A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INDIA'S NEP-2020 AND EU'S EDUCATION POLICY

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ABSTRACT:
This paper analyzes and compares the India's New Education Policy 2020 and European Union's Education Policy. The India's New Education Policy as well as European Union's Education policy is facing a new challenge in the Covid-19 pandemic Era. In India, the Education is one of the fundamental rights of citizens and it plays a pivotal role in the all-round development of the country. The study of India's New Education policy 2020 plays an important role to understand the policy aspects of the country in a better way. In the same way, the Education is also one of the fundamental rights of the citizens of most of the European Union countries. Therefore, most of the EU member countries perceive a need to increase the quality of their education, develop accessed to learning at all stages of life. From this study, it's clear that Life-long learning has become the basic point in EU's educational strategy. The study also includes the stages and forms of education and besides combines them. The study also focuses on the different educational policies of the European Union in compared to India's New Education Policy 2020. Over all, the goal of European Union Education Policy was to maintaining collaboration and integration among the members of the European Union within the framework of their common cultural values.

KEY WORDS: National Education Policy 2020, European Union, Higher Education, Technology, Covid-19, Values, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION:
The Education plays an important role for the growth and development of the country. The Educated people are more than an asset to the development of the country. This made successive governments under different Prime Ministers gave utmost importance in investing more money and resources in the field of Education. The Education gives people knowledge, skill and technique to understand their rights and duties. It also gives new direction in the overall development of the country. It also gives knowledge about injustice, violence and corruption in the society. It differentiates human beings from animals. So, the study India's New Education Policy 2020 in compared to European Union's Education policy gives detailed information to understand India's New education policy 2020 in a better way.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:
In the light of above, the proposed research aims to understand the following:
- To understand India's New Education Policy 2020 in compared with European Union's Education policy.
- To analyze India's New Education Policy 2020 and European Union's Education policy.
- Internal debate between India's New Education Policy 2020 and European Union's Education policy.
- Impact of Covid-19 on India's New Education Policy 2020 and European Union's Education policy.

METHODOLOGY:
This work on "A Comparative Analysis of India's NEP-2020 and EU's Education Policy" is basically an analytical work. The proposed study will to a large extent rely on primary sources including official, Government documents and publications. The study also proposes to hold interviews with the concerned policy makers and discussions with the experts. The study will also critically examine the secondary sources available on the subject matter such as books, journals, periodicals magazines and tertiary sources such as newspapers.

LITERATURE REVIEW:
Review of literature is an important stage of research as it provides the researcher an overview of what has been done, and what is being done. It also gives understanding the subject matter there exit sufficient number of studies that usefully serve as back ground reference material and which facilitates better understanding. It is focused and directed towards specific purpose. In this background, there exist several works pertaining to the subject matter of the research that could be usefully employed in the research to mention few-

B.V.D.S. Sai Pawan Kumar and Dr. Komal Nagrani, (2020), in their work on *The Study of New Education Policy 2020* **(International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods (IJARESM), Vol. 10, Issue 10)** has analyzed the importance of Education in building a better society. Their study also explains the role of successive governments in implementing the Education policy and also highlights India's New Education policy 2020.

Seda Chankaya, Onder Kutler and Esra Cebeci, (2015), in their work on *The Educational policy of European Union* **(Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 174, pp-886-893)** has analyzed the formation of European Educational policy and the historical development process of European Union. Their study also explains the different educational programmes of European Union during various periods.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS: INDIA'S NEW EDUCATION POLICY- 2020:
After India's independence, many programmes and measures were introduced to increase the literary rates in the rural and urban areas. The successive Prime Ministers introduced various policies to enhance primary, Secondary and higher education standards in India. So, for the first time, Mrs. Indira Gandhi government introduced the National policy on Education in 1968. Again in 1986, during Rajiv Gandhi's period introduced the National Education policy. This was later modified during P.V. Narasimha Rao's period in 1992. Then the National curriculum framework for designing of NCERT text books was introduced in 2005.

In this scenario, with the aim to bring a revolution in the India's education system, the Narendra Modi government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of former ISRO Chief K. Kasturirangan to prepare a draft on National Education policy. The Committee submitted its first draft in 2018 to the Union government. The government then opened this draft for public suggestions and comments for two years. Finally, the Narendra Modi government gave approval to the New Education policy on July 29, 2020. Over all, India's New Education Policy 2020 had the goal of remodeling the education system to meet the requirements of the 21st century India.

FEATURES OF INDIA'S NEW EDUCATION POLICY- 2020:
The main features of the India's New Education policy 2020 includes,

1. **Increased Budget Allocation**- According to the Union budget of 2020-21, India had allocated 4.6 % of its total GDP on education. This will greatly benefit in implementing India's New Education policy provisions.
2. **Increased GER and Equitable and Inclusive Education**- According to New Education policy, the government plans to achieve a Gross enrolment ratio of 50% by 2035 and promote a multi-disciplinary and inclusive education. It also aims to reduce the ratio of dropouts among students.
3. **Curriculum and Pedagogy in schools**- The New Education policy has introduced 12 years of schooling with three years of Anganwadi or pre-schooling and replace the 10 + 2 structure of school curricular with a 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 curricular structures.
4. **Undergraduate Education for 3 to 4 years**- Under the New Education policy, the under graduate education course is extended from 3 to 4 years.
5. **Teachers Recruitment and Deployment**- Under this New Education policy, the Teachers are recruited and deployed through transparent process.
6. **Promotion of Indian languages**- The New Education Policy has emphasized mother tongue or local language or regional language as the medium of instruction at least till Grade 8.
7. **Transforming the Regular System of Higher Education**- According to New Education policy, the four institutional structures carrying out the functions of regulation, accreditation,

and funding and academics standard settings will be set up as four independent verticals within one umbrella institution, the Higher Educational Commission of India.

8. **Technology Use and Integration**- Under this New Education policy, 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.

9. **Internationalization of education**- Under this New Education policy, India will be promoted as a global study destination providing premium education at affordable costs thereby helping to restore its role as a Vishwa Guru.

10. **Graded Autonomy among Institutions**- Under this New Education policy, the University definition will allow for a wide range of institutions ranging from research institutes to research teaching universities and the Autonomous degree offered by the Colleges.

EUROPEAN UNION'S EDUCATION POLICY:

The European Union was formed by the six European countries namely Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and the Luxembourg after the Second World War. This Union was established in order to set up an economic union between these six European countries. In the early period of its formation, the scope of the organization was restricted only to the Coal and Steel Sector and which was then extended to include the atomic energy research and development through Eurotom and economic activities through European Economic Community, which was developed in 1957. Later, the assistance was stretched to large number of economic areas and gradually to foreign and security matters, impacting to Countries politics, economy, foreign policy and society.

The European Union's educational policies were emerged with the aim of carrying out internal market obligations, depending on economic justifications. Slowly the European Union started to give importance to educational policies to provide a cultural and social integration for achieving the aim of political and economic integration. The European Union's education policy was basically emerged from the social, political and economic factors. And the European Union considered Education as an important instrument to fulfill the demands of equality and justice in society.

The EU sees its education policy as a national activity and it also has the objective to facilitate community's other activities. It also believes that the education consolidates harmony among the citizens by supporting foreign education and exchange of students and teachers and empowering European Union's integration. It contributes in applying different policies on community, environment, unemployment, research and technological development etc.

CONCLUSION:

Overall, the India's New Education Policy 2020 has a great vision to change the educational system in the country. The purpose of education is not only to add grades, years and certification but also to build a healthy society. In this direction, the National Education Policy 2020 makes this vision very clear in its agenda. The New Education Policy gave a clear message to the country in need of an education policy that is in accordance with the Indian values and at the same time this policy provides global standards to country's education system. The famous educational expert, Sen Gupta says that "this is a National Education Policy that offers Choice, Chance and Change". But, the biggest challenge to National Education Policy today in the era of Covid-19 epidemic was the implementation of the policy initiatives into practice. In this direction, the access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability are considered as the main pillars of National Education Policy. On the other hand, the European Union's Education policy has the goal to made Social and economic challenges coming with globalization. In this direction, the European Union aims since its inception to cooperate with the member countries in the field of education and to develop a constructive policy in this area. In compared to India's New Education Policy 2020, in the European Education policy there are some deficiencies in practice despite the number of people benefitting from the programme. However, by solving these desired goals can be reached.

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