



NEP 2020: Research, Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Indian Higher Education System

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ABSTRACT

After India's independence, several changes were brought about in the Indian education system. National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 replaced the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The new policy offers a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education. It calls out the need to further research, innovation, and entrepreneurship culture in higher educational institutions. It aims to produce engaged, productive and contributing citizens to build an equitable, inclusive, and plural society as envisaged by our Constitution. The new education system aims to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper, creative imagination, and good ethical moorings and values. This article mainly covers the area of Research, Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the light of NEP 2020. It is also highlighted about the NEP 2020 and its rationale in Indian education system. The information and data for this article have been collected from various online sources.

Keywords:

Policy, Research, Innovation, Entrepreneurship, system, institutions

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PROLOGUE

The year 2020 has been an exceptional year for India because a vital document of India was drafted and approved that year. This document is 'National Education Policy 2020' (NEP 2020). The NEP 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century, and it aims to address many growing developmental imperative of our country. This policy proposes revising and revamping all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system aligned with the aspiration of 21st century education. It can be considered as the reengineering of the Indian education system. Dr. K. Kasturirangan, an eminent scientist who steered the Indian Space Programme as chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for nine years, was the committee chairman for the Draft National Education Policy. He feels NEP 2020 could bring transformative changes to India's education system and align the country's education system with the need of the 21st century while remaining rooted in Indian values. This NEP 2020 was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29th July 2020.

The British Raj had delegitimized the Indian education system. While western education was spread amongst Indians by Macaulay education system, the then legislators largely ignored scientific, technical, and moral education. After India's independence, several changes were brought about in the Indian education system. The new policy 2020 replaced the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. NEP 2020 offers a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education. It calls out the need to further research, innovation, and entrepreneurship culture in higher educational institutions. The new policy aims to transform India's Education System by 2040. NEP has already completed two years on 29th July 2020. NEP will give us a kind knowledge, kind wisdom, and a kind of light. NEP was much needed long before in



India.

Higher education plays an extremely important role in promoting human and societal well-being. As India becomes a knowledge economy and society, more and younger Indians are likely to aspire to higher education. The Constitution of India also envisioned it as – a democratic, just, socially conscious, cultured, and humane nation upholding liberty, equality, fraternity, and justice for all.

THE VISION OF NEP 2020

The curriculum and pedagogy must develop a deep sense of respect towards the fundamental duties and constitutional values, bonding with our country and conscious awareness and responsibilities in the ever-changing world. To install a deep-rooted pride in being Indian in thoughts, spirit, intellect, and deeds. To develop knowledge, skills, values, responsibility, and commitment towards human rights and global well-being. To develop a truly global citizen who can conquer all challenges of future days. This NEP 2020 envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributed directly to transforming India, that is, Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society by providing high-quality education to all, thereby making India a global knowledge superpower.

NEP 2020 AT A GLANCE

The NEP 2020 proposes a paradigm shift in how various institutions across the country disburse education. The new system will include 12 years of schooling, which begin from the age of 3 years. The existing 10+2 structure of the school curriculum will be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 curricular system corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years, respectively. Mother tongue to be instated as a medium of instruction even as it sticks to the 'three language formula' but also mandates that no language would



be imposed on anyone. The Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be an overarching umbrella body for the entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education. The rigid separation between subjects' streams will be done away with. There will be multiple entries and exit options in undergraduate courses, and the duration of each course will be either 3 or 4 years. The academic band of credit is a masterstroke, students at the undergraduate level will undoubtedly benefit from this, and it brings flexibility to the education system. NEP 2020 consists of four parts. They are – Part I: School Education; Part II: Higher Education; Part III: "Other key areas of focus" such as Adult Education, Promoting Indian Languages and Online Education; and Part IV: "Making it happens" by way of the Centre and the states shall work together for public investment in education.

OBJECTIVES OF NEP 2020

The objective of the NEP is the universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100 percent Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030 through the open schooling system; the NEP 2020 will bring two crores out of school children back into the mainstream. The goal is to have an education system by 2040 that is second to none, with equitable access to the highest-quality education for all learners regardless of social or economic background. The education system aims to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper, creative imagination, and good ethical moorings and values. It aims to produce engaged, productive and contributing citizens to build an equitable, inclusive, and plural society as our Constitution.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF NEP 2020

1. 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;
2. Flexibility, so that learners can choose their learning trajectories and programmes, and thereby choose their paths in life according to their talents and interests;
 3. No complex separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams, etc. to eliminate harmful hierarchies among and silos between different areas of learning;
 4. Multidisciplinary and holistic education across the science, social sciences, arts, humanities, and sports for the multidisciplinary world to ensure the unity and integrity of all knowledge;
 5. Ethics of human & Constitutional values like empathy, respect for others, cleanliness, courtesy, democratic spirit, the spirit of service, respect for public property, scientific temper, liberty, responsibility, pluralism, equality, and justice;
 6. Promoting multilingualism and the power of language in teaching and learning;
 7. Extensive use of technology in teaching and learning, removing language barriers, increasing access for 'divyang' students, and educational planning and management;
 8. Synergy in curriculum across all levels of education, from early childhood care and education to school education to higher education;
 9. Teachers and faculty as the heart of the learning process – their recruitment, continuous professional development, positive working environments, and service conditions;
 10. A 'light but tight' 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;

11. Continuous review of progress based on sustained research and regular assessment by educational experts;
12. Substantial investment in a robust, vibrant public education system as well as the encouragement and facilitation of actual philanthropic private and community participation;
13. Development of professional education, research, innovation, and entrepreneurship;
14. Online and digital education ensuring equitable use of technology in education.

MIND MAP STAGES OF NEP 2020:

There are four functional areas for the overall education system. They are- Education, Assessment, Community, and Development. Under education, there will be five areas- high-quality, language, learning, multidisciplinary, and online courses. In this way, under assessment, there will be subjects and skills. Under community, there will be involvement, engagement, and contribution. Finally, the development will cover students, teachers, systems, and institutions. In this way, the NEP encompasses all areas of policy implementation. NEP emphasizes Creativity (Quality Research), Innovation, and Entrepreneurship Development for a holistic education system in the country.

NEP 2020 AND HIGHER EDUCATION

NEP mainly emphasizes different issues that are relevant for building a new India. The following are the thrust areas of NEP 2020 related to higher education in India:

- a) Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation;
- b) The way towards a more Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education;



- c) The optimal learning environment and support for students;
- d) Motivated, energized, and capable faculty;
- e) Teacher education;
- f) Re-imagining vocational education;
- g) Professional education;
- h) Promoting high-quality research;
- i) Effective governance and leadership;
- j) Transforming the regulatory system;
- k) Promotion of Indian languages, arts, and culture;
- l) Use of technology and integration.

NEP 2020 AND THE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION OF INDIA (HECI)

HECI will be the common regulatory body for the entire higher education in the country. HECI will be set up as a single overarching umbrella body for the whole of the higher education system in the country, excluding medical and legal education. HECI has four independent verticals, viz., 1. National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) for regulation, 2. General Education Council (GEC) for standard setting, 3. Higher Education Grants Council (NEGC) for funding, 4. National Accreditation Council (NAC) for accreditation. The International Education Commission for Education of the 21st century (1996) stated four pillars of education of the 21st century. They are– 1) Learning to Learn, 2) Learning to do, 3) Learning to be, and 4) Learning to live together.

THE RATIONALE FOR QUALITY RESEARCH, INNOVATION, AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NEP 2020

Creativity, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship remain at the heart of the policy. Creativity leads to innovation, and innovation eventually results in the generation of Intellectual



Property (IP), which can be taken up by entrepreneurs and startups. The NEP, as approved by the Union Cabinet, on the one hand, promises to make sweeping reforms in education and research, whereas, on the other hand, it aims to create new possibilities for life-long learning, besides making it industry-oriented with an emphasis on entrepreneurship. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (presently, the Ministry of Education) has recognized that India lags in research, innovation, and entrepreneurship. This has resulted in stagnation of Intellectual Properties, local manufacturing, and self-sustainability.

Research, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship are significant in growing and sustaining a large and vibrant economy, uplifting society, and inspiring a nation to achieve even greater heights. Quality research, innovation, and entrepreneurship develop good, thoughtful, well-rounded, and creative human resources. They also lead in building good character, ethical and constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, scientific temper, and spirit of service. In quality research, important questions are investigated empirically, contributing to the knowledge base.

They are the pillars of the economic growth and development of a country. According to the World Development Indicators published by World Bank, India spends only 0.69 percent of GDP as compared to 2.8 percent in the United States of America, 4.3 percent in Israel, and 4.2 percent in South Korea. On Global Innovation Index (GII) 2019, India's rank is 52, while the rank of China is 14. This rank is expected to move to the top 25 in the next 5 years, and the NEP 2020 will bring change in this regard. Indeed, some of the most prosperous ancient civilizations (such as India, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Greece) to the modern era (such as Japan, the United States of America, Germany, Israel, South Korea, and China) were strong knowledge societies that attained intellectual and material wealth in large part.

India has performed poorly in having patents to its credit. According to the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), of the total 50,000 patent applications in India, about 70 percent are by a non-resident. And compared to China, 1.5 million applications, i.e., nearly 90 percent of applications are by the residents. In the US, out of



6,00,000 applications, about half are residents. The data speaks a lot about India's relatively poor research & development position. The key reasons for this are inadequate involvement of industry and the higher education sector and lack of collaboration between these institutions.

NEP 2020 has finally realized the importance of research in the country's economic growth and development by building a research ecosystem called National Research Foundation (NRF), comprising the Government, universities, research institutions, and industry. As researchers and teachers, we are hopeful for a better research outcome in India after implementing NEP.

NEP 2020 and Quality Research (QR)

Quality Research refers to the scientific process encompassing all aspects of study design. It pertains to the judgment regarding the match between methods and questions, selection of subjects, measurement of outcomes, and protection against systematic bias, nonsystematic bias, and inferential error. It contributes to the knowledge base. QR largely contributes to the nation's sustainable livelihood and economic development. As India moves towards a knowledge economy and knowledge society, more and younger Indians are likely to aspire for higher education, quality research, and innovation. QR must form the basis for knowledge creation and innate innovation for a growing nation.

AIMS OF QUALITY RESEARCH

The primary objective of QR is to develop good, thoughtful, well-rounded, and creative individuals. QR is very significant in developing character, ethical and constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, scientific temper, creativity, the spirit of service, and 21st century capabilities across a range of disciplines, including science, social sciences, arts, humanities, languages, as well as professional technical, and vocational subjects. QR enables personal accomplishment and enlightenment, constructive public engagement, and productive contribution to society. It prepares students and researchers for more



meaningful and satisfying lives and work roles and enables economic independence. It is essential to develop holistic individuals so that an identified set of skills and values will be incorporated at each stage of learning, from pre-school to higher education to the level of quality research. Research is mainly done for research, innovation, incubation, and startups. Research is also done for teaching because a teacher should teach the students today, not as we taught yesterday.

NEP 2020 AND RESEARCH FUNDING AGENCIES IN INDIA

Under the NEP 2020, the Government of India proposed to set up a National Research Foundation (NRF) to strengthen the research ecosystem in India. NRF aims to seed, grow, and facilitate research at academic institutes, particularly universities and colleges. The NRF will be governed, independently of the Government, by a rotating Board of Governors consisting of the best researchers and innovators across fields. NRF will provide a reliable base of merit-based but equitable peer-reviewed research funding, helping to develop a culture of research in the country. This is achieved through appropriate incentives for and recognition of outstanding research at universities and other public institutions where research capability is currently limited. The NRF will competitively fund research in all disciplines. It has already granted more than rupees 5,000 crores in the field of research.

Successful research will be recognized, and, where relevant, implemented through close linkages with governmental agencies and with industry and private/philanthropic organizations. In the light of NEP, NRF will have to perform various functions that include: 1) to find competitive, peer-reviewed grants proposals of all types and across all disciplines, and 2) to growing and facilitate research at academic institutions, particularly at universities and colleges where research is currently in a nascent stage, through mentoring of such institutions.

Some agencies currently fund research at different levels. They are - Department of Science and Technology, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Bio-Technology, Indian Council of Social Science Research, Indian Council of Agricultural



Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), and University Grants Commission.

THE ECOSYSTEM OF RESEARCH

NEP was a much-needed move for the transformation of the education ecosystem. The present globe is the realm of many complex and interrelated phenomena like climate change, biotechnology, digital marketing, Marketing 5.0 - technology for humanity, industrial revolution 4.0, sustainable development, society 5.0, and many more. A robust ecosystem of research is perhaps more important than ever with the rapid changes occurring in the world today. Therefore, significant research capabilities and output expansion across disciplines are a must. Today, research is more critical than ever for a nation's economic, societal, intellectual, environmental, and technological health and progress. At this juncture, India must try to achieve the potential of its vast talent pool to become a leading knowledge power society. The societal challenges that India need to address today, such as access for all its citizens too – clean drinking water and sanitation, quality education and healthcare, improved transportation and communication, quality of air, sustainable energy, and basic infrastructure.

All this will require implementing approaches and solutions not only informed by top-notch science and technology but also rooted in a deep understanding of the social sciences and humanities and the nation's various socio-cultural and environmental dimensions. It seeds to establish an educational landscape that caters to the overall development of students to create an industry-ready workforce to meet global industry requirements and emphasize entrepreneurship and a startup ecosystem.

NEP 2020 AND INNOVATION

Innovation refers to the development of any new idea, phenomenon, or practice evolving in any field of study. Any innovation needs a particular point of origin or source, and it needs cultivation, rearing, polishing, etc. NEP emphasizes the process of innovation through quality research. Once the innovation evolves, it needs to spread or



pass on from one person to another and from one country to another. It is a process. This process of the spread of innovation of new technology or ideas over geographical space is known as 'Diffusion.' Diffusion of Innovation is an integral part of the growth and development of an economy. There are four stages in the diffusion of the innovation process: primary stage, diffusion stage, condensation stage, and saturation stage. The primary stage is the initial stage when an innovation is introduced and very few adopters of the innovation. The diffusion stage generally lasts from five to ten years with more adopters. In the condensation stage, a good number of adopters further increases, knowing the advantages of the innovation. When most people in a society, region, or country adopt, innovation is known as the saturation stage.

Research and innovation at education institutions in India, particularly those engaged in higher education, is critical. Evidence from the world's best universities throughout history, shows that the best teaching and learning process at the higher education levels occur in environment with an intense research and knowledge creation culture. Conversely, much of the best research in the world has happened in multidisciplinary university settings.

4th Industrial revolution demands that research and innovation include critical thinking, creativity, adaptability, willingness to take risks, and all associated attributes of entrepreneurship. Government should focus on education in areas like computers, data, artificial intelligence, and design thinking to enable consistent training for the workforce. The National Innovation and Startup Policy 2019 is a guiding framework to allow the institutes to engage students and faculties in innovation and entrepreneurship-related activities actively.

NEP will bring in a reduction in curriculum content to enhance essential learning and critical thinking. It will advance our young students with 21st century skills having critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, curiosity, and communication. NEP will give opportunities for multidisciplinary work, including industry, internships with local industries, practical learning, skilling, re-skilling, up-skilling, and cross-skilling. It emphasizes life and career skills, learning and innovation skills, information, media, and



technology skills. NEP is ambitious and futuristic for a radical transformation of job seekers into job creators, but its success depends on its execution. The execution of NEP in true spirit will make the Indian youth accelerated and affianced for creating value for other people based on their knowledge.

HEIs are the natural incubators at the heart of innovation, creativity, and economic growth. Entrepreneurial universities contribute and provide leadership for creating entrepreneurial thinking, actions, and entrepreneurship capital. They are mandated to facilitate the commercialization of university research and generate startups and new ventures. But in India, the status is unsatisfactory, and much of the research work is not outcome-based.

To boost research, student exchange, excellence, and innovation, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Minister of Education, advocates for more autonomy for colleges by UGC to facilitate research, and student exchange and promote excellence and innovation. He encourages the students to contribute to India's transformation into a knowledge society. He also emphasizes the importance of India's ancient knowledge systems. He urges all to take pride in our roots and highlights NEP's focus on promoting Indian ethos, decolonizing our education system, and transforming our students into global citizens. According to him, as a leading democracy and an ancient and responsible civilization, we must take big 'Sankalpa' for exponential growth and the welfare of humanity. He urges educational institutions to transform into NEP-based dynamic knowledge hotspots. He also spoke about India's G20 presidency and stressed upon Hon'ble PM's 'Panch Pran' for India to become a developed country by 2017. In this connection, he expresses his view that the new generation of India has to lead Industry 4.0, and they have to become job-creator and job-seeker.

NEP 2020 AND SKILLING INDIA

NEP has set a goal that by 2025, at least 50 percent of learners through the school and higher education system shall have exposure to vocational education, making them learn at least one vocation and expose them to several more by integrating vocational



education into all schools and HEIs in a phased manner over the next decade. Importantly, NEP 2020 also encourages different models of vocational education in schools so that locally relevant skill education can be offered in an appropriate manner. The NEP envisions a comprehensive approach to transforming the quality and quantity of research in India from its innovation and implementation. Decisive shifts in school education to a more play and discovery-based learning style emphasize the scientific method and critical thinking. Primary focus is on 'career counseling' towards identifying students' interests and talents, promoting quality research, and the multidisciplinary nature of all Higher Education Institutions. Emphasis on holistic education, the inclusion of research and internships in the undergraduate curriculum, faculty career management systems that give due weightage to research, and the governance and regulatory changes that encourage an environment of research and innovation. These aspects are highly critical to developing a research mindset in the country.

NEP 2020 AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The concept of entrepreneurship broadly relates to the entrepreneur, his/her vision, and implementation. So, it is a process in which an entrepreneur performs various economic activities and undertakes to establish an enterprise by taking all risks and uncertainties. The term entrepreneurship is a French word "Entreprendre," which means those undertaking risks of new enterprises. The key element in the process of entrepreneurship is the entrepreneur. Entrepreneurship is the process of the creation and innovation of an entrepreneur. The concept of entrepreneurship was developed in the 17th century, and now it is a common issue in the current changing socio-economic environment. It is the process of identifying opportunities in the marketplace, marshaling the resources required to pursue them, and investing the resources to exploit them for long-term gains. It involves creating wealth by bringing together resources in new ways to start and operate an enterprise having high risks and uncertainties. It results from a disciplined, systematic process of applying creativity and innovation to needs and opportunities in the marketplace.



Entrepreneurial revolution aspires to make the young generation more imaginative, innovative, ingenious, proactive, pioneering and prospect oriented. The Indian education system is one of the most credible and vibrant among the developing nations, yet there exist gaps in the entrepreneurial front. The Government of India has introduced the NEP to keep pace and plug gaps. Under the NEP, integrating vocational education with educational offerings in all institutions by choosing focus areas based on skills gap analysis and mapping local opportunities will develop entrepreneurial competencies besides capacities. It will go a long way to make vocational education a part of the larger vision of holistic education. The Policy aims to promote entrepreneurship with the exposure to vocational education in partnership with industry (academia-industry linkage) and in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Countries strive to diversify their economy and independence through entrepreneurship in a global context. At the national level, 'Atmanirbhar (self-reliant) India' is the objective of entrepreneurship. NEP is the means to contribute to the entrepreneurial ecosystem through research and innovations. Entrepreneurship development leads to economic growth, job creation, increased societal resilience, individual growth, engagement, and improved equality. The idea of infusing entrepreneurship into education has spurred much enthusiasm in the past few decades. Various entrepreneurship development programmes, and government schemes are already introduced in different institutes for entrepreneurship development and growth in the country.

NEP 2020 AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

Various bodies, including the Ministry of Education, Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), Union and State Governments, Education Ministers, Departments of Education, Boards, National Testing Agency (NTA), the regulatory bodies of school and higher education, The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT), State Council for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), schools, and Higher



Educational Institutions (HEIs) will lead the implementation of the NEP 2020. The policy will be implemented in a phased manner, as each policy point has several steps, each of which requires the previous step to be implemented successfully. Prioritization will ensure the optimal sequence of policy points and that the most critical and urgent actions are taken first, thereby enabling a solid base. As the policy is interconnected and holistic, only a full-fledged implementation, not a piecemeal one, will ensure that the desired objectives are achieved. Comprehensiveness in the implementation of the policy will be the key to success.

A collaborative implementation between the Centre and State is a must for effective implementation of the policy. Timely infusion of human, infrastructural, and financial resources at the center and state levels will be crucial for effective policy execution. Careful analysis and review of the linkages between multiple parallel implementation steps will be necessary to ensure the effective dovetailing of all initiatives.

EPILOGUE

The NEP envisions a complete overhaul and re-energizing of the higher education system based on 'Quality Research, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship' to overcome all challenges and thereby deliver high-quality research endeavours among the seekers, with equity and inclusion. It represents the key to more vibrant, socially engaged, cooperative communities and a happier, cohesive, cultured, productive, innovative, progressive, and prosperous nation. Research in the arts and humanities, along with innovations in science and technology, is significant for a nation's progress and enlightened nature. The new policy framework can make the nation one of the world's leading countries and make our new generation realize potential and contribute to national development. The NEP is undoubtedly ambitious and futuristic for a radical transformation of job seekers into job creators, but its success depends on its execution. The execution of NEP in true spirit will make the Indian young generation



accelerate and affiant to create value for other people based on the knowledge they acquired in the era of technology to humanity, Industry 4.0, and society 5.0. It is found that entrepreneurship/entrepreneur, research, and innovation have been used 170 times in NEP 2020 document.

The NEP promotes a participatory, holistic, and inclusive approach to education. Its progressive march is a shift to a more scientific approach to higher education. In a nutshell, the NEP aims to usher and produce prolific, productive, and contributing young minds to build an inclusive, equitable, and self-reliant nation. Indeed, the NEP will provide a novel path to the entire education system to make India a global knowledge-power and economic giant. NEP has addressed the social and gender gap in the education system in India. The policy has stated that there is an evident gap in the representation of the various social groups in the education system. It has emphasized the need to overcome the same with regulated interventions. NEP also identified the gender gap in the education system and suggested a mechanism to address it. Quality of teaching is also a primary agenda of the policy.

NEP 2020 is an attempt to address most of the grievances of the education system, which have been pending for decades. This is undoubtedly a historic movement for all the students, teachers, society, parents, and stakeholders. It is intriguing to see how the norms of this policy will be implemented, but we can be sure that this is a new age in the Indian education landscape. Teachers are integral to the education system, and it will be challenging to improve the quality of education without improving how teachers are trained. The transformation plan must begin in our minds first. We should not keep waiting for an implementation plan from the Centre. If the transformation begins appropriately and the system aligns well, then implementation will be much easier.

Over the next decade, India will have the highest young population in the world, with



more than 50 percent of the population below the age of 35 aspiring for high-quality education. So, there is a need to enable them to acquire new knowledge and skills to learn how to learn. The Global Education Development Agenda reflected in Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by India in 2015 – seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030. Such a lofty goal will require the entire education system to be reconfigured to support and foster learning so that all of the critical targets and goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be achieved.

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