

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES BEFORE NEW EDUCATION POLICY IN INDIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Dr. Mukund N. Haladkar

Assistant Professor, (HOD), Department of Commerce,
Rajarshi Shahu Arts and Commerce College, Rukadi, Hatkanangle, Kolhapur

Email: mukundhaladkar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The future of any nation depends on its education policy. The process of economic, social and cultural development is created through education. Education in the nation is an important way for the development of the nation and to make the future of the nation bright, so the education policy should be planned for the future. Education policy is an important direction for the future sustainable development of a country. The policy of starting multi-disciplinary institutes will give renewed focus on each field like arts, humanities and this type of education will help students to learn and develop holistically. Thus, students will be equipped with a strong knowledge base. Education policy will be important after the 1984 policy before the Government of India announced the first education policy in the 21st century. Education policy is a transformative and effective tool for human life.

KEY WORDS: NEP: 2020, opportunities, challenges, education, student, development, policy, nation, knowledge, human life etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Education brings about a positive change in human life and raises public awareness to a great extent. Given the current situation, the new educational system introduced by the central government is going to be difficult for every part of the country in the initial period, but from the perspective of the future, it may be quite right. The reality of the new education policy will not be known until it is implemented and is actually used to create employment. The success and failure of the new education policy will be known after its implementation. The new education policy depends on the implementation of the working manpower. The Central Government has decided to implement a new education policy to create competent and transformative manpower. There is a very close relationship between the funds available to the central government and the implementation of policies. In this new education policy, it is the need of the time to implement a new education policy from a liberal mindset such as equality of education quality and affordable education for everyone, but a new education policy is being implemented with a specific ideological change. A new education policy must aim for sustainable development and creating a strong and powerful education with a future perspective is the need of the hour.

PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY:

Pre-primary education has been neglected. We had no official provision for a fixed curriculum, trained education or minimum competence in education for the pre-primary class. Now pre-primary education will get the status of official education. The most important aspect of this new education policy is The Right to Education Act was earlier applicable to children aged six to fourteen. Now the law will apply to children between the ages of three and eighteen years. The insistence on mother tongue education is a contradiction in terms of this policy; Also, the second contradiction is that science subject is going to be through English medium from 6th. Generally, in the 1990s, if you take admission in the eleventh science branch, science and mathematics subjects were through English medium, even now.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objective of this research is to study the opportunities and challenges facing the Indian education system and the new education policy and some specific objectives are given by the researcher as follows. In developing and democratic nations like India, it is decided to implement a new education dam after thirty years but this has created many kinds of problems.

1. To study the challenges facing the new education policy.
2. To study in detail the opportunities in the new education policy.
3. To study the factors influencing the new sexy policy.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Limits and Scope of Right to Education Act The possibility of underprivileged students in rural and remote areas being deprived of education due to the new education policy cannot be ruled out. Hence the concept of school complex will enrich small schools; but if the existence of small schools is threatened by that, then it is necessary to be clear about this.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The central government recently announced a new education policy. In 1968, the first educational policy-making commission came in the form of the Kothari Commission. In 1986, when Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, the old education policy was changed and a new education policy was introduced. Again in 1992 some good changes were made in this educational policy. After 28 years today, the central government announced a new education policy. This policy is going to be a radical change in the structure of the Indian education system.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

New Education Policy will establish a Higher Education Commission of India to regulate and manage higher education. It focuses on proactively enhancing enrollment ratios and ensuring higher academic standards. The New Educational Policy 2020 establishes a National Higher Education Regulatory Council to oversee higher education. The Higher Education Grant Council to financially support universities and colleges. The New Educational Policy encourages international collaboration. It will enable foreign universities and institutes to establish campuses and educational centers in India, thereby enhancing student exposure.

Period of the Study:

To study the opportunities and challenges faced by the new education policy, the researcher has conducted a member research with its review in 2020-21.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The researcher has conducted member research using various types of secondary research with a view to meet the challenges faced by the new educational policy by implementing the new setting policy and discontinuing the district educational system. It uses research papers articles newspapers audio videos reference books serial books annual reports etc.

Research Method:

Researchers have studied the opportunities and challenges facing the new education policy from the perspective of a developing country through descriptive analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Under the new education policy, students will be taught coding from an early age, all schools will be digitized, regional language will also be focused, virtual hi-tech labs will be developed, students can choose any subject, and focus on vocational courses, e-learning will be enhanced. Learning beyond textbooks, digital

educational credits. The new education policy comes with more merits than demerits, and even these demerits can be addressed in the long run. The NEP of 2020 will not only benefit the students but the entire education sector. It will foster a healthy, logical, open and creative mindset for future generations.

Digital Infrastructure:

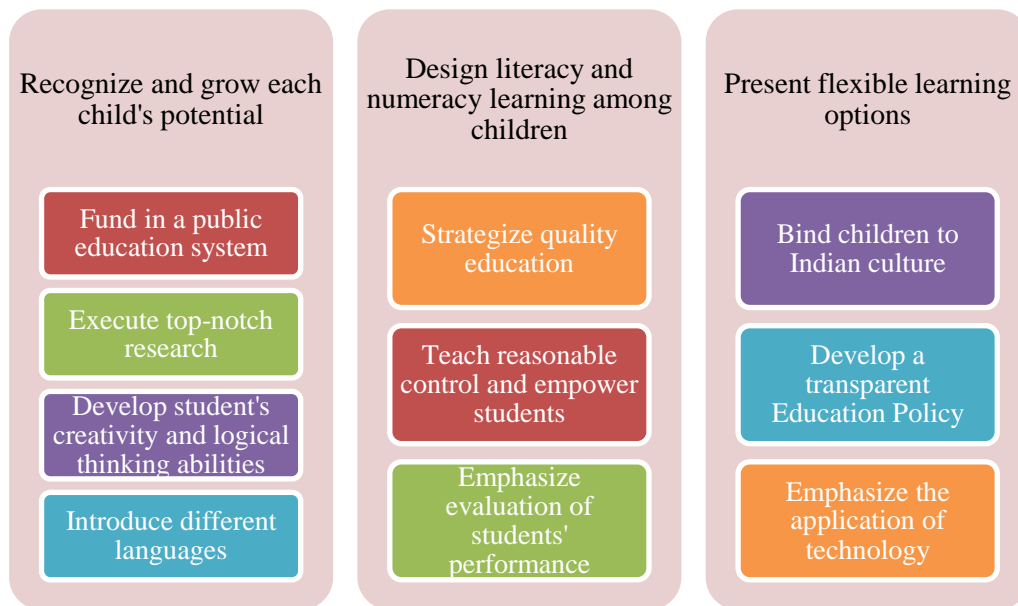
Disadvantages of National Education Policy 2020 are increasing pressure and competition on students, narrowing of subject choices, inadequate training and support of teachers, imbalance in digital infrastructure, challenges of standardization, inadequate implementation strategy. Outdated hardware and limited internet connectivity hinder technology integration. Inadequate digital resources have created challenges in imparting modern education.

NEP: 2020:

The Indian government's original National Education Policy was drafted in 1986, was last modified in 1992. The government realizing the setbacks of the old policy aimed to create a new education policy to modernize the education system. In July 2020, the Union Cabinet approved the New Education Policy to make India a global knowledge superpower. The Ministry of Education was renamed in response to the New Educational Policy. The policy is designed to align with the 2020 Agenda for Sustainable Development and is based on the Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability, and Accountability pillars. It aims in overall development of students including, sports, creativity and science. Candidates will be able to choose subjects based on their interest rather than blindly following the stream structure.

Objectives of NEP:

The new education policy 2020 aims to bring holistic learning, practical oriented syllabus, job centric skill development, technology, quality education in the classroom environment. Candidates can go through the objectives of the New Education Policy stated below.



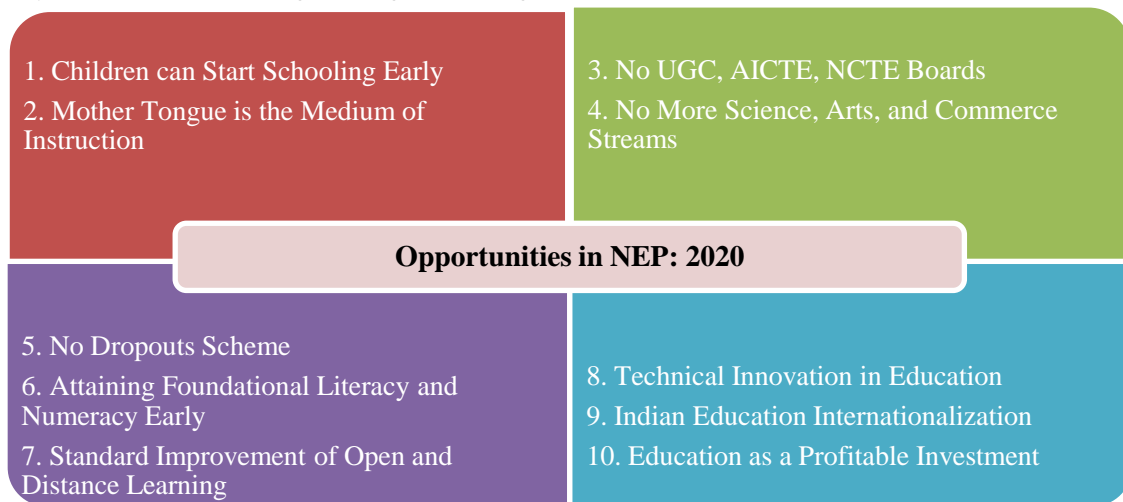
Need of New Education Policy:

The New Educational Policy emphasizes native language learning as the primary teaching medium but doesn't promote compulsory language learning. The policy suggests using the mother tongue as an instruction medium rather than being mandatory.

1. The New National Education Policy in 2020 addressed the shortcomings of the Indian education system. It highlighted setbacks, like; memorization over understanding concepts and multiple boards with different learning methods.
2. A primary objective of the policy was to bridge the gap between formal and informal education, addressing the lack of focus on vocational skills and the prioritization of traditional subjects.
3. A comprehensive and effective education system was intended to address these issues.
4. A new education policy came into existence, which focused on creative development and interest-based learning curricula.

Opportunities in New Education Policy:

There are several changes in the new education policy that has been implemented in the Indian education system. Candidates can go through the changes stated below.



CHALLENGES BEFORE NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY:

The New Educational Policy has brought revolutionary change in the Indian Education System in the time period. Yet, there are certain limitations in the New Educational Policy. Candidates can go through the challenges in the New Educational Policy stated below.

1. High Enrollment Targets:

Building a new curriculum is challenging for most instructors because the New Educational Policy aims to double the gross enrollment ratio by 2035.

2. Lack of Qualified Teachers:

India needs a sizable pool of qualified teachers familiar with the new pedagogical approach to effectively incline children with the upgraded curriculum.

3. Lack of Financial Sources:

Adequate funding and resources are needed to implement the New Educational Policy properly. Not all institutions can gather proper financing for implementing the New Educational Policy.

4. Lack of Adaptive Mindset among Educators:

As teachers generally share a disciplinary anchoring culture, it is challenging to have educators with exceptional skills. The New Educational Policy challenges institutions to hire multi-tasking and diverse-minded educators for holistic student development.

Holistic approach of New Education Policy:

In the New National Education Policy 2020, a strong emphasis has been laid on multiple dimensions that positively influence the overall growth of the student, mind development, and career clarity. This is seen

in initiatives such as technology usage, experiential mode, and exit and entry options. Whereas, in the older National Education Policy 1986, the focus was on clearing exams, and gaining merits and degrees, since improving national literacy was the major challenge in those days.

Language and Education Policy:

The latest NEP 2020 displays unconditional veneration for Indian languages and identifies the cruciality of teaching in the mother tongue. The older policy did not touch down on this. Historic negligence of Indian languages seems to be aptly fixed in National Education Policy 2020, a much-needed attention that was grossly missing in the older education policies.

Modern Education:

The goal of modern education is the overall development of a student's personality rather than only imparting formal knowledge. It promotes his overall personal development so that they may overcome any obstacles in life and also unlocks his inner potential for advancing society. Modern education aims to help students develop moral values, a scientific temperament, and character. Modern education helps in developing moral people who can advance the country; such an educational institution aids in reforming society. The modern Education curriculum is created by considering real-world issues that students can deal with and encounter on a daily basis. In order to teach students and make the learning process more engaging and fascinating, modern education also makes use of the most recent technology.

CONCLUSION:

The purpose of modern education is the development of personality by offering all-round training to a student. Such an education makes him capable enough to handle obstacles in day-to-day life and also assists in bringing out the hidden potential. Modern education refers to the most recent and advanced form of education being taught in schools and other learning facilities in the 21st century. Modern education attempts to develop critical thinking, life skills, value education, analytical skills, and decision-making abilities. Modern education broadens a student's mind by teaching new techniques and objective psychology, giving him the confidence to deal with many situations. New Educational Policy encourages interdisciplinary and multilingual education. It aims to foster a flexible curriculum that nurtures diverse skills and promotes the seamless achievement of knowledge.

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