

New Education Policy 2023-24: The world is rapidly evolving, driven by groundbreaking technologies like artificial intelligence, automation, and the internet. These advances are reshaping life and work as we know it. To thrive in this dynamic landscape, today's students need a modern education that equips them with the knowledge and skills to tackle 21st-century opportunities and challenges.

Recognizing this need, India has introduced a transformative New [Education](#) Policy (NEP) 2023-24 after over 3 decades. The forward-looking policy aims to develop the capabilities of students across different age groups in schools and higher education. It focuses on enabling conceptual understanding, critical thinking, problem-solving, communication, and other vital competencies.

## **Understanding India's New Education Policy 2023-24**

On 29th July 2020, the NEP 2020 was approved by the cabinet after extensive consultations over 5+ years. Based on learnings from the rollout, an updated NEP 2023-24 policy framework has now been introduced.

The objectives driving India's New Education Policy 2023-24 are:

- Provide equitable access to quality education across regions and income groups
- Develop creativity, critical analysis, problem-solving, and communication abilities
- Shift focus from rote learning to concept-based experiential pedagogies
- Mainstream crucial [skills](#) like coding, data science, arts and crafts
- Significantly increase digital integration via smart classrooms and hybrid learning
- Customize learning trajectories aligning student talents with specializations
- Empower teachers as catalysts of positive transformation

Over 10-15 years, these changes will be gradually implemented to reimagine India's teaching-learning structure.

## **New 5+3+3+4 Structure of School Education**

A major change proposed in the NEP 2023-24 is the academic restructuring from the existing 10+2 system to a new 5+3+3+4 design corresponding to the cognitive growth of students.

Here is an overview:

## **Foundational Stage (Ages 3-8)**

- Pre-primary + Grades 1-2
- Focus on developing literacy, numeracy, motor skills, socio-emotional intelligence
- Creative play-based activities to build cognitive capabilities

## **Preparatory Stage (Grades 3-5)**

- Introduction to subjects like languages, mathematics, sciences, social studies
- Arts-integrated education mandating music, drawing, crafts, etc to spark creativity
- Focus on reading, writing, and learning outcomes for foundational skills

## **Middle Stage (Grades 6-8)**

- Immersive subject-specific learning with interdisciplinary linkages
- Hands-on lab experiments, coding skills, mathematical and scientific concepts
- Exposure to arts, crafts, sports, yoga, vocational skills, data science, etc
- Project-based learning and portfolios to track competency progress

## **Secondary Stage (Grades 9-12)**

- Flexible choice of streams beyond standard math/science offerings
- Academic, technical, and vocational pathways customized to individual talents
- Multidisciplinary education enabling physics with music or coding with humanities
- Mandatory [community](#) service, research projects for real-life application

This student-centric structure allows personalized learning journeys instead of a one-size-fits-all approach. Students can optimize opportunities aligned with their strengths, pace, and potential.

## **Multi-Faceted Curriculum**

The NEP 2023-24 stresses a holistic curriculum that goes beyond textbooks to incorporate crucial skills like:

- Literacy and Numeracy - Mission to enable reading fluency, counting concepts, and fundamental arithmetic operations for all students by Grade 3
- Languages - Multilingual exposure without language imposition, the flexibility of choice

- Digital Skills - Coding from Grade 6 onwards mandatory across curriculums
- Vocational Exposure - [Internships](#), community experiences from the secondary school itself for real-world application
- Environmental Education - Understanding climate change, and sustainability through projects
- History and Culture - Appreciating India's roots via arts, architecture and traditions

Rather than segregated learning, the vision is to integrate these diverse areas through an interdisciplinary pedagogical approach. This equips students with both life skills and livelihood skills to acuarly navigate in work.

## **Reduced Exam Stress**

A highlight of NEP 2023-24 are initiatives targeted to minimize student anxiety that detracts from actual learning such as:

- Two attempts to pass the Grade 10 and 12 board examinations
- Competency-based periodic assessments throughout the year tracking skill progress
- Open-ended analytical tasks to evaluate understanding versus memorizing
- Multiple evaluation methods like quizzes, presentations, and projects besides conventional testing
- Focus on self-paced mastering of concepts tested before moving grade levels

Such reframed assessment frameworks promise to reduce the pressures of one-shot entrance [exams](#) that cause unbalanced competition. Students can learn at their own pace throughout the year and redeem development areas.

## **Empowering Teacher Community**

Teachers are nation builders catalyzing students' all-round growth over their formative years. Hence NEP 2020 gives strategic thrust to strengthen the teaching community via:

- Mandating 4-year integrated teacher preparation [degree](#) courses covering pedagogical methods beyond just subject knowledge
- Regular upskilling of educators via District [Institutes](#) for Training and Educational

Research (DIET) programs on the latest techniques

- Enhanced [career](#) progression schemes to attract and retain outstanding talent
- Global teaching opportunities including Visiting Advanced Joint Research Faculty (VAJRA) for knowledge exchange
- School complexes for resource sharing, bridging capability gaps across rural and urban areas

By investing in recruitment, training, and progression, NEP 2023-24 puts teachers at the center of driving positive transformation.

## **Smooth Assimilation Using Technology**

Given connectivity reaching remote towns via cheap data and smartphone penetration, NEP 2020 harnesses ed-tech innovations by:

- Launching India's integrated online learning platform SWAYAM hosting e-content, video lectures, virtual labs, and teaching modules
- Tracking performance via the National Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) dashboard
- Smart classrooms for digital learning content, online assessment mechanisms
- Policy mandating EdTech forums and challenges to continuously identify solutions plugging gaps

This technology interplay promises to enrich conventional models through personalization and remote access - blending high-tech classrooms with high-touch teachers.

## **Increased Autonomy to Colleges**

NEP 2023-24 notes that over-regulation has constrained academic innovation and institution building. Hence it allows greater self-governance empowering colleges and universities to:

- Recruit outstanding faculty aligned to specializations beyond seniority
- Design a competitive curriculum integrating global best practices
- Forge creative partnerships across academia and industry
- Evolve context-driven strategies aligned with their visions

In return for autonomy, institutes will undertake external peer reviews every 5 years to incorporate constructive feedback. By enabling meritocracy and accountability, positive transformations can be sustained.

## **Restructuring Higher Education**

NEP 2023-24 also envisions large-scale restructuring of higher education by moving 3900 isolated institutions into 150 multidisciplinary education clusters by 2040 across regions. Key aspects are:

- Consolidated universities conducting integrated programs in teaching, research, vocational, and professional education.
- Allowing credit transfers across disciplines. For instance, credits achieved in extracurricular pursuits like sports, entrepreneurship, social service, etc. accrued over 4-5 years count towards the final degree.
- Formation of Professional Standard Setting Bodies for benchmarking global quality standards within specialized domains.
- Mandating Institutes of Eminence (IoEs) to focus on multidisciplinary education and collaborative research.
- Large universities to additionally master specialized niches like Sanskrit studies, Agriculture, Law, Engineering, and Medicine focused on both regional and national priorities.

By removing rigid boundaries across subjects, such restructuring seeds fertile grounds for interdisciplinary innovation in solving complex real-world problems in a well-rounded manner.

## **Expanding Equitable Access**

Foreseeing the wide range of opportunities that will unfold by 2047 during India's 100th year of independence, NEP 2020 promises education access to all including:

- Schooling - Achieving 100% youth and adult literacy before 2030
- Higher Education - Raising Gross Enrollment Ratio from ~26% to 50% by 2035 including vocational skills with at least 1 large multidisciplinary HEI in every district
- Online Education - Top quality blended degree courses via the SWAYAM platform

removing geography barriers

- Adult Education - Part-time, modular, [online courses](#) for reskilling or upskilling
- Disabled Learners - Barrier-free campuses, assistive devices and content

Such massification schemes will significantly widen participation to tap into the complete spectrum of citizen potential fuelling an Atmanirbhar Bharat.

## **Attracting Private Investments**

Transforming such a massive education system catering to 260+ million students requires significant investments. Hence beyond increasing public funding from 4% to 6% of GDP by 2030, NEP 2020 promises autonomy and incentives to unlock private financing via:

- Favorable norms for education financing, FDI, and Philanthropic giving
- Land allotments, infrastructure upgrades encouraging private participation
- Light-touch governance boosting innovation and economies of scale
- Institute-industry linkage cells for market-aligned education programs, apprenticeships, and employment

Attracting private investments can [bridge](#) funding gaps for a smooth rollout.

## **Implementation Roadmap**

The NEP 2020 reforms are not an overnight shift but a 15-year journey implemented in a phased manner tracking progress via clearly defined targets:

By 2025

- Digital infrastructure ready in 50% of higher education institutions
- Training initiated for 1 crore teachers on integrated teacher preparation courses

By 2030

- 100% of youth achieve foundational and numeracy skills
- 50% GER achieved in higher education including vocational streams

By 2035

- Public funding raised to 6% of GDP on education

- Multidisciplinary HEI is present in every district
- 75% of HEIs enjoy full autonomy

By 2040

- High-quality blended/online education accessible to all
- Merging of 3900 stand-alone institutions into 150 multidisciplinary clusters across regions

Via constituent actions aligned around a shared vision, India gears up to nurture talent fully realizing human potential.

## **Key Takeaways from National Education Policy 2023-24**

In a nutshell, the NEP 2023-24 promises a vibrant shift introducing structural and curricular changes across schools and higher education. Here are the major takeaways:

✓ New 5+3+3+4 design aligning learning with student growth ✓ Multidisciplinary curriculum - coding, arts, yoga mandatory up to senior secondary ✓ Flexibility via academic/vocational choices ✓ Competency assessments supplement conventional exams ✓ Teacher empowerment via integrated degrees, regular training ✓ Technology integration - SWAYAM, DIKSHA, smart classes ✓ Institutional autonomy promoting quality and innovation ✓ Restructuring higher education into multidisciplinary universities ✓ Expanding access to equitable opportunities ✓ Private investments for scalable, quality education

Over the next 10-15 years, these changes will reimagine teaching methodologies, curricula structures, assessments, and institutional frameworks - catalyzing students to imbibe crucial skills as responsible leaders and conscious citizens, while teachers assume roles as guides and influencers in this journey.

By imparting world-class equitable education, India envisions creating empowered individuals equipped to actively contribute across domains - arts, science, culture, business, and community development - raising national and global impact.

## **Conclusion**

The New Education Policy 2023-24 is a progressive stride reflecting the needs of this

dynamic era. By equipping students with crucial skills like problem-solving, communication, collaboration, and real-world exposure, India gears up her next-generation talent to remain relevant.

Simultaneously, empowered teachers, institutional autonomy, and technological integration promise modern infrastructure delivering quality instruction. Over 15 years, prioritized phased execution of different schemes will systematically sustainably transform school and higher education.

With reforms centered around merit, flexibility, and transparency, NEP 2023-24 aims to nurture tomorrow's leaders nurturing equity and excellence. By investing over 6% of GDP guided by a clearly envisioned masterplan, India moves to empower citizens realizing an Atmanirbhar Bharat fuelled by homegrown equitable talent.

## **FAQs on New National Education Policy**

### **1. What does NEP stand for?**

NEP stands for National Education Policy.

### **2. What is the full form of NPE?**

NPE stands for National Policy on Education.

### **3. What does NCPF mean in NEP?**

NCPF stands for National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework. It is the framework for Early Childhood Care and Education in the NEP.

### **4. Who created the New Education Policy?**

The New Education Policy 2023 was created by Dr. Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan, former chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization and a nine-member committee appointed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

### **5. Who is the head of the National Education Policy 2023?**

Dr. K. Kasturirangan is the Chairman of the New Education Policy 2023. He is the former chief of the Indian Space Research Organization and former chairman of the University Grants Commission.



## **6. Who are the members of the NEP Committee?**

The NEP Committee was formed under [Dr. Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan](#). It includes experts like Dr. Manjul Bhargava from Princeton University, Dr. K.J. Alphonse from LPSC, Dr. Ram Shankar Kureel from NRSC, Mr. K.M. Shanmugam from ISRO, Mr. Krishna Mohan Tripathy, former DOS Secretary, Dr. Mazhar Asif from SAC, Dr. M.K Shridhar from PRL, and Dr. Vasudha Kamat from ISAC.

## **7. What is the pedagogical structure of the proposed NEP 2023?**

The pedagogical structure in the proposed NEP 2023 focuses on critical thinking, analysis, problem-solving, creativity, and collaboration. It emphasizes interactive classroom environments over rote learning, integration of vocational and academic streams, and holistic development across social, emotional, and ethical dimensions along with cognitive development.

## **8. When will the new education policy be implemented?**

The NEP 2023 will be implemented in phases, starting in 2021, with full implementation by 2025.

## **9. Which was the first state to implement a New Education Policy?**

Karnataka was the first state to implement a new education policy in August 2021.

## **10. What is the National Education Policy 2021?**

National Education Policy 2023 is also known as National Education Policy 2021. It aims to make India's higher education system one of the best globally.

## **11. What is the teaching method proposed in NEP?**

NEP promotes "learning by doing", "learner-centricity" and "active learning".

## **12. What is vocational education in NEP 2023?**

Vocational education in NEP 2023 aims to provide students with skills and knowledge for the workforce. Students can choose vocational streams that match their interests and abilities.

### **13. What are some drawbacks of the NEP 2023?**

Major drawbacks of the NEP 2023 are compulsory [language](#) requirements like Hindi, delays in English teaching, and increased digital learning, which may disadvantage poorer students.

### **14. Is the 10th board exam removed in NEP?**

Yes, the 10th board exam is removed in NEP to reduce stress and allow students to focus on skills and interests.

### **15. How will the New Education Policy impact college students?**

The policy aims to improve the quality of college teaching, provide internships and work experience, and support struggling students - to better prepare graduates for [jobs](#).

### **16. Where can I download the New Education Policy 2023 PDF?**

You can download the complete new education policy 2023 pdf here - [NEP 2023](#).

### **17. When was the first education policy introduced in India?**

The first education policy in India was introduced in 1968 under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

### **18. When was the second National Education Policy released?**

The Second National Education Policy was released in 1986 under Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

### **19. What are the current education levels in India?**

The current education levels are - Pre-Primary, Primary (grade 1-5), Secondary (grade 6-8), Higher Secondary (grade 9-10), Undergraduate and Postgraduate.

### **20. What is the list of educational policies in India?**

Here is a list of the major educational policies introduced in India over the years:

- University Education Commission (1948-49)
- Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)

- [Indian Education](#) Commission (1964-66) - Popularly known as the Kothari Commission
- National Policy on Education (1968)
- National Policy on Education (1986)
- Programme of Action (1992)
- National Curriculum Framework (1988)
- National Curriculum Framework (2000)
- National Curriculum Framework (2005)
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (2009)
- Right to Education Act (2009)
- Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (2013)
- National Education Policy (2020) - Formulated under Dr. K Kasturirangan and approved in 2020

## **21. What are the key objectives of the NEP 2023?**

The main objectives of the NEP 2023 are to improve access to education, focus on the holistic development of students, achieve foundational literacy and numeracy for all students, promote multilingualism, increase online education, and transform higher education in India by 2040.

## **22. How will the curriculum change under the NEP 2023?**

The curriculum under NEP 2023 will integrate coding, data science, vocational exposure, and arts and crafts as mainstream subjects at early stages of education along with flexible subject choices later on for students to pick streams aligned with individual talents.

## **23. What is the budget allocated for implementing NEP 2023?**

The NEP 2023 aims to increase public [investment](#) in education from 4% to 6% of GDP by 2030. This works out to nearly 3 lakh crore additional funds needed from the Union Budget every year.

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