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NEP 2020 FOR A BETTER BHARAT: CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

Prof. Dr. Srigouri Kosuri

Saveetha School of Law, SIMATS,

Saveetha University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600077

Abstract

The aim of education is to empower individuals, enrich their lives, and contribute to the betterment of society. Education aims to nurture the holistic development of individuals, including their social, emotional, and moral growth. The National Education Policy 2020 provides a comprehensive framework for transforming India's education system to meet the needs of the 21st century. By embracing innovation, equity, inclusion, and lifelong learning, NEP 2020 sets a bold vision for the future of education in India and lays the foundation for building a knowledge-based society and economy.

Keywords: *NEP 2020, Constitution, Viksit Bharat@2047, Development.*

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 stands as a landmark initiative aimed at revolutionizing India's educational landscape to propel the nation towards prosperity and progress. This thematic paper explores the intricate interplay between NEP 2020 and the vision of a Prosperous Bharat. It delves into the key thematic areas outlined in the policy framework and their implications for fostering holistic development, inclusivity, and innovation across the educational spectrum. Central to NEP 2020 is its emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy, early childhood care and education, and the integration of vocational education to equip learners with the essential skills needed for the 21st-century workforce.



India is a diverse land with a rich cultural heritage that practices unity in diversity, with a strong historical background of Indian philosophers and social reformers. The youth need to be trained and exposed to social and cultural values, which need to be ingrained as their core value systems. Following globalization, socialization changed, privatization occurred, and certain borders were loosened. Thus, trends and job domains for women are likewise growing and evolving. The percentage is lower, but it is still evident that they are demonstrating their professional talents and abilities. They are battling against certain adverse circumstances.

The historical narrative of Indian Knowledge (IK) reflects an ongoing journey marked by exploration, innovation, and resilience. Today, as India stands at the threshold of the 21st century, this rich historical backdrop forms the foundation of its modern contributions to the global knowledge landscape. Understanding this history is essential to grasp the depth and diversity of the IK tradition, which spans philosophy, science, medicine, sustainability, ethics, mathematics, and existential challenges. IKS offers a holistic approach rooted in ancient wisdom, emphasizing interconnectedness, holistic well-being, and moral considerations. Ayurveda and Vedic knowledge, for instance, play vital roles in promoting overall health and environmental sustainability. The insights of ancient Indian mathematicians continue to be relevant in arithmetic and computer science today, showcasing the enduring legacy of Indian mathematical prowess. Indian philosophical knowledge provides answers to existential questions and fosters ethical pluralism. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recognizes the importance of blending Indian and Western philosophies, promoting connectivity, sustainability, balanced societies, and character development in the 21st century. By integrating ancient wisdom with modern knowledge, NEP 2020 aims to enrich education in Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS). It encourages experiential learning, lifelong learning, critical thinking, problem-solving skills and cultural integration, guided by the Indian Division of IKS and the Integral Yoga Corporation. This approach acknowledges the value of both traditional and contemporary knowledge systems in shaping well-rounded individuals capable of meeting the challenges of the modern world.



At the heart of NEP 2020 lies a strong emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy as the cornerstone of educational attainment and lifelong learning. Recognizing the critical importance of literacy and numeracy skills in empowering individuals to participate fully in society and the economy, the policy underscores the need for early interventions to ensure that every child acquires these foundational skills by the age of 8. By prioritizing foundational literacy and numeracy, NEP 2020 lays the groundwork for building a strong educational foundation that equips learners with the essential competencies needed to succeed in an increasingly complex and interconnected world. To promote inclusive development in the digital era, we have studied in this study the crucial role that adolescents play in advancing technology innovation for societal benefit and have suggested ways for bridging the digital divide.

Primary school teachers tend to utilize simpler digital tools and platforms, often focusing on interactive games, educational apps, and basic multimedia presentations to engage young learners. Secondary school teachers typically incorporate a wider range of digital resources, including online research tools, virtual labs, and collaborative platforms to facilitate deeper learning and critical thinking skills development. The revolutionary potential of empowering youth with ICT and technology has been uncovered by our inquiry. Youth become change agents by using their inventiveness, digital fluency, and spirit of entrepreneurship to solve social issues, foster social inclusion, and spur innovation. People who are youth, use the digital landscape and forming a more sustainable and equitable future through initiatives including youth-led enterprises, social entrepreneurship projects, and digital advocacy campaigns. In India, CCL comes across several stakeholders at varied stages of the juvenile justice process. The child comes across Police when he is apprehended (arrested) and during investigation. The Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) is responsible to carry out the trial and pass final order for the child, and the Probation Officer (PO) works on rehabilitation of CCL. The Child Care Institution (CCI) provides children with services of education, vocation, counseling, and recreation to help in child's development. Boy-CCL and parents are influenced by various interconnected systems within their environment like community, peers and school. Interventions of rehabilitation and reintegration cannot be carried without considering the socio-economic position of child and his family. Considering SDG 16, a practice and evidence



base orientation of social work students is required in child rights curriculum of social work education that can assist to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

A woman working with men and demonstrating her abilities is a typical sentence today. A traditional image of Indian women as a house wife is breaking. They are entering into occupational field and is becoming increasingly visible in male-dominated occupations. It is said and assumed every human is learning till end of life. This learning is not in classrooms but it is learning and development voluntarily from life and occupations.

Addressing infrastructural constraints and enhancing the quality of education will require increased investment in the education sector. Governments at the national, state, and local levels should allocate sufficient funds towards building and upgrading educational infrastructure, providing teacher training and support, developing curriculum and learning materials, and ensuring equitable access to educational opportunities for all learners. Compulsive thought process which includes fear, worries, anxieties, our wrong thinking, over thinking comes under control. Emotional intelligence, focus, will power develops by practicing Rajyog. So it is a huge gain. So changing the nature of our thoughts is in our hands. This would change the experience of our life because what we repeatedly think we become. We must realize this enormous power of our mind by which we can create a beautiful life.

Moreover this knowledge is a product of research which took place in India for the longest period of human history by the best minds that this culture could produce. So the knowledge which is unique to us, we must try to catch it and take it into our system if we want to really enjoy life.

The 21st century presents a dynamic and rapidly evolving educational landscape characterized by technological advancements, globalization, and shifting societal expectations. In this section, we explore the changing role of educators in response to these emerging trends and the implications for teacher professional development under NEP 2020. NEP 2020 advocates for the implementation of competency based assessment practices that focus on assessing students'



holistic development, critical thinking skills, and real-world application of knowledge. The policy emphasizes the importance of formative assessment, feedback mechanisms, and student-centred assessment approaches that promote learning and growth. Teacher professional development programs should provide educators with training in designing authentic assessments, providing constructive feedback, and using assessment data to inform instructional decisions and improve student outcomes.

The key provisions outlined in NEP 2020 provide a comprehensive framework for enhancing teacher professional development and promoting excellence in teaching and learning. By aligning teacher training programs with the principles and priorities of NEP 2020, India can build a highly skilled and empowered teaching force capable of driving educational reform and fostering student success in the 21st century.

In today's world, where everyone is connected through technology, it's really important for schools and colleges to teach about staying safe online. This is what we call cyber education. It's not just about knowing how to use computers or smart phones but also about understanding how to stay safe from bad things that can happen on the internet.

As India approaches the centenary of its independence in 2047, the nation stands at a pivotal juncture, poised to transform its socio-economic landscape. The vision of “Viksit Bharat @2047” encapsulates the aspiration for a developed India, characterized by robust economic growth, social equity, technological advancement, and sustainable development.

This ambitious goal necessitates a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach, addressing the myriad challenges and leveraging the vast opportunities that lie ahead. India's journey towards becoming a developed nation is underpinned by its rich cultural heritage, diverse population, and dynamic democratic framework. However, achieving this vision requires concerted efforts across various sectors. Key areas of focus include economic reforms, infrastructure development, education, healthcare, environmental sustainability, and governance. Each of these domains presents unique challenges but also holds immense potential for driving India towards a developed status.



Economic growth remains a cornerstone of India's developmental agenda. Enhancing industrial productivity, fostering innovation, and creating a conducive environment for business are essential steps. Simultaneously, bridging the urban-rural divide, ensuring equitable access to resources, and promoting inclusive growth are critical to sustainable development. Infrastructure development, including digital connectivity, transportation networks, and urban planning, forms the backbone of a modern economy and is crucial for facilitating economic activities and improving quality of life. India has taken many initiatives for its targeted goal but some milestones are yet to be accomplished. Below is the statistics of few commendable performance of India in attaining the goal of Sustainable economy by managing their financial institutions. The country's green finance industry is still in its infancy. With the motto "One Earth, One Family, One Future," India promoted sustainability during its G20 chairmanship in 2023. The nation pledged at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow to achieve net zero emissions by 2070.

In the context of "Viksit Bharat" or "Developed India," the aspiration for an inclusive society is fundamental. An inclusive society ensures that all individuals, regardless of their background or circumstances, have equal access to opportunities, resources, and rights. The Government of India as part of "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsava" coined the term, *Education for All* and also started working on *Youva Tourism Club* in order to promote employability through tourism. The objective is to also promote the tourism industry in India in order to achieve sustainable development and Viksit Bharat 2047. Through the initiatives that are taken, the aim is to link and promote soft skills, team spirit, managerial skills, besides promoting sustainable tourism in our country. The schools, colleges and universities will have *Youva Tourism Club* to nurture social, cultural, environmental and gender-sensitive environments, which is a crucial aspect for tourism industry. India is a diverse land with a rich cultural heritage that practices unity in diversity, with a strong historical background of Indian philosophers and social reformers. The youth need to be trained and exposed to social and cultural values, which need to be ingrained as their core value systems. The young population need to become tourism ambassadors, who promote their country's rich cultural heritage across the globe. In order to promote tourism and the employability, the Prime Minister of India called on *Dekho Apna Desh*, Nation First., each of these have been fundamental in promoting regions and states. The focus in the tourism



industry must be brought in by emphasizing on local freedom fighters, women leaders, historical and religious places of great importance like Ram Temple., which is a place of great international importance and many other such places of significance. The Tourism Club is also expected to promote "Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat" covering Tourism, Artificial Intelligence and Natural Resources and Cultural Tourism. This concept of Yuva Tourism will also promote travel and tourism as a course and as a multi-disciplinary professional field in Social Sciences. It will cover sustainable tourism, gender, environmental components, and sports tourism with a view to opening avenues for professionals and successful entrepreneurs.

Constitutional Aspects

Federal Structure and State Autonomy:

Education is a concurrent subject under the Indian Constitution, which means both the Center and states have roles in its regulation. NEP 2020 must balance national standards with state autonomy, ensuring cooperative federalism while respecting states' rights to tailor education policies.

Fundamental Right to Education:

Article 21A of the Constitution provides for the right to free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14 years. NEP 2020 must align with this constitutional mandate by ensuring that reforms do not compromise the accessibility and quality of education for all children.

Social Justice and Equity:

The Constitution emphasizes social justice and equality, requiring that educational policies address disparities and promote inclusiveness. NEP 2020 needs to address issues of social justice by targeting educational reforms towards marginalized and disadvantaged groups.



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Language Policy:

The Constitution recognizes the diversity of languages and provides for the promotion of regional languages. NEP 2020's focus on multilingual education and the medium of instruction must be consistent with constitutional provisions for linguistic diversity.

Autonomy of Educational Institutions:

The Constitution allows for the autonomy of educational institutions and the freedom to establish and administer educational institutions. NEP 2020 should respect the autonomy of institutions while implementing national standards and reforms.

Role of Central and State Governments:

The Constitution delineates the roles of Central and State Governments in education, influencing policy implementation. Effective coordination between the central and state governments is crucial for the successful implementation of NEP 2020.

NEP 2020 presents a significant opportunity to reform India's education system, but it faces challenges related to implementation, resource allocation, and inclusivity. It must navigate the constitutional framework, ensuring alignment with fundamental rights, federal structure, and principles of social justice. Addressing these challenges effectively is crucial for achieving the policy's vision of a better Bharat.



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