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NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

CA Navjot Singh
Managing Partner
TaxTru Business Advisors

Compendium

The Union Cabinet approved a new
“National Education Policy on July 29, 2020”
after the
34-year gap.

The National Education Policy, 2020 is meant to provide an overarching vision and comprehensive framework for both school and higher education across the country.

The new NEP, approved by the Cabinet, has not been presented in
Parliament.

It is the first Education policy formulated by a BJP government and the first in the 21st century.

It is only a policy, not a law ; implementation of its proposals depends on further regulations by both States and the Centre as education is a **concurrent subject.**

A stack of several old, worn books is visible on the right side of the image. The pages are yellowed and the spines are dark. The books are stacked vertically, with some showing their covers. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Education Laws

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Constitutional Provisions

Part IV of Indian Constitution,
Article 45 and
Article 39 (f) of
Directive Principles
of State Policy
(DPSP),

has a provision for state-funded as well as equitable and accessible education.

The 42nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1976 moved education from the State to the Concurrent List.

The education policies by the Central government provides a broad direction and state governments are expected to follow it. But it is not mandatory.*

The 86th Amendment in 2002 made education an enforceable right under Article 21-A.

**For instance Tamil Nadu does not follow the three-language formula prescribed by the first education policy in 1968.*

Right to Education History

Constitutional Background

- Originally **Part IV** of Indian Constitution, **Article 45** and **Article 39 (f)** of **DPSP***, had a provision for state funded as well as equitable and accessible education.
- The first official document on the Right to Education was Ramamurti Committee Report in 1990.
- In 1993, the Supreme Court's landmark judgment in the **Unnikrishnan JP vs State of Andhra Pradesh & Others** held that Education is a Fundamental right flowing from Article 21.
- **Tapas Majumdar Committee (1999)** was set up, which encompassed insertion of Article 21A.
- The 86th amendment to the constitution of India in 2002, provided Right to Education as a fundamental right in part-III of the Constitution.
- The same amendment inserted Article 21A which made Right to Education a fundamental right for children between 6-14 years.
- The 86th amendment provided for a follow-up legislation for Right to Education Bill 2008 and finally Right to Education Act 2009.

**Articles 36-51 under Part-IV of Indian Constitution deal with Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). They are borrowed from the constitution of Ireland which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.*

Right to Education History

- The RTE Act aims to provide primary education to all children aged **6 to 14 years** and It enforces ***Education as a Fundamental Right (Article 21)***.
- The act mandates **25% reservation** for disadvantaged sections of the society where disadvantaged groups include: ***SCs and STs , Socially Backward Class and Differently abled.***
- It also makes provisions for a non-admitted child to be admitted to an age appropriate class.
- It also states that sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments. Further, It lays down the norms and standards related to: ***Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs), Buildings and infrastructure, School-working days And Teacher-working hours.***
- It had a clause for “***No Detention Policy***” which has been removed under ***The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2019.***
- It also provides for prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief.
- It provides for the appointment of teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications.
- ***It prohibits physical punishment and mental harassment, Screening procedures for admission of children, Capitation fee, Private tuition by teachers and Running of schools without recognition***
- It focuses on making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety through a system of child friendly and child centered learning.

Outcomes of NEP 1986

Sarva
Shiksha
Abhiyan

Mid Day
Meal
Scheme

Navodaya
Vidyalayas
(NVS
schools)

Kendriya
Vidyalayas
(KV
schools)

Use of IT in
education

Main Features of NEP 2020

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School Education (1/2)

Universalization of education from preschool to secondary level with 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030.

To bring 2 crore out of school children back into the mainstream through an open schooling system.

The current 10+2 system to be replaced by a new 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively.

It will bring the uncovered age group of 3-6 years under school curriculum, which has been recognized globally as the crucial stage for development of mental faculties of a child.

It will also have 12 years of schooling with three years of Anganwadi/ pre schooling.

Class 10 and 12 board examinations to be made easier, to test core competencies rather than memorized facts, with all students allowed to take the exam twice.

School governance is set to change, with a new accreditation framework and an independent authority to regulate both public and private schools.

School Education (2/2)

Emphasis on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, no rigid separation between academic streams, extracurricular, vocational streams in schools.

Vocational Education to start from Class 6 with Internships.

Teaching up to at least Grade 5 to be in mother tongue/regional language. No language will be imposed on any student.

Assessment reforms with 360 degree Holistic Progress Card, tracking Student Progress for achieving Learning Outcomes

A new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE) 2021, will be formulated by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in consultation with National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree.

Higher Education (1/2)

Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to be raised to 50% by 2035. Also, 3.5 crore seats to be added in higher education.

The current Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education is 26.3%.

Holistic Undergraduate education with a flexible curriculum can be of 3 or 4 years with multiple exit options and appropriate certification within this period.

M.Phil courses will be discontinued and all the courses at undergraduate, postgraduate and PhD level will now be interdisciplinary.

Academic Bank of Credits to be established to facilitate Transfer of Credits.

Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs), at par with IITs, IIMs, to be set up as models of best multidisciplinary education of global standards in the country.

Higher Education (2/2)

1. The **National Research Foundation** will be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education.
2. **Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)** will be set up as a single umbrella body for the entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education. Public and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation and academic standards. Also, HECI will be having four independent verticals namely,
 - a) *National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) for regulation,*
 - b) *General Education Council (GEC) for standard setting,*
 - c) *Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for funding,*
 - d) *National Accreditation Council (NAC) for accreditation.*
3. **Affiliation of colleges** is to be phased out in 15 years and a **stage-wise mechanism** to be established for granting graded autonomy to colleges.
4. Over a period of time, every college is expected to develop into either an **autonomous degree-granting College, or a constituent college of a university.**

Other Changes

An autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of IT to enhance learning, assessment, planning, admin.

National Assessment Centre- 'PARAKH' has been created to assess the students.

It also paves the way for foreign universities to set up campuses in India.

It emphasizes setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund, Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups.

National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit, Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation to be set up.

It also aims to increase the public investment in the Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.

Currently, India spends around 4.6 % of its total GDP on education.

Timeline for implementation

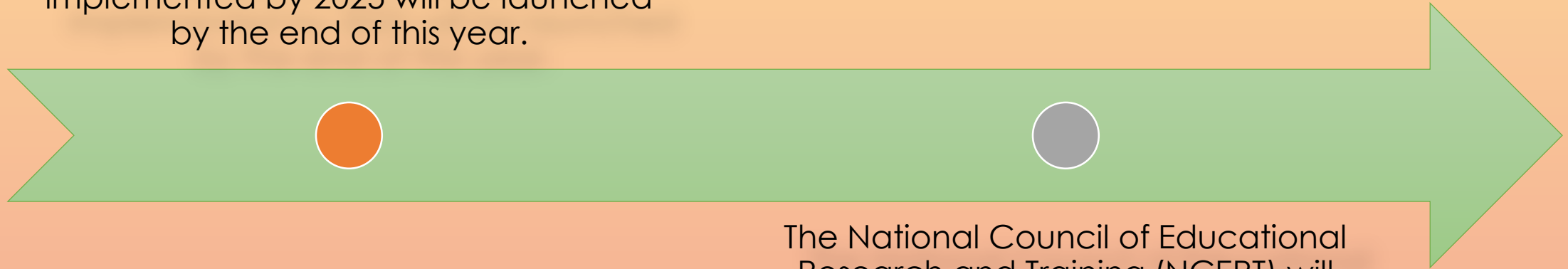
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Timelines (1/2)

- The policy is meant to transform the education system by 2040.
- Some proposals will be implemented immediately, **starting with the change in the name of the Ministry of Human Resource Development into the Ministry of Education.**
- There are over 100 action points from the Policy.
- Implementation will be done in phases, based on time, region and types of **institutions with Institutes of Eminence (IoEs)** and Central Universities taking the lead," said Higher Education Secretary Amit Khare.
- For instance, four-year undergraduate degrees with multiple entry-exit options will be introduced in the 20 IoEs from the 2020-21 academic year, while others continue with the existing three-year degree courses.
- Existing M.Phil students can continue until they complete their degree, although new admissions for the programme will not be accepted.
- The **National Testing Agency** will introduce a pilot version of the common entrance test by December 2020, which will be used for admission to all IoEs and central universities in 2021. Some Indian Institutes of Technology are working on developing the technical structure of the Academic Credit Bank, which will also be established by December, and become applicable to all new students joining central universities next year.

Timeline (2/2)

The National Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Mission which is to be implemented by 2025 will be launched by the end of this year.



The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) will introduce the curricular framework for the new school structure, including early childhood care, by the next academic year.

Sunday January July
Monday February August
Tuesday March September
Wednesday April October
Thursday May November
Friday June December



Miss Walker July 6, 1845
Reading - Kumeyay
- 10,000 years
Writing - Spain 1769-1821
Arithmetic - Mexico 1821-1848
Spelling - U.S. & 1848 -
Patriotism
Penmanship



Difficulties

Difficulties (1/2)

Some of the proposals require legal changes. The draft **Higher Education Commission of India Bill** has been languishing in the Ministry for over a year, but is likely to be published for feedback by September. **The proposal for a Board of Governors for universities may also require amendments of the Central and State Universities Acts.**

A Cabinet note has already been moved to set up the **National Research Foundation as a trust under the government**, but in order to make it a fully **autonomous body**, an Act may be required.

Others require funding. Such as Free breakfasts can only be considered in the next academic year if a budget allocation is made to cover it.

The process of converting affiliated colleges into degree granting autonomous institutions and then further into fully fledged universities is estimated to take at least 15 years, as the Centre will have to provide financial assistance for this purpose.

Difficulties (2/2)

The Ministry feels that an increase in government funding of education to **6% of GDP** will be sufficient to cover the financial implications of the NEP.



However, such an increase in funding has been proposed but not achieved for the last half-century, point out experts.

The proposal to make the mother tongue the medium of instruction till Class 5, which has stirred up the fiercest debates, is dependent on State governments, according to the Education Minister, who would not even confirm that the policy will be implemented by centrally-run schools.

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ALIGNING YOUR FINANCIAL MATTERS

CA NAVJOT SINGH
MANAGING PARTNER



Head Office:- #B-81, Derawal Nagar, Model Town, Delhi -110009
Contact :- 9985048271 | Contact@taxtru.in