“ New Education Policy (NEP) ”

Objectives and Structures

The New Education Policy 2024 is a detailed framework for transforming education in India, focusing on critical thinking, holistic development, and global perspectives.

The “New Education Policy 2024” signifies a transformative step in the educational trajectory of the nation. Addressing the dynamic requirements of the modern era, this policy places renewed emphasis on holistic learning, digital literacy, and skill development.

The preparation of the policy for education in schools and colleges falls under the purview of the New Education Policy (NEP), which the Government of India updated in 2024. The new policy includes significant changes aimed at positioning India as a global knowledge superpower.

As part of the policy, the Ministry of Human Resource Management has been renamed the Ministry of Education. Education from preschool to secondary school will be universalised to achieve a 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030, except for medical and law studies.

The highlight of the New Education Policy 2024 (NEP) is its robust framework, catering to diverse learners from different backgrounds. By focusing on creating global citizens rooted in local values, the New Education Policy aims to reshape India’s academic landscape, ensuring a brighter, more inclusive future for all.

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Key Highlights of New Education Policy (NEP)

What is the Article about	New Education Policy (NEP)
Who launched the scheme	Indian government
Beneficiary	Citizens of India
Purpose of the Article	The main objective of this policy is to universalize education and make India a global knowledge superpower
Year	2024
Scheme available or not	Available

NEP Guidelines: Key Points

1. **Holistic Approach**: The New Education Policy 2024 (NEP) aims to foster overall cognitive, emotional, and societal development of students.
2. **ECCE Emphasis**: Focus on Early Childhood Care and Education ensures strong foundational learning for every child.
3. **New Structure**: A revamped 5+3+3+4 curriculum structure integrates experiential and skill-based learning.
4. **Vocational Push**: By 2025, the goal is for 50% of learners to have vocational education exposure.

5. **Regional Language Priority**: NEP encourages instruction in regional or home languages up to Grade 5.
6. **Digital Integration**: Incorporating tech-driven platforms like DIKSHA ensures accessible quality education.
7. **Rethinking Assessments**: Move from summative to a more comprehensive, adaptive evaluation system.
8. **Teacher Training**: Continuous professional development and training modules align educators with the new methodologies.
9. **Inclusivity and Equity**: New Education Policy 2024 commits to ensuring education for all, irrespective of socioeconomic or physical barriers.

Objective of New Education Policy 2025

The prime goal of the National Education Policy is to elevate the standard of education in India to a global level, thereby enabling the country to emerge as a leader in knowledge-based industries. This objective is achieved through the universalisation of education outlined in the National Education Policy.

To this end, the government has implemented several amendments to the old education policy under the New Education Policy 2024 (NEP), aimed at enhancing the quality of education and enabling children to access good education.

Why New Education Policy (NEP) is Needed?

1. Before the introduction of the New Education Policy in 2020 (NEP), the Indian education system faced significant challenges. Emphasis was heavily placed on rote learning rather than understanding concepts. Additionally, the presence of multiple education boards led to disparities in learning approaches and uniformity in board exams.

2. Moreover, traditional academic subjects were prioritised over vocational skills development. The new education policy (NEP) aims to address these shortcomings comprehensively. It seeks to reform the system by promoting a deeper understanding of subjects and reducing the emphasis on memorization.Furthermore, the policy strives to harmonise the learning standards across different boards and integrate vocational education more effectively into the mainstream curriculum. By bridging the gap between vocational and formal education, the new policy aims to equip students with practical skills alongside theoretical knowledge, preparing them better for future challenges and opportunities.

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What Led to the Creation of New Education Policy?

1. The formulation of the New Education Policy (NEP) 2024 stemmed from deliberations by a panel of experts chaired by former ISRO chief K Kasturirangan. This panel extensively reviewed the challenges and necessary adjustments across all levels of the Indian education system, from primary school to higher education and beyond.
2. The recommendations put forth by this panel were a culmination of diverse perspectives and insights gathered through rigorous discussions and consultations. Subsequently, these proposals underwent thorough scrutiny and evaluation by the Ministry of Education, leading to their eventual approval.
3. The primary goal of the New Education Policy (NEP) is to address long standing deficiencies and adapt the educational framework to meet contemporary needs and future demands effectively. By fostering a more holistic and inclusive approach, the policy aims to pave the way for a transformative journey in Indian education, ensuring equitable access and quality education for all learners.

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Principles of New Education Policy

The New Education Policy (NEP) 2024 is guided by several key principles aimed at transforming and enhancing the quality of education in India:

SOURCE: Vakilsearch

1. **Individualised Potential:** Emphasising the discovery and nurturing of each child’s unique abilities.
2. **Foundational Learning:** Strengthening early literacy and numeracy skills to build a solid educational base.
3. **Flexible Learning:** Promoting adaptable and diverse learning methods to cater to varied student needs.
4. **Public Education Investment:** Committing resources to bolster public education infrastructure and accessibility.
5. **Quality Enhancement:** Elevating educational standards across all levels to align with global benchmarks.
6. **Cultural Integration:** Fostering a deeper connection to Indian cultural values and heritage among students.
7. **Research Focus:** Investing in research initiatives to drive innovation and advancement in education.
8. **Technological Integration:** Encouraging the use of technology and enhancing digital literacy skills among learners.
9. **Language Diversity:** Offering opportunities to learn multiple Indian and foreign languages to broaden linguistic horizons.
10. **Critical Thinking:** Developing students’ creativity and logical reasoning abilities to prepare them for future challenges.

11. **Transparency:** Ensuring transparency in educational policies and processes for accountability and trust.

These principles collectively aim to create a robust educational framework that equips students with relevant knowledge, skills, and values necessary to thrive in a globalised and knowledge-driven society.

Features of New Education Policy 2024

1. Ministry of Human Resource Management renamed as Ministry of Education
2. Universalisation of education under National Education Policy (excluding medical and law studies)
3. New education pattern of 5+3+3+4 (12 years of schooling and 3 years of pre-schooling)
4. Vocational testing internship to start from class VI
5. Education up to class V to be taught in the mother tongue, or regional language
6. No science, commerce, or art streams – students can choose any subject
7. Students taught coding from class VI
8. All schools to be digitally equipped
9. E-content to be translated into regional language
10. Development of virtual labs.

Effects of New Education Policy 2024

The New Education Policy 2024 (NEP) 2024 has redefined the educational landscape with a forward-thinking approach. A notable shift from rote learning to skill-based education emphasizes critical thinking and problem-solving. The New Education Policy (NEP) 2024 stresses inclusivity, ensuring learners from diverse backgrounds enjoy equal opportunities. With its emphasis on local languages and cultures, the policy promises a rooted yet global outlook for students. Enhanced teacher training modules promise a stronger foundational base, while increased financial outlays aim for improved infrastructure. Digital

education gains a significant thrust, preparing students for a tech-dominated future. Through the NEP 2024, the nation is forging a path to holistic, meaningful learning.

New Education Policy 2025

Here’s a look at the key 2025 objectives:

- **Vocational Education Expansion**
  - **Goal:** Ensure 50% of students have exposure to vocational training by 2025.
  - **Plan:**
    - Implement hands-on vocational internships from Grade VI onward.
    - Partner with industries to provide skill-based training and certifications.
    - Develop community-based vocational centers for practical exposure.
- **Strengthened Digital Learning Ecosystem**
  - **Goal:** Enhance access to digital tools and resources in rural and urban areas.
  - **Plan:**
    - Expand the reach of the DIKSHA platform with localized content in regional languages.
    - Roll out advanced virtual labs across schools to facilitate interactive STEM learning.
    - Equip government schools with infrastructure for online and blended learning.
- **Teacher Upskilling Initiatives**
  - **Goal:** Train 80% of teachers in new pedagogical methods and digital tools by 2025.
  - **Plan:**
    - Conduct nationwide training programs aligned with the new 5+3+3+4 structure.
    - Integrate technology-focused training modules into continuous professional development.
    - Encourage peer-led learning initiatives for teachers to share best practices.
- **Higher Education Reforms**
  - **Goal:** Lay the groundwork for flexible and multidisciplinary learning systems.

Plan:-

- Begin implementing the Academic Credit Bank system, enabling seamless transfers between institutions.
- Establish multidisciplinary higher education institutions in at least 50 districts.
- Foster international collaborations to align Indian education standards with global benchmarks.

- **Inclusivity and Equity**
  - **Goal:** Ensure access to education for marginalized and differently-abled learners.
  - **Plan:**
    - Develop inclusive curricula and digital resources.
    - Provide financial aid and scholarships to economically disadvantaged students.
    - Train educators to support diverse learning needs effectively.
- **Assessment Reforms**
  - **Goal:** Transition to adaptive and competency-based evaluations.
  - **Plan:**
    - Pilot assessments that evaluate critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
    - Replace traditional summative assessments with holistic, real-time evaluations.
    - Incorporate AI-based tools for personalized feedback.

New Education Policy 2025 Vision

By achieving these proposed goals, **NEP 2024** aims to lay a solid foundation for its long-term vision of inclusivity, universal education, and global excellence. The focus on skill development, digital empowerment, and quality education will prepare Indian learners to thrive in a knowledge-driven and technology-centric world.

Milestones and Impact of NEP 2024 by 2025

The implementation of the **New Education Policy 2024 (NEP)** by 2025 is expected to achieve critical milestones, paving the way for a transformative impact on India’s education system. These milestones will reflect the progress made toward achieving the policy’s objectives and set the stage for further advancements leading to 2030. Key focus areas include inclusivity, skill enhancement, and digital education.

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Milestones Expected by 2025

1. **50% Vocational Exposure:** Half of the student population to gain hands-on vocational training, empowering them with practical skills.
2. **Digital Resource Accessibility:** Significant expansion of platforms like DIKSHA and virtual labs, especially in underserved regions.
3. **Teacher Training Success:** Nationwide alignment of teaching methodologies with NEP guidelines, with 80% of educators trained in modern pedagogies.
4. **Higher Education Progress:** Multidisciplinary institutions established in at least 50 districts, facilitating flexible learning opportunities.
5. **Increased Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER):** Substantial progress toward 100% GER in school education.

Expected Impact

- **Skill Development:** Students will emerge with both academic knowledge and vocational expertise, bridging the gap between education and employment.
- **Inclusivity:** Broader access to quality education for marginalized communities and differently-abled learners.
- **Global Competitiveness:** Indian education standards will align with international benchmarks, making India a hub for knowledge and innovation.
- **Reduced Academic Pressure:** Flexible assessments and multiple exit options in higher education will ease student stress.

These milestones will act as benchmarks for assessing NEP 2024’s success and its ability to address the dynamic demands of the modern world.

New Education Policy (NEP) Implementation and Review Committee

The Ministry plans to establish an Implementation and review committee in accordance with the National Education Policy 2024 , which the Higher Education Department officials will supervise. The committee will be responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the policy.

Additionally, a task force will be created to transform the credit bank system and IITs into multidisciplinary institutions. In the event of a delay in executing this plan, state and district officials will be held accountable.

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What is the 5+3+3+4 Structure?

The 5+3+3+4 structure is a revamped educational framework introduced in the **New Education Policy** (NEP) 2024 to transform and adapt the traditional learning system to better suit the evolving needs of learners. It emphasizes foundational learning, middle schooling, secondary education, and high school stages. This system aims to create a holistic pedagogical environment.

1. Foundational Stage (5 years)

The first segment, spanning five years, comprises the initial years of a child’s education. It includes:

1. 3 years of pre-primary education, focusing on playful and activity-based interactive learning.
2. The subsequent 2 years include grades 1 and 2, emphasizing foundational literacy and numeracy.

2. Preparatory Stage (3 years)

This 3-year phase encompasses grades 3 to 5. A multi-faceted teaching approach integrates subjects for a comprehensive learning experience. At this stage:

1. Greater emphasis is placed on discovery and exploration.
2. The curriculum introduces complex concepts, moving away from rote learning to promote understanding and application.

3. Middle Stage (3 years)

This segment, consisting of grades 6 to 8, delves deeper into subject matter:

1. Subjects are explored in greater detail, encouraging students to think critically.
2. Project-based learning is introduced, ensuring that students gain hands-on experience.

4. Secondary Stage (4 years)

The final segment, comprising grades 9 to 12, prepares students for their future endeavors, be it higher education or vocational paths. **During these four years:**

1. Students have the flexibility to choose subjects of interest.

2. Holistic development is emphasized, with a focus on real-world skills and competencies.

In conclusion, the 5+3+3+4 structure is a progressive step towards restructuring the educational framework. It ensures that learning is seamless, integrated, and suited to the diverse needs of every learner.

New Education Policy 2024 Counseling

1. The National Education Policy 2024 was first created in 1986 and revised in 1992
2. Over 30 years have passed since its creation, during which significant changes have occurred in the world and society
3. The New Education Policy 2024 (NEP) was launched by the education sector to prepare students for the demands of the 21st century
4. The policy was created through a consultative process that considered expert opinion, field experience, public research, stakeholder feedback, and more
5. The policy was uploaded on a portal, and feedback was obtained from stakeholders and the public
6. State and Union Territory Governments and Ministries of the Government of India were invited to give their views and comments.
7. The policy was made available in 22 languages
8. Meetings were held with education secretaries, and education dialogues were held in many states
9. A special meeting of CABE on New Education Policy (NEP) 2024 was held, attended by 26 education ministers, representatives of states and union territories, members of CABE, heads of organisations, and university vice-chancellors
10. The New Education Policy 2024 (NEP) were implemented by the government based on feedback and suggestions from all stakeholders.

Sarthak Scheme Launched under the NEP 2024

The government is continuously striving to enhance the standard of education by implementing various changes. Recently, the National Education Policy was launched by the government. Education Minister Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank is now set to kickstart the meaningful Sarthak

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Yojana for the all-encompassing development of students and teachers through quality education.

The views, discussions and suggestions of stakeholders such as States and Union Territories were considered while preparing the scheme. The Ministry of Education received a total of 7177 suggestions. The New Education Policy 2024 (NEP) has 297 education policy recommendations which have been consolidated and assigned to respective agencies with fixed deadlines. The scheme also comprises 304 dimensions to accomplish these tasks.

Some Highlights of New Education Policy (NEP) 2024

1. Multiple entry and exit points for higher education with appropriate certification
2. Undergraduate courses of 3 or 4 years with various exit options and certifications
3. Formation of an academic bank of credit to store and transfer digital academic credits
4. Emphasis on e-learning to reduce dependence on textbooks
5. National testing agency offering common entrance test for admission to higher education
6. Goal of building one multidisciplinary higher education institution in every district by 2030
7. Aim to make all higher education institutions multi-disciplinary by 2040
8. Higher Education Commission of India as single body for entire higher education (except medical and legal education)
9. Four verticals under Higher Education Commission of India: National Higher Education Regulatory Council, General Education Council, Higher Education Council, and National Accreditation Council
10. Equal treatment for government and private education, with changes for education for the disabled.