



# **Empowering Minds and Empowering Nation: India's New Educational Policy Impact on Global Employment**

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## **Authors' contributions**

*This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

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## **ABSTRACT**

As an author of this article myself found there is a path in our Indian constitution regarding Article forty five (45) in Directive precept of kingdom coverage (DPSP), which states that every one ought to be equally reachable for education. Since the training is in Concurrent list, the nation has to comply with the middle's training, but it is not mandatory. Now the primary education for kids under the age of 6 to fourteen years has turn out to be the fundamental right underneath Article 21A. The country wide training coverage has made many new educational interventions consisting of the Mid-day meal scheme, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, NavodayaVidyalas, KendriyaVidyalayas, and so

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forth. This national training policy specializes in bringing adjustments in the traditional training sample in college and better schooling. The countrywide training policy 2020 has been authorized by way of the union cabinet headed by way of PM Shri. Narendra Modi. Therefore replacing the old country wide schooling coverage, that's 34 years old, to benefit globally aggressive. The policy is nicely framed with five important key areas together with accessibility, equality, exceptional, affordability, and accountability. The United Nations Sustainable improvement 2030 schedule has set a benchmark for the country wide schooling coverage. The countrywide schooling policy is converting the Indian instructional system right into a globally aggressive education machine with the desired flexibility. The multi-disciplinary issue of the countrywide instructional coverage turns into a stepping stone for boosting college students' competencies. Aim of this article is how India's expands their employment globally based on implemented Indian's new educational policy.

**Keywords:** Govt. India's House GO; NEP-2020.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

As an author my last update in July 2023, India had recently introduced a new National Education Policy (NEP) in 2020 [1]. However, I do not have information beyond that point, and there might have been further developments or changes in the policy since then. Nonetheless, I can provide an introduction to the NEP as it stood in 2020 [2]. The National Education Policy is a comprehensive framework that aims to overhaul the education system in India. It was drafted by a committee headed by Dr. K. Kasturirangan and was approved by the Union Cabinet in July 2020. The NEP 2020 seeks to address the challenges faced by the Indian education system and proposes reforms to make education more inclusive, flexible, and relevant for the 21st-century needs [3].

Here are some key highlights of the National Education Policy 2020 [4,5]:

- **Early Childhood Education:** The policy emphasizes the importance of early childhood care and education (ECCE) and aims to provide foundational education to all children between the ages of 3 and 6.
- **School Education:** The NEP proposes a 5+3+3+4 structure for school education, where the first five years focus on foundational education, followed by three years of pre-primary education, three years of upper primary, and four years of secondary education.
- **Multidisciplinary Approach:** The coverage encourages a multidisciplinary technique to getting to know, integrating arts, sports, vocational competencies, and sciences into the curriculum.
- **Learning Outcomes:** The focal point is shifted from rote studying to competency-

primarily based education, with an emphasis on growing crucial thinking, creativity, and trouble-fixing talents.

- **Medium of Instruction:** The NEP promotes the use of the mother tongue [6] or regional language as the medium of instruction up to at least Grade 5 while also encouraging the learning of multiple languages.
- **Technology Integration:** The coverage acknowledges the importance of technology in schooling and targets to sell digital literacy and the mixing of era inside the coaching-gaining knowledge of technique.
- **Higher Education:** The NEP proposes vast reforms in better schooling, along with the restructuring of better education institutions, accelerated flexibility in path picks, and a multidisciplinary method.
- **Research and Innovation [7]:** The policy aims to foster a culture of research and innovation in educational institutions and promote greater collaboration between academia and industry.
- **Teacher Training:** The NEP focuses on the professional development of teachers, aiming to enhance their skills and capacities through regular training programs.
- **Inclusivity and Equity:** The policy strives to make education accessible to all, including marginalized and disadvantaged groups, and proposes measures to reduce the gender and social gaps in education.

It's important to note that the successful implementation of the NEP relies on the cooperation and efforts of the central and state governments, educational institutions, teachers, parents, and various stakeholders involved in the education sector. Since policies can evolve and

change over time, I recommend checking the latest official sources or news updates for any recent developments or modifications to the National Education Policy in India.

## 2. GOALS OF INDIAN NEW EDUCATION POLICY [8]

As an author my last update in July 2023, the Indian New Education Policy (NEP) was introduced in July 2020. The primary goals of the NEP are as follows:

1. **Universalization of Education:** The policy aims to provide access to quality education to all children in the age group of 3 to 18 years. It emphasizes the importance of early childhood care and education, ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy, and making secondary education more comprehensive and equitable.
2. **Holistic Development:** The NEP focuses on the overall development of students, including their cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development. It encourages a multidisciplinary approach to education that allows students to explore and develop their interests and talents.
3. **Flexible Curricular and Pedagogical Structure:** The policy aims to promote a more flexible and student-centric approach to learning. It encourages the integration of vocational education, arts, and sports into the mainstream curriculum to provide a well-rounded education.
4. **Emphasis on Skills and Critical Thinking:** The NEP aims to develop essential skills such as creativity, critical thinking, communication, and problem-solving among students. It intends to move away from rote learning and focus on practical and application-based knowledge.
5. **Technology Integration:** The policy recognizes the significance of technology in education and aims to leverage it for enhancing the learning process. It emphasizes the use of digital resources, online learning platforms, and teacher training in technology integration.
6. **Teacher Training and Professional Development:** The NEP emphasizes the importance of well-trained and motivated teachers. It seeks to enhance teacher training programs, encourage continuous professional development, and create a

conducive environment for effective teaching.

7. **Focus on Research and Innovation:** The policy promotes a culture of research and innovation in educational institutions. It encourages the establishment of research centers and collaborations between academia and industry to foster innovation in various fields.
8. **Inclusivity and Equity:** The NEP focuses on addressing issues of educational disparity and inclusivity. It aims to provide equal opportunities to students from all backgrounds and reduce disparities in access to quality education.
9. **Promoting Indian Languages:** The policy recognizes the importance of mother tongue and regional languages in the learning process. It promotes the use of local languages as the medium of instruction in the early stages of education.
10. **Higher Education Reforms:** The NEP aims to revamp the higher education system in India to align it with global standards. It focuses on promoting multidisciplinary education, research, and improving the quality of institutions.

It's important to note that educational policies may evolve over time, and there might have been updates or changes to the NEP [9] beyond as an author my last update in July 2023. Therefore, I recommend referring to more recent sources for the latest information on the goals and implementation of the Indian New Education Policy.

## 3. DIFFERENT STATES AND CENTRAL GOV. OF INDIA PLAN ON NEP 2020 [10,11]

As an author my last update in July 2023, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 had been approved by the Indian government, aiming to bring significant reforms to the education system. Both the central and state governments have been involved in the implementation of various aspects of NEP 2020. The policy encourages collaborative efforts and partnerships between the central and state governments to achieve its objectives. Here are some key points regarding the roles of both levels of government:

### 3.1 Central Government Plans:

1. **Funding:** The central government is responsible for providing funds and

resources to support the implementation of NEP 2020 across the country.

2. Frameworks and Guidelines: The central government has been responsible for developing frameworks and guidelines for the various reforms outlined in NEP 2020, such as curriculum design, teacher training, and assessment methods.
3. Setting Goals and Targets: The central government has set national-level goals and targets to be achieved through the implementation of NEP 2020, such as increasing Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER), improving learning outcomes, and promoting skill development.
4. National-level Programs: The central government may launch national-level programs and initiatives aligned with NEP 2020 to address specific issues in education, such as the promotion of vocational education, digital literacy, and research and innovation.

### 3.2 State Government Plans

1. Adaptation and Implementation: Each state in India is responsible for adapting and implementing NEP 2020 in a manner that suits its specific needs and requirements. The policy provides flexibility for states to tailor certain aspects of the reforms to their unique context.
2. Allocation of Resources: State governments are expected to allocate adequate resources and budgets to support the implementation of NEP 2020 within their respective states.
3. State-level Programs: State governments can also design and launch their own state-level programs and initiatives in line with NEP 2020 to address specific educational challenges faced within their states.

It's important to note that the NEP 2020 is a comprehensive policy document with several key recommendations covering a wide range of areas, such as school education, higher education, teacher training, skill development, and technology integration. The implementation and progress of the policy may vary across different states and over time. For the most current information on the status of NEP 2020 and its implementation, I recommend referring to official government sources or recent news updates.

### 4. ARCHITECTURE OF NEP 2020 [12,13, 14]

As an author my last update in July 2023, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was proposed and approved by the Government of India with the aim of transforming the country's education system. Here are the key architectural features of NEP 2020:

1. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE): NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of Early Childhood Care and Education for children between the ages of 3 and 6 years. It aims to provide a strong foundation for lifelong learning and holistic development.
2. School Education:
  - Revised Structure: The policy suggests restructuring school education into a 5+3+3+4 format. This means five years of foundational education, followed by three years of preparatory stage, three years of middle stage, and four years of secondary stage.
  - Multidisciplinary Education: The policy promotes a multidisciplinary approach, integrating arts, sports, vocational skills, and other co-curricular activities with academic learning.
  - No Rigid Separation of Streams: The distinction between arts, science, and commerce streams is to be gradually eliminated to encourage students to choose subjects based on their interests and aptitudes.
  - Vocational Education: Vocational education will be integrated into the school curriculum from the 6th grade onwards, to provide practical skills to students and enhance their employability.
  - Assessment Reforms: NEP 2020 advocates for a shift from rote-based learning to a competency-based approach. Board exams will be restructured to test analytical and critical thinking skills rather than memorization.
3. Higher Education:
  - Holistic Multidisciplinary Education: Similar to school education, higher education will also focus on a multidisciplinary approach, allowing

students to choose subjects across different fields.

- Academic Credit Bank: NEP 2020 proposes the establishment of an Academic Credit Bank, which will enable students to accumulate credits from various institutions and have the flexibility to complete their degrees at their own pace.
- Four-year Undergraduate Program [15]: The policy recommends a flexible four-year undergraduate program with multiple exit options, allowing students to earn certificates or diplomas if they exit the program early.
- Research and Innovation [16]: NEP 2020 aims to promote research and innovation in higher education institutions and encourages the establishment of research-intensive universities.
- Autonomy and Governance: The policy emphasizes granting more autonomy to higher education institutions while ensuring transparent and effective governance.
- National Research Foundation (NRF): The creation of NRF is proposed to fund and facilitate research projects across disciplines.

#### 4. Teacher Education:

- NEP 2020 aims to improve the quality of teacher education by transforming it into a multidisciplinary and integrated program.
- Ongoing professional development and continuous learning for teachers will be emphasized.

#### 5. Technology in Education:

- The policy highlights the integration of technology in education to enhance the learning process and make it more accessible.
- Digital infrastructure will be strengthened to support online learning and provide digital resources.

#### 6. Inclusive Education:

- NEP 2020 aims to promote inclusive education, addressing the needs of students from marginalized and disadvantaged backgrounds.
- Special focus will be given to children with disabilities to ensure their access to quality education.

#### 7. Other Key Aspects:

- Financial support and scholarships will be provided to deserving students to ensure equitable access to education.
- Efforts will be made to increase the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education.

It's essential to note that policy implementation and updates may have occurred after as an author my last update in July 2023. For the most current information on the status of the NEP 2020, it's recommended to refer to official government sources and educational websites.

### 5. FUNCTIONALITY OF NEP-2020 [17]

As an author my last update in July 2023, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive policy framework introduced by the Indian government to reform and improve the education system in India. The policy aims to address various challenges and transform the education sector to meet the needs of the 21st century. Here are some of the key functionalities and objectives of NEP 2020 [10]:

1. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE): NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of providing quality early childhood care and education to children in the age group of 3 to 6 years. It seeks to ensure universal access to ECCE through Anganwadis and pre-schools.
2. School Education: The policy aims to transform the school education system by introducing a 5+3+3+4 curricular and pedagogical structure. This means 12 years of schooling will be divided into four stages: Foundational Stage (ages 3-8), Preparatory Stage (ages 8-11), Middle Stage (ages 11-14), and Secondary Stage (ages 14-18).
3. Multidisciplinary Education: NEP 2020 promotes a multidisciplinary approach in education, allowing students to choose subjects from various domains and encouraging the integration of arts and sciences.
4. Vocational Education: The policy focuses on integrating vocational education into the curriculum from the secondary level onwards to provide students with practical skills and employability.
5. Teacher Training and Professional Development: NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of continuous professional

development for teachers to enhance their pedagogical skills and improve the overall quality of education.

6. Higher Education: The policy aims to overhaul the higher education system by introducing a flexible and multidisciplinary curriculum, promoting research and innovation, and encouraging internationalization of education.
7. Promotion of Indian Languages: NEP 2020 advocates the preservation and promotion of Indian languages by offering education in the mother tongue or regional language as the medium of instruction until at least grade 5, and preferably until grade 8.
8. Technology in Education: The policy recognizes the role of technology in enhancing the teaching and learning process and emphasizes the integration of digital tools and resources in education.
9. Assessment Reforms: NEP 2020 proposes changes in the assessment system to reduce the focus on rote learning and encourage critical thinking, analytical abilities, and conceptual understanding.
10. Equity and Inclusion: The policy strives to promote equity and inclusion in education by providing support and opportunities for students from marginalized and disadvantaged backgrounds.

It is important to note that the implementation of NEP 2020 [18] involves collaboration between the central government, state governments, educational institutions, and other stakeholders. As a author my knowledge cutoff date in July 2023, various aspects of the policy were being discussed and implemented across different states in India. However, the full-scale implementation and impact of NEP 2020 may

take several years. For the most up-to-date information on the policy's implementation and progress, it is recommended to refer to official government sources and updates.

## 6. GLOBAL EMPLOYEMENT BASED ON NEP-2020 [19]

As an author my last update in July 2023, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is an education policy implemented in India, which aims to bring significant reforms to the country's education system. The policy focuses on various aspects, including promoting interdisciplinary learning, skill development, and global exposure for students. However, it is important to note that the NEP primarily targets education and may not directly impact global employment.

Global employment depends on various factors, such as economic conditions, international trade agreements, technological advancements, and demand for skilled labor in different sectors. While education policies like NEP 2020 can play a role in shaping the skillset of the workforce, other macroeconomic and political factors also influence global employment opportunities for individuals. For a comprehensive understanding of the current global employment scenario and the impact of NEP 2020 (or any subsequent developments related to education policy in India), it is best to refer to up-to-date and relevant sources such as government reports, international labor organizations, and economic research publications. Keep in mind that the employment landscape is constantly evolving, and new policies or events could have occurred since my last update in 2023.

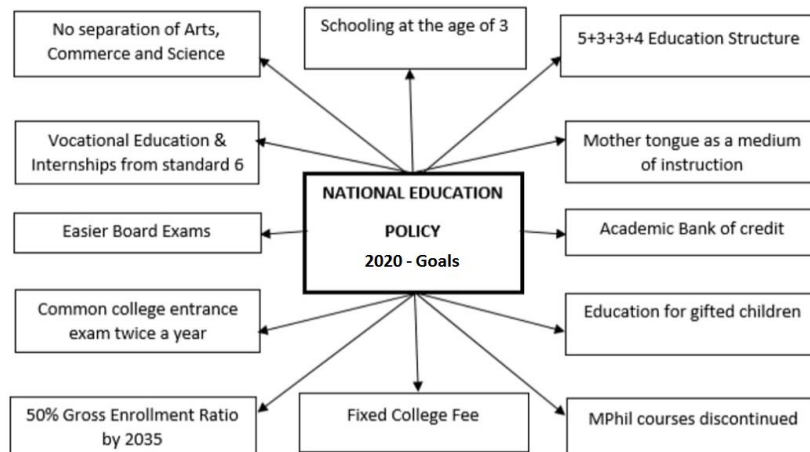


Fig. 1. Goals of NEP-2020

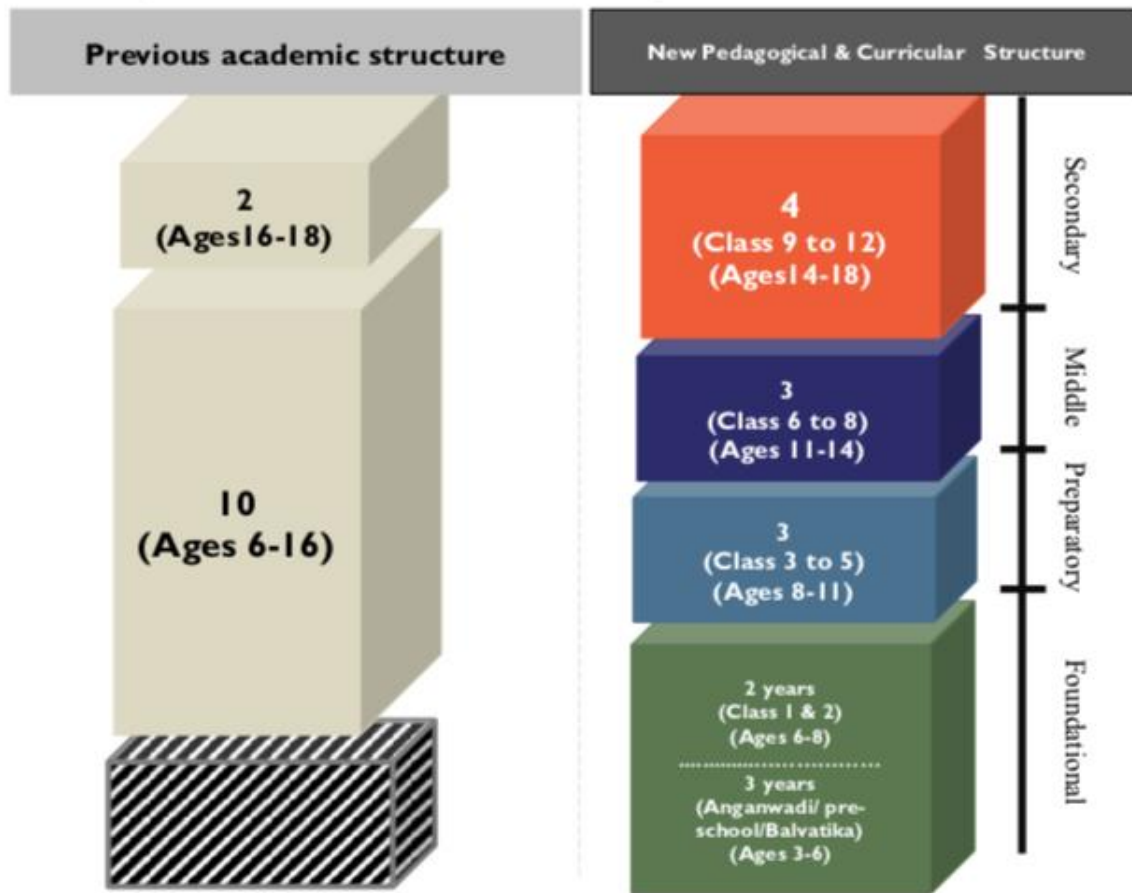


Fig. 2. Architecture of NEP-2020

## 7. OBSERVATIONS

As an author my last update in July 2023, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive policy framework aimed at transforming the education system in India. The policy was approved by the Union Cabinet of India in July 2020, and its implementation was set to be carried out over the subsequent years. The key elements of this are Emphasis on Holistic Development, Integration of Knowledge, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Flexibility and Choice, Teacher Training and Professional Development, Higher Education Reforms etc., Overall, the National Education Policy 2020 intends to bring about a significant transformation in India's education system to better equip students for the challenges of the 21st century and contribute to the country's social and economic development. However, it's essential to check for any updates or changes that may have occurred after as a author my last update in July 2023.

As my last knowledge update in July 2023, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 had been introduced in India, but its full implementation and impact may have evolved since then. The NEP 2020 is a comprehensive reform in the education sector aimed at bringing significant changes from the school to the higher education level. Here are some expected outcomes and potential challenges associated with its implementation:

### 7.1 Expected Results

1. Holistic Education: The NEP 2020 emphasizes holistic and multidisciplinary education, aiming to develop well-rounded individuals with a broader skill set. It encourages critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving abilities.
2. Flexibility and Choice: The policy promotes flexibility in curriculum design and course selection. It aims to offer students a wider range of subjects and vocational courses,

allowing them to pursue their interests and talents.

3. Early Childhood Education: There is a focus on early childhood care and education (ECCE) to ensure that children receive a strong foundation for their future learning.
4. Teacher Training: The policy emphasizes the professional development of teachers. It seeks to improve teacher training and development to enhance the quality of education.
5. Technology Integration: NEP 2020 acknowledges the importance of technology in education and aims to promote its integration into the learning process.
6. Multilingual Education: The policy encourages multilingualism and aims to ensure that students become proficient in their mother tongue while also having the opportunity to learn other languages.
7. Higher Education Reforms: The NEP 2020 proposes significant changes in higher education, including the establishment of multidisciplinary universities and greater autonomy for colleges and universities.

### COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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