

**“A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP 2020:  
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES****Mohini Dattatraya Shinde**Institute of Management and Research Chh. Sambhajinagar  
mohinishinde9090@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

As per Nelson Mandela education is most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. This powerful weapon was very effective in India. In the 5th century, the roots of education were deeply rooted in India. Taxila and Nalanda, the oldest universities in the world, became the foundation of Indian education. Later there were many changes in education. New universities, policies, commissions, changes like Radhakrishna Commission, Mudaliar Commission and Kothari Commission came in independent India. Then came the First Education Policy in 1968 and the New Education Policy in 1986. Among all these changes, the most important change is the newly introduced New Education Policy 2020. In this policy, all the factors which were the weaknesses and advantages of Indian education were considered. Mother tongue was given preference. Three language formula, multidisciplinary education and many important things came. All good things are on paper and in real work there is a big difference. So this education policy is as good as it looks on paper but it is difficult to actually implement it. In NEP 2020 there is some opportunities and also some challenges are there. For successful implementation of NEP we all need to work together as team and will definitely achieve what is expected by NEP 2020.

**Keywords:** - *NEP, Multidisciplinary Approach, Student Centric, technological development, Ministry Of Education.*

**INTRODUCTION**

Historical or views of various national education policies in India -Before understanding the challenges and Opportunities in the New Education Policy 2020, let's have an overview of the beginning of education in India and how various commissions, policies came about. Because Taxila world's oldest university was in India. (Present located in Rawalpindi Pakistan.) World's oldest yet modern university Nalanda started in India. With such a strong base, not much progress has been seen in education in India. In 1791 first Sanskrit college set up by Jonathan Duncan. If we look back that time of India, the charter act came in 1813, its purpose was to spread scientific knowledge in British India and Christian missionaries were allowed in the country to preach their religion. in 1817 Hindu college was established in Calcutta. Elphinstone report in 1823 after that macula's minutes in 1835.

Then in 1854 Wood's Dispatch brought the first policy measure in higher education and recommended the establishment of 3 universities. According to woods dispatch, in 1857 Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were set up as 3 universities. In 1882, the Hunter Commission proposed to affiliate the university to the college. And also segregate the education in two part which is primary and higher education. In starting of 20<sup>th</sup> century under lord Curzon a conference was arrange in Shimla and 1904 the Indian university act was established. After that in 1917 there is another commission was established under Dr. Michael Sadler which is Sadler commission. In 1945 the Sergeant Report came out and recommends establishments of UGC. On this report suggestion later UGC act passed in 1956.

in 1947 India became independent. After the independence of India, the first commission established Radhakrishna Commission (1948-49). It is also called University Commission. According to this commission, secondary education is the weakest section. And so the Secondary Education Commission (1952-53) under Laxmanaswami Mudaliar was established for urgent reform. The Kothari Commission (1964-66) was the most

important commission in terms of education today. Daulatsingh Kothari was the chairman of ugc and the approach was comprehensive. Based on the recommendations of this commission, the first education policy in India was the National Policy and Education in 1968. It suggested many things like free and compulsory education up to 14 years and 3 long formulas. It was a very important policy that brought reforms in education in independent India. This policy of 1968 was review after 5 years, then the National Policy and Education was established in 1986 during the Rajiv Gandhi was PM. After around 34 year we have “New Education Policy 2020”.

As per national education policy students are going to become a good in their interested area and that will help them to work properly. Because if we learn our favourite subject or things that never feel boring. All things are plan very efficiently and effectively. But the main thing is that does it actually focus on student development of social development. Because if we consider students are future of our nation. If they learn base on their interest, that will definitely help to improve them as well as country. But students are not actually capable to solve the main question what is their interested area? If we totally depend on students to selection of subject, they are confused. 6% of GDP funds are difficult to make available for the most important higher education and secondly student centric education. The student is given full freedom, he can take the subject he wants and reject the one he doesn't. Education under Swayam, moocs is total students centric, but is that student capable for doing their own study? And choose what actually they are interested in it. Does they follow proper schedule of lecture and doing their work on time or complete the work within time? Because no one has botheration to do work, and no strict rule about how working to be done. That's why this policy implementation is difficult in real life.

### **NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 OPPORTUNITIES**

New education policy is a way to transform the Indian education system. This policy was released on 29 July 2020 by the Ministry of Education after 34 years, before this national education policy was released in 1986. The process of creating NEP 2020 started in 2015 by MHRD.”Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy Late Shri T.S.R.Subramanian was the chairmen of the committee. This committee submitted the report in May 2016. Committee for the draft national education policy was another committee created under the chairmanship of DR. K. Kasturirangan. The NEP cleared by the cabinet is only the third major revamp of the framework of education in India since independence. With the motto of Educate Encourage Enlighten, The two earlier education policies were brought in 1968 and 1986.

Many suggestions of New Education Policy are very useful for students. Say No to “root learning”, Focus more on understanding level than memory level. Importance given to mother tongue also 3 language formula, multidisciplinary approach any many more. A holistic and multidisciplinary education would aim to develop all capacities of human beings -intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional, and moral in an integrated manner. Such an education will help develop well-rounded individuals that possess critical 21st century capacities in fields across the arts, humanities, languages, sciences, social sciences, and professional, technical, and vocational fields; an ethic of social engagement; soft skills, such as communication, discussion and debate; and rigorous specialization in a chosen field or fields.

Students have the opportunity to choose what to choose and what to leave. Students can select the subject according to their interest area. But is it really right? I have seen many students in their post 20s who do nothing further in the specialization they graduated from. She/he chooses the subject that I took because a friend took it on a whim. But first of all, in making student centric, the biggest responsibility is on the student and are they capable to choose everything themselves and act accordingly. The Education Minister, Dharmendra Pradhan called NEP 2020 a visionary education policy for the 21<sup>st</sup> century through which India is harnessing the

capabilities of each student, universalizing education, building capacities, and transforming the learning landscape in the country. He stressed that the NEP would make education holistic, affordable, accessible, and equitable.

## NEP 2020 ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The biggest challenges facing NEP are as follows.

- 1- Students will be less advanced due to student centric education. They need to do their work honestly. Data is available to all but who learns from it is more important. Often in online education, feedback cannot be given in time if the lecture is not understood. Not all students know exactly what their interests are so it is difficult to make the right choice.
- 2- NEP has thought of every little detail. It is difficult to work out such nuances while actually implementing it.
- 3- Students are future of country yes I agree but why the focus is not on basic need for the learning. This policy focus on student centric but students is confused about his/ her own interested area. Also for online learning they need some basic facility like internet, light, smart phones. So many villages are still not having electricity. 25 Million Rural Houses Remain without Power. Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of non-electrified villages, 1,044, followed by Odisha with 666 and Bihar with 533, according to the ministry's internal report as cited in The New Indian Express. So firstly need to focus on basic facility, compare to previous there are very big improvement in electricity supply village but still some students are not capable to purchase smart phones and do costly recharge.

**Suggestions:** - Student centric is an issue and the most important thing to solve it is to conduct a kind of test of students with the help of experts and find their interest from that. There is a saying in Marathi, "A neighbor's plate is full of rice and a mother's hand on her head is like that". No matter how many good courses are given to the students themselves, it is difficult to get the knowledge that you get online, either in front of a real teacher or in front of a professor. So physically presence is important.

It is difficult to go deeper and implement. But if everyone works together, it will definitely be possible. Therefore, it is necessary to give proper training to all the people, elements who are directly and indirectly involved in this policy, it will be beneficial to create awareness among them.

## CONCLUSION

New education policy is very great initiative for all related to education. It is useful for school education and also higher education. It also consider student development and faculty development. These policy also focus on financial support which is suggested that 6% of GDP also every aspect of students and faculty. It considered every little things that can make education more powerful, that can make student and faculty more knowledgeable

and can make country more capable with full of knowledgeable youth. That is power of education and accept the challenges and need to convert that challenges in to opportunities.

The country's development Higher education is important for moving our nation forward in terms of its social, cultural, scientific, economic, and technological development. Another crucial factor is the care and attention we must give to young children. It has long been established that early care and attention have a significant influence on a child's personality and cognitive development. Children who receive this care and attention will grow up to have highly developed interpersonal skills as well as creative and critical minds. After almost 30 years, India now has a new education policy (NEP), and it will be a vital document given that there are presently 350 million Indians in the school-age or college-age groups. The NEP demands a massive implementation on a scale that has never been tried before in the world.

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