students can finish their degree in a variety of time frames.
3. Adults will be drawn to the new adult education to participate and finish their unfinished education.
4. Students have the option to choose a topic from a variety of disciplinary contents that interests them.
5. By incorporating vocational education into the curriculum, students' skill sets will improve.
6. Integrated B.Ed. courses will lighten the load on students' time.
7. Higher education institutions will help spread education even in isolated rural areas with the implementation of online and distance learning systems.

Conclusion:

The growth of human resources relies heavily on education, which can also help to improve society. Therefore, it should be strong, free, and open to all communities and classes. The NEP2020 modifies the framework of the Indian educational system and is anticipated to elevate it to a worldwide level with a multidisciplinary approach and, perhaps, boost students' knowledge capacities in dynamic environments.

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