

National Education Policy 2020 – overview

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Scheme of presentation

1. [Context for NEP 2020](#)
2. [Status of the Indian Education System](#)
3. [NEP 2020: School Education](#)
4. [NEP 2020: Higher Education](#)
5. [Implementation challenges](#)

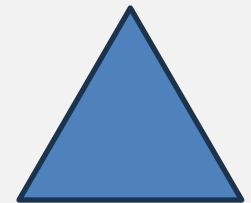


Milestones in the History of Education Policy

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- Education Commission (1964-66) under Dr. D.S. Kothari
 - National Policy on Education, 1968
 - 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976- Education subject transferred from State to Concurrent List
 - National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986
 - NPE 1986 Modified in 1992 (Programme of Action, 1992)
 - Education as Fundamental Right: 82nd Constitutional Amendment; RTE 2009

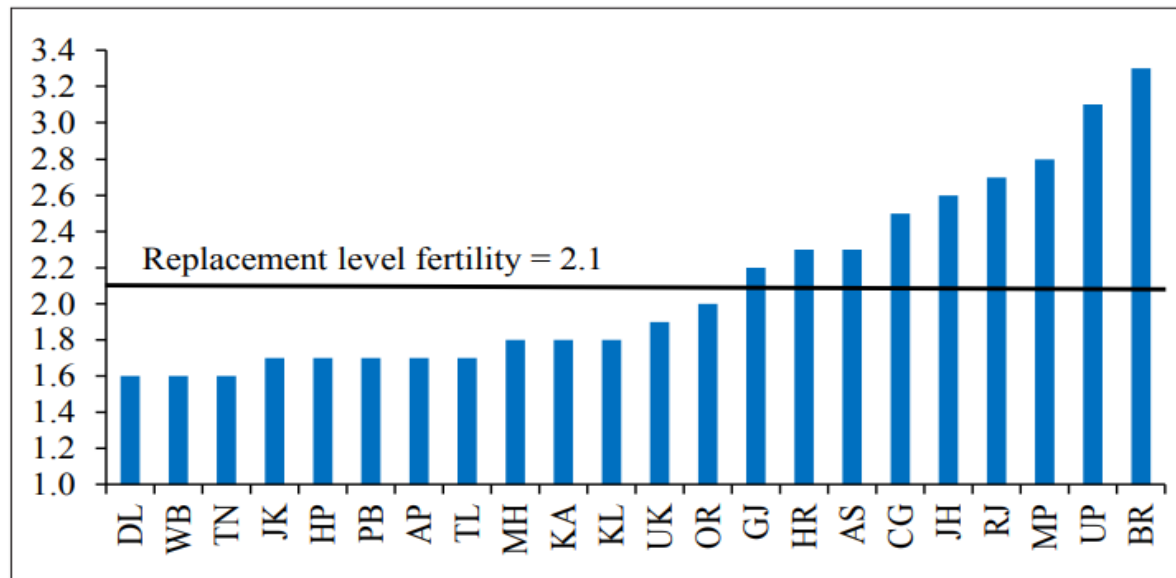
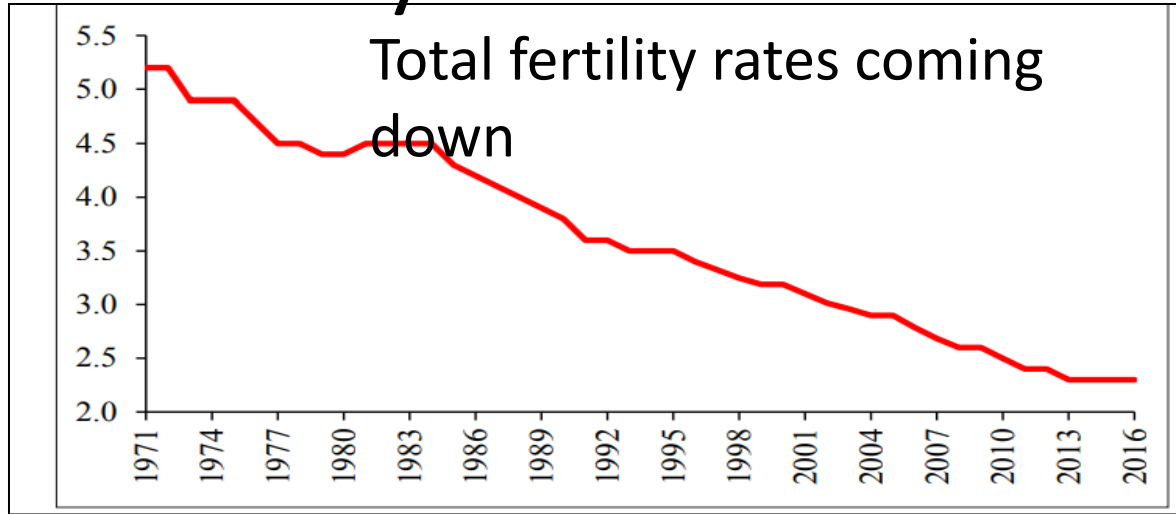
Context for NEP 2020

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1. [Demographic Dividend](#)
 2. 86th Amendment of the Constitution through Article 21-A; Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009
 3. Breakthrough EdTech
 4. Globalisation of knowledge systems
 5. 21st century challenges – innovation



A major demographic change on anvil ...

Are we ready?

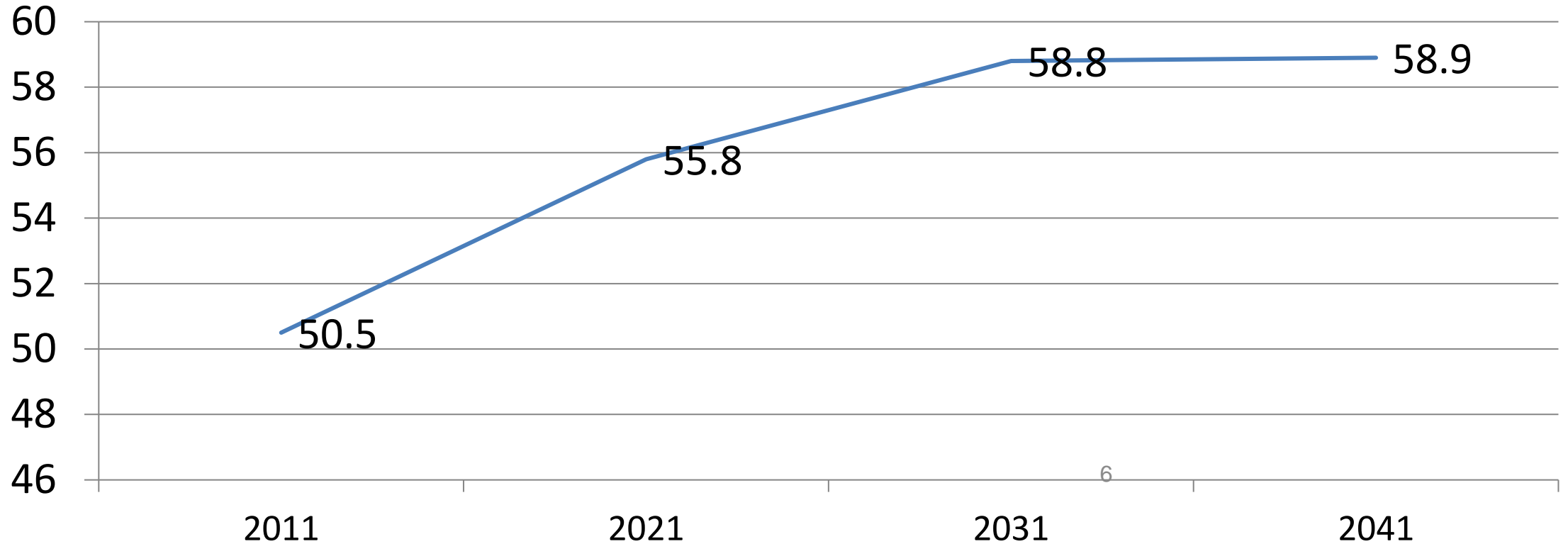


Source: Economic survey 2019

- Total Fertility Rates coming down
- Likely to fall below replacement rate (2.1)
- 13 of the 22 major states/UTs < 2.1

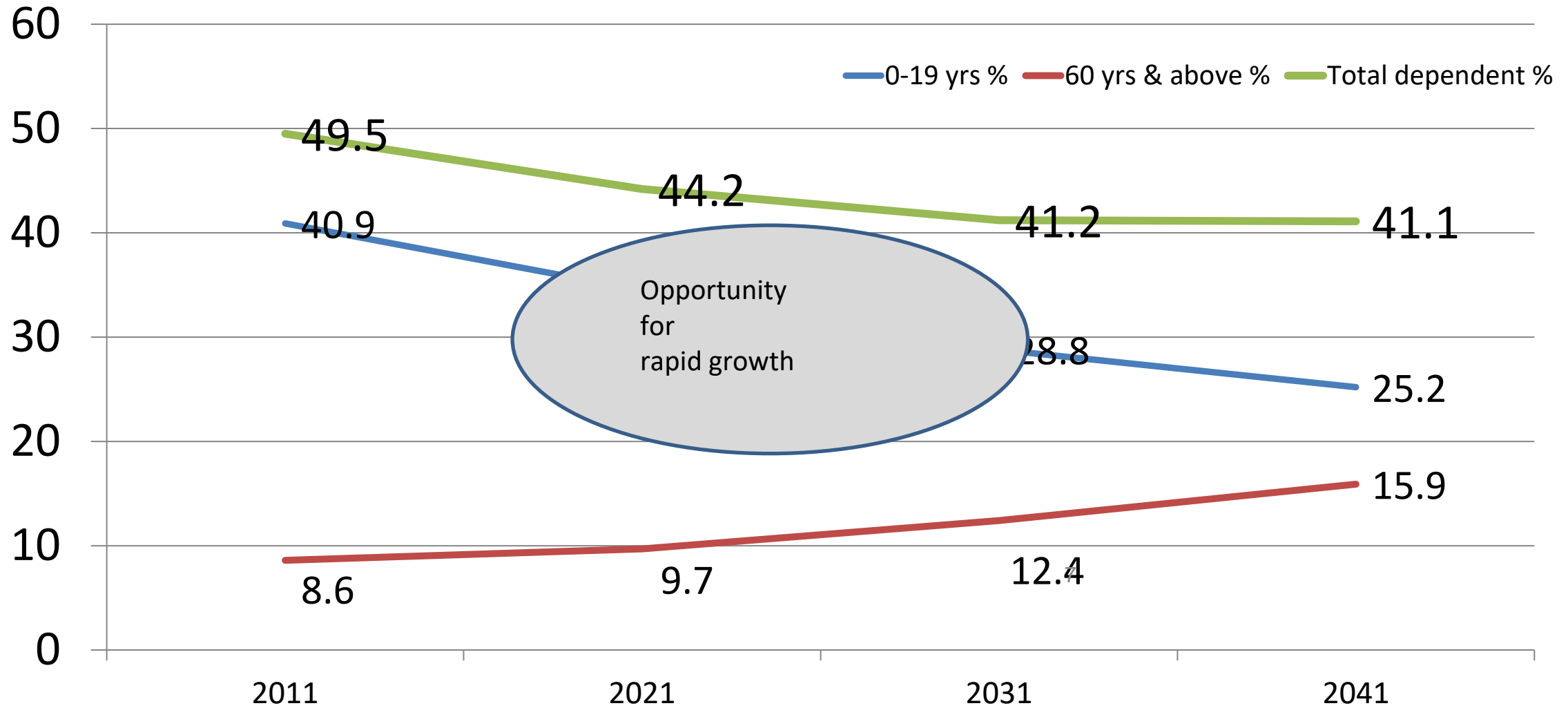
Working population increasing fast.. but only till next 10 years

Percentage of 20-59 yrs in population



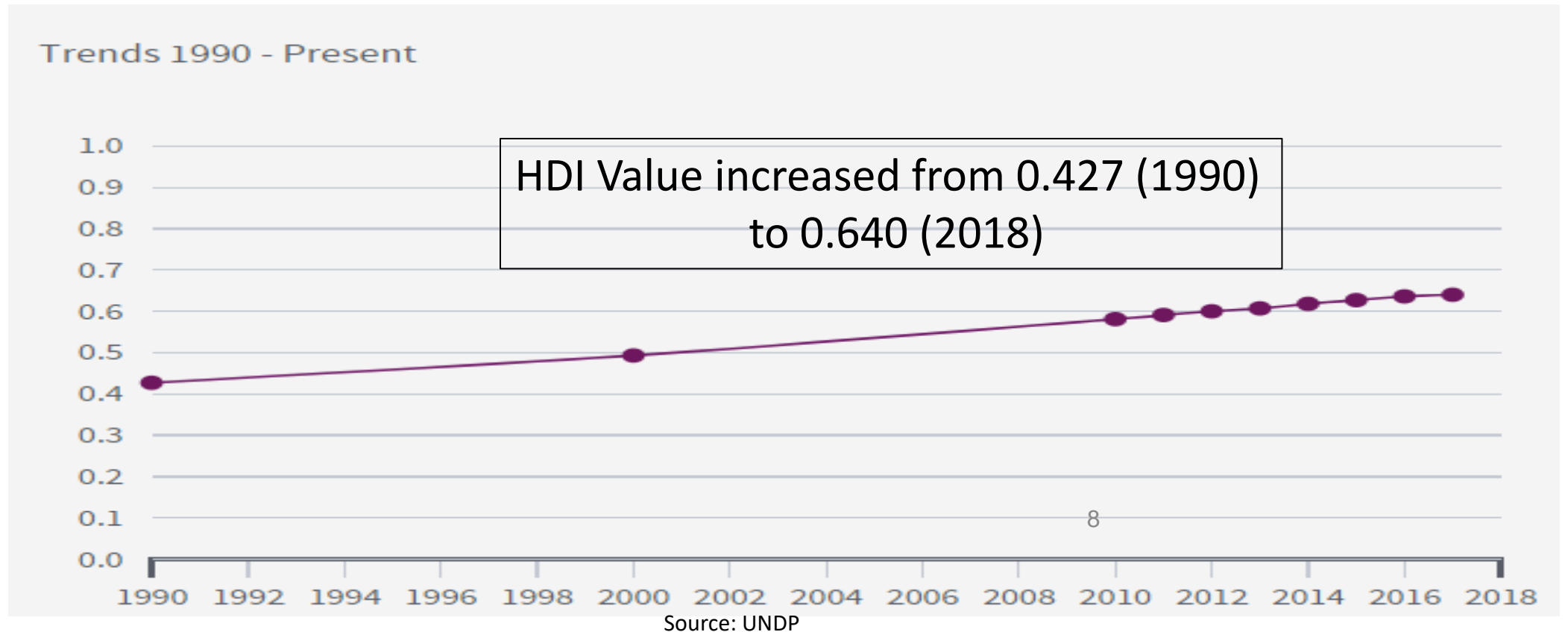
- Large, productive work force transformed ASEAN/China Economies
- 1/3rd of economic miracle of ASEAN attributed to demographic dividend

Dependent population coming down..



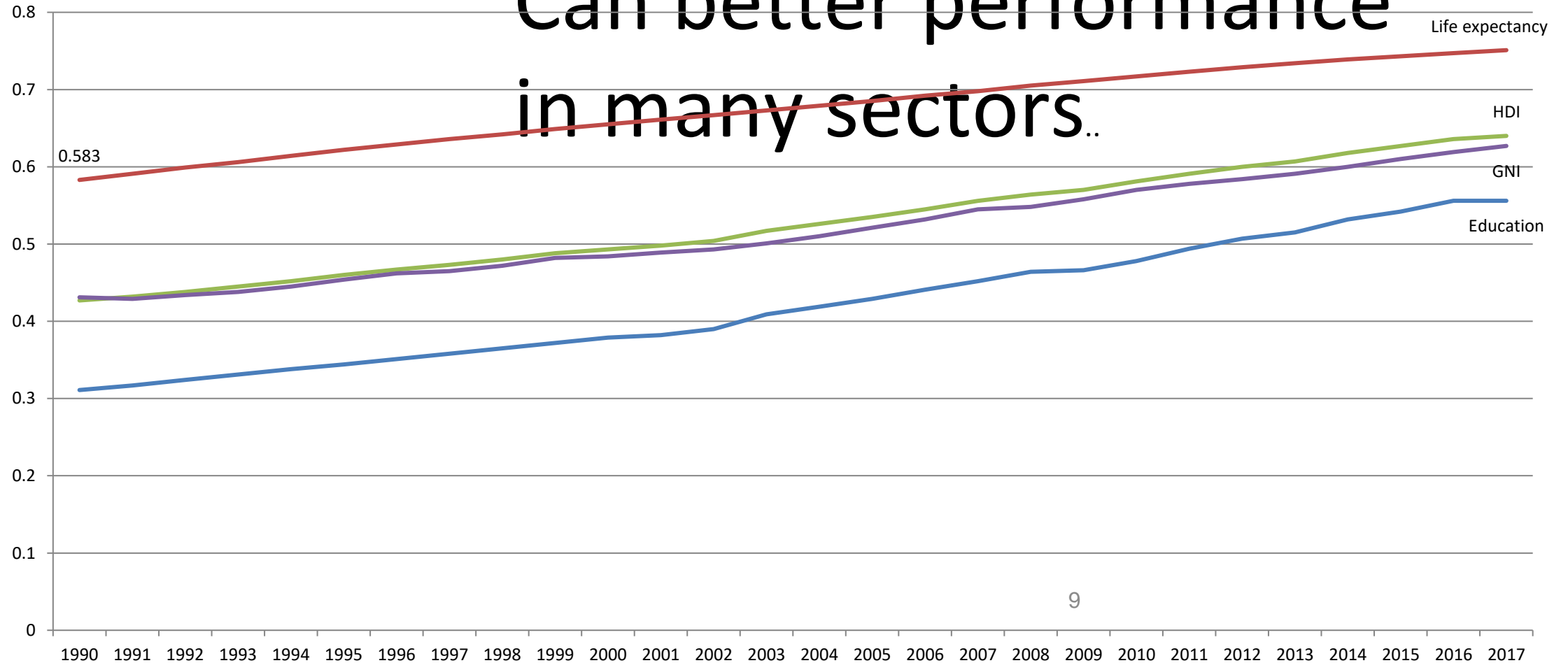
An unprecedented opportunity is knocking at our doors.

Human Development Index: we grew, but not rapidly



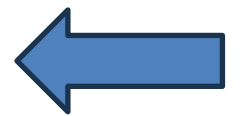
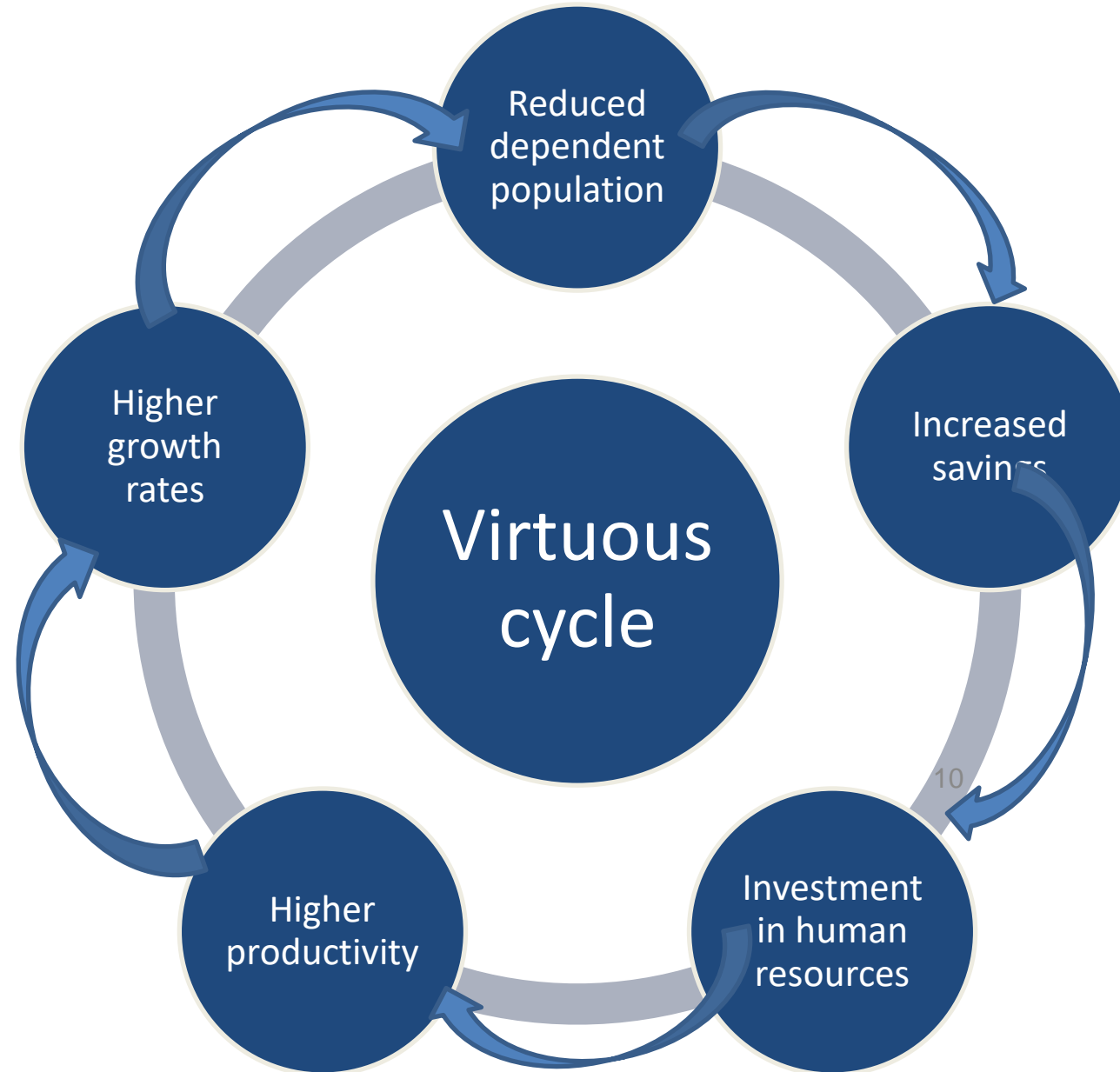
- **Ranked 130 in the World (of 189 countries) in the Human Development Index**
 - Malaysia (57) China (86) Srilanka (76) Brazil (79)

Can better performance in many sectors..



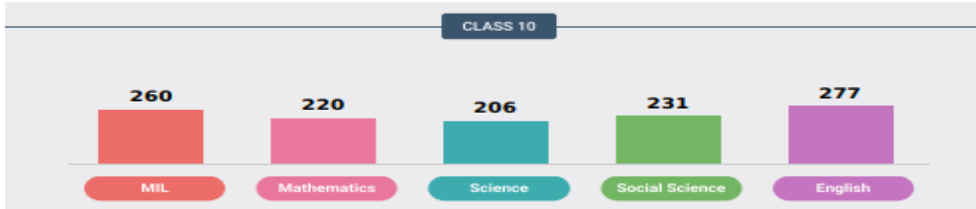
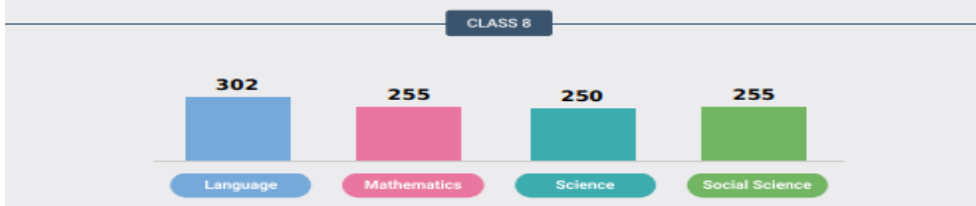
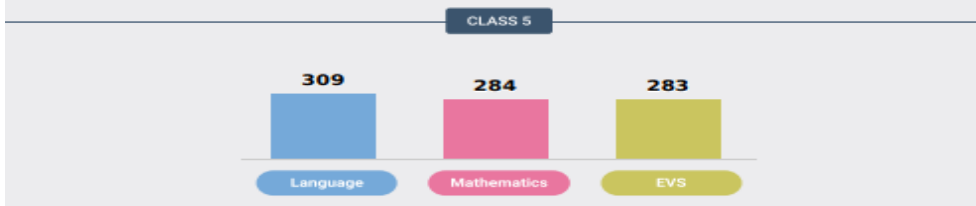
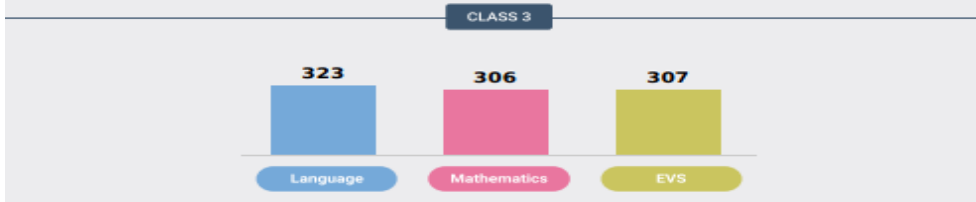
With better focus on education, health, skills can improve ranking
to top 100

Strengthen the virtuous cycle: now or never



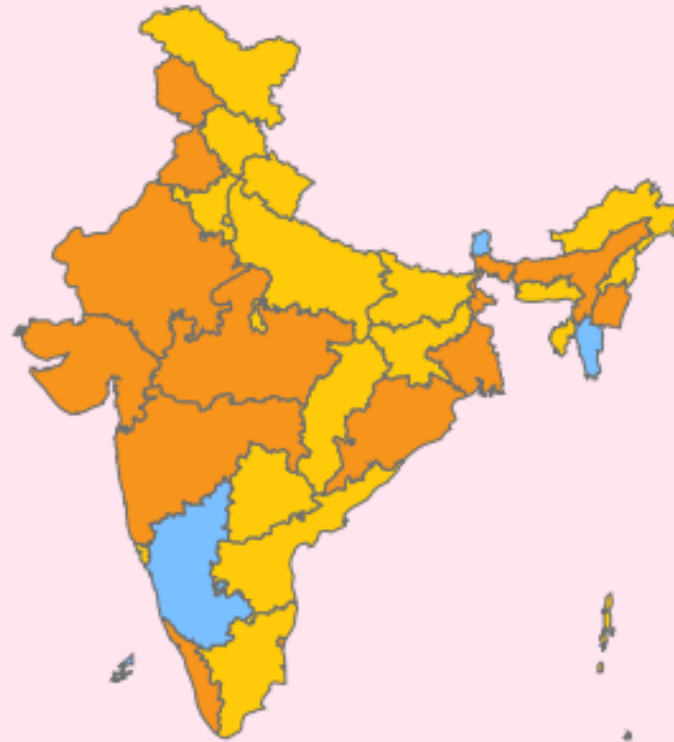
National Achievement Survey in School Education

Average Performance of Students at the National Level (in scaled scores out of 500)

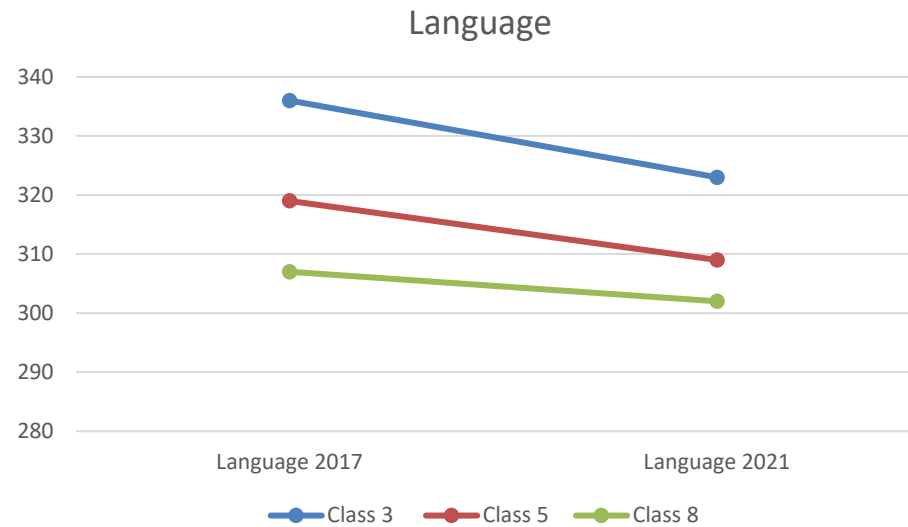
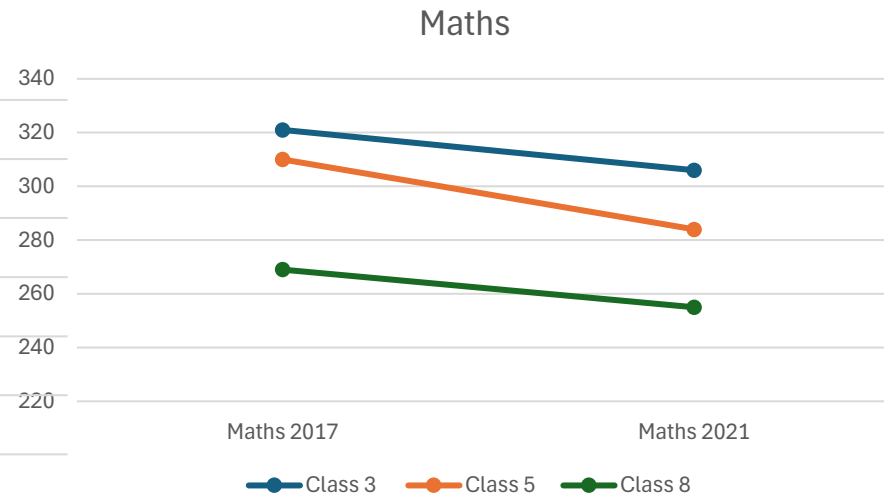
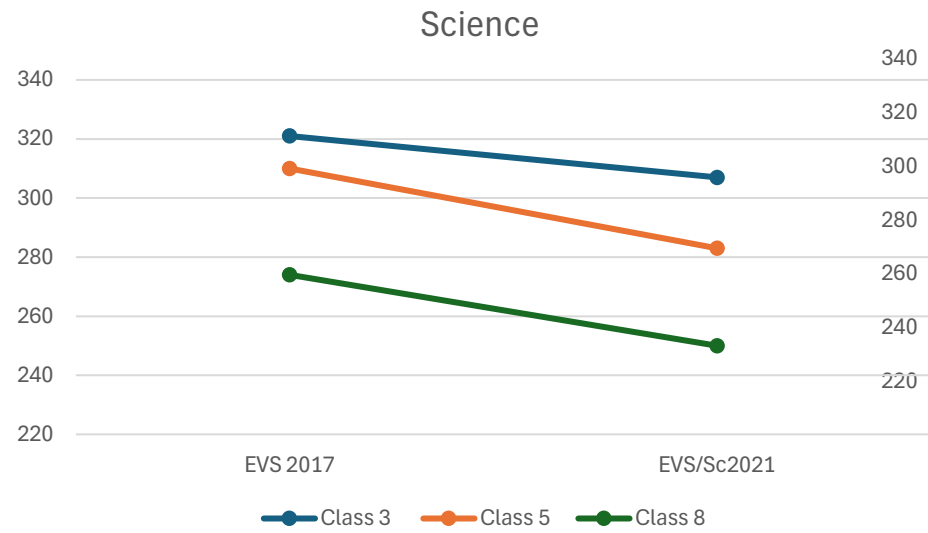


Performance of States/UTs

Mathematics



- The average achievement score of the State/UT is **not** significantly different to that of the overall achievement score.
- The average achievement score of the State/UT is significantly **above** that of the overall achievement score.
- The average achievement score of the State/UT is significantly **below** that of the overall achievement score.



NAS 2017 Vs NAS 2021

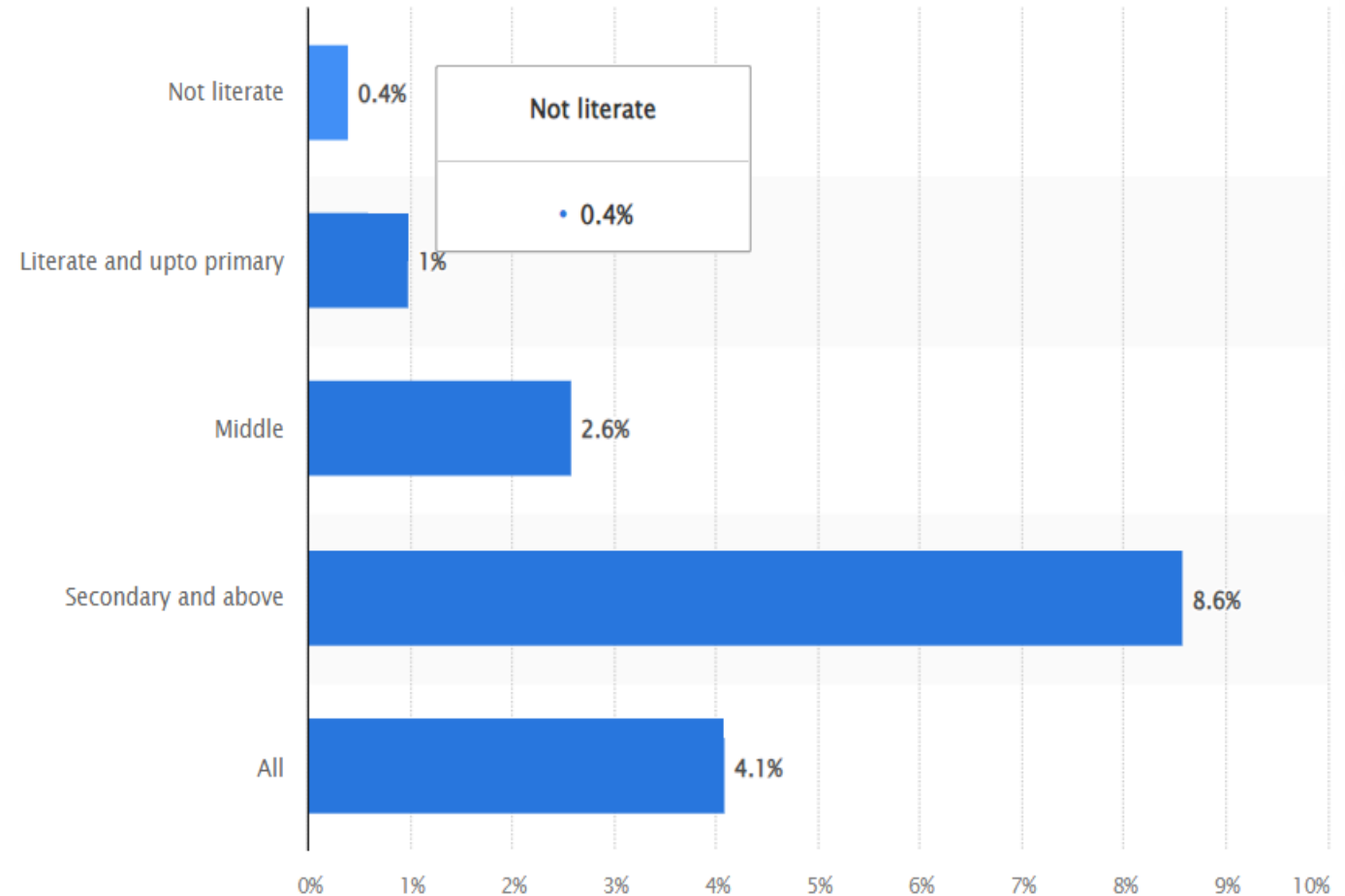
- Decline in performance is universal
- The higher the class, the lower the performance
- COVID impact?
- Focus to be brought to quality

High cost of low quality

- Cost of educated unemployment:

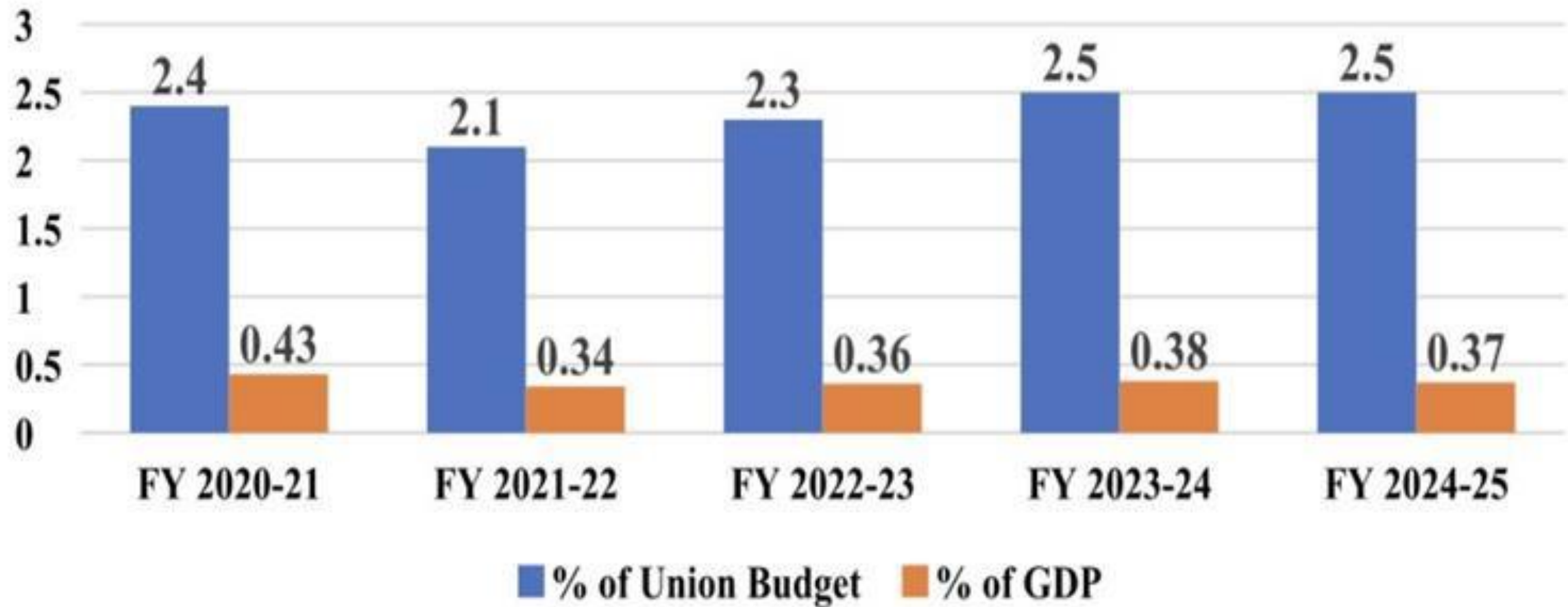
Total unemployed (lakh)	308
Educated unemployed (lakh)	206.36
Cost of wasted years (Rs lakh per person)	5
Cost of current year (Rs lakh per person)	1.8
Total cost per person (Rs lakh per person)	6.8
Cost for economy (Rs lakh Cr)	14,03,248

- Educated unemployment costs 1.5% of GDP to the Economy every year.
- Youth unemployment rate doubled since 2000 (India Employment Report 2024)
- Closure of demographic dividend window by 2045.
- Need to upgrade HE System urgently



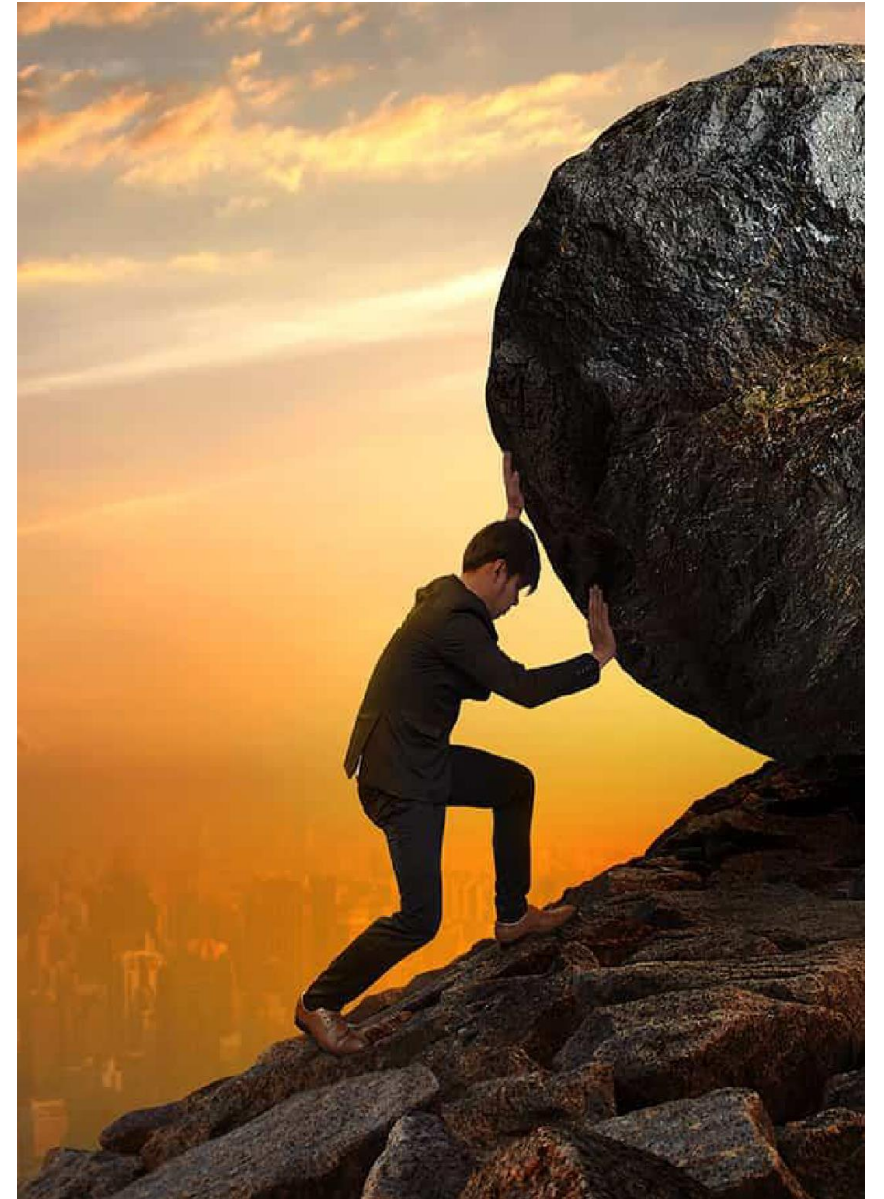
Despite this, investments and attention on Higher education are typically neglected

Spending on Education as % of Union Budget & GDP



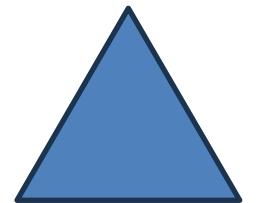
ISSUES WITH HIGHER EDUCATION

1. Focus on premier institutions –3/4th of the budget on elite institutions
2. Demographic dividend: Urgency to upgrade, but investment increase has been conventional (around 4% GDP)
3. Low GER in Higher Education
 - a. 28.4, as against 59.6 of China in 2021;
 - b. NEP: aim to reach 50% by 2035: need to reach 8 Cr enrolment in HE
4. Employability – negative correlation between level of education and employment (India Skills Report by ILO)



Issues with Higher Education

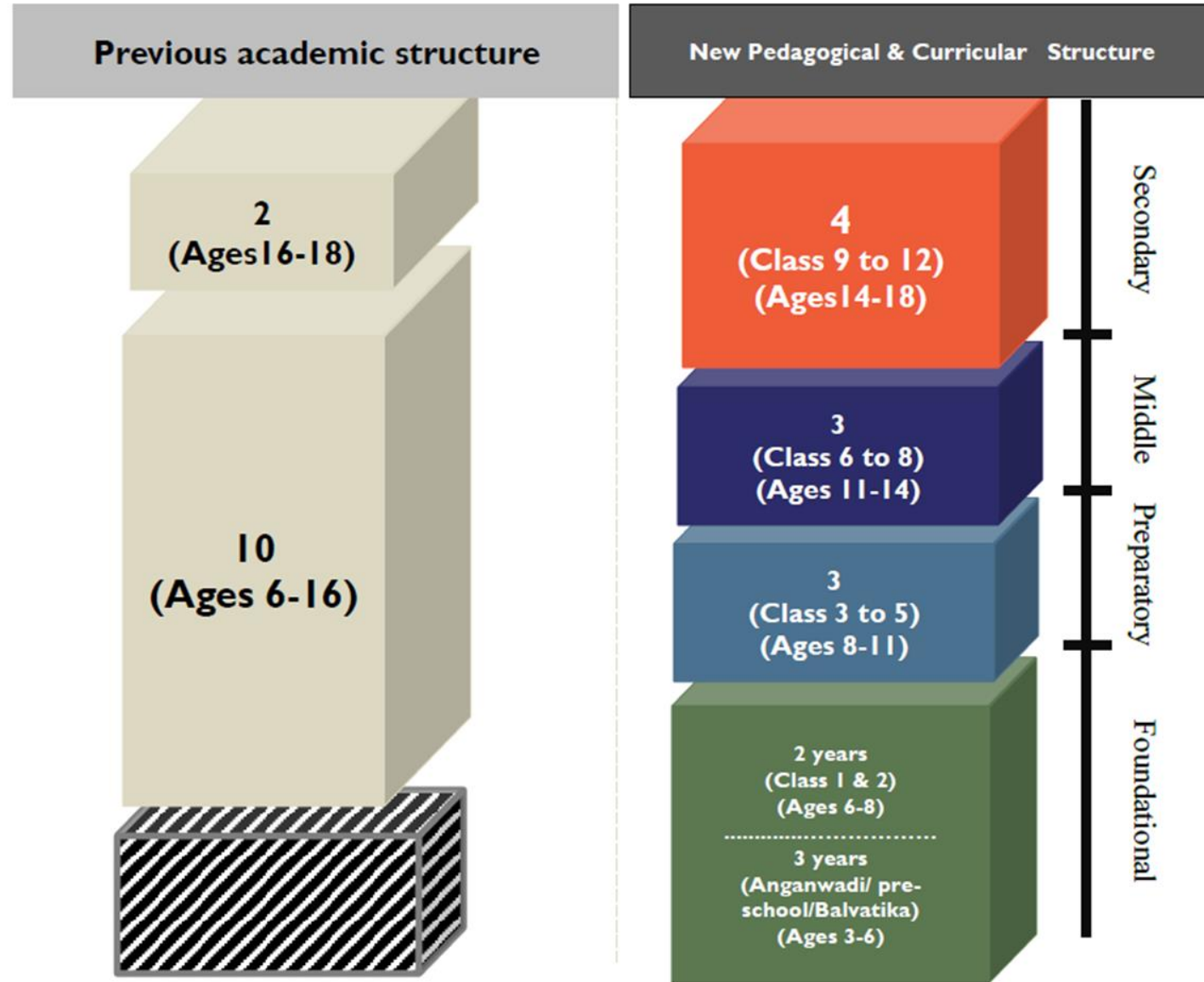
5. No measure of the quality of education
6. Lack of research focus
7. Outdated curriculum
8. Faculty motivation
9. NEP implementation



NEP 2020: School Education

The background features a series of overlapping, upward-pointing arrows in shades of brown, purple, and blue, creating a sense of growth and progress. In the lower right corner, there is a faint, stylized silhouette of a cityscape or urban environment.

New structure of education



Important features of NEP 2020: School Education

Universalisation of ECCE by 2030

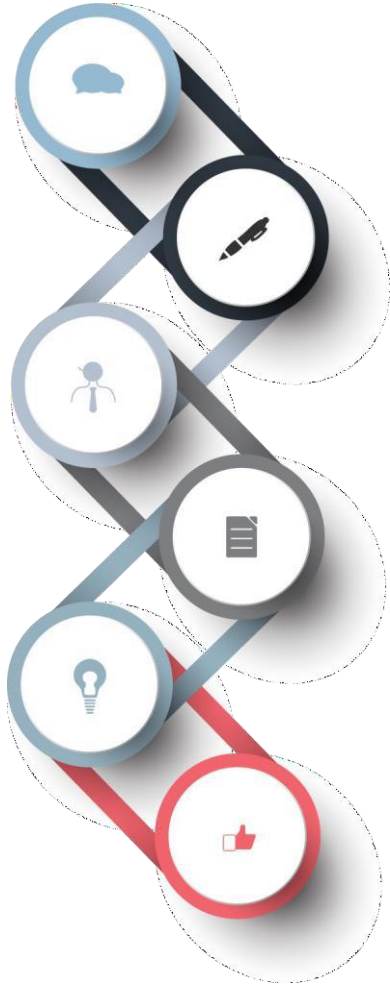
Foundational Literacy/Numeracy by 2025

Restructure curriculum – critical thinking and problem solving

Equitable and inclusive education – Spl Educational Zones

Vocational Education – 50% of students 2025

Universalisation of Pre-Primary Education



- **Provide universal access by 2030**
- **Primary Strengthen Anganwadis** -good quality infrastructure, play equipments and well-trained Anganwadi workers/teachers.
- **Systematic Training of** existing Anganwadi workers/teachers - curricular/pedagogical framework developed by NCERT
- **After 2 years in Anganwadi**, every child to move to a **“Zero Class”** in the primary school - ECE qualified teacher, mid-day meal , health check-up & growth monitoring.
- **Angawadis co-located with primary schools**
- **Pre-schools to be considered for central govt schools – KVs, CTSA**
- **ECE** – introduced in Ashramshalas in tribal areas in a phased manner

Foundational Literacy/Numeracy in Primary School

Focus on language and mathematics

Voluntary Peer tutoring

Reduced PTR with local as well female teachers

DIKSHA -special section of high quality resources on FL&N

All States/UTs -prepare an implementation plan - targets and goals by 2025

Integration of Vocational Education

Aim to provide access to vocational education to at least 50% of all learners

- **Vocational education : an integral part of the larger vision of liberal education**

Vocational education integrated into all education institutions in a phased manner over the next decade

- **Focus areas chosen based on skills gap analysis, mapping of local opportunities**
 - **Capacity and quality of teacher preparation will be addressed**
- **National Committee for the Integration of Vocational Education to oversee the effort**

National Skills Qualifications Framework detailed further for each of the disciplines/ vocations/professions

'Lok Vidya', knowledge developed in India, made accessible to students through integration into vocational education courses



Higher Education

The background features a series of diagonal bands in shades of brown, purple, and blue. Overlaid on these bands are numerous upward-pointing arrows of varying sizes and colors, creating a sense of growth and progress. In the lower right corner, there is a faint, stylized silhouette of a cityscape or campus layout.

Important features of NEP 2020: Higher Education

Flexible 4-year degree

Affiliation to autonomy

Light but tight Regulation - HECI

Technology in Education

National Research Foundation



Major initiatives for implementation: School Education

NIPUN Bharat: foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 3, with a target completion by 2026-27. [\[8\]](#)

PM SHRI: 14,500 schools across India: quality education, cognitive development, and 21st-century skills in students.

DIKSHA: to enhance teacher training and professional development by accelerating innovative educational solutions and experiments.

Vidya Pravesh: Three-month Play-based School Preparation Module for Grade-I children

Vidyanjali: The School Volunteer Management Program

Major initiatives for implementation: High Education

**SWAYAM Plus &
SWAYAM Prabha¹**

**Anusandhan
National Research
Foundation**

**Apprenticeship
Embedded Degree
programmes**

**National Credit
Framework**

**Multiple
entry/exit: ABC**



CHALLENGES FOR CHANGE

1. Iniquitous growth
2. Low resources for big change
3. Absence of support structures
4. Low quality consciousness
5. Learning systems that discourage critical thinking

Quality and
prioritization of
expenditure is
more important

1. Focus on FLN
2. Provision of Universalisation of ECE
3. Curriculum change and teacher motivation
4. Address inequalities
5. Improve employability

Thank you

