

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3535
ANSWERED ON 11.08.2025**

Implementation of NEP 2020

†3535. Dr. Manna Lal Rawat:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the names of universities and educational institutions implementing the National Education Policy, 2020 in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether any skill development courses is being run under the said policy and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken to implement the National Education Policy, 2020 in the country; and
- (d) the manner in which the initiative of adopting mother tongue as medium in elementary education is being implemented?

ANSWER

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

(a): Implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a continuous process. NEP 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. Education being in the concurrent list of Constitution, Centre and States are equally responsible for providing quality education to all. Accordingly, Ministry of Education, State Governments, education-related Ministries, the regulatory and implementing bodies of school and higher education such as University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education, National Council for Teacher Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Central Board of Secondary Education, Universities/Colleges/Schools etc. have taken initiatives for implementation of NEP 2020.

(b): The NEP 2020 lays emphasis on integrating skill development with mainstream education by embedding vocational and practical skills across school and higher education, removing hard separations between vocational and academic streams. NEP also calls for exposure to vocational education at early stages in middle and secondary schools.

In pursuance of NEP 2020 and under the Skill Education component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Samagra Shiksha' financial assistance is provided to State/UTs for offering National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned skill courses to the students from class 9th to 12th. At the Secondary level i.e., Class IX and X, skill modules are offered to the students as an additional subject. At Sr. Secondary level, i.e., Class XI and XII, skill courses are offered

as a compulsory (elective) subject. Exposure of prevocational education at Upper Primary level, 10 bagless days etc. have been included under Innovation component of Samagra Shiksha. Under Samagra Shiksha, NSQF level aligned Job Roles (JRs) are implemented with a focus on new age skills like Industry 4.0, Web 3.0, AI/ML, AR/VR, Climate Change, Green Economy, and Energy Transition.

Further, the National Credit Framework (NCrF) has been launched as a comprehensive credit framework encompassing elementary, school, higher, and vocational education & training, integrating creditization of learning in various dimensions i.e. academics, vocational skills and experiential learning including relevant experience and proficiency/ professional levels acquired. The NCrF has been jointly developed by University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Council for Vocational Education & Training (NCVET) among others and it provides for creditization of all learning and assignment, accumulation, storage, transfer & redemption of credits, subject to assessment; removes distinction and establishes academic equivalence between vocational & general education while enabling mobility within & between them.

(c): A number of transformative changes have taken place both in school and higher education after announcement of NEP 2020. In School Education several initiatives have been taken such as PM SHRI (PM Schools for Rising India) for upgradation of schools; Samagra Shiksha for providing quality education with an inclusive and equitable classroom environment for all children; National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) for ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 3; Vidya-Pravesh–Guidelines for Three-month Play-based School Preparation Module; PM e-VIDYA to unify all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable coherent multi-mode access to education, DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) as One Nation One Digital Platform having e-Books and e-Contents, launch of National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF FS) and Jadui Pitara for play-based learning teaching material tailored for children between the age group of 3 to 8 years; PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development); NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0; Vidya Samiksha Kendra; Integrated Teacher Education Programme; National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST); National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) for creating a unifying national digital infrastructure to energise and catalyse the education ecosystem, implementation of a scheme “New India Literacy Programme or ULLAS” targeting all non-literates age 15 years and above, etc.

In Higher Education, various initiatives / reforms have been carried out such as National Credit Framework (NCrF) and National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF) in conjunction with guidelines / regulations like Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programme; Multiple Entry and Exit in Academic Programme offered by Higher Education Institutions; Transforming HEIs into multi-disciplinary Institutions; pursuing two Academic Programme simultaneously; Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR ID) of individual student which will act as lifelong identity to track their educational journey and achievements from, pre-primary to higher education; introduction of PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme to provide financial support to meritorious students inter-alia enabling collateral free, guarantor free loan through a simple, transparent and student-friendly and entirely digital application process;

revised regulation of ODL / Online Education; permitting up to 40% credits in regular courses using SWAYAM platform; launch of new SWAYAM Plus portal with aim to enhance skill and upskilling and reskilling of existing manpower employed in different sectors; Integration of technology in administration of HEIs from admission to grant of degree through SAMARTH; guidelines on Professor of Practice to enable HEIs to work with industry experts; guidelines for supernumerary seats for admitting students from abroad in Indian HEIs; enhanced reputation of the Indian HEIs in international ranking; embedding of Indian Knowledge system in the education etc.

To create awareness and discuss innovative ideas for NEP implementation, a series of workshops / consultation-cum-review meetings have been held with States/UTs, Educational Institutions, other stakeholders from time to time.

(d): The NEP 2020 emphasizes the promotion of multilingualism and encourages efforts to keep Indian languages vibrant. It focusses on promotion of all Indian languages, and recommends, wherever possible, the use of the mother tongue/ local language as the medium of instruction at least up to Class 5, and preferably up to Class 8.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has implemented several key initiatives to advance early literacy and multilingual education across India such as development of 117 primers in 22 Scheduled and 99 Non-Scheduled languages, along with 52 additional primers in local and mother tongues by NCERT and CIIL. Initiatives such as Bhasha Sangam (featuring 100 commonly used sentences in 22 languages), Bhartiya Bhasha Utsav, and the Bharatiya Bhasha Summer Camp (a 28-hour flexible program focused on language and cultural learning) have fostered greater linguistic and cultural awareness among students. Additionally, 16 language and cultural handbooks for Classes 6 to 9 have been developed to reflect regional identities.

Innovative tools like Jaadui Pitara and its AI-enabled digital version, e-Jaadui Pitara, have introduced inclusive, play-based early education in 22 Indian languages, with support for Indian Sign Language (ISL). DIKSHA platform now offers multilingual digital content in 36 languages. The PM e-Vidya initiative has expanded to 200 DTH TV channels with vision of “One Nation, One Digital Platform”, delivering curriculum-aligned content in various Indian languages and ISL, enhancing reach and inclusivity of rural areas. Teacher education has also seen major advancements, notably through the introduction of the 4-Year Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP) with a focus on multilingual pedagogy.

In the Budget 2025-26, Government has announced Bharaitya Bhasha Pustak Pariyojana for translation of textbooks and study materials for the subjects being offered for schools and higher education shall be made available in 22 Indian languages in digital form.
