

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

SALIENT FEATURES OF NEP 2020: HIGHER EDUCATION

The Fundamental Principles of the Policy

- **recognizing, identifying, and fostering the unique capabilities of each student**, by sensitizing teachers as well as parents to promote each student's holistic development in both academic and non-academic spheres.
- **according the highest priority to achieving Foundational Literacy and Numeracy** by all students by Grade 3.;
- **flexibility**, so that learners have the ability to choose their learning trajectories and programmes, and thereby choose their own paths in life according to their talents and interests;
- **no hard separations** between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams, etc. in order to eliminate harmful hierarchies among, and silos between different areas of learning.
- **multidisciplinarity** and a **holistic education** across the sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, and sports for a multidisciplinary world in order to ensure the unity and integrity of all knowledge;
- **emphasis on conceptual understanding** rather than rote learning and learning-for-exams.;
- **creativity and critical thinking** to encourage logical decision-making and innovation;
- **ethics and human & Constitutional values** like empathy, respect for others, cleanliness, courtesy, democratic spirit, spirit of service, respect for public property, scientific temper, liberty, responsibility, pluralism, equality, and justice;
- **promoting multilingualism and the power of language** in teaching and learning;
- **life skills** such as communication, cooperation, teamwork, and resilience;
- **focus on regular formative assessment for learning** rather than the summative assessment that encourages today's 'coaching culture';
- **extensive use of technology** in teaching and learning, removing language barriers, increasing access for *Divyang* students, and educational planning and management;
- **respect for diversity and respect for the local context** in all curriculum, pedagogy, and policy, always keeping in mind that education is a concurrent subject;
- **full equity and inclusion** as the cornerstone of all educational decisions to ensure that all students are able to thrive in the education system;
- **synergy in curriculum across all levels of education** from early childhood care and education to school education to higher education;
- **teachers and faculty as the heart of the learning process** - their recruitment, continuous professional development, positive working environments and service conditions;
- a '**light buttight**' **regulatory framework** to ensure **integrity, transparency, and resource efficiency** of the educational system through audit and public disclosure while encouraging innovation and out-of-the-box ideas through **autonomy, good governance, and empowerment**;
- **outstanding research** as a corequisite for outstanding education and development;
- **continuous review** of progress based on sustained research and regular assessment by educational experts;

- a **rootedness and pride in India**, and its rich, diverse, ancient and modern culture and knowledge systems and traditions.
- **education is a public service**; access to quality education must be considered a basic right of every child;
- **substantial investment in a strong, vibrant public education system** as well as the encouragement and facilitation of true philanthropic private and community participation.

The Vision of This Policy

- An education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower.
- The curriculum and pedagogy of our institutions must develop a deep sense of respect towards the fundamental duties and Constitutional values, bonding with one's country, and a conscious awareness of one's roles and responsibilities in a changing world.
- To instill a deep-rooted pride in being Indian, not only in thought, but also in spirit, intellect, and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge, skills, values, and dispositions that support responsible commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living, and global well-being, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen.

Quality Universities and Colleges: A New and Forward-Looking Vision for India's Higher Education System

- Quality higher education must aim to develop good, thoughtful, well-rounded, and creative individuals.
- It must enable an individual to study one or more specialized areas of interest at a deep level, and also develop character, ethical and Constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, scientific temper, creativity, spirit of service, and 21st century capabilities across a range of disciplines including sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, languages, as well as professional, technical, and vocational subjects.
- A quality higher education must enable personal accomplishment and enlightenment, constructive public engagement, and productive contribution to the society.

- It must prepare students for more meaningful and satisfying lives and work roles and enable economic independence.
- Some of the major problems currently faced by the higher education system in India include:
 - a severely fragmented higher educational ecosystem;
 - less emphasis on the development of cognitive skills and learning outcomes;
 - a rigid separation of disciplines, with early specialisation and streaming of students into narrow areas of study;
 - limited access particularly in socio-economically disadvantaged areas, with few HEIs that teach in local languages
 - limited teacher and institutional autonomy;
 - inadequate mechanisms for merit-based career management and progression of faculty and institutional leaders;
 - lesser emphasis on research at most universities and colleges, and lack of competitive peer-reviewed research funding across disciplines;
 - suboptimal governance and leadership of HEIs;
 - an ineffective regulatory system; and
 - large affiliating universities resulting in low standards of undergraduate education.
- This policy envisions the following key changes to the current system:
 - moving towards multidisciplinary universities and colleges, with more HEIs across India that offer medium of instruction in local/Indian languages;
 - moving towards a more multidisciplinary undergraduate education;
 - moving towards faculty and institutional autonomy;
 - revamping curriculum, pedagogy, assessment, and student support
 - reaffirming the integrity of faculty and institutional leadership positions
 - establishment of a National Research Foundation
 - governance of HEIs by independent boards having academic and administrative autonomy;
 - "light but tight" regulation by a single regulator for higher education;
 - increased access, equity, and inclusion

Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation

- By 2040, all higher education institutions (HEIs) shall aim to become multidisciplinary institutions, each of which will aim to have 3,000 or more students.
- There shall, by 2030, be at least one large multidisciplinary HEI in or near every district.
- The aim will be to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035.
- Growth will be in both public and private institutions, with a strong emphasis on developing a large number of outstanding public institutions
- A university will mean a multidisciplinary institution of higher learning that offers undergraduate and graduate programmes, with high quality teaching, research, and community engagement.
- The definition of university will thus allow a spectrum of institutions that range from those that place equal emphasis on teaching and research i.e., Research-intensive Universities. Those that place greater emphasis on teaching but still conduct significant research i.e. Teaching-intensive Universities.
- Autonomous degree-granting College (AC) will refer to a large multidisciplinary that grants undergraduate degrees and is primarily focused on undergraduate teaching though it would not be restricted to that.
- A stage-wise mechanism for granting graded autonomy to colleges, through a transparent system of graded accreditation, will be established. HEIs will have the autonomy and freedom to move gradually from one category to another, based on their plans, actions, and effectiveness.
- These three broad types of institutions are not in any natural way a rigid, exclusionary categorization, but are along a continuum.
- HEIs will support other HEIs in their development, community engagement and service, contribution to various fields of practice, faculty development for the higher education system, and support to school education.
- Institutions will have the option to run Open Distance Learning (ODL) and online programmes, provided they are accredited to do so.
- Single-stream HEIs will be phased out over time, and all will move towards becoming vibrant multidisciplinary institutions or parts of vibrant multidisciplinary HEI clusters.

- The system of 'affiliated colleges' will be gradually phased out over a period of fifteen years through a system of graded autonomy, and to be carried out in a challenge mode.
- The overall higher education sector will aim to be an integrated higher education system, including professional and vocational education.
- The present complex nomenclature of HEIs in the country such as 'deemed to be university', 'affiliating university', 'affiliating technical university', 'unitary university' shall be replaced simply by 'university' on fulfilling the criteria as per norms.

Towards a More Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education

- A holistic and multidisciplinary education would aim to develop all capacities of human beings -intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional, and moral in an integrated manner.
- Such a holistic education shall be, in the long term, the approach of all undergraduate programmes, including those in professional, technical, and vocational disciplines.
- Even engineering institutions, such as IITs, will move towards more holistic and multidisciplinary education with more arts and humanities. Students of arts and humanities will aim to learn more science and all will make an effort to incorporate more vocational subjects and soft skills.
- Imaginative and flexible curricular structures will enable creative combinations of disciplines for study, and would offer multiple entry and exit points.
- Departments in Languages, Literature, Music, Philosophy, Indology, Art, Dance, Theatre, Education, Mathematics, Statistics, Pure and Applied Sciences, Sociology, Economics, Sports, Translation and Interpretation, etc. will be established and strengthened at all HEIs.
- Curricula of all HEIs shall include credit-based courses and projects in the areas of community engagement and service, environmental education, and value-based education.
- The undergraduate degree will be of either 3 or 4-year duration, with multiple exit options within this period, with appropriate certifications, e.g., a certificate after completing 1 year in a discipline or field including vocational and professional areas, or a diploma after 2 years of study, or a Bachelor's degree after a 3-year programme. The 4-year multidisciplinary

Bachelor's programme, however, shall be the preferred option.

- An Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) shall be established which would digitally store the academic credits earned from various recognized HEIs so that the degrees from an HEI can be awarded taking into account credits earned.
- The 4-year programme may also lead to a degree 'with Research' if the student completes a rigorous research project in their major area(s) of study as specified by the HEI.
- Model public universities for holistic and multidisciplinary education, at par with IITs, IIMs, etc., called MERUs (Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities) will be set up and will aim to attain the highest global standards in quality education.
- HEIs will focus on research and innovation by setting up start-up incubation centres, technology development centres, centres in frontier areas of research, greater industry-academic linkages, and interdisciplinary research including humanities and social sciences research.

Optimal Learning Environments and Support For Students

- Institutions and faculty will have the autonomy to innovate on matters of curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment within a broad framework of higher education qualifications
- All assessment systems shall also be decided by the HEI, including those that lead to final certification. The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) will be revised for instilling innovation and flexibility.
- HEIs shall move to a criterion-based grading system that assesses student achievement based on the learning goals for each programme
- HEIs shall also move away from high-stakes examinations towards more continuous and comprehensive evaluation.
- Each institution will integrate its academic plans ranging from curricular improvement to quality of classroom transaction - into its larger Institutional Development Plan (IDP)
- High-quality support centres and professional academic and career counselling will be made available to all students.
- Norms, standards, and guidelines for systemic development, regulation, and accreditation of ODL will be prepared, and a framework for

quality of ODL that will be recommendatory for all HEIs will be developed.

- All programmes, courses, curricula, and pedagogy across subjects, including those in-class, online, and in ODL modes as well as student support will aim to achieve global standards of quality.

Internationalization

- Larger numbers of international students studying in India, and greater mobility to students in India visit, study at, transfer credits to, or carry out research at institutions abroad, and vice versa.
- India will be promoted as a global study destination providing premium education at affordable costs
- An International Students Office at each HEI hosting foreign students will be set up to coordinate all matters relating to welcoming and supporting students arriving from abroad.
- Research/teaching collaborations and faculty/student exchanges with high-quality foreign institutions will be facilitated
- High performing Indian universities will be encouraged to set up campuses in other countries
- Similarly, selected universities e.g., those from among the top 100 universities in the world will be facilitated to operate in India.
- A legislative framework facilitating such entry will be put in place, and such universities will be given special dispensation regarding regulatory, governance, and content norms on par with other autonomous institutions of India.

Student Activity and Participation

- Plenty of opportunities for participation in sports, culture/arts clubs, eco-clubs, activity clubs, community service projects, etc.
- In every education institution, there shall be counselling systems for handling stress and emotional adjustments.
- Increasing hostel facilities as needed.
- All HEIs will ensure quality medical facilities for all students in their institutions.

Financial Support for Students

- Efforts will be made to incentivize the merit of students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and other SEDGs.

- Private HEIs will be encouraged to offer larger numbers of free ships and scholarships to their students.

Motivated, Energized, and Capable Faculty

- All HEIs will be equipped with the basic infrastructure and facilities, including clean drinking water, clean working toilets, blackboards, offices, teaching supplies, libraries, labs, and pleasant classroom spaces and campuses.
- Every classroom shall have access to the latest educational technology that enables better learning experiences.
- Faculty will be given the freedom to design their own curricular and pedagogical approaches within the approved framework.
- HEIs will have clearly defined, independent, and transparent processes and criteria for faculty recruitment.

Equity and Inclusion in Higher Education

- Actions that are specific to higher education shall be adopted by all Governments and HEIs.
- Steps to be taken by Governments
 - (a) Earmark suitable Government funds for the education of SEDGs
 - (b) Set clear targets for higher GER for SEDGs
 - (c) Enhance gender balance in admissions to HEIs
 - (d) Enhance access by establishing more high-quality HEIs in aspirational districts and Special Education Zones
 - (e) Develop and support high-quality HEIs that teach in local/Indian languages or bilingually
 - (f) Provide more financial assistance and scholarships to SEDGs in both public and private HEIs
 - (g) Conduct outreach programs on higher education opportunities and scholarships among SEDGs
 - (h) Develop and support technology tools for better participation and learning outcomes.
- Steps to be taken by all HEIs
 - (a) Mitigate opportunity costs and fees for pursuing higher education
 - (b) Provide more financial assistance and scholarships
 - (c) Conduct outreach on higher education opportunities and scholarships
 - (d) Make admissions processes more inclusive

- (e) Make curriculum more inclusive
- (f) Increase employability potential of higher education programmes
- (g) Develop more degree courses taught in Indian languages and bilingually
- (h) Ensure all buildings and facilities are wheelchair-accessible and disabled-friendly
- (i) Develop bridge courses for students that come from disadvantaged educational backgrounds
- (j) Provide socio-emotional and academic support and mentoring
- (k) Ensure sensitization of faculty, counsellor, and students on gender-identity issue and its inclusion in all aspects of the HEI, including curricula
- (l) Strictly enforce all no-discrimination and anti-harassment rules
- (m) Develop Institutional Development Plans that contain specific plans for action on increasing participation from SEDGs.

Reimagining Vocational Education

- Vocational education will be integrated into all school and higher education institutions in a phased manner over the next decade.
- By 2025, at least 50% of learners through the school and higher education system shall have exposure to vocational education, for which a clear action plan with targets and timelines will be developed.
- Higher education institutions will offer vocational education either on their own or in partnership with industry and NGOs.
- The B.Voc. degrees introduced in 2013 will continue to exist, but vocational courses will also be available to students enrolled in all other Bachelor's degree programmes, including the 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's programmes.
- 'Lok Vidya', i.e., important vocational knowledge developed in India, will be made accessible to students through integration into vocational education courses.
- The possibility of offering vocational courses through ODL mode will also be explored.
- MHRD will constitute a National Committee for the Integration of Vocational Education (NCIVE), consisting of experts in vocational education and representatives from across Ministries, in collaboration with industry, to oversee this effort.

- Incubation centres will be set up in higher education institutions in partnership with industries.
- Indian standards will be aligned with the International Standard Classification of Occupations maintained by the International Labour Organization.
- The credit-based Framework will also facilitate mobility across 'general' and vocational education.

Catalysing Quality Academic Research in All Fields Through a New National Research Foundation

- Establishment of a National Research Foundation (NRF).
- The overarching goal of the NRF will be to enable a culture of research to permeate through our universities.
- The NRF will be governed, independently of the government, by a rotating Board of Governors consisting of the very best researchers and innovators across fields.
- The primary activities of the NRF will be to:
 - fund competitive, peer-reviewed grant proposals of all types and across all disciplines;
 - seed, grow, and facilitate research at academic institutions
 - act as a liaison between researchers and relevant branches of government as well as industry; so as to allow breakthroughs to be optimally brought into policy and/or implementation; and
 - recognise outstanding research and progress

Transforming the Regulatory System of Higher Education

- Regulatory system of higher education will ensure that the distinct functions of regulation, accreditation, funding, and academic standard setting will be performed by distinct, independent, and empowered bodies.
- These four structures will be set up as four independent verticals within one umbrella institution, the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI).
 - The first vertical of HECI will be the National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC). It will function as the common, single point regulator for the

higher education sector including teacher education and excluding medical and legal education.

- The second vertical of HECI will, be a 'meta-accrediting body', called the National Accreditation Council (NAC). Accreditation of institutions will be based primarily on basic norms, public self-disclosure, good governance, and outcomes, and it will be carried out by an independent ecosystem of accrediting institutions supervised and overseen by NAC.
- The third vertical of HECI will be the Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC), which will carry out funding and financing of higher education based on transparent criteria.
- The fourth vertical of HECI will be the General Education Council (GEC), which will frame expected learning outcomes for higher education programmes, also referred to as 'graduate attributes'. A National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF) will be formulated by the GEC.
- The functioning of all the independent verticals for Regulation (NHERC), Accreditation (NAC), Funding (HEGC), and Academic Standard Setting (GEC) and the overarching autonomous umbrella body (HECI) itself will be based on transparent public disclosure, and use technology extensively to reduce human interface to ensure efficiency and transparency in their work.
- The professional councils, such as the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), Veterinary Council of India (VCI), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Council of Architecture (CoA), National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) etc., will act as Professional Standard Setting Bodies (PSSBs).
- The separation of functions would mean that each vertical within HECI would take on a new, single role which is relevant, meaningful, and important in the new regulatory scheme.

Curbing Commercialization of Education

- All education institutions will be held to similar standards of audit and disclosure as a 'not for profit' entity. Surpluses, if any, will be reinvested in the educational sector.
- There will be transparent public disclosure of all these financial matters with recourse to

grievance-handling mechanisms to the general public.

- The accreditation system developed by NAC will provide a complementary check on this system, and NHERC will consider this as one of the key dimensions of its regulatory objective.
- All fees and charges set by private HEIs will be transparently and fully disclosed, and there shall be no arbitrary increases in these fees/charges during the period of enrolment of any student. This fee determining mechanism will ensure reasonable recovery of cost while ensuring that HEIs discharge their social obligations.

Effective Governance and Leadership for Higher Education Institutions

- Through a suitable system of graded accreditation and graded autonomy, and in a phased manner over a period of 15 years, all HEIs in India will aim to become independent self-governing institutions pursuing innovation and excellence.
- Upon receiving the appropriate graded accreditations that deem the institution ready for such a move, a Board of Governors (BoG) shall be established. Equity considerations will also be taken care of while selecting the members.
- The BoG of an institution will be empowered to govern the institution free of any external interference. It is envisaged that all HEIs will be incentivized, supported, and mentored during this process, and shall aim to become autonomous and have such an empowered BoG by 2035.
- The BoG shall be responsible and accountable to the stakeholders through transparent self-disclosures of all relevant records. It will be responsible for meeting all regulatory guidelines mandated by HECI through the National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC).

Professional Education

- Stand-alone agricultural universities, legal universities, health science universities, technical universities, and stand-alone institutions in other fields, shall aim to become multidisciplinary institutions offering holistic and multidisciplinary education.
- All institutions offering either professional or general education will aim to organically evolve into institutions/clusters offering both seamlessly, and in an integrated manner by 2030.

- Both capacity and quality of agriculture and allied disciplines must be improved in order to increase agricultural productivity through better skilled graduates and technicians, innovative research, and market-based extension linked to technologies and practices.
- Institutions offering agricultural education must benefit the local community directly; one approach could be to set up Agricultural Technology Parks to promote technology incubation and dissemination and promote sustainable methodologies.
- Legal education needs to be competitive globally, adopting best practices and embracing new technologies for wider access to and timely delivery of justice.
- Healthcare education needs to be re-envisioned so that the duration, structure, and design of the educational programmes need to match the role requirements that graduates will play.
- Given that people exercise pluralistic choices in healthcare, our healthcare education system must be integrative meaning thereby that all students of allopathic medical education must have a basic understanding of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy (AYUSH), and vice versa.
- There shall also be a much greater emphasis on preventive healthcare and community medicine in all forms of healthcare education.
- Technical education will also aim to be offered within multidisciplinary education institutions and programmes and have a renewed focus on opportunities to engage deeply with other disciplines.
- India must also take the lead in preparing professionals in cutting-edge areas that are fast gaining prominence, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), 3-D machining, big data analysis, and machine learning, in addition to genomic studies, biotechnology, nanotechnology, neuroscience, with important applications to health, environment, and sustainable living that will be woven into undergraduate education for enhancing employability of the youth.

Promotion of Indian Languages, Arts, and Culture

- The promotion of Indian arts and culture is important not only for the nation but also for the individual. Cultural awareness and expression are among the major competencies considered important to develop in children, in order to provide them with a sense of identity, belonging,

as well as an appreciation of other cultures and identities.

- Indian arts of all kinds must be offered to students at all levels of education, starting with early childhood care and education.
- Teaching and learning of Indian languages need to be integrated with school and higher education at every level.
- For languages to remain relevant and vibrant, there must be a steady stream of high-quality learning and print materials in these languages including textbooks, workbooks, videos, plays, poems, novels, magazines, etc.
- Languages must also have consistent official updates to their vocabularies and dictionaries, widely disseminated, so that the most current issues and concepts can be effectively discussed in these languages.
- A number of initiatives to foster languages, arts, and culture in school children: greater emphasis on music, arts, and crafts throughout all levels of school; early implementation of the three-language formula to promote multilingualism; teaching in the home/local language wherever possible; conducting more experiential language learning; the hiring of outstanding local artists, writers, craftspersons, and other experts as master instructors; accurate inclusion of traditional Indian knowledge including tribal and other local knowledge throughout into the curriculum, across humanities, sciences, arts, crafts, and sportsetc.
- Strong departments and programmes in Indian languages, comparative literature, creative writing, arts, music, philosophy, etc. will be launched and developed across the country, and degrees including 4-year B.Ed. dual degrees will be developed in these subjects.
- Every higher education institution and even every school or school complex will aim to have Artist(s)-in-Residence to expose students to art, creativity, and the rich treasures of the region/country.
- More HEIs, and more programmes in higher education, will use the mother tongue/local language as a medium of instruction, and/or offer programmes bilingually.
- High-quality programmes and degrees in Translation and Interpretation, Art and Museum Administration, Archaeology, Artefact Conservation, Graphic Design, and Web Design within the higher education system will also be created.
- Touring by HEI students to different parts of the country, which will not only give a boost to tourism but will also lead to an understanding and appreciation of diversity, culture, traditions and knowledge of different parts of India.
- Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI) will be established. The IITI shall also make extensive use of technology to aid in its translation and interpretation efforts.
- Sanskrit will be mainstreamed with strong offerings in school - including as one of the language options in the three-language formula - as well as in higher education. Sanskrit Universities too will move towards becoming large multidisciplinary institutions of higher learning.
- India will similarly expand its institutes and universities studying all classical languages and literature, with strong efforts to collect, preserve, translate, and study the tens of thousands of manuscripts that have not yet received their due attention.
- Sanskrit and all Indian language institutes and departments across the country will be significantly strengthened
- Classical language institutes will aim to be merged with universities, while maintaining their autonomy, so that faculty may work, and students too may be trained as part of robust and rigorous multidisciplinary programmes.
- Universities dedicated to languages will become multidisciplinary
- National Institute (or Institutes) for Pali, Persian and Prakrit will also be set up within a university campus.
- For each of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, Academies will be established consisting of some of the greatest scholars and native speakers. These Academies for Eighth Schedule languages will be established by the Central Government in consultation or collaboration with State Governments. Academies for other highly spoken Indian languages may also be similarly established by the Centre and/or States.
- All languages in India, and their associated arts and culture will be documented through a web-based platform/portal/wiki, in order to preserve endangered and all Indian languages and their associated rich local arts and culture.
- Scholarships for people of all ages to study Indian Languages, Arts, and Culture with local masters and/or within the higher education system will be established.

SALIENT FEATURES OF NEP 2020

NEP 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and replaces the thirty-four year old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986. Built on the foundational pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability, this policy is aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and college education more holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, suited to 21st century needs and aimed at bringing out the unique capabilities of each student.

The policy has been formulated after a very detailed consultative process, unprecedented in depth and scale. Consultation involved over 2 lakh suggestions from 2.5 lakhs Gram Panchayats, 6600 Blocks, 6000 ULBs, 676 Districts. The MHRD had initiated a collaborative, inclusive, and highly participatory consultation process from January 2015. In May 2016, '*Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy*' under the Chairmanship of Late Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, Former Cabinet Secretary, submitted its report. Based on this, the Ministry prepared '*Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016*'. In June 2017 a '*Committee for the Draft National Education Policy*' was constituted under the Chairmanship of eminent scientist **Padma Vibhushan, Dr. K. Kasturirangan**, which submitted the Draft National Education Policy, 2019 to the Hon'ble Human Resource Development Minister on 31st May, 2019. The Draft National Education Policy 2019 was uploaded on MHRD's website and at 'MyGov Innovate' portal eliciting views/suggestions/comments of stakeholders, including public.

The salient features of the policy are as follows :

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Ensure Universal Access at All Levels of schooling from pre-primary school to Grade 12

NEP 2020 aims to achieve 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio in school education by 2030. The initiatives that will be undertaken for this include provision of effective and sufficient infrastructure, alternative and innovative education centres to ensure that children who are dropping out of school are brought back into mainstream education, universal participation in school by carefully tracking students, as well as their learning levels. Counsellors or well-trained social workers connected to schools/school complexes and teachers will continuously work with students and their parents to ensure that all school-age children are attending and learning in school.

Early Childhood Care Education

NEP 2020 emphasises on the criticality of the early years to ensure quality early childhood care and education for all children between 3-6 years by 2025. The children in the ages of 3-5 will be catered to by the current system of anganwadis and pre-schools, and age 5-6 will be included with the schooling system in a seamless integrated manner, with a play-way based curriculum to be prepared by the NCERT. A National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education (NCPFECCE) for children up to the age of 8 will be developed by NCERT. The planning and implementation of early childhood education will be carried out jointly by the Ministries of HRD, Women and Child Development (WCD), Health and Family Welfare (HFW), and Tribal Affairs.

New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure

With emphasis on Early Childhood Care and Education, the 10+2 structure of school curricula is to be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively. This will bring the hitherto 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. The new system will have 12 years of schooling with three years of Anganwadi/ pre schooling. The new system will cover four stages: **Foundational Stage** (in two parts, that is, 3 years of Anganwadi/pre-school + 2 years in primary school in Grades 1-2; both together covering ages 3-8), **Preparatory Stage** (Grades 3-5, covering ages 8-11), **Middle Stage** (Grades 6- 8, covering ages 11-14), and **Secondary Stage** (Grades 9-12 in two phases, i.e., 9 and 10 in the first and 11 and 12 in the second, covering ages 14-18).

The curricula will aim for **holistic development of learners**, equipping them with the key 21st century skills, reduction in curricular content to enhance essential learning and critical thinking and greater focus on **experiential learning**. Students will have increased flexibility and choice of subjects so that they choose their own paths according to their talents and interests. There will be **no rigid separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams**. The objective is to give equal emphasis on all subjects-science, social sciences, art, languages, sports, mathematics - with integration of vocational and academic streams in school.

A new and comprehensive **National Curricular Framework for School Education**, NCFSE 2020-21, will be developed by the NCERT.

High-quality textbook materials will be developed by NCERT and SCERTs. States will prepare their own curricula and prepare textbooks incorporating state flavour and material. The availability of textbooks in all regional languages will be a top priority. Reducing the weight of school bags and textbooks will also be ensured by suitable changes in curriculum load.

Attaining Foundational Literacy and Numeracy

A National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy will be set-up on priority to focus on early language and mathematical skills from Grades 1 to 3 by 2025. Strategies include: developing school readiness through interim 3-month play-based school preparation module for all Grade 1 students; increased focus on reading, writing, speaking, counting, arithmetic, and mathematical thinking; continuous assessment and adaptive testing; national repository of high-quality resources on foundational literacy and numeracy; filling teacher vacancies; peer-tutoring and volunteer activities; setting up school libraries in every village; A National Book Promotion Policy will be formulated, and initiatives to ensure the availability, accessibility, quality, and readership of books across geographies, languages, levels, and genres will be undertaken.

Multilingualism and the Power of Language

NEP 2020 lays great emphasis on promoting multilingualism so that children know and learn about the rich and vast array of languages of their country. The medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be the home language/ mother tongue /local language/regional language. Every student in the country will participate in a fun project/activity on 'The Languages of India', sometime in Grades 6-8, such as, under the '*Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat*' initiative. Sanskrit will be offered at all levels of school and higher education as an important, enriching option for students, including as an option in the three-language formula. Other classical languages and literatures of India, including Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Pali, Persian, and Prakrit, will also be widely available in schools as options for students. Foreign languages, such as Korean, Japanese, Thai, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian, will also be offered at the secondary level. Indian Sign Language (ISL) will be standardized across the country, and National and State curriculum materials developed, for use by students with hearing impairment.

Assessment Reforms

There will be a shift from summative assessment to regular and formative assessment, which is more competency-based, promotes learning and development, and tests higher-order skills, such as analysis, critical thinking, and conceptual clarity. Board exams for Grades 10 and 12 will be continued, but be reformed to eliminate the need for taking coaching classes. Board exams will be redesigned to encourage holistic development; and will also be made 'easier', by testing core capacities/competencies. All students will be allowed to take Board Exams on up to two occasions during any given school year, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired. All students will take school examinations in Grades 3, 5, and 8 which will be conducted by the appropriate authority.

A new **National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development)**, will be set up as a standard-setting body for setting norms, standards, and guidelines for student assessment and evaluation for all recognized school boards of India, guiding the State Achievement Survey (SAS) and undertaking the National Achievement Survey (NAS), monitoring achievement of learning outcomes and encouraging and helping school boards to shift their assessment patterns towards meeting the skill requirements of the 21st century.

Equitable and Inclusive Education

NEP 2020 aims to ensure that no child loses any opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. Special emphasis will be given on Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) which include: gender identities (particularly female and transgender individuals), socio-cultural identities (such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, and minorities), geographical identities (such as students from villages, small towns, and aspirational districts), disabilities (including learning disabilities), and socio-economic conditions (such as migrant communities, low income households, children in vulnerable situations, victims of or children of victims of trafficking, orphans including child beggars in urban areas, and the urban poor).

A **separate Gender Inclusion fund** will be created as also **Special Education Zones** for disadvantaged regions and groups.

Children with disabilities will be enabled to fully participate in the regular schooling process from the foundational stage to higher education. Recruitment of special educators with cross-disability training, and establishment of resource centres, wherever needed, especially for children with severe or multiple disabilities will be supported. Schools and school complexes will be supported for providing all children with disabilities accommodations and support mechanisms tailored to suit their needs and to ensure their full participation in the classroom. Assistive devices and appropriate technology-based tools, will be made available to help children with disabilities integrate more easily into classrooms and engage with teachers and their peers.

Every State/District will be encouraged to establish “**Bal Bhavans**” as a special daytime boarding school, to participate in art-related, career-related, and play-related activities. The unutilized capacity of school infrastructure will be used to promote social, intellectual, and volunteer activities for the community and to promote social cohesion during non-teaching / schooling hours and may be used as a “**Samajik Chetna Kendra**”.

Teacher Recruitment and Career Path

Teachers will be recruited through robust, transparent processes. Promotions will be merit-based, and a mechanism for multi-source periodic performance appraisals will be put in place. Progression paths to become educational administrators or teacher educators will be available for the teachers. A common **National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST)** will be developed by 2022, by the National Council for Teacher Education, in consultation with NCERT, SCERTs, teachers from across levels and regions, expert bodies in vocational education, and higher education institutions etc. The standards would cover expected roles of the teacher at different levels of expertise/stage, and the competencies required for that stage. This could be adopted by states to determine all aspects of teacher career management, including tenure, professional development efforts, salary increases, promotions, and other recognitions. The professional standards will be reviewed and revised in 2030, and thereafter every ten years.

School Governance: Schools can be organized into school complexes or clusters which will be the basic unit of governance and administration that will ensure availability of all resources including infrastructure, like academic libraries and human resources e.g. art and music teachers along with a strong professional teacher community.

Standard-setting and Accreditation for School Education

Regulation and operations of schools will be carried out by separate bodies to eliminate conflicts of interest. It is envisaged to have clear, separate systems for policy making, regulation, operations and academic matters. To ensure that all schools follow certain minimal professional and quality standards, States/UTs will set up independent, State-wide body, **State School Standards Authority (SSSA)**. Transparent public self-disclosure of all the basic regulatory information, as laid down by the SSSA, will be used extensively for public oversight and accountability. The SCERT will develop a **School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Framework (SQAAF)** through consultations with all stakeholders.

Public and private schools will be assessed and accredited on the same criteria, benchmarks, and processes, emphasizing online and offline public disclosure and transparency, so as to ensure that public-spirited private schools are encouraged.

Vocational Education: By 2025, at least 50% of learners through the school and higher education system shall have exposure to vocational education. Beginning with vocational exposure at early ages in middle and secondary school, quality vocational education will be integrated smoothly into higher education. Vocational education will be integrated in the educational offerings of all secondary schools in a phased manner over the next decade. Towards this, secondary schools will also collaborate with ITIs, polytechnics, local industry, etc. Every child to learn at least one vocation and exposed to several more. A 10-day bagless period sometime during Grades 6-8 to intern with local vocational experts such as carpenters, gardeners, potters, artists, etc. Similar internship opportunities to learn vocational subjects to students throughout Grades 6-12, including holiday periods. Vocational courses through online mode will also be made available.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Increase GER in higher education to reach at least 50% by 2035.

The aim will be to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035.

Holistic Multidisciplinary Education

The policy envisages a broad-based multi-disciplinary holistic education at the undergraduate level for

integrated, rigorous exposure to science, arts, humanities, mathematics and professional fields having imaginative and flexible curricular structures, creative combinations of study, integration of vocational education and multiple entry/exit points. A holistic and multidisciplinary education will help develop well-rounded individuals who possess critical 21st century capacities in fields across the arts, humanities, languages, sciences, social sciences, and professional, technical, and vocational fields; an ethic of social engagement; soft skills, such as communication, discussion and debate; and rigorous specialization in a chosen field or fields. Such a holistic education shall be, in the long term, the approach of all undergraduate programmes, including those in professional, technical, and vocational disciplines.

The **undergraduate degree will be of either 3 or 4-year duration**, with multiple exit options within this period, with appropriate certifications- a certificate after completing 1 year in a discipline or field including vocational and professional areas, or a diploma after 2 years of study, or a Bachelor's degree after a 3-year programme. The 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's programme shall be the preferred option since it allows the opportunity to experience the full range of holistic and multidisciplinary education in addition to a focus on the chosen major and minors as per the choices of the student. An **Academic Bank of Credit (ABC)** shall be established which would digitally store the academic credits earned from various recognized HEIs so that the degrees from an HEI can be awarded taking into account credits earned.

Model public universities for holistic and multidisciplinary education, **Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs)** will be set up and will aim to attain the highest standards for multidisciplinary education across India.

A number of initiatives will be taken to ensure **optimal learning environments** are created that are engaging and supportive, and enable all students to succeed. All institutions and faculty will have the autonomy to innovate on matters of curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment within a broad framework of higher education qualifications that ensures consistency across institutions and programmes and across the ODL, online, and the traditional 'in-class' modes. HEIs shall move to a criterion-based grading system that assesses student achievement based on the learning goals for each programme, and also move away from high-stakes examinations towards more continuous and comprehensive evaluation.

Universities and colleges will set up **high-quality support centres** and will be given adequate funds and academic resources to encourage and support

students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds. **Professional academic and career counselling** will be available to all students, as well as counsellors to ensure physical, psychological and emotional well-being.

Rationalised Institutional Architecture

A new vision and architecture for higher education has been envisaged with large, well-resourced, vibrant multidisciplinary institutions. Higher Education Institutions will be transformed into large multidisciplinary universities, colleges, and HEI clusters/Knowledge Hubs, each of which will aim to have 3,000 or more students. A university will mean a multidisciplinary institution of higher learning that offers undergraduate and graduate programmes, with high quality teaching, research, and community engagement. The definition of university will allow a spectrum of institutions that range from Research-intensive Universities, Teaching-intensive Universities and Autonomous degree-granting Colleges (ACs).

The system of affiliation will be phased out over 15 years and a stage-wise mechanism for granting graded autonomy to colleges, through a transparent system of graded accreditation, will be established. Over a period of time, it is envisaged that every college would develop into either an Autonomous degree-granting College, or a constituent college of a university.

National Research Foundation (NRF)

A new entity will be set up to catalyze and expand research and innovation across the country. The overarching goal of the NRF will be to enable a culture of research to permeate through our universities, helping to develop a culture of research in the country through suitable incentives for and recognition of outstanding research, and by undertaking major initiatives to seed and grow research at State Universities and other public institutions where research capability is currently limited. The NRF will competitively fund research in all disciplines. Successful research will be recognized, and where relevant, implemented through close linkages with governmental agencies as well as with industry and private/philanthropic organizations

Financial support for students: Efforts will be made to incentivize the merit of students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and other SEDGs. The National Scholarship Portal will be expanded to support, foster, and track the progress of students receiving scholarships. Private HEIs will be encouraged to offer larger numbers of free ships and scholarships to their students.

Open and distance learning will be expanded, thereby playing a significant role in increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio to 50%. Measures such as online courses and digital repositories, funding for research, improved student services, credit-based recognition of MOOCs, etc., will be taken to ensure it is at par with the highest quality in-class programmes.

Internationalization of education will be facilitated through both institutional collaborations, and student and faculty mobility and allowing entry of top world ranked Universities to open campuses in our country.

Motivated, Energized, and Capable Faculty

NEP 2020 recognises that the success of higher education institutions is the quality and engagement of its faculty. HEIs will have clearly defined, independent, and transparent processes and criteria for faculty recruitment. Faculty will be given the freedom to design their own curricular and pedagogical approaches within the approved framework. Excellence will be further incentivized through appropriate rewards, promotions, recognitions, and movement into institutional leadership. Faculty not delivering on basic norms will be held accountable.

Effective Governance and leadership in HEIs

Through a suitable system of graded accreditation and graded autonomy, and in a phased manner over a period of 15 years, all HEIs in India will aim to become independent self-governing institutions pursuing innovation and excellence. Measures will be taken at all HEIs to ensure leadership of the highest quality and promote an institutional culture of excellence. Institutional governance based on autonomy - academic, administrative and financial - is envisioned with each higher education institution having an Board of Governors. All leadership positions and Head of institutions will be offered to persons with high academic qualifications and demonstrated administrative and leadership capabilities along with abilities to manage complex situations

Regulation

There will be a single overarching umbrella body for promotion of higher education- the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)- with independent bodies for standard setting- the General Education Council; funding-Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC); accreditation- National Accreditation Council (NAC); and regulation- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC). Regulation will be 'light but tight' to ensure financial probity and

public-spiritedness to eliminate conflicts of interest with transparent self-disclosure as the norm not an inspectorial regime. The regulatory body will function through a faceless intervention through technology for regulation & will have powers to penalise HEIs not conforming to norms and standards. Public and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation and academic standards.

Teacher Education: The 4-year integrated stage-specific, subject-specific Bachelor of Education offered at multidisciplinary institutions would be the way forward. A new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, NCFTE 2021, will be formulated by the NCTE in consultation with NCERT. By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree that teaches a range of knowledge content and pedagogy and includes strong practicum training in the form of student-teaching at local schools. Stringent action will be taken against substandard stand-alone Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs).

A **National Mission for Mentoring** shall be established, with a large pool of outstanding senior/retired faculty - including those with the ability to teach in Indian languages - who would be willing to provide short and long-term mentoring/professional support to university/college teachers.

Professional Education

All professional education will be an integral part of the higher education system. Stand-alone technical universities, health science universities, legal and agricultural universities, or institutions in these or other fields, will aim to become multi-disciplinary institutions.

Technology in Education

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 technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration. Appropriate integration of technology into all levels of education will be done to improve classroom processes, support teacher professional development, enhance educational access for disadvantaged groups and streamline educational planning, administration and management. Technology-based education platforms, such as DIKSHA/SWAYAM, will be better integrated across school and higher education. HEIs will play an active role in conducting research on disruptive technologies and in creating instructional materials

and courses including online courses in cutting-edge domains.

Online Education and Digital Education: A comprehensive set of recommendations for promoting online education consequent in the recent rise in epidemics and pandemics in order to ensure preparedness with alternative modes of quality education whenever and wherever traditional and in-person modes of education are not possible, has been covered. A dedicated unit for the purpose of orchestrating the building of digital infrastructure, digital content and capacity building will be created in the MHRD to look after the e-education needs of both school and higher education.

Adult Education

The policy aims to achieve 100% youth and adult literacy by 2030.

Promotion of Indian Languages

To ensure the preservation, growth, and vibrancy of all Indian languages, several initiatives are envisaged. More HEIs, and more programmes in higher education, will use the mother tongue/local language as a medium of instruction, and/or offer programmes bilingually, in order to increase access and GER and also to promote the strength, usage, and vibrancy of all Indian languages. An Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI) will be established. Sanskrit and all Indian language institutes and departments

across the country will be significantly strengthened. National Institute (or Institutes) for Pali, Persian and Prakrit will be set up. Efforts to preserve and promote all Indian languages including classical, tribal and endangered languages will be undertaken.

Financing Education

Education is a public service and must not be a commercial activity or a source of profit. Multiple mechanisms with checks and balances will combat and stop the commercialization of higher education. All education institutions will be held to similar standards of audit and disclosure as a 'not for profit' entity. The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.

The **Central Advisory Board of Education will be strengthened** to ensure coordination to bring overall focus on quality education. The remodeled and rejuvenated CAGE shall also be responsible for developing, articulating, evaluating, and revising the vision of education in the country on a continuous basis, in close collaboration with MHRD and the corresponding apex bodies of States. It shall also create and continuously review the institutional frameworks that shall help attain this vision.

Ministry of Education: In order to bring the focus back on education and learning, it may be desirable to re-designate MHRD as the Ministry of Education (MoE).

Snapshot of NEP 2020

SALIENT FEATURES OF NEP, 2020

- i. Ensuring Universal Access at All Levels of schooling from pre-primary school to Grade 12;
- ii. Ensuring quality early childhood care and education for all children between 3-6 years;
- iii. New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure (5+3+3+4);
- iv. No hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams;
- v. Establishing National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy;
- vi. Emphasis on promoting multilingualism and Indian languages; The medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be the home language/ mother tongue/local language/regional language.
- vii. Assessment reforms - Board Exams on up to two occasions during any given school year, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired;
- viii. Setting up of a new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development);
- ix. Equitable and inclusive education - Special emphasis given on Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs);
 - x. A separate Gender Inclusion fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups;
 - xi. Robust and transparent processes for recruitment of teachers and merit based performance;
 - xii. Ensuring availability of all resources through school complexes and clusters;
- xiii. (xiii) Setting up of State School Standards Authority (SSSA);
- xiv. (xiv) Exposure of vocational education in school and higher education system;
- xv. Increasing GER in higher education to 50%;
- xvi. (xvi) Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education with multiple entry/exit options;
- xvii. NTA to offer Common Entrance Exam for Admission to HEIs;
- xviii. Establishment of Academic Bank of Credit;
- xix. (xix) Setting up of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs);
- xx. Setting up of National Research Foundation (NRF);
- xxi. (xxi) 'Light but Tight' regulation;
- xxii. Single overarching umbrella body for promotion of higher education sector including teacher education and excluding medical and legal education- the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)-with independent bodies for standard setting- the General Education Council; funding- Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC); accreditation- National Accreditation Council (NAC); and regulation- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC);
- xxiii. Expansion of open and distance learning to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER).
- xxiv. Internationalization of Education
- xxv. Professional Education will be an integral part of the higher education system. Stand-alone technical universities, health science universities, legal and agricultural universities, or institutions in these or other fields, will aim to become multi-disciplinary institutions.

- xxvi. Teacher Education - 4-year integrated stage-specific, subject-specific Bachelor of Education
- xxvii. Establishing a National Mission for Mentoring.
- xxviii. Creation of an autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration. Appropriate integration of technology into all levels of education.
- xxix. Achieving 100% youth and adult literacy.
- xxx. Multiple mechanisms with checks and balances will combat and stop the commercialization of higher education.
- xxxi. All education institutions will be held to similar standards of audit and disclosure as a 'not for profit' entity.
- xxxii. The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.

xxxiii. Strengthening of the Central Advisory Board of Education to ensure coordination to bring overall focus on quality education.

NEP, 2020 aim to increase the GER to 100% in preschool to secondary level by 2030 whereas GER in Higher Education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035.

The Central Sector Scheme Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT) was launched in 2014 to address comprehensively all issues related to Teacher Training/ Capacity Building and Professional Development of Teachers. Under the components, the total 95 Centres were established throughout the country through which faculties/Teachers have been trained. Currently, The Standing Finance Committee has appraised the Scheme and recommended for continuation till 2025-2026 with the total outlay of Rs. 493.68 crore. Under the PMMMNTT Scheme Centres are established on the basis of the proposals received from education institutions, their screening by Screening Committee and approval by Project Approval Board.

(Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1847066> Ministry of Education
Release ID: 1847066) Visitor Counter : 144525)

Mock on NEP 2020

Read the passage and answer the questions below:

One thing struck us as a major difference between the new National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and its predecessor. The earlier national policies on education (NPE) from 1986 and 1992 presented themselves as attempts to consolidate and build on earlier efforts, particularly the NPE, 1968. The new NEP 2020 policy, on the other hand, is very keen to establish that it is different from everything in the past, including in its name. Nowhere does this attitude come across as starkly as it does in the section on higher education. It comes across fairly clearly on how the higher education ecosystem will be by 2040. By this time – if the policy has its way – the Indian higher education ecosystem will be populated with higher education institutions (HEI). These will comprise Universities and Colleges and the public and private sectors, all of which will be ‘multi-disciplinary’, with each populated by more than 3,000 students, with at least one –in or near every district. Universities will conduct research and post-graduate and undergraduate teaching, some research-intensive and others teaching-intensive. Colleges will largely teach at the under-graduate level, with a number of them having their medium of instruction in either bilingual or local / Indian languages. The colleges can manifest in clusters around universities as constituent colleges or may be standalone autonomous ones. Ideally, all HEIs will eventually become –independent self-governing institutions with considerable –faculty and institutional autonomy. They will have complied with a series of regulatory exercises that are –light-but-tight and will be operated by a large number of private accreditors, overseen by a new set of regulatory institutions at the national level.

1. The NEP 2020 aims to provide a holistic change to the current education system in India. Which

of the following is not related to the aim of NEP 2020?

- (a) Universalization of education from preschool to secondary level with 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio.
 - (b) To bring 20 million out of school children back into the mainstream through an open schooling system.
 - (c) Vocational Education to start from Class 6 with Internships.
 - (d) To achieve 80% Gross Enrolment Ratio at the under graduate level.
2. Which of the following statements are not true in relation to the changes envisioned by the NEP 2020?
- (a) The NEP 2020 aims at making India a global knowledge superpower.
 - (b) The renaming of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Ministry of Education.
 - (c) The development of National Course Curriculum to provide new curriculum by 2021
 - (d) The New Education Policy aims to facilitate an inclusive, participatory and holistic approach
3. Which are some of the areas in which NEP 2020 wishes to focus on?
- (a) Use of mother tongue
 - (b) Emphasis on multidisciplinary learning
 - (c) Improved pedagogical structure
 - (d) All of the above
4. What is the proposed percentage of expenditure for education out of GDP under the NEP 2020?
- (a) 11 percent

- (b) 6 percent
(c) 4.6 percent
(d) 9 percent
5. Which of the following statement regarding proposals made by National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) is not correct?
(a) NEP 2020 proposes that a variety of methods and strategies such as group work and role plays be used for assessment.
(b) NEP 2020 proposes shift from formative to summative assessment.
(c) NEP 2020 proposes that apart from assessment by the teacher other ways such as self-assessment and peer assessment should be encouraged.
(d) NEP 2020 proposes that report card of the student should include progress in the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains.
6. The new National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 approved by the government will replace which of the following policies?
(a) NEP 1984 (b) NEP 1986
(c) NEP 1988 (d) NEP 1982
7. National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recommends the study of foreign languages as
(a) An additional option at the secondary stage
(b) An option under three language formula
(c) language during the primary stage
(d) NEP does not recommend the study of foreign languages
8. National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 focuses on
(a) three R's
(b) foundational literacy and numeracy
(c) only numerical concepts
(d) mathematics
9. National Education Policy 2020 considers multilingualism
(a) as a hindrance in children's learning.
(b) as an asset in the classrooms.
(c) as a unnecessary complication in teaching-learning process.
(d) as a barrier to inclusive education.
10. National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes on –
(a) flexible multi-level activity-based learning.
(b) only the aspects related to cognitive development of children.
(c) standardization of a national curriculum.
(d) measurement of memorization abilities of children.
11. National Education Policy 2020 recommends
(a) Multilingualism.
(b) Monolingualism.
(c) Standardization of curriculum.
(d) Standardization of assessment.
12. What does the National Education Policy suggest?
(a) Investment in quality educators.
(b) An emphasis on accessible education in the early years.
(c) A major reconfiguration of curricular and pedagogical structure for early years as an integral part of school education in India.
(d) The government of India needs to take certain measures with immediate effect for the critical Foundational Stage of a child's development.
13. National Education Policy 2020 provides for _____
(a) mother tongue as medium of instruction up to class X.
(b) English as medium of instruction from early years of schooling and up to class X.
(c) medium of learning should be the discretion of the state and parents.
(d) mother tongue or home language as medium of instruction up to at least class VII.
14. On which date, the Union cabinet approved the new National Education Policy 2020?
(a) 29th June 2020 (b) 30th June 2020
(c) 29th July 2020 (d) 30th July 2020
15. National Education Policy 2020 proposes that education should be –
(a) Focused on drill and practice.
(b) inquiry driven; discovery oriented.
(c) textbook and teacher centric.
(d) oriented towards learning for exam
16. National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes to set up which fund?
(a) Gender Equality Fund
(b) Education Upliftment Fund
(c) Gender Inclusion Fund
(d) Social Empowerment Fund
17. The Ministry of Education has decided to replace the University Grants Commission (UGC) with HECI to enhance academic standards. What is HECI?
(a) Harken Education Corporation of India
(b) Higher Education Centre of India

- (c) Higher Education Commission of India
(d) D Higher Educational Council of India
18. Which two higher education regulators will be subsumed by Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)?
(a) NCTE and Council of Architecture
(b) UGC and AICTE
(c) CBSE and NCERT
(d) NTA and CSIR
19. Which of the following is not a vertical under the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)?
(a) National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC)
(b) Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC)
(c) National Educational Council (NEC)
(d) National Accreditation Council (NAC)
20. Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be having four independent verticals, as per NPE 2020: Match the following

List I (Scales)	List II (Meaning)
(A) National Higher Education Regulatory Council	(i) Regulation
(B) General Education Council (GEC)	(ii) Accreditation
(C) Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC)	(iii) Standard Setting
(D) National Accreditation Council (NAC)	(iv) Funding

- (a) A-(iii) B- (i) C-(iv) D- (ii)
(b) A- (i) B- (iii) C- (iv) D- (ii)
(c) A- (iv) B- (iii) C- (ii) D- (i)
(d) A- (ii) B-(i) c- (iv) d-(iii)
21. In order to transform the regulatory system of Higher Education, the NEP proposes to set up HECI (Higher Education Commission of India). Which of the following are verticals of HECI?
(A) NHERC (B) NAS
(C) HEGC (D) NCIVE
(E) NAC
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A, B and C only (b) B, C and E only
(c) A, C and E only (d) C, D and E only
22. The National Education Policy (2020) has recommended the replacement of the UGC by an umbrella organization the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) with its four Verticals, namely-

- A. National Higher Educational Regulatory Council
B. General Educational Council
C. Medical Council of India
D. National Accreditation Council.
E. Higher Education Grants Council.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

- (a) A, B, C, D Only (b) B, C, D, E Only
(c) A, C, D, E Only (d) A, B, D, E Only
23. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: As per National Education Policy 2020, Agricultural Universities comprise approximately 9% of all universities in India but enrolment in agricultural and allied sciences is less than 1% of total enrolment in higher education
Statement II: National Education Policy 2020 has proposed to set up the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI).

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
24. With reference to the National Education Policy 2020, consider the following statements-
- Academic Bank of Credits to be established to facilitate Transfer of Credits.
 - The National Research Foundation will be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education.
 - Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be set up as a single overarching umbrella body for the entire higher education.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 1 and 2
(c) Only 2 and 3 (d) All of the above
25. According to NEP - 2020, National Research Foundation (NRF) may be established to
(a) Promote doctoral/post-doctoral research
(b) Promote fundamental scientific research
(c) Enable universities to establish research laboratories

- (d) Enable a culture of research to permeate through universities
26. The government proposes to set up an NRF (National Research Foundation) to strengthen the research ecosystem in the country. The total proposed outlay of NRF is how much amount?
 (a) Rs 1,000 Crore (b) Rs 50,000 Crore
 (c) Rs. 2,000 Crore (d) Rs 2,217 Crore
27. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: According to NEP-2020, all funding agencies of Research in the country will merge into a single entity - the National Research Foundation (NRF).
Statement II: The main objective of NRF is to catalyze quality research in our country.
 In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
 (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
 (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
28. Research is at the foundation of knowledge creation. Which of the statements is/are correct with regards to research in India?
 1. As per the new Education Policy, National Research Foundation (NRF) would be created to develop a robust ecosystem for high-quality research.
 2. One of the salient thrusts of NRF would be to enable a culture of research to permeate through our schools.
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
29. Consider the following statements regarding proposed National Research Foundation (NRF):
 1. It is expected to be an umbrella body to fund research across a range of disciplines, from science and technology to humanities.
 2. Its objective is to fund competitive peer-reviewed grant proposals.
 Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
30. Which among the following statements is/are correct with regards to higher education in India?
 1. As per the new national education policy (NEP), research and innovation investment in India is, presently, 0.69 per cent of GDP.
 2. The National Research Foundation (NRF) will fund research projects across ten major disciplines including business development.
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
31. Which of the following is/are the objectives of the National Research Foundation (NRF) proposed in National Education Policy 2020?
 1. Fund competitive, peer-reviewed grant proposals.
 2. Formulation and maintenance of norms and standards of technical education in India.
 3. Act as a liaison between researchers and relevant branches of government as well as industry.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below:
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
32. According to NEP-20 the primary activities of the NRF will be to
 (A) Fund competitive peer-reviewed grant proposals of all types across all disciplines.
 (B) Open new institutions of research and innovation.
 (C) Act as a liaison between researchers and relevant branches of government as well as industry.
 (D) Include research in the curriculum at the school level.
 Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below
 (a) (A) and (B) only (b) (A) and (C) only
 (c) (B) and (C) only (d) D. (C) and (D) only
33. PARAKH stands for-
 (a) Pedagogic Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Human development
 (b) Pedagogic Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic development
 (c) Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Human development
 (d) Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic development
34. Consider the following statements with regards to PARAKH:
 1. The National Education Policy 2020 envisages the establishment of a National Measurement Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development).

2. PARAKH will act as a standard-setting body to achieve the objectives of establishing norms, benchmarks, and recommendations for student assessment and evaluation to promote and enhance learning.
3. PARAKH would also facilitate the sharing of best practices across educational institutions and guarantee that academic expectations are consistent across all school boards.
- Choose the correct code:
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All of the above
35. NEP-2020 proposes to establish which of the following new bodies?
 (A) SSSA (B) PARAKH
 (C) IITI (D) NITI
 (E) NTA
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A), (C), (D) only (b) (B), (C), (E) only
 (c) (A), (B), (C) only (d) (B), (C), (D) only
36. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 1. PARAKH will set standards for the 60-odd examination boards in the country.
 2. It is proposed under the STARS Project of NEP
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
37. Which alliance has been set up to integrate better learning outcomes?
 (a) PARAKH (b) NEAT
 (c) Both a and b (d) ACADRU
38. Consider the following statements with reference to changes in education system as per National Education Policy 2020:
 1. It aims to include several foreign languages in Indian schools.
 2. PARAKH which is a new National Assessment Centre has been envisaged by the scheme.
 3. The policy envisages to increase Gross Enrollment Ratio to 50 % by 2025.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
39. Draft National Education Policy 2019 was based on five pillars of access, equity, quality, affordability and _____.
- (a) Recourses (b) Accountability
 (c) Adversity (d) Reliability
 (e) Supportability
40. By which year target of 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio in School Education according to National Education Policy will be achieved?
 (a) 2030 (b) 2025
 (c) 2024 (d) 2050
41. The National Education Policy 2020 aims to increase the gross enrolment ratio in higher education to ____ by 2035
 (a) 65% (b) 50%
 (c) 30% (d) 25%
42. Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R)
Assertion (A): National Education Policy 2020 has recommended for setting up Multidisciplinary Education and Research University (MERU).
Reasons (R): MERU will aim at attaining highest global standards in quality education.
 In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
 (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
 (d) (A) is false but (R) is true
43. National Education Policy (2020) envisages having a large multidisciplinary higher education institution in or near every district of the country by the year
 (a) 2025 (b) 2030
 (c) 2035 (d) 2040
44. Which of the following is not a correct statement about the 4-year multidisciplinary bachelor's degree in an undergraduate programme of the National Education Policy, 2020?
 (a) It has stated to have two exit options
 (b) A certificate will be provided after 1 year of study.
 (c) Bachelor's degree will be provided after 3 years of study.
 (d) 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's degree shall be the preferred option.
45. Which of the following commission/ policy recommended that all stand-alone TEIs will be required to convert to multidisciplinary

- institutions by 2030 to offer the 4-year integrated teacher education program?
- (a) National Education Policy 1986
(b) Kothari Commission
(c) New Education Policy 2020
(d) Secondary Education Commission
46. Which among the following statements is correct regarding the National Educational Policy (NEP), 2020?
- (a) Since Independence, NEP 2020 is the fourth major revamp of the framework of education in India.
(b) NEP 2020 aims to increase the public investment to reach 5% of GDP in the education sector.
(c) NEP 2020 aims to set up National Institute for Pali, Persian and Sanskrit.
(d) None of the above
47. Which one of the following is the national repository of high-quality resources on foundational literacy and numeracy?
- (a) Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA)
(b) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)
(c) National Repository on Open Educational Resources (NROER)
(d) National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST)
48. MERUs stand for
- (a) Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities
(b) Multilingual Education and Research Universities
(c) "Multidisciplinary Education and Research undertaking".
(d) Multistage Education and Research Universities.
49. The committee which prepared National Policy Education 2020 was chaired by whom?
- (a) Acharya Rammurthy
(b) Shri. N. Janardhanana Reddy
(c) Dr. K. Kasturirangan
(d) Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar
50. To upgrade the quality of teacher education the minimum degree for teaching will be a 4 year integrated B.Ed degree by the year?
- (a) 2035 (b) 2037
(c) 2030 (d) 2024
51. The 10+2 structure of school curricula is to be replaced by a which curricular structure? answer choices
- (a) 5+3+3+4 (b) 3+3+5+4
(c) 3+5+4+4 (d) 5+3+2+4
52. Which of the following statements are true vis-a-vis NEP-2020?
- (A) 4-year integrated B.Ed. will be a dual major holistic. Bachelor's degree will be the minimal degree qualification for school teachers
(B) All stand-alone Teacher Education Institutions will be required to convert to multidisciplinary institutions by 2025
(C) A two-year B.Ed. course for students having Bachelor's degree in a specialized subject.
(D) Admission test to pre-service teacher preparation programs shall be conducted by the NCERT
(E) A one-year B.Ed. course for students with a 4-year undergraduate degree in a specialized subject will be the prerequisite for being a school teacher.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (a) A, B and C only (b) A, C and E only
(c) B, C and D only (d) B, D and E only
53. With reference to recommendations of National Education Policy 2020, consider the following statements:
- Vocational Education shall start from Class 8 with Internships.
 - By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B .Ed. degree.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
54. With reference to the National Education Policy 2020, consider the following statements-
- This policy will replace National Policy on Education (NPE), 2002
 - Teaching up to at least Grade 5 to be in mother tongue/ regional language.
 - By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B .Ed. degree.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- Code-
- (a) Only 1 and 3 (b) Only 1 and 2
(c) Only 2 and 3 (d) All of the above

55. Which of the following is not a correct statement about the 4-year multidisciplinary bachelor's degree in an undergraduate programme of the National Education Policy, 2020?
- It has stated to have two exit options
 - A certificate will be provided after 1 year of study.
 - A Bachelor's degree will be provided after 3 years of study.
 - A 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's degree shall be the preferred option.
56. In NEP,2020 at the foundational stage a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education (NCPFECCE) is developed by
- MHRD
 - SCERT
 - NCERT
 - None of the above
57. Assertion: According to NEP 2020, a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy will be set up by the Ministry of Education for school education.
Reason: Around 5 crore of students in elementary school have not attained foundational literacy and numeracy.
- Assertion and reason both are true and the reason explains assertion.
 - Assertion and reason both are true but the reason is not an explanation for assertion.
 - Assertion is true, the reason is false.
 - Assertion is false, the reason is true.
58. Which of the following Teacher's Training Program, the largest teachers' training programme of its kind in the world, was recently launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India ?
- PRAKASTHA Mission
 - NISHTHA Mission
 - KUSHAGRA Mission
 - Teacher's Training and Development Programme
59. Which of the following classes cover the Preparatory stage according to NEP 2020?
- Class 6 to 9
 - Class 3 to 5
 - Class 1 to 2
 - Class pre-primary to 2
60. Which of the following is not a feature of Higher Education in NEP 2020?
- Adult Education and Lifelong Learning
 - Online and Digital Education
 - Equitable and Inclusive Education
 - Promotion of Indian Languages
61. As per NEP-2020, the responsibility to develop the Adult Educator Framework has been given to which one of the following organisations?
- MHRD
 - NCTE
 - NIEPA
 - NCERT
62. National Education Policy-2020 recommended which of the following functioning for the General Education Council?
- Accreditation
 - Academic Standard Setting
 - Funding
 - Regulation
63. One of the accreditation schemes under NABET involves quality of:
- Pre-primary school governance
 - Primary school governance
 - Secondary school governance
 - School governance
64. As per the National Education Policy-2020, Professional Standard Setting Bodies will be the members of the following:
- National Accreditation Council
 - Higher Education Grants Council
 - National Higher Education Regulatory Council
 - General Education Council
65. In which of the following educational policy/act of India, Indian sign language for teaching and monitoring is involved?
- NPE-1986
 - RPWD-2016
 - NEP-2020
 - PWD-1995
66. Which of the following has been proposed by the National Education Policy-2020 to frame the expected learning outcomes for Higher Education Programmes?
- General Education Council (GEC)
 - Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC)
 - National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF)
 - Professional Standard Setting Bodies (PSSB)
67. Read the passage and answer the questions:

Direction: The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 comes a staggering 34 years after it was last revised. With this comes the possibility of historical educational reform. Timely and progressive, it marks a monumental milestone in the country's education system. In fact, the document iterated over the last few years is an exemplar of how public policy should be framed – factoring in voices of every single stakeholder. While the systemic reform agenda has gained ground in recent years through initiatives such as the NITI Aayog's School Education Quality Index, the Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital in Education and even the Aspirational Districts Programme, NEP will drive change in alignment with the system's need to focus holistically on the most critical tenets of access, equity, infrastructure, governance and learning. First, with an extensive focus on universalising access from early childhood to higher education, integrating over 20 million out-of-school children, and concerted efforts for the socio-economically disadvantaged groups, the policy ensures last-mile delivery, embodying *antyodaya*. Second, through a convergence of efforts, erasing traditional silos in workflows, early childhood care and education will be delivered with a new curriculum which features activity-based joyful learning. Along with a dedicated national mission for foundational literacy and numeracy, NEP 2020 will bolster the most critical phases of learning, building the strongest foundations of education. Third, NEP marks a departure from archaic practices and pedagogy. The dismantling of the rigid distinction between curricular, extracurricular and co-curricular subjects in school, and the provision of multiple entry and exit options in higher education brings in the much-needed fluidity and flexibility for students to hone their skills and interests. Revamped curriculum, adult education, lifelong learning and the vision to ensure that half India's learners have exposure to at least one vocational skill in the next five years is characteristic of the shift from rote to applied learning. Through a skill-gap analysis, practice-based curriculum and internships with local vocational experts, NEP 2020's Lok Vidya reflects Prime Minister (PM) Narendra Modi's call of being vocal for local. Fourth, it is heartening to see the establishment of a national assessment centre called PARAKH. Continuous tracking of learning, flexible board exams, conceptual assessments and Artificial

Intelligence-enabled data systems will be critical to orienting the entire organisation around outcomes (as opposed to the traditional excessive focus on inputs), providing a systems-health check, as well as steering the right reform and course corrections.

- (a) SEQI (b) PARAKH
(c) Lok Vidya (d) Mission Antyodaya
68. According to the multiple entry exit system as suggested by NEP 2020, if a student has to discontinue his under graduation after 1 year, what will he get?
(a) Certificate (b) Diploma
(c) Degree (d) None of the Above
69. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: DIKSHA, SWAYAM, and SWAYAMPRAKHA are existing e-learning platforms.
Statement II: National Education Policy 2020, has identified National Education Technological Forum (NETF) also to conduct pilot Studies for online education.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below
(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
70. As per NEP 2020, National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) will have the following functions:
(A) Provide independent evidence-based advice to central and state government agencies in technology-based interventions
(B) Articulate new directions for research and innovation
(C) Envision strategic thrust area in the educational technology domain
(D) Develop curriculum for technical courses
(E) Build intellectual and institutional capacities in educational technology
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A, B, C and D only (b) B, C, D and E only
(c) A, B, C and E only (d) A, B, D and E only
71. In NEP 2020, School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Framework (SQAACF) will be developed by which of the following authorities?
(a) NCERT (b) NSQF
(c) SCERT (d) None of the above

72. What is the full form of NCIVE as mentioned in NEP 2020?
- National Committee for the Integration of Vocational Education
 - National Commission for the Integration of Vocational Education
 - National Committee for the Inclusion of Vocational Education
 - National Council for the Integration of Vocational Education
73. What is the full form of IITI a mentioned in NEP 2020?
- Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation
 - Indian Institute of Translation and Inspection
 - Indian Institute of Trade and Interpretation
 - Indian Institute of Trade and Inspection
74. Which of the following is proposed as a change in the structure of institutions responsible for affiliation and accreditation under the NEP 2020?
- Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be set up as a single umbrella body for the entire higher education.
 - University Grant Commission to be renamed as AICTE.
 - National Affiliation and Accreditation Council to be renamed as National Standard Council of India.
 - National Council for Education Research and Teaching to be renamed as BCERT.
75. On 29 July, 2020, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (since renamed the Ministry of Education) unveiled the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which recommends sweeping changes to the Education System in India. Which of the following is not a feature of the NEP 2020?
- Change in academic structure from 10+2 to 5+3+3+4
 - No hard separations between 'arts' and 'sciences'
 - Complete removal of B.Ed. (Bachelor of Education) degrees, and focus on subject specialisation instead
 - Multiple exit options during undergraduate degree programs

ANSWER KEY

1	(d)	2	(c)	3	(d)	4	(b)	5	(b)	6	(b)	7	(a)	8	(b)	9	(b)	10	(a)
11	(a)	12	(d)	13	(d)	14	(c)	15	(b)	16	(c)	17	(c)	18	(b)	19	(c)	20	(b)
21	(c)	22	(d)	23	(a)	24	(b)	25	(d)	26	(b)	27	(d)	28	(a)	29	(d)	30	(a)
31	(c)	32	(b)	33	(d)	34	(d)	35	(c)	36	(c)	37	(b)	38	(a)	39	(b)	40	(a)
41	(b)	42	(b)	43	(b)	44	(a)	45	(c)	46	(d)	47	(a)	48	(a)	49	(c)	50	(c)
51	(a)	52	(b)	53	(b)	54	(c)	55	(a)	56	(c)	57	(a)	58	(b)	59	(b)	60	(c)
61	(d)	62	(b)	63	(d)	64	(d)	65	(c)	66	(a)	67	(c)	68	(a)	69	(a)	70	(c)
71	(c)	72	(a)	73	(a)	74	(a)	75	(c)										