

The National Education Policy and Empowerment of Youth

Dr. Shamsheer Singh kaka, Snehlata Rawat, Satveer Singh kaka, Tanvinder Kaur kaka

Oriental University, Indore (M.P.)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51244/IJRSI.2025.120700129>

Received: 10 July 2025; Accepted: 14 July 2025; Published: 06 August 2025

ABSTRACT

The New Education Policy 2020 was introduced by India's large number of unemployed youth in the twenty-first century. It aims to establish an education system that is significantly student-centric, vocationally oriented, and focused on improving skill development in order to transform the future of India's youth. With its five pillars—the economy, infrastructure, the system, a dynamic population, and demand-fulfilling youth—NEP is a crucial component of Atmanirbhar Bharat. With the goal of transforming knowledge both domestically and internationally as a powerhouse, NEP 2020 represents a substantial overhaul in India's educational system. Another term used by NEP is "Golden Education Policy of Youth Empowerment." The goal of NEP is to give everyone access to high-quality education. Students can select courses from different faculties. Thanks to accessibility, affordability, accountability, quality, and equity (A3QE) and a multidisciplinary approach, which encourages a more comprehensive education and introduces youth empowerment. With an emphasis on improving youth employment, skills, and entrepreneurship, NEP revolutionizes India's educational system. through incorporating and encouraging a heterogeneous teaching methodology. NEP 2020 aims to reduce youth unemployment and foster social mobility by giving India's youth the skills they need to prosper in a complex, interconnected society. India's youth could be empowered by NEP 2020 and become globally competitive. contributors to the nation's economic development and growth.

Keywords: Education, Vocationally, Skill development, Multidisciplinary education, Entrepreneurship and the New Education Policy.

INTRODUCTION

The best education system changes the destiny of the nation. All the developments in any country depend on the quality of education it provides to its citizens. The New Education Policy 2020 was introduced by India's large number of unemployed youth in the twenty-first century. It aims to establish an education system that is significantly student-centric, vocationally oriented, and focused on improving skill development in order to transform the future of India's youth. With the goal of transforming knowledge both domestically and internationally as a powerhouse, NEP 2020 represents a substantial overhaul in India's educational system. Another term used by NEP is "**Golden Education Policy of Youth Empowerment.**" The goal of NEP is to give everyone access to high-quality education. Students can select courses from different faculties. thanks to accessibility, affordability, accountability, quality, and equity (A3QE) and a multidisciplinary approach, which encourages a more comprehensive education and introduces youth empowerment.

Unemployment Exacerbates

The growth of nation is measured in terms of its economic development in which employment plays a very important role. Employment is a basic requirement for a happy livelihood and to improve the quality of life. It also plays a major role in social and economic development of any nation. On contrary, Unemployment increases poverty, stress, and increase in crime rate, imbalance in social and economic status. Unemployment leads the youth to social evils like dishonesty, immorality, drinking, gambling, robbery etc. India has one of the youngest populations in the world.

Nep Key Pillar Atmanirbhar Bharat

With its five pillars—the economy, infrastructure, the system, a dynamic population, and demand-fulfilling

youth—NEP is a crucial component of Atmanirbhar Bharat. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a fundamental reform in India's education system, purpose to empower the country's youth and make them globally competitive.

Here Are Some Fundamental Aspects of The Nep 2020 That Play Impartment Youth Empowerment: -

1. **Multidisciplinary Education:** - The NEP 2020 fundamental introduces a multidisciplinary approach to education, allowing students to choose discipline from various faculties and acquire a holistic education.
2. **Vocational Education:** - The NEP 2020 emphasis on vocational education to have positive impact on India's youth.
3. **Skill Development:** - The policy forces the importance of skill development and vocational training, enabling students to acquire practical skills and become self-reliant.
4. **Flexibility and Autonomy:** - The NEP 2020 introduces a flexible and student-centric approach, enabling students to choose their own pace and path of learning.
5. **Credit-Based System:** - The policy introduces a credit-based system, allowing students to earn credits for their academic achievements and transfer them to other institutions.
6. **Choice of medium:** - The NEP 2020 emphasis on the choice of medium of study to have positive impact on India's youth.
7. **Co- curricular courses:** - The NEP 2020 introduce on Co- curricular courses to have positive impact on India's youth.
8. **Industry Partnerships:** - The NEP 2020 encourages industry partnerships and collaborations, enabling students to gain practical experience and become industry-ready.
9. **Entrepreneurship and Innovation:** - The policy promotes entrepreneurship and innovation, encouraging students to think creatively and develop innovative solutions.
10. **Social Mobility:** - The NEP 2020 aims to promote social mobility, enabling students from disadvantaged backgrounds to access quality education and become globally competitive.
11. **Digital Literacy:** - The policy emphasizes the importance of digital literacy, enabling students to become proficient in digital technologies and become part of the digital economy.
12. **Life Skills:** - The NEP 2020 introduces life skills education, enabling students to develop essential skills such as communication, teamwork, and problem-solving.
13. **Mental Health and Wellbeing:** - The policy emphasizes the importance of mental health and wellbeing, enabling students to develop a positive and healthy mindset.

Some Of the Fundamental Benefits of The Nep 2020 For Youth Empowerment as Following:

1. **Increased Employability:** - The policy's focus on skill development and industry partnerships enables students to become more employable and industry-ready.
2. **Improved Entrepreneurship:** - The NEP 2020's emphasis on entrepreneurship and innovation
3. **Enhanced Social Mobility:-** The policy's focus on promoting social mobility enables students from disadvantaged backgrounds to access quality education and become globally competitive.
4. **Better Preparation for the Future:-** The NEP 2020's emphasis on digital literacy, life skills, and mental health and wellbeing enables students to develop essential skills and become better prepared for the future.

CONCLUSION

To conclude safely, I can say that, the New Education policy 2020 has the potential to empower India's youth and make them globally competitive, enabling them to become active contributors to the country's economic growth and development.

The successful implementation of the NEP 2020 will require a concerted effort from all stakeholders, including the government, educational institutions, industry partners and civil society. the NEP 2020 can help create a more just and equitable society, where every individual has the opportunity to reach their full potential.

THE NEP 2020 AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH RECOMMENDATIONS : -

- 1. Effective Implementation:** - Ensure effective implementation of the NEP 2020 through adequate funding, infrastructure, and human resources.
- 2. Industry Partnerships:-** Foster strong industry partnerships to provide students with practical experience and make them industry-ready.
- 3. Teacher Training:** Provide teachers with training and support to enable them to effectively implement the NEP 2020.
- 4. Digital Infrastructure:** - Develop digital infrastructure to support online and distance learning, and to provide students with access to digital resources and tools.
- 5. Monitoring and Evaluation:** - Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track the progress and impact of the NEP 2020. By following these recommendations, India can ensure that the NEP 2020 is successfully implemented, and that country's youth are empowered to become globally competitive and contribute to the country's economic growth and development.

REFERENCES

1. Agrawal, R., & Indrakumar. (2014). Role of Vocational Education in Shaping Socio-Economic Landscape in India. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 49(3), 483-498.
2. Yorke, M. & Knight, P. T. Employability and Good Learning in Higher Education. *Teaching in Higher Education*, (2003); 8(1): 3-16, extracted from <https://doi.org/10.1080/1356251032000052294>
3. Khare, M. Employment, Employability and Higher Education in India. *Higher Education for the Future*, 2014; 1(1), 39-62. extracted from <https://doi.org/10.1177/2347631113518396>
4. Dr. R.K. Pathak, PSSCIVE, NCERT. Background Note on Reimagining Vocational Education and Skill- build
5. Brown, P, et. al. Employability in a Knowledge-driven Economy. *Journal of Education and Work*. 2003; 16(2); 107-126. extracted from <https://doi.org/10.1080/1363908032000070648stable/24546992>
6. Disha. (n.d.). Development of vocational education in India.
7. Smita Paschal and Dr. Nimisha Srivastav. NEP 2020 – Narrowing the Skills Gap and Equipping New Skills through Job Satisfaction. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)* . Volume 2, Issue 1, February 2022.
8. Jaffrelot, C. & Jumle, V. (2019, September 7). The problem of skilling India. *The Indian Express*.
9. Hillage, J., & Pollard, E. *Employability: Developing a Framework for Policy Analysis*, (1998); 85(85).
10. Mangla S. Indian Education System: The Gravest Concern Is Employability Gap. *International Journal of Business and Management Invention (IJBMI)*. 2018; Vol. 07, No. 08: pp. 89-93.
11. Drishti Pant, Abid Hasan. 2020. Impact Of New Education Policy On Employability <https://www.PeopleMatters.In/Article/Executive Education/Impact-Of-New-Education-Policy-On-Employability->

12. Ali, M. S., & Jalal, H. (2018). Higher Education as a Predictor of Employment: The World of Work Perspective. *Bulletin of Education and Research*, 40(2), 79–90
13. Gedar, Neha and Ankita Yadav. 2023. Nep 2020's Contribution to Generating Employment Opportunity Through Student's Skill Development, *Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (Jetir)*, Vol. 10, No. 9, Sep, Pp. 822-827.
14. Tilak, Jandhyala and Pradeep Kumar Choudhury. 2021. 'Employment and Employability Of Engineering Graduates in India', *Journal of Contemporary Educational Research*, Vol.5, No.3, April, Pp. 1-14.
15. Rawat, Seema. 2022. Implementation Of Nep 2020 – A Critical Review from Employability Perspective. *International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research* Volume 9, No. 2 (Xiv) April – June, Pp. 25-27.
16. Singh, Akanksha. 2024. Exploring The Impacts Of India's National Education Policy on New Bharat Development, *International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research (Ijfmr)*, Vol. 6, No. 2, March-April, Pp.1-4.
17. Sharma Sonia, And Neetika Trivedi. 2023. Employability & Youth-A Perspective in Harmony With Nep 2020, *International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research (Ijfmr)*, Vol. 5, No. 6, Nov-Dec.