



“A STUDY ON ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF NEP-2020 IN HIGHER EDUCATION”

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ABSTRACT

Education is the establishment stone of the countries it assumes a strong part in the development and improvement of the nation and its residents. One can't deny the way that training is an integral asset and in light of the proposals by a board headed by Dr Kasturirangan previous director of Indian space research previous Indian Space Exploration Association (ISRO), the New Schooling Strategy has been drafted that spotlights on value, quality, affordability, and accountability of education in our country. In this paper, the creator will investigate about issues and the difficulties in the execution of different approaches referenced in new education policy- 2020, the key regions that stay missing, and the intricacies in question. Last yet not the least, the paper likewise talks about the split between the strategy and practices along with the new information measurements. Every one of the subtleties connected with the potential difficulties because of the progressions in the New Education policy have been examined in the approaching segments of this paper.

Keywords: Education, New Education policy, Development, Value, Quality, Affordability Nation.

1.INTRODUCTION

India is a huge player in the worldwide schooling market. India claims one of the world's most broad organizations of advanced education establishments with 26.31 percent of India's populace between the ages of 0 and 14; the training area offers critical potential for improvement. India's schooling system has extraordinarily worked on as of late, and it is currently truly outstanding on the planet. It is additionally one of the main supporters of the country's financial flourishing. Aside from government drives, the significance of private establishments in the improvement of India's schooling industry couldn't possibly be more significant. Be that as it may, there are a few dubious figures too. Notwithstanding expanded interest in schooling, 40% of the country's populace stays uneducated. Just 15% of children can advance to the accompanying level, which is secondary school.

The Advanced education with numerous organizations, India flaunts the world's third-biggest upper auxiliary schooling system. Nowadays, a rising number of understudies are chasing after advanced education. The quantity of understudies signing up for advanced education mirrors the result. The quantity of organizations is consistently extending. As of December 31, 2020, India had the accompanying number of instructive organizations.

2.HIGHLIGHTS OF NEP-2020

- To facilitate digital storage and transfer of credits earned from different HEIs academic Bank of credit will be established.
- The new policy provides multiple entry and exit points with certificates at every stage and envisages multi-

disciplinary education with a flexible curriculum and creative combination of subjects.

- Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs), to be established to provide the best multidisciplinary education of global standards in the country, at par with IITs, IIMs.
- The National Research Foundation an umbrella body will be established to foster quality research across the country and strengthen the overall research ecosystem.
- The entire higher education excluding legal and medical education will come under the purview of the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) which will be set up as single Apex body.
- The same set of norms for regulation, accreditation, and academic standards will be applicable to both public and private higher education institutions.
- In the upcoming 15 years, the affiliation of colleges is to be phased out and the graded autonomy concept will be introduced to encourage healthy competition between universities. The National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), will be set up to foster a free exchange of ideas on the use of technology.

3. Issues with the NEP- 2020

The new arrangement has attempted to satisfy all, and the layers are obviously noticeable in the archive. It expresses whatever might be considered appropriate and attempts to consider every contingency, frequently sneaking off fall.

Lack of integration: In both the reasoning, and in the report, there are slacks, like the mix of innovation and teaching method. There are huge holes, for example, deep rooted realizing, which ought to have been a vital component of moving up to arising sciences.

Language obstruction: There is a lot of in the record ready for banter - like language. The NEP looks to empower home language learning up to class five, to further develop learning results. Certainly, early cognizance of ideas is better in the home language and is basic for future advancement. On the off chance that the establishments are not sound, learning endures, even with the best of educating and foundation. Yet, it is likewise a fact that a center objective of schooling is social and monetary portability, and the language of versatility in India is English.

Multilingualism debate: Home language prevails where the biological system broadens the entire way through advanced education and into business. Without such an environment set up, this may not be adequate. The NEP talks about multilingualism and that should be underscored. Most classes in India are accepted bilingual. A few states are happily thinking about this strategy as a vain endeavor to force Hindi.

Lack of funds: As indicated by Financial Overview 2019-2020, the public spending (by the Middle and the State) on training was 3.1% of the Gross domestic product. A change in the expense design of training is unavoidable. While subsidizing at 6% of Gross domestic product stays dubious, potential pieces of the change are feasible at a lower cost for more prominent scope.

A move in haste: The nation is wrestled with long stretches of Coronavirus instigated lockdowns. The strategy needed to have parliamentary conversations; it ought to have gone through a respectable parliamentary discussion and considerations thinking about different sentiments.

Overambitious: All aforementioned strategy moves require tremendous assets. An aggressive objective of public spending at 6% of Gross domestic product has been set. This is positively a difficult task, given the ongoing duty to-Gross domestic product proportion and contending claims on the public exchequer of medical care, public safety and other key areas. The actual exchequer is stifled gathering the ongoing use.

Pedagogical limitations: The report discusses adaptability, decision, trial and error. In advanced education, the report perceives that there is a variety of academic necessities. Assuming that it is an ordered choice inside single establishments, this will be a calamity, since organizing an educational plan for a homeroom that has both one-year confirmation understudies and four-year certification understudies' detracts from the personality of the organization.

Institutional limitations A sound school system will include a variety of organizations, not a constrained multi-disciplinarily one. Understudies ought to have a decision for various types of establishments. The strategy chances making another sort of institutional isomorphism ordered from the Middle.

Issues with examinations: Tests are psychotic encounters due to rivalry; the outcomes of a slight slip in execution are tremendous concerning potential open doors. So the response to the test problem lies in the design of chance. India is a long way from that condition. This will require a less inconsistent society both concerning admittance to quality foundations, and pay differentials subsequent upon admittance to those organizations.

- There is a diligent befuddle between the information and abilities granted and the positions accessible. This

has been one of the principal challenges that have impacted the Indian school system since Autonomy.

- NEP 2020 neglected to check this, as it is quiet on training connected with arising innovative fields like computerized reasoning, the internet, nanotech, and so on.
- An aggressive objective of public spending at 6% of Gross domestic product has been set. Preparing monetary assets will be a major test, given the low expense to-Gross domestic product proportion and contending claims on the public exchequer of medical services, public safety and other key areas.
- The approach has likewise been reprimanded because of the lawful intricacies encompassing the appropriateness of two usable strategies in particular The Right to Schooling Act, 2009 and the New Training Strategy, 2020. Certain arrangements, for example, the period of beginning tutoring should be thought upon, to determine any problem between the rule and the as of late presented strategy in the more extended run.
- it is relevant to take note of that past endeavors at parliamentary regulations under the recent administrative set up have not been fruitful. The disappointment can be credited to the job of controllers and the planned administrative changes being twisted, as on account of Unfamiliar Instructive Establishments (Guideline of Passage and Tasks) Bill, 2010, which slipped by; and the proposed Advanced education Commission of India (Nullification of College Awards Commission Act) Act, 2018 which remained didn't arrive at the Parliament.
- While the Colleges Awards Commission and the All India Board for Specialized Instruction play had a significant impact, questions relating to the job of the UGC and AICTE stay unanswered under the new strategy.
- Multiplying the Gross Enrolment Proportion in advanced education by 2035 which is one of the expressed objectives of the strategy will imply that we should open one new college consistently, for the following 15 years.
- In advanced education, the Public Training Strategy 2020's emphasis on between disciplinary learning is an exceptionally welcome step. Colleges, particularly in India, have for a really long time

4. CHALLENGES OF NEP-2020 :

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020) is a comprehensive policy that aims to transform the education system in India. While the policy has several positive aspects, there are also several challenges that need to be addressed. Some of the challenges of NEP-2020 are:

- **1. Implementation:** One of the biggest challenges of NEP-2020 is the implementation of the policy. The policy covers a wide range of areas and requires significant investment and infrastructure to implement. The successful implementation of the policy requires cooperation from all stakeholders, including the central and state governments, educational institutions, and the private sector.
- **2. Funding:** The implementation of NEP-2020 requires significant funding, and the policy document does not provide clear guidelines on how the funding will be raised. The policy mentions the establishment of the National Research Foundation, but the details on how it will be funded are not clear.
- **3. Language policy:** NEP-2020 has proposed a three-language formula, which has sparked controversy in some states. There is a concern that the policy may lead to the imposition of a particular language and undermine the linguistic diversity of the country.
- **4. Teacher training:** The policy emphasizes the need for teacher training and development, but there are several challenges in implementing this. The existing teacher education system needs to be revamped to meet the changing needs of the education system.
- **5. Assessment system:** The policy proposes a new assessment system that focuses on the holistic development of the students. However, there is a concern that the implementation of the new assessment system may be challenging, especially in rural areas where resources are limited.
- **6. Inclusivity:** The policy aims to make education inclusive and accessible to all, but there are several challenges in achieving this goal. The existing education system suffers from various forms of inequality, including gender, socio-economic, and regional disparities.
- **7. Private sector involvement:** The policy emphasizes the involvement of the private sector in education, but there is a concern that this may lead to the commercialization of education and further widen the existing inequalities been very store houseed and departmentalized

5. CONCLUSION:

After much pausing, the NEP at long last shown up. The instructive hole in India is tended to through the NEP, 2020. By offering everybody admittance to populist, comprehensive, and top notch schooling, this system looks to accomplish SGDs by 2030. The collaboration of the middle and states is fundamental for the NEP's victory. It is critically important to improve cash to redesign the school system and carry it satisfactory with global guidelines to achieve the NEP's general goals. This NEP has made it conceivable to execute the essential changes in the school system and has given open doors for foundational change. While attempting to change the whole framework, there are some hardships. These hardships should be conquered to set out open doors.

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