



SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY  
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**Upcoming Theme:  
Unleashing Potential & Business Growth**

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The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020) lays down a road map for the next two decades. Its major emphasis is not only on Learn but Learn How to Learn and aims to provide more experiential, holistic, integrated, discovery-oriented, learner-centered, discussion-based, flexible, and, of course, enjoyable education rather than just rote education focusing on memorization skills with a less emphasis on quality of education. It aims to prepare students for challenges of life and not for mere jobs.

The Foundational Pillars of this Policy are access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability. In case of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) it states to eliminate all affiliating system and make HEIs Research or Teaching Universities or Degree granting autonomous colleges.

NEP-2020 clearly proclaims that education is a not-for-profit activity. It is an altruistic activity and commercialization of education is not at all acceptable. This clear direction helps to eliminate the wrong perception that exists in the minds of people that quality education is private education and hence costly education. NEP-2020 emphasizes on affordable quality education.

NEP-2020 is also an India centric, Indian education system with primacy of Indian languages. It is forward looking with indigenous wisdom and roots. It is integrated and holistic and has a capacity to completely revamp the Indian Education System. The policy envisions building a global best education system rooted in Indian ethos, and aligned with the principles like flexibility, creativity, critical thinking, equity and inclusion thereby transforming India into a global knowledge superpower.

On the whole the NEP-2020 is a very big step in making India a global leader in the coming future as this policy is an revamp of the whole educational system right from early childhood education to higher education and it lays special emphasis on vocational education and quality research. However, challenges do exist during the execution phase of the NEP-2020 but expert knowledge and commitment from all the stakeholders during all phases of implementation will go a long way in mitigating the challenges.

## Dr. Jimmy M. Kapadia

Prof. and Director

S. R. Luthra Institute of Management



## VIEWS ON NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

National Education Policy 2020 will help in building a robust and adaptively civilized generation of the country in the coming times ahead. I could envisage a country where all nooks and corner are laden with vision for self as well as country. The inclusion and focus given to early childhood care and education (ECCE) is laudable as it brings to light the importance of early learning. It also plays a vital role in building a foundation for lifelong learning and well-being for every child. The national mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy is the need of the hour. Promoting mother tongue till 5th Standard is really a welcome step to make one realize that education doesn't promote any particular language or dialect. The only constrain here for the Govt. would be the availability of content material in different subjects in different languages. One more important boon in disguise for the country is that RTE has been extended to 18 years of age. This will enhance the literacy rate of the country.

The restructured 5+3+3+4 is a welcome step and skilling of each child during schooling will increase the stature of skill-based education and increase employability of the youth. This structure is based on taking cognizance of a child's developmental journey during their formative years as well as trying to ensure that critical characteristics like knowledge seeking, logical thinking, social skills like communication, teamwork, etc. are imbibed. Integration of creative combinations of subjects, specialized learning, character development, blended learning, interdisciplinary methods, and flexible curriculums will help strengthen emotional intelligence, critical thinking and problem-solving skills of students.

Another important structure of NEP 2020 is to eradicate rote learning in students. The transformational approach from a marks-based report card to a holistic evaluation is a future-ready shift-need of the hour.

Everything is useful what we learn for the benefit of the society and upliftment of the country. An approach of skill-based learning from an early foundation level of academics will help learners identify skill sets much earlier, thereby empowering students to be future ready.

The most important decision taken by NEP 2020 is to envisage and restructure all the Higher Education Institutes. They have emphasized on research in every field as well as to make it multidisciplinary.

One more laudable decision in NEP 2020 is regarding Regular Training Sessions for teachers. It will augment the teaching learning ideologies and help students to be more creative and flair in the process of learning in the classroom.

On a whole the draft of the National Education Policy looks progressive with a clear objective of restructuring Indian educational system and finally looks like it has attained the level of competence.



## Mr. Pranay Jardosh

Director - Academics & Operations  
P. P. Savani Chaitanya Vidya Sankul

## NEP 2020: Good In Parts

The NEP 2020 is an extraordinarily ambitious idea and the mind boggles at how it will deal with ground realities. Starting from changing the name of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Ministry of Education, many other changes, especially the decentralisation of the education system, have been announced in the policy.

The NEP articulates a desire to break away from the current rote-learning based model. It is good to see an increased focus on the application of a small number of core concepts rather than shallow memorization of a vast syllabus. It is also encouraging to note the importance given to the development of essential 21st Century Skills like critical thinking. Overall, it has the potential to bring India's outdated education system into the 21st Century. Globally, higher education is merging with corporate learning which makes education relevant for both the students and employers. Returns on Education (RoE) should be measured by job readiness. Much will, however, depend on how it is executed. To bring about any improvements to the teaching methodology in classrooms, large investments in teacher training will need to be made. To truly focus on skills, the need of the hour is a way for the boards to track whether these skills are in fact being developed to the desired level or whether educational institutes are paying lip service.

However, before one jumps to applauding the NEP, one requires a deep dive into the current challenges that India's education system faces at the grassroots level—the issue of bringing kids to school, retaining students (especially girls) in school, enabling teachers to deliver the NEP-imagined curriculums, creating and enabling sufficient technological infrastructure, delivering the committed education budgets and ensuring that every educated Indian is employable.

The NEP recommends spending 6% of GDP on education. However, spending on education has fallen from 4.14% in 2014-15 to 3.2% in 2020-21. Even this amount may get cut down by 40% owing to the coronavirus pandemic in the current year, bringing the education spending to just 2% of the total budget. There is hence no clarity on whether the NEP proposes financing of 6% of GDP to come from public funds or private investments.

In my opinion, the education policy has to act as a stepping stone towards reclaiming the pedestal India has lost—as a country with thinkers, philosophers, mathematicians, scientists. We need to rebuild our universities rather than inviting universities from other countries, improve our own research infrastructure, create a strong ecosystem of learning, unlearning and relearning—coupled with inculcating a culture of critical thinking, innovation and research.



**Dr. Hemlata Agarwal**

Professor  
S. R. Luthra Institute of Management

## The New Education Policy

The National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century which aims to address the growing development imperatives of the country.

Indeed, with the quickly changing employment landscape and global ecosystem, it is becoming increasingly critical that children not only learn, but more importantly learn how to learn. The new education policy must be provided to all students, irrespective of their place of residence a qualitative education system. Education is a great leveler and best tool for achieving economic and social mobility, inclusion and equality. These elements must be incorporated taking into account the local and global needs of the country, and with a respect for and deference to its rich diversity and culture.

This national education policy envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transform India sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledgeable society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower. To instill among the learners 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 living and global well-being, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen.

The new education policy (NEP) is a good policy as it aims at making the education system holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, aligned to the needs of the 21st century and 2030 sustainable development goals as well.



**Ms. Azmin F. Gandhi**  
SRLIM Alumni (Batch 2018 - 20)  
SRLIM, Surat

## Education Must Have Less Content and More Learning

The future workplace will demand problem solving, critical thinking, creativity and multi-disciplinary capabilities. Single skill or discipline jobs will likely to become automate over time. Therefore, there will be requirement to focus on multidisciplinary and 21st century competency skills and to prepare learners for gainful & fulfilling employment.

The gap between the current state of learning outcomes and what is required by the industry must be bridged through undertaking major reforms that bring the highest quality and integrity into the system from early childhood care and through higher education. With many major reforms the cabinet has approved the new National Education Policy, 2020. Some highlights of the policy are:

## For School Education

- **From 10+2 to 5+3+3+4:** Current 10+2 structure gives way to 5 years of foundational, 3 of preparatory, 3 of middle & 4 years of secondary education.
- **Multi-Stream:** Subject flexibility across streams with two levels of proficiency.
- **Dilated Board:** Board exams to test only core competencies could become modular (objective and descriptive) & will be offered twice a year.
- **Bag-Less Days:** 10 days in a year for vocational education with internship

## For Higher Education

- **4-Year Bachelor:** Multi-disciplinary programme with credit transfer to mid-term dropouts through option of completing degree after a break.
- **Discontinuance of M.Phil:** With 4-year degree programme & 1-year MA can pursue for Ph. D.
- **No Affiliation:** Over next 15 years' colleges will be given graded autonomy.
- **Going G-local:** Top-rated global universities to be facilitated to come India, top Indian Institutions to be encouraged to go global.

The policy has set ambitious target to raise Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) to 100% by 2030 in schooling & 50% by 2035 in higher education. There will be single regulatory board with common norms & fees fixation over all the institutes. The National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), created to provide free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration. National Assessment Centre- 'PARAKH' has been created to assess the students.

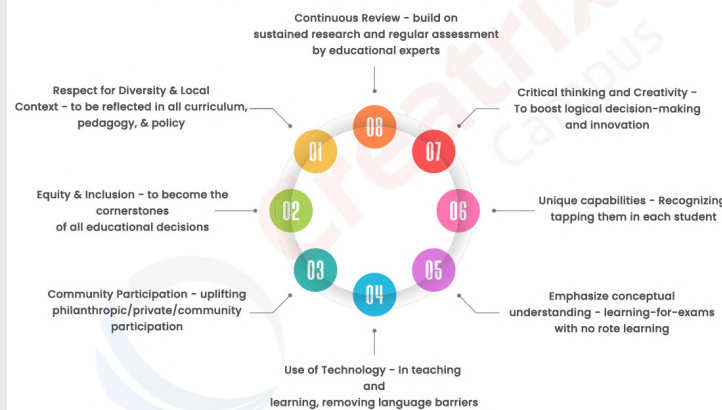
Lastly, this policy was overdue since long, but now the state & union government have to work together for the effective and efficient implementation. It will take years before the policy goes into full swing but sooner if the policy is implemented well, it will be the forward way to make India a thriving knowledge hub.



**Ms. Priti Agarwal**

Second Year MBA Student  
S. R. Luthra Institute of Management

### Key Principles of National Education Policy, 2020



Dr. Ravi Vaidya, Associate Professor, S. R. Luthra Institute of Management received "TECH GURU AWARD" from Gujarat Technological University

## GUEST LECTURES

### SALES RECRUITMENT & MOTIVATION

Mr. Chirag Desai  
Founder | Success Options | Surat

### THE ART OF PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Mr. Siddharth Mandlaywala  
Fund Manager | Concept Investment Pvt. Ltd. | Surat

### POST PANDEMIC SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING

Mr. Bhautik Sheth  
Founder, iVIPANAN Digital Marketing Services and Management Services | Surat

### CONTRACT LABOUR ACT

HR Department | Essar Ports  
Essar | Hazira | Surat

### OPPORTUNITIES IN INSURANCE SECTOR

Mr. Hitesh Gandhi  
Marketing & Customer Relationship Manager |  
Gandhi Insurance Service | Surat

### OCTAPACE CULTURE & AMP; CORE VALUES

Ms. Dhara Upadhyay  
HR Manager | International Service Partners | LLC | Surat

### STRATEGIC CHALLENGES OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Dr. Manish Siddhpuria  
Professor | G. H. Bhakta Management Academy | DBIM | VNSGU | Surat

### CAREER IN GENERAL INSURANCE SECTOR

Mr. Jwalant Shukla  
Sr. Manager | Commercial & SME | Surat

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## Upcoming Theme:

## Unleashing Potential & Business Growth

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