Study on Issues, Approaches Challenges and Review of NEP 2020

Dr. Amruta Pawar[1], Dr. Sharad Phulari[2], Pakhi Bane3, Alistair Dsouza[4]

Assistant Professor[1], Principal[2], FY BAMMC[3], FY BAMMC[4]

ZSCT's Thakur Shyamnarayan Degree College, Kandivali (E), Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: *Well outlined and art movement education policy is important for a rustic faculty inclass in school} and college levels thanks to the explanation that education ends up in economic and social progress. totally {different completely different} |completely different} countries adopt different education systems by considering the tradition and culture and adopt different stages throughout their life cycle faculty in class in school} and college education levels to create it effective. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), that was approved by the Union cupboard of Republic of India on twenty-nine Gregorian calendar month 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy may be a comprehensive framework for education to pedagogy in addition as vocational education in each rural and concrete Republic of India. The policy aims to rework India's education system by 2021. Shortly once the discharge of the policy, the govt processed that nobody is going to be forced to check any explicit language which the medium of instruction won't be shifted from English to any regional language. The language policy in NEP may be a broad guideline and informatory in nature; and it's up to the states, establishments, and colleges to decide on the implementation. Education in Republic of India may be a synchronic. Himachal Pradesh has become the primary state to implement New Education Policy 2020. The national instructional policy ought to be enforced all told colleges over Republic of India by 2022.*

Keywords: Higher Education, National Education Policy 2020, NEP-2020, Overview & Analysis, Implementation Strategies, Approaches, Challenges, Opportunities of NEP 2020.

I. INTRODUCTION

India, being a growing liberal country for instructional reforms, presently has regarding 845 universities and or so forty,000 instruction establishments (HIEs), reflective the high fragmentation and plenty of tiny sized HEIs within the country that are related to those universities. it's found that over four-hundredth of those tiny sized establishments American state sure} running single program me against the expected reform to a multidisciplinary variety of instruction that is a vital demand for the academic reforms within the country for the twenty first century. it's conjointly noted that over 2 hundredth of the universities have annual entering but one hundred students creating them dead to enhance the standard of education and solely four-dimensional of faculties inscribe quite three,000 students annually thanks to regional imbalance moreover because the quality of education they provide. a number of the explanations found for the fragmentation of the upper education (HE) system in India are:

It is expected that India are the third largest economy within the world by 2030-2032 with calculable gross domestic product of 10 trillion bucks. It's evident that the 10 trillion economies are driven by information resources and not by the natural resources of the country. To spice up the expansion of the Indian education sector, the current government set to revamp it by introducing a comprehensive National Education Policy 2020. This can be in line with the Prime Minister's recent invoking leverage the Fourth historic period to require India to new heights. The presently introduced National Education Policy 2020 envisions associate India targeted education system that contributes on to remodeling our nation sustainably into associate evenhanded and spirited information society, by providing top quality education to all or any.

1.1 Issues of NEP 2020

- Early streaming of scholars into totally different disciplines.
- Lack of access to HE, particularly in socio-economically underprivileged areas that resulted within the current gross enrollment magnitude relation (GER) of twenty fifth solely.
- Lack of teacher and institutional autonomy to create innovations in HE to draw in several students.
- Insufficient mechanisms for career management and progression of school and institutional leaders.
- The lack of analysis and innovations at the most of schools} and colleges.
- Suboptimal levels of governance and leadership at pedagogy establishments.
- A corrupted regulative system permitting faux schools to thrive whereas constrictive glorious, innovative establishments.

1.2 Approaches of NEP 2020

A. Curriculum and Content

The NEP seeks to introduce a shift from 10+2 structure to 5+3+3+4 structure, wherever babyhood education are going to be a section of formal education. additionally, the NEP 2020 focuses on reducing the program content to create house for important thinking and successively, develop people with 21st-century skills instilled in them. Hence, all aspects of the program and pedagogy ought to be restructured to realize these goals.

The challenges in with success implementing these changes embody modifying the program in accordance with the National program Framework. Also, educators ought to rethink the educational content rubric and modify the textbooks consequently.

B. Teacher Accessibility and Coaching

The policy envisages the plan of the varsity program. However, so as to deliver the program effectively, colleges and anxious authorities ought to train lecturers and perceive the education must create a sleek transition to the new education system. moreover, they have to shift the main focus from teacher-centered learning to student-centered learning to foster cooperative skills, important thinking, and problem-solving and decision-making skills within the youth.

A study suggests that over 250 million students square measure calculable to recruit in K-12 colleges in Republic of India by 2030. This suggests that we'd like nearly seven million a lot of lecturers to handle this burgeoning student population.

Since teaching is one in all the low-paid professions in Republic of India, experiential learning and concept-oriented teaching are going to be a difficult task. till the teacher remuneration is revised, the implementation of the NEP 2020 is going to be quite difficult.

C. Technology

The NEP 2020 lays stress on investing the advantage of technology in creating the youth future-ready. But, developing digital infrastructure like digital lecture rooms, remote expertise-driven teaching models, AR/VR tools to bridge gaps in physical teaching and laboratory infrastructure could be a nice challenge as a result of the bulk of the faculties doesn't have a correct set-up to support these tools. Also, the value related to building digital infrastructure won't be reasonable for all colleges across the country.

Moreover, in rural areas of the country wherever the web property is sort of absent, deploying digital learning tools is out of the question. Hence, the govt ought to work on up the fundamental infrastructure which will support the digital infrastructure all told areas.

D. Examination Structure

The NEP focuses on formative assessment for learning instead of additive assessment. the first purpose of fixing the assessment system is to market continuous pursuit of learning outcomes. However, continuous assessment needs

colleges and lecturers to use innovative analysis approaches and assignments. These approaches demand technological intervention and active involvement of lecturers and students.

According to a study, out of the one.5 million colleges in Republic of India, seventy-five per cent square measure surpass the govt. Of the remaining four hundred,000 personal colleges, nearly eighty per cent colleges square measure 'budget personal colleges. Hence, deploying a continual assessment framework could be a difficult task in these colleges.

1.3 Challenges of NEP 2020
A. Opening Universities Every Week is a Herculean Task
India these days has around one,000 universities across the country. Doubling the Gross entry magnitude relation in education by 2035 that is one amongst the explicit goals of the policy can mean that we tend to should open one new university each week, for subsequent fifteen years. Opening one University each week on associate in progress basis is associate beyond any doubt huge challenge.

B. The numbers aren't any less intimidating in reforms to our college system
The National Education Policy two020 intends to bring 2 large integer kids World Health Organization ar presently not in colleges, into the college system. Whichever method you examine it, accomplishing this over fifteen years needs the fixing of around fifty colleges each week.

C. Funding could be a massive challenge within the Covid era
From a funding posture, this is often not a challenge for the faint-hearted. The National Education Policy 2020 envisages a rise in education defrayment from four. 6% to six of value that amounts to around federal agency two.5 100000 crores annually. This amount is going to be well-spent building colleges and faculties across the country, appointing academics and professors, and for operational expenses like providing free breakfast to high school kids. What makes things difficult is that this policy comes into being at a time once the economy has been battered by Covid-19 connected lockdowns, government tax collections are terribly low, and also the commercial enterprise deficit was high even pre-Covid.

D. Current Specialize in Aid and Economic Recovery to Lower the Fastness
Economists are career for big information packages amounting to double-digit percentages of value, despite the strain on the monetary resource.

E. Inter-Disciplinary Education Demands for a Cultural Shift
In education, the National Education Policy 2020's specialize in inter-disciplinary learning could be a terribly welcome step. Universities, particularly in Asian nation, have for many years been terribly silo-ed and departmentalized.

The National Education policy 2020 has several initiatives to enhance the standard and also the breadth of the education system in Asian nation. The objectives of this study on National Education Policy 2020 are:
1. To highlights and summary the policies of the freshly accepted education system (NEP 2020.
2. To compare National Education Policy 2020 with the presently adopted policy in Asian nation.
3. To determine the innovations in new national education policy 2020.
4. To predict the implications of NEP 2020 on the Indian education system.
5. To discuss the deserves of upper Education Policies of NEP 2020.
6. Suggestions for any enhancements for the effective implementation of NEP 2020 to comprehend its goal.

II. TARGETS AND TIMELINES
Here square measure the policy's key targets additionally because the deadlines set for some:
- The entire policy is going to be enforced by 2040.

- 100% Gross entrance quantitative relation from Pre-School to Secondary level by 2030.
- Teachers to be ready for assessment reforms by 2030.
- Common standards of learning publicly and personal faculties.
- Mission to specialize in foundational acquirement and attainment of all students by Grade three.
- Universalizing time of life care and education by 2030.
- Vocational coaching for a minimum of five hundredth learners by 2025.

2.1 Opportunities of NEP 2020

New education Policy begins with the unfinished agenda of NEP — 1986. NEP — 1986 was stock-still terribly} very totally different Bharat. Over the years, exceptional strides are created in terms of access and equity. Close to universal levels of ingress at primary levels, and consequent increase in ingress at pedagogy levels (GER: twenty-six.3%) are achieved. However, there has conjointly been a call in the standard of learning publicly faculty systems, followed by AN exodus of elite and middle categories. This conjointly junction rectifier to the weakening of answerableness mechanisms. Despite poor returns on learning, the pay-structures publicly systems have seen a gradual increase.

A. School Education

Revamping of 10+2 structure to 5+3+3+4. New education and info structure to incorporate pre-primary years. It's an honest departure as this was neglected in education policy documents, and mentioned in informal sense.

- NCERT can specialize in the event of latest info and education structure for ECCE. Policy additionally delves deep into the event and coaching of Anganwadi trainers through short and long programs. A positive thrust towards systematization of ECCE structure and delivery.
- Focus on attaining foundational attainment and acquirement by grade three. Ministry of Education (MoE) can strengthen this, and run it in an exceedingly mission mode through a separate national mission.
- A separate national book policy to develop libraries round the country and instill love of reading in youngsters. Public libraries in Republic of India area unit scarce. If this might be reinforced through the general public education policy, it's a and.
- Mid-day meals to check associate degree upgradation in nutrition part, where potential, native alternatives to be provided. Eggs area unit still a contentious policy issue, policy plays it safe by steering clear to avoid any redundant dispute.
- Design of programs and interventions to alleviate issue of dropouts in conjunction with the Ministry of Social Justice and management.
- Medium of instruction section for a few reasons has received ton of undue attention. However, the section remains fairly versatile to avoid all style of dispute. Half-baked understanding and market push towards English and paternal perception of 'quality' could've diode to the current flexibility. Policy additionally doesn't thrust/force/prefer any specific language over the opposite and encourages learning multiple languages. It additionally recommends teaching foreign languages at secondary level: Korean, Japanese, Thai, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian.
- Policy inserts a replacement term known as SEDGs (socio-economically deprived groups). This as yet hasn't been used as a social class in technical documents. although later sections highlight classes as caste, tribe, disability, transgenders and have passing references to term minority. Technical criticism aside, policy envisages ample initiatives to be targeted at these teams to extend incoming and retention.
- PARAKH, a replacement body to specialize in assessments as NAS (National action Survey) and SAS (State action Survey). PARAKH may well be a very important instrument to appear at learning gaps and support targeting of varied ministry goals and programs.

B. Higher Education

It's vital to look at the policy in context of what has been happening publicly universities, and up to date debacle of universities of eminence. There has been continuous erosion of university autonomy by the state. Perverse state violence unleashed upon one in every of the most effective public universities in Asian country didn't happen in some distant past. Political appointments of university leaders WHO ar at the best the instruments of state, as hostile being targeted on teaching, learning, analysis or administration.tho' the document highlights regulative autonomy, it'd be worrisome if the document additionally meant money autonomy.

- This 'imagined' autonomy is envisaged through replacement of UGC (University Grants Commission) and AICTE (All Asian country Council for Technical Education). New body education Commission of Asian country relies on the thought of division of functions and separation of activities.
- Policy additionally argues against exploitation of education. However, within the same breadth permits for foreign universities to return to
- India. There has been vital increase in variety of personal universities by Indian suppliers. If the thought was to extend competition, it is smart. However, insertion of the statement doesn't.
- Focus on art movement course of study is smart, and a separate body dedicated to target desegregation technology in establishments could be a necessary direction.
- National analysis Foundation is another nice plan. However, if these areas get crammed by people WHO ar driven by philosophic agendas, very little may well be expected.
- Indian Universities are going to be allowed to line up campuses elsewhere within the world — there's a robust potential for this to develop in gulf -markets. there's an enormous demand for quality education by Indian diaspora.

C. Criticism of NEP2020

Here may be a list of criticisms that are leveled, or which can be leveled, against the NEP 2020

- The NEP circumvented parliamentary oversight, discussion and scrutiny. Given it's been brought at the time once parliament isn't functioning thanks to COVID-19, this can be a rather hasty approach, one that looks to be geared toward grading a political purpose. this can be conjointly not the primary time this is going on. Members of Parliament are repeatedly unbroken out of crucial discussions within the past six years, preventing them from examining policies critically or otherwise expressing their views and suggesting amendments.
- The policy may be a vision document that fails to be inclusive of the bottom-most strata of society and provides very little to no relief to the poor, girls and caste and spiritual minorities, because it glosses over key issues of access to education that have long prevailed. there's no comprehensive roadmap and coherent implementation strategy in situ to execute this grand vision.
- Many milestones and a commitment to finances necessary to execute this arrange aren't clearly outlined. Take, as an example, the line: "The Centre and also the States can work along to extend the general public investment within the Education sector to succeed in 6 June 1944 of value at the earliest." there's no clear commitment that may hold the govt. responsible.
- Three Language formula: although the policy doesn't compel this provision, it's crafted in a very manner that leaves very little selection and adaptability with the students/teachers/schools. it's conjointly in direct dispute with a Supreme Court Judgment. The means this can be arranged out is certain to arouse mind the anti-Hindi agitation of 1965, against the central government's intention to form Hindi a politician language. Political parties within the South see this as a move by the Modi government to impose Hindi in non-Hindi speaking states. This is, of course, despite the actual fact that the center has processed that it'll not impose any language on any state and also the judgment on this may be left to the state itself.
- The NEP 2020 is silent on the RTE Act and universalization of education won't be achieved while not legal backing: there's no mechanism to link primary and educational activity with the RTE. This can be not binding on the center/state wrongfully. Because the RTE forum same, in a very statement: "The final policy talks

concerning the universalization of college education from 3-18 years, while not creating it a right. thence there's no necessary mechanism for the union and state governments to form it a reality. while not the RTE Act, universalization is terribly troublesome.".

III. REVIEW OF NEP 2020

Higher education is a vital side when deciding the economy, position, technology adoption, and healthy human behaviour in each country. Rising GER to incorporate each national of the country in educational activity offerings is that the responsibility of the Department of Education of the country government. National Education Policy of India 2020 is walking towards achieving such objective by creating innovative policies to boost the standard, attractiveness, affordability, and increasing the availability by gap up the upper education for the non-public sector and at an equivalent time with strict controls to keep up quality in each educational activity establishment. By encouraging merit-based admissions with free-ships& scholarships, advantage & analysis based mostly continuous performers as school members, and advantage based mostly established leaders in control bodies, and strict observation of quality through biennial enfranchisement supported self-declaration of progress through technology-based observation, NEP-2020 is predicted to meet its objectives by 2030.

All educational activity establishments with current terminology of connected schools can expand as multi-disciplinary autonomous schools with degree giving power in their name or becomes constituent schools of their connected universities. Associate degree impartial agency National analysis Foundation can fund for innovative comes in priority analysis areas of basic sciences, applied sciences, and social sciences & humanities. HE system can rework itself as student central with the liberty to decide on core and allied subjects among a discipline and across disciplines. School members conjointly get autonomy to decide on course of study, methodology, pedagogy and analysis models among the given policy framework. These transformations can begin from the tutorial year 2021-22 and can continue till the year 2030 wherever the primary level of transformation is predicted too visible.

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