

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1963  
ANSWERED ON 06.08.2025**

**Evaluation of NEP**

1963 # **Shri Brij Lal:**  
**Shri Mayankkumar Nayak:**  
**Shri Rameswar Teli:**  
**Shri Amar Pal Maurya:**  
**Dr. K. Laxman:**  
**Smt. Kiran Choudhry:**  
**Shri Lahar Singh Siroya:**

Will the Minister of *Education* be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted an independent sector-wise evaluation of the impact of National Education Policy (NEP), 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for the absence of such data, and whether Government plans to undertake such studies in the future?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) to (c): After announcement of the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), several impactful reforms and initiatives have been taken by various stakeholders and during the course of implementation in last five years, NEP 2020's impact is visible in policy corridors and classrooms across School Education and Higher Education. Marking five years of NEP 2020, India has witnessed significant transformation in education. NEP has empowered students with flexibility, foundational literacy, and future-readiness, supporting India's vision as a global knowledge superpower.

“PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024” was conducted across India on 04.12.2024, to understand the baseline performance in development of competencies among the students at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle stages (Grades 3, 6, and 9 respectively). Nationwide over 21.15 lakh students and 2.70 lakh teachers from more than 74,000 schools across 781 districts from all States/UTs participated in the survey. In the Sarvekshan 2024, overall 63% of participating students were from rural areas, ensuring strong and inclusive representation of rural and tribal regions in the large-scale assessment. National, State and District level report cards for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 are available at <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en>.

According to Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE +), between 2014–15 and 2023–24, India's school education system saw measurable improvements across key

educational indicators. It has data with nearly 14.72 lakh schools and nearly 24.8 Crore students from Foundational to Secondary level from varied socio-economic backgrounds. The number of teachers increased from 85.6 lakh to 98.07 lakh, with female teachers rising from 40.2 lakh to 52.3 lakh, reflecting a more gender-balanced workforce. Dropout rates declined at the primary level to 1.9%, upper primary to 5.2%, and secondary to 14.1%, indicating better student retention. The mean years of schooling increased from 6.28 to 7.33 years, and the expected years of schooling from 11.75 to 13.36 years, while the youth literacy rate climbed from 94.6% to 97%, showcasing the impact of NEP 2020 reforms on foundational learning and access.

In higher education, an annual web based 'All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)' is a comprehensive data source on higher education. AISHE 2022–23 reports a 30% rise in higher education enrolment since 2014–15, reaching 4.46 crore. The enrolment of SC students is 69.13 Lakh in 2022-23 as compared to 46.06 Lakh in 2014-15, reflecting an increase of 50.1%. The enrolment of ST students has increased to 28.72 Lakh in 2022-23 from 16.41 Lakh in 2014-15, which is an increase of 75%. Total STEM enrolment stands at 99.76 lakh.

The transformative reforms in higher education has resulted in more and more HEIs being ranked in international ranking. In QS 2026, 54 Indian HEIs/Universities are ranked as compared to 28 in QS 2021. In QS 2026, there are 10 Indian HEIs in top 500. In QS World University Rankings, Asia 2025 India has second most representation, with 163 universities featured and 7 institutions in the top 100. The QS Subject Rankings for 2025 included 79 Indian HEIs, an increase of 10 from the previous year's 69, reflecting a 14% growth. Indian Institutions were represented across 533 entries, marking 25.7% increase from 424 entries in the previous edition.

According to Annual Report (2023-24) of the office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Geographical Indications, Government of India (GOI), India has shown remarkable growth in the field of intellectual property, with 92,168 patent applications filed in 2023–24 - an increase of over 115% since 2014-15. A major driver of this growth has been the contribution of educational institutions. The patent filings by domestic educational institutes have more than tripled from 7405 in 2021-22 to 23,306 in 2023-24. Educational institutions are playing an important role in promoting innovation in India. In 2023–24, they filed 23,306 patent applications, which is 25.28% of all patents filed that year. This shows their strong and growing contribution to research and new ideas.

India ranks 3rd in terms of number of PhDs awarded in Science and Engineering (S&E) as per 'Research and Development Statistics at a glance 2022-23 of Deptt. Of Science and Technology. Focus of NEP on research and innovation has propelled India's ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII) from 81 in 2015 to 48 in 2020 and currently being ranked at 39th place in 2024.

Sustained efforts for internationalisation of Indian higher education ecosystem under the National Education Policy 2020, has enabled the entry of reputed foreign universities into the Indian education landscape. Letters of Intent have been issued to 11 globally ranked universities from countries such as the UK, Australia, the US, and Italy to establish offshore campuses in India. Notably, the University of Southampton has already operationalised its campus in Gurugram in the current academic year. Two Australian universities—Deakin University and the University of Wollongong—have commenced operations at GIFT City, Gujarat. Additionally, UK-based Queen's University Belfast and Coventry University have also received approval to set up campuses in GIFT City. Indian institutions like IIT Madras (Zanzibar) and IIT Delhi (Abu Dhabi) are expanding globally. IIM Ahmedabad and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Government

signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the establishment of the IIMA Dubai Campus in the Dubai International Academic City (DIAC).

NEP 2020 aims to meet international education levels while staying connected to India's traditions and local context. It also envisions a paradigm shift in India's education system, with a series of well-structured reforms aimed at making education more inclusive, holistic, and future-ready. NEP 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation.

\*\*\*\*\*