



“A Study On Issues And Challenges Of Nep 2020 In Higher Education”

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Abstract

Amidst the global negativity brought on by the Covid19 epidemic, the Government of India's announcement of the New Education Policy (NEP 2020) was a welcome change and new information. Many people were completely unprepared for the announcement of NEP 2020. Many education professionals were surprised by the modifications that NEP 2020 suggested. This article primarily focuses on NEP 2020 and its effects on higher education, even if the education policy has had an equal influence on school and college education. Additionally, this essay highlights the key components of NEP and examines their implications for the current educational system.

introduction

India is a major force in the world market for education. With 29.41 percent of the population between the ages of 0 and 14, India boasts one of the largest networks of higher education institutions in the world; the education industry has a lot of room to grow. India today boasts one of the strongest educational systems in the world thanks to significant improvements in recent years. It also plays a significant role in the economic development of the nation. It is impossible to overestimate the role that private institutions have played in the growth of India's education sector outside of government initiatives.

But there are also some dubious characters. 45% of the nation's population is still illiterate despite greater educational spending. Just 18% of children are able to advance to high school, the next level.

India has the third-largest upper secondary education system in the world, with numerous institutions. More and more students are pursuing higher education these days. The result is reflected in the number of students enrolling in postsecondary education.

There are currently an increasing number of institutions. India had the following number of educational institutions as of December 31, 2020: The education sector includes schools, colleges, universities, and other private establishments. The education sector gives pupils the information and abilities they need to adjust to a workplace that is always changing. An increasing number of businesses in the sector strive to provide their customers with possibilities for lifetime learning. The education industry has four distinct categories: primary education, secondary education, higher education, and vocational education. The education sector provides the labour capability for all other industries. But it has its own problems with workforce development. Public and political scrutiny of the education sector is intense.

NEP 2020: The new [5+3+3+4] School System: - Here is the age-wise and class-wise breakdown of the [5+3+3+4] curricular & Pedagogical structure of NEP 2020 on the cognitive-developmental stages of the children.

<u>Secondary Stage - 4 Years</u>
Age 11 to 18: Class 9 to Class 12
<u>Middle Stage - 3 Years</u>
Age 11 to 14: Class 6 to Class 8
<u>Preparatory Stage - 3 Years</u>
Age 8 to 11: Class 3 to Class 5
<u>Foundational Stage - 5 Years</u>
Age 3 to 6: 3 Years (Anganwadi ,Pre-school ,Balvatika)
Age 6 to 8: 2 Years (Class 1 & Class 2)

The new 5+3+3+4 School Structure will comprise years 12 of School & 3 years of pre-school.

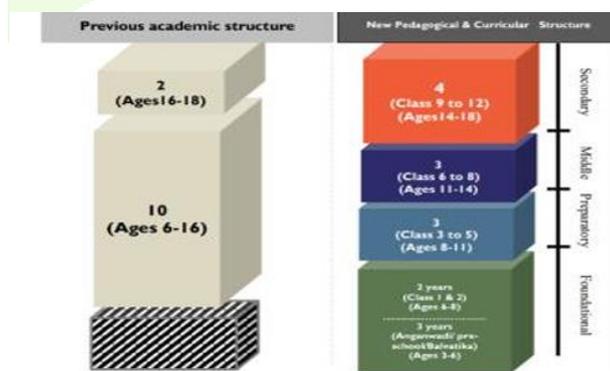
From early childhood care and education to higher education, the gap between existing learning results and what is expected must be addressed by fundamental reforms that bring the highest quality, equity, and integrity into the system. The goal must be for India to develop a world-class education system by 2040, with equitable access to high-quality education for all students, regardless of social or economic status.

This National Education Policy 2020 is the country's first education policy of the twenty-first century, with the goal of addressing the country's many expanding imperatives for development. This policy recommends the revision and redesign of every element of the educational structure, including funding and regulations, to create a new framework that reflects the goals of the twenty-first century.

PRINCIPLES OF POLICY: -

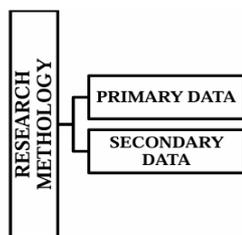
The following are the essential concepts that will guide both the education system as whole and particular institutions within it.

- Recognizing, identifying, and fostering the unique capabilities of each student.
- Flexibility.
- There are no definite divisions.
- Multidisciplinary and a holistic approach to learning.
- A focus on conceptual comprehension
- creativity and critical thinking
- The centre of the learning process is teachers and faculty.



OBJECTIVES OF NEP 2020:-

- To study the issues and challenges of NEP 2020 in higher education.
- To study how best NEP 2020 can help the students in higher education.

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH: -**TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION:-**

1. **PRIMARY DATA:-** The primary data is collected through the discussion with students and teachers of education organisation.
2. **SECONDARY DATA:-** Keeping in mind the various objectives of the studies the secondary data collected from the following sources.
 - Research papers.
 - Newspapers.
 - Websites.
 - Journals.
 - Magazines
 - Articles.

LIMITATIONS :-

1. There may be bias in the information provided by the respondents.
2. The project work is carryout in Bangalore city.
3. The major data is collected through secondary sources.

SWOC ANALYSIS of NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020:-**STRENGTHS:-**

- By rethinking the school curriculum from a 10+2 model to a 5+3+3+4 model for a child's holistic development—this stage accounts for 80% of cognitive growth—the strategy has enhanced the foundation of education.
- Any course that allows for multiple entrance and departure points will allow students to earn a "basic certificate" upon completion of one year, two "diploma certificates" with completion of two years, and a "degree" upon completion of the course without losing any years. After completing the course in their fourth year, students will get an honors degree.
- Enhancing pupils' linguistic proficiency can be achieved by offering 'Classical linguistic' as an option.

WEAKNESSES:-

- Apart from restating old altruistic platitudes, the policy's inability to rationally confront the private sector's role in education is unsatisfactory.
- There are several challenges facing the educational system as a result of the present worldwide epidemic. The NEP, however, either downplays it or raises concerns about possible pandemic-related issues.
- The expense of educating inservice teachers will need the government to allocate sufficient funds and infrastructure in addition to time, effort, and resources.

OPPORTUNITES: -

- As decided subsequently by the Higher Education Commission, academic credit stored in a digital locker would work similarly to bank credit, enabling a student to resume classes after a break.

- An independent organization called the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) will be created to offer a platform for the unrestricted sharing of technological ideas.

CHALLENGES: -

- The COVID19 pandemic has shown that in order to provide digital education, a vast digital infrastructure is required.
- Although legislation promotes rationality and critical thinking in college activities, most experts disagree, as seen by recent attacks on students and critical thinkers.
- The NEP 2020 is an attempt to provide uniformity and standardization along a single axis of control and power, which is necessary given India's size, population, diversity, and constitutional federalism. Since education is on the concurrent list, several states could raise objections.

ANALYSIS: -

CHALLENGES of NEP 2020 IN HIGHER EDUCATION: -

- Regarding school reform, the figures are equally
- Establishing a university every week is an enormous task.
- Need to create a large pool of trained teachers
- Interdisciplinary higher education requires a change in culture.

Other challenges

- Submissions. It is necessary to establish primary schools and anganwadi centers.
- Examine the ratio of students to teachers. Decentralization of power.
- Every lab and e-course has to be created. Getting funding from private sources.
- Improving the infrastructure of higher education.
- Putting greater effort on raising teaching standards.
- The construction of digital infrastructure is being accelerated.
- Guidelines for standardizing content.
- Putting in place a consistent implementation plan

ISSUES of NEP 2020 IN HIGHER EDUCATION:-

- Insufficient integration
- A language barrier
- Multilingualism debate Pedagogical Limitations
- Institutional limitations Exam-related problems

IMPACT of NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP) 2020:-

1; Impact on Students: -

- Students will have more alternatives for studying thanks to NEP 2020. The biggest impact would be a change in the way students learn and the setting they are in.
- The following characteristics will be part of the new education policy:
- Encourage kids to pursue both academic and extracurricular goals;
- build 21st century skills in them to prepare them for the future; and place more focus on students' skill development and competence improvement. Offer a range of open, remote, and pre-primary learning opportunities. Students who are gaining knowledge.
- Make counselling and other resources available to students.

2; Impact on Teachers: -

A KPMG investigation indicates that 13% of Indian secondary school teachers lack the necessary qualifications. Teachers help students make wise career decisions in addition to helping them succeed academically. They should thus equip themselves with innovative teaching methods. To acquire sophisticated teaching techniques and understand contemporary teaching trends, educators should sign up for Univariate's "Teach Online

Tools for a Digital Age" course. It is a six-hour course designed specifically for educators who wish to adjust to more modern and creative teaching techniques. They now need to improve their skills to satisfy industry demands and close the skills gap between industry and skills. Instead of emphasizing concept-based training, they ought to concentrate on skill-based learning. Real-world examples should be used to highlight the practical issues. They have to continuously advance their skills and expertise. They must give their specialized fields' study more attention.

OUTCOME: -

1; A multidisciplinary Way of Thinking.

Despite being widely used, the phrase "multidisciplinary" is rarely understood.

In a nutshell, it is an approach to education that integrates a range of fields and subjects to produce a well-rounded education. Does anyone recognize this? College brochures frequently use this phrase to highlight their liberal teaching and learning philosophy. We will not have to wait until higher education to learn about this paradigm, though, thanks to NEP 2020. The arts, science, and business will all become outdated. With the removal of the three-stream system, students will no longer be restricted to a small selection of disciplines. Students will be able to select courses of study that are more in line with their interests and will have more possibilities for what they may study. For instance, you may study business, history, and chemical bonding all at once if you have an interest in each of these subjects! There's nothing to worry about. In order to help students reach their full potential, the main objective is to motivate them to think more flexibly and collaboratively.

2; Encouraging the Use of Technology

Technology is the driving force behind the world's rapid evolution. Continuing to go ahead is the only way to advance. We have to adjust to the state of technology today. We will be left behind if we don't stay alert at all times. But the real goal is for us to help achieve it. The implementation of NEP 2020 will result in a greater emphasis on technology in Indian education. By educating all students how to utilize it, it will prepare the nation for technical proficiency in the future. Students will someday become their own employers after learning how to write, program, and construct AIs, according to this assurance. This kind of education is essential for the development and wellbeing of the country as well as of each person. Encouraging learning outcomes like this will help combat the challenges we face today and decide the success of the nation. In order to successfully compete and engage with the worldwide community and contribute to the development of the world, it will also help to fortify national unity while preserving the variety that makes us special.

3; A Sophisticated View of Exams

- 1; The National Mission Will Have Acquired Fundamental Learning And Numeracy Abilities By 2025.
- 2; All Students In Preschool Through Secondary School Will Be 100% GER By 2030.
- 3; Key Concepts And Knowledge Application Are Evaluated By Board Exams.
- 4; Every Kid Will Have Mastered At Least One Skill By The Conclusion Of The School Year.
- 5; Common Learning Standards In Private And Public Schools.
- 6; Instruction Should Be Conducted In The Student's Home Language, Mother Tongue, Or Regional Language until At Least Grade 5, And Ideally Until Grade 8 And Beyond.
- 7; Tracking Student Development To Meet Learning Goals.
- 8; Teachers' National Professional Standards (NPST).
- 9; Academic And Vocational Courses, Extracurricular And Curricular Activities, And The Arts And Sciences Are Not Strictly Separated.

CONCLUSION:

Although there are many good things about this policy, it still needs to be improved. If its policies are regularly revised, NEP 2020 might end up being the best policy in the human resources and education sectors. As they say, "A mad king misuses his power and leads his country to sewers," and the strategy could be catastrophic

if its implemented poorly. In a nation where issues like lobbying, corruption, and favoritism are common, policy abuse is inevitable. In addition, this approach gives people in need a great deal of optimism. The student-centered approach of NEP 2020 should have improved the workforce and educational system by 2030.

