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NEW EDUCATION POLICY- ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT:

In this set of hypothetical circumstances, education plays a critical and determining role. The National Education Policy 2020 has thus been converted into the structure of this restructuring, which might help to establish a fresh education system in the country in furthermore to reinforce those economic & social identifiers. The National Education Policy 2020 has been converted into the structure of this restructuring because it was determined that this restructuring would be beneficial. In the middle of all the gloom and doom that has engulfed the globe as a result of the difficulties presented by the COVID-19 epidemic, the New Education Policy (NEP 2020) that was released by the Government of India was a welcome shift and a breath of fresh air. That certainly has room for further development. Higher education that meets NEP 2020 standards will be provided by independent colleges and universities that encourage interdisciplinary study. This study also provides an overview of the most important aspects of NEP and investigates how those aspects influence the educational system that is now in place.

KEYWORDS:

EDUCATION, INDIA, POLICY, IMPORTANCE, GOVERNMENT, STUDENTS, STUDY.

INTRODUCTION:

The National Policy on Education (NPE) was developed by the Government of India to encourage education among several people of India. The policy extends from primary school through college education in both rural as well as urban India. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi issued the first NPE in 1968, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi issued the second in 1986, & Prime Minister Narendra Modi issued the third in 2020. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), agreed upon by India's Union Cabinet on July 29, 2020, defines the goal for the country's future education systems. The newest policy supersedes the preceding 1986 National Policy on Education. The strategy provides a complete structure for kindergarten, secondary, & postsecondary education, in addition to vocational education in both rural & urban India [1].

By 2021, the initiative intends to reform India's education sector. The language policies in the NEP is a broad guideline or consultative, and their adoption is up to the regions, institutions, as well as schools. The NEP 2020 implements a slew of improvements to India's education policy. It intends to expand state education spending from roughly 4% to 6% of GDP as quickly as practicable. A group led by former Cabinet Secretary T. S. R. Subramanian began the discussion phase for the New Education Policy in January 2015. Following the committee assessment, a team chaired by former Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) head Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan presented the proposed NEP in 2019 (Williams, 2019).

The Ministry of Human Resource Development subsequently announced the Draft New Education Policy (DNEP) 2019, which was supported by a series of public discussions. The Draft NEP was 484 pages long. In developing the draught policy, the Ministry conducted extensive consultations: Over two lakh recommendations were submitted from 2.5 lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 blocks, 6,000 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), and 676 districts. The National Education Policy envisions: National Education Policy 2020 targets an India-centric education system that effectively helps our country's long-term transformation into an egalitarian and thriving information culture by offering high training to everyone [3].

Excellent, intellectual, well-rounded, or creative persons must be developed via quality higher education. It must allow an individual to research one or more specialized regions of involvement in detail and create personality, moral as well as lawful principles, academic fascination, scientific emotion, imagination, service essence, and 21st-century skills in a variety of disciplines such as sciences, social sciences, the arts, liberal arts, cultures, individual, technical, as well as occupational topics. The new education policy makes a few basic adjustments to the current scheme, with the main points being multidisciplinary universities but also colleges in or relatively close to each neighbourhood, redeveloping pupil syllabuses, teaching methods, assessment, as well as assistance for augmented student experience, or rather constructing a National Research Foundation to endorse outstanding peer-reviewed tasks or rather successfully seed analyze at universities as well as colleges.

OBJECTIVE:

The research aimed to fulfill the following objectives:-

- Examine the New Education Policy in India 2020 and Similar policies.
- Study Why is it Necessary to Make These Adjustments to the Pre-Education Policy?
- To elaborate on features of the levels and the laws concerning higher education.
- Study important national education policy features relating to higher education.
- Examine the opportunities and obstacles regarding the national education policy 2020.

METHODOLOGY:

In this environment, education is crucial. The National Education Policy 2020 is the basis for this change, which might help develop a new education system also boost economic & social indices. The New Education Policy (NEP 2020) launched by the Government of India was a welcome shift from the negativity caused by the Covid-19 epidemic. Needs improvement. NEP 2020 supports diverse universities & individual colleges. This report highlights NEP's key elements as well as evaluates their impact on education. This Article is mainly based on secondary sources.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

➢ *What is the New Education Policy in India 2020?*

Under the new education policy of 2020, the educational system has to be fixed by 2030. The curriculum will be divided based on the educational system of 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 in place of the currently running 10 + 2 model. The target of investment of the Central and State governments has also been set for the new Education Policy 2020 in which Central and State Governments will invest in the education sector equal to 6 percent GDP of the country for cooperation in the education sector. We have tried to create a policy that will change the educational landscape in our understanding so that we can prepare the youth to face current and future challenges. It has been a journey that every member has taken personally and collectively, we have tried to cover different dimensions of the broader educational landscape of our country (Freire-Garabal y Núñez, 2020). This policy is all based on guiding objectives like access, capacity, quality, affordability, and accountability. From pre-primary to higher education, we have taken this field Seen in an uninterrupted continuity as well as encompassing other areas connected to the broader landscape.

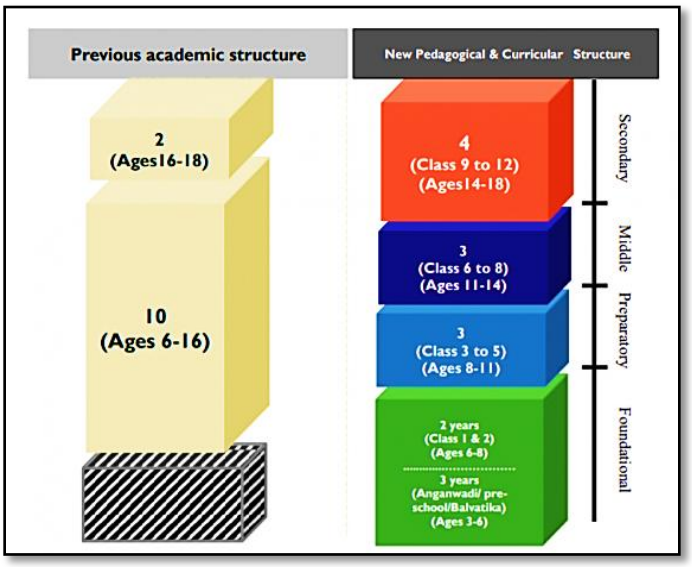


FIGURE 1. STRUCTURE OF INDIA'S NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

SIMILAR POLICIES

There are numerous rules & papers now in place that will be of assistance to the NEP 2020. The following guidelines and papers are attempted to be specified in Table 1:

THE POLICIES OR DOCUMENTS THAT ARE ASSOCIATED WITH NEP 2020 ARE LISTED IN TABLE 1.

S.No	Policy	Description
1	**National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)**	The goal was to communicate with the females since they are more difficult to access than the other demographics (Draboo, 2020).
2	**Saakshar Bharat/Adult Education**	The goal is to build a literate community, with the nonliterate or neo-literate population aged 15 and older serving as the targeted audience.

3	**Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**	The primary educational initiative aimed at ensuring equal access to educational opportunities in schools (ASAD ALI, 2020).
4	**District Primary Education Program (DPEP)**	Primary education as well as the formalization of education at the basic level are the focus of the basic movement, which aims to revive both.
5	**Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)**	To increase the number of students who identify as handicapped or abled who enroll in secondary or higher education.
6	**Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)**	Reforms touch several areas of the higher education system and the processes that are connected to it.
7	**Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)**	To improve secondary education on a local level (Sharma, 2021).
8	**Right to Education (RTE)**	Recognizing as a fundamental right is the provision of an education that is both free & mandatory to all children regardless of age group or social standing (Sharma, 2022).
9	**Draft National Policy on Education 2019 – New Education Policy 2020**	To promote children's cognitive growth and to facilitate their growth of analytical or procedural skills.

WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO MAKE THESE ADJUSTMENTS TO THE PRE-EDUCATION POLICY?

- The present educational system required modifications to accommodate the requirements of a knowledge-based economy in the context of a shifting international landscape (Avinash & Puradkar, 2018).
- New education should improve the overall standard of education while also encouraging innovations and development.
- In education policy, to guarantee that the educational system of India is accessible worldwide.

The perception of the National Education Policy 2020 is to create an education system that is centered on India by taking into account its legacy, heritage, principles, and ideology to participate straight in the transformation of the country into an understanding society that is inclusive, viable, as well as lively (Yenugu, 2022). The whole Indian educational system is established and constructed by trying to draw suggestions out of its extensive and lengthy chronological heritage as well as taking into consideration the contributions made by several academics to the globe in diversified areas those very as arithmetic, astronomy, metallurgical, medical science and surgery, civil engineering as well as design, shipbuilding as well as navigation, yoga, fine arts, chess, and so on.

FEATURES OF THE LEVELS

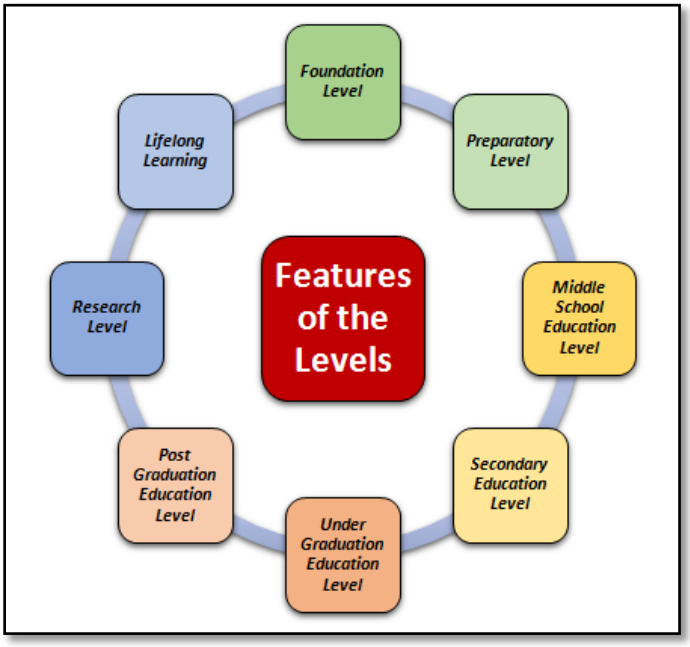


FIGURE 2. THE FEATURES OF EACH LEVEL OF THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY

The purpose of the recently announced NEP 2020 is to give a liberal education that is both multidisciplinary & interdisciplinary to every candidate to increase the existing gross enrolment ratio (GER) to 50 percent by the

year 2035 (Kamala, 2020). Table 2 contains a rundown of the numerous educational lifespan phases that are mentioned in the policy, together with an explanation of the characteristics that distinguish each level.

TABLE 2: FOLLOWING NEP 2020, A VARIETY OF EDUCATIONAL LEVELS WILL BE CARRIED OUT.

S.No	Educational life-cycle Levels	Features
1	**Foundation Level**	The Foundational Level, which lasts 5 years, includes foundational education that is dynamic, multilayered, play-based, activity-based, or discovery-based. Utilizing time-tested Indian customs & cultures, this stage is constantly developed via creativity & study for children's intellectual and emotional engagement (Garg, 2021).
2	**Preparatory Level**	For 3 years The preparatory level entails expanding on the play-, discovery-, or activity-based learning. Furthermore, this level increasingly integrates formal classroom instruction via publications. The goal is to introduce kids to many areas and encourage people to explore further discoveries.
3	**Middle School Education Level**	Middle school education lasts for 3 years & focuses on more complex topics within every subject such as sciences, mathematics, arts, social sciences, or humanities (Stacki, 2012). The constructivist approach will be used in specialized topics with subject instructors. Students are introduced to the semester system, as well as annual two-class level exams are held.
4	**Secondary Education Level**	Secondary school education is aimed to give transdisciplinary disciplines, particularly liberal arts education, across 4 years. This level will be based on a specific topic pedagogical or curricular approach with increased complexity, adaptability, critical reasoning, & emphasis on life goals. Students are introduced to the semester system, and each semester they will study 5 to 6 topics. Board examinations will be administered after the 10th or 12th grades.
5	**Under-graduation Education Level**	Undergraduate degrees in all subjects will be 3 or 4 years long, with numerous exit possibilities such as a certification after the 1st year, a diploma just after the 2nd year, or a Bachelor's degree after the 3rd year. The four-year undergraduate degree curriculum with majors, minors, or academic research is favored.
6	**Post-graduation Education Level**	The Master's degree consists of one program for students with 4 years of bachelor's degree, a two-year program for students with 3 years of bachelor's degree, as well as an integrative five-year program with a concentration on high-quality work in the final year. The Master's degree will include a substantial research element to develop occupational competency & preparing participants for postdoctoral research.
7	**Research Level**	For full-time or part-time studies, the research phase includes doing high-quality research resulting in a Ph.D. in just about any basic topic, transdisciplinary subject, or interdisciplinary pertain for a minimum of 3 to 4 years. Throughout their Ph.D., individuals must complete 8 credits of courses in teaching/education/pedagogy relating to their Ph.D. field. The previous one-year MPhil program has been terminated.
8	**Lifelong learning**	The NEP 2020 advocates lifelong learning & innovation to prevent humans from becoming outdated in societies in respect of understanding, skills, or experiences needed to live comfortably. It is considered that knowledge & study at any age would provide more maturation for life fulfillment.

LAWS CONCERNING HIGHER EDUCATION

Underneath the National Education Policy 2020, the gross enrollment ratio in higher education institutions is expected to rise from 26.3 % in 2018 to 50 % in 2020, with 3.5 crore additional seats created (Hegde, 2022). The gross enrolment ratio is the percentage of the entire qualified population at a certain education level who has enrolled in academic facilities. For instance, if the entire amount of students in the generation range suitable for entrance to higher education is 100, but only 60 apply, the proportion will be 60%. A Higher Education Commission of India will indeed be established to supplant the UGC for all categories of higher education excluding medicine or administrative education.

There will be a multidisciplinary teaching and study institution comparable to IITs or IIMs. These institutions will be of the highest caliber (K., 2021). A universal entrance exam will be administered by the National Testing Agency for admission to these programs. It will be an option for all students; there will be no obligatory courses; arts & humanities disciplines will be offered in professional institutes. There are no Arts, Science, or

Commerce divisions. Students may select any topic they like. All of the country's institutions, such as the IITs, will take a comprehensive strategy.

IMPORTANT NEP FEATURES RELATING TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The new NEP was created with the goal of formalizing system improvements from the school level to the college/university level. Bearing the evolving environment in view, educational material will now center on essential concepts, theories, implementations, or issue approaches (K., 2021). The National Education Program is projected to have a favorable & long-term influence on the region's higher education system. The government's decision to enable international institutions to build campuses in India is a respectable one. This will allow students to experience worldwide education quality in their particular nation. The strategy of developing multi-disciplinary institutions would result in a revitalized emphasis on all sectors including arts & humanities, so this kind of training will assist students study & develop comprehensively. As a result, pupils will have a more solid information basis.

Different, independent, & competent agencies will conduct different administration, accrediting, finance, and academics benchmark tasks under the proposed higher education legislative system. These 4 entities will be developed as four autonomous divisions inside the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI). NEP has implemented several changes and innovations in the higher education sector. Among the notable characteristics are:

- ***A Uniform Governing Body for All Levels of Higher Education:***

The National Education Policy (NEP) has as one of its goals the creation of the Higher Education Commission of India, which would serve as the only regulating authority for all educational fields other than the fields of law and medicine.

- ***Programming Allowing Multiple Entries and Exits:***

There will be a variety of entrance & departure alternatives available for those who desire to depart the event at various points along the way. The Academic Bank of Credits will be used to facilitate the transference of their credits.

- ***Electronic Courses Will Be Made Accessible in a Variety of Languages:***

Technologies will play a role in the design of education, as well as teaching, learning, and evaluation, as well as training for teachers, schools, or students. The electronic material will be made accessible in provincial languages, beginning with eight main languages like Kannada, Odia, and Bengali, amongst others. These languages will join the e-courses that are now available in Hindi and English.

- ***An admission test that is standard across all educational institutions:***

The National Testing Agency is going to be in charge of administering the standardized test that is used for admission to all schools of higher education (NTA). The test will be taken voluntarily.

To control the standards of higher education in India, the Higher Education Council of India (HECI) will be established. Increasing the gross enrollment ratios will be the focus of the council's efforts. The HECI will consist of the following four verticals:

- *A "meta-accrediting body," the National Accreditation Council (NAC).*
- *The General Education Council (GEC) will define "graduate qualities," or the intended learning results. It will also be in charge of developing a National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF). As a professional standard-setting organization, the National Council for Teacher Education will report to the GEC (PSSB).*
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- *Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC), for university and college funding and finance. The present National Council for Teacher Education, All India Council for Technical Education, and University Grants Commission will be replaced by this.*

CHALLENGES RELATED TO NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP): 2020

- ***Education Is Expensive***

The new education strategy makes admittance to overseas institutions possible. Several scholars worry that admittance to overseas colleges would be too costly for the Indian educational system. As a consequence, lower-income students may find it difficult to obtain higher education.

- ***Inappropriate Feeding-Related Investigations***

Several states still charge fees. There is control, but it is impossible to prevent profiting from unrestricted contributions.

- ***Scarcity of human resources***

There is now a scarcity of qualified elementary school instructors. In such a case, the execution of the basic education system was developed under the National Education Policy 2020 (Sontakke et al., 2022).

- ***Financing***

Providing financing will be contingent on how powerful the will is to spend the required 6% of GDP on education.

- ***Co-operation***

State education is a simultaneous topic. This explains why the majority of states have school councils. As a result, the state governments must take the lead in carrying out this decision. The states may also be resistant to the concept of establishing a National Higher Education Regulation Campus as the primary regulating institution.

- ***Education Sanskritization***

South Indian states claim that the trilingual formulation is an attempt by the government to Sanskritise education. Numerous issues might develop in sight of states although if kids are educated in their native tongue or local language. Individuals from many states, for instance, dwell in a union territory like Delhi. Children from various mother languages will attend this school. Whatever medium would all of these students be taught in, as well as regardless of whether English medium schools comply with the linguistic approach? In elementary school, what media would the students be allowed to learn through if the state modifies?

CONCLUSION:

The new National Education Policy, 2020, which has recently been endorsed by the central government to modify the education system in India to fulfill the requirements of 21st century India, would then, if it is satisfactorily enacted, make India one of the foremost nations in the globe. This new system is intended to modify the education system in India to fulfill the requirements of 21st-century India. Correspond Children aged 3 to 18 have been brought within the purview of the Right to Education Act, which was passed in 2009, following the new education strategy for the year 2020. This new education strategy, which was introduced after a gap of 34 years, has as its principal objective the provision of higher education to all children, with the ultimate goal of universalizing pre-primary education (the age group of three to six years) by the year 2025.

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