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Challenges and opportunities of NEP 2020

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Abstract
Education is one of the most potent weapons for digitally empowering the country and knowledge economy. During the COVID-19 pandemic, technology was vital to schooling. Since education promotes social and economic growth, it is crucial for the nation's school and college systems to have clear educational policies. With consideration for their culture and traditions, several nations implement various educational systems that function at different phases of the school and college education cycles. The aim for India's future educational system is laid forth in the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was adopted by the Indian Union Cabinet on July 29, 2020. The former National Education Policy, 1986, has been replaced with the current one. In both rural and urban parts of India, this strategy provides a complete framework for elementary education leading to higher education and vocational training. By 2021, this initiative should have changed the educational landscape in India. Soon after the program was announced, the government made it clear that no one would be compelled to learn a certain language and that English would remain the primary language of instruction. The NEP's language policy is up to the schools to determine how to apply. The Linked List is a study of education in India. Strategy 2020. By 2022, all Indian schools shall be subject to a national education strategy.

Keywords: Educational systems, vocational training, policy, strategy and implement

Introduction
There are presently over 845 universities and almost 40,000 higher education institutions (HEIs) in India, exhibiting the complete variety and the numerous tiny HEIs in the nation linked to these universities, and demonstrating India's rapid growth as a free country of change in education. Contrary to the anticipated transition of the multi-sectoral higher education system, which is a crucial necessity for change in education in the 21st century, more than 40 percent of these small institutions utilize a single system for me. Due to geographical inequalities and educational levels, it was also found that just 4% of colleges enroll more than 3,000 students yearly, making it hard to increase the quality of education they provide to the majority of their students. The breakdown of India's tertiary education system has been attributed to a number of factors. According to projections, India's GDP will reach over 10 billion by 2030-2032, making it the third biggest in the world at that time. Natural resources will not be the driving force behind the economy of the 10 billion people. The present administration in India has made the decision to reinvigorate the education industry by establishing the National Education Policy 2020. This is in keeping with the Prime Minister's recent plea to harness the Fourth Industrial Revolution to elevate India. Providing all citizens with access to high-quality educational opportunities is a key goal of India's recently unveiled National Education Policy 2020. This will help usher in the "society of equal and living knowledge" envisioned by the policy's authors.

Approaches of NEP 2020
Curricular Material: Early childhood education will be included as a component of formal education under the NEP's plans to implement a transition from the 10 + 2 building model to the 5+3+3+4 model. In addition, NEP 2020 places an emphasis on paring down the amount of material covered in the curriculum in order to make room for critical thinking and, as a result, develop the 21st century skills that are included in that material. As a result, the educational program as a whole as well as the methods of instruction need to be revised in order to accomplish these objectives.

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Rewriting the curriculum so that it is in accordance with the National Curriculum Framework is one of the obstacles that must be overcome in order to properly execute these changes. In addition, educators need to reevaluate the reading content criteria and make appropriate changes to the textbooks.

- **Teaching and Training:** This plan is meant to alter the educational system. To ensure a seamless transition to the new education system, however, schools and the appropriate authorities must train instructors and have an understanding of the demands of teaching in order for the curriculum to be successful. In addition, they should move away from reading as a teacher-centered activity and toward reading as a student-centered activity to help young people build social, cognitive, and decision-making abilities. The report estimates that by the year 2030, more than 250 million Indian children would have attended kindergarten through grade twelve. We'll need roughly 7 million educators to handle the surge in student enrollment. It would be difficult to implement strategies for experiential learning and mind-focused teaching in India, where teachers receive one of the lowest salaries in the country. Implementing NEP 2020 will be difficult unless the compensation review for teachers is reconsidered.

- **Technology:** The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 highlights the advantages of technology in preparing students for the future. Nevertheless, most schools do not have the proper setup, making it difficult to establish digital infrastructure like digital classrooms, remote professional-based teaching models, and augmented reality/virtual reality technologies to solve gaps in physical education and laboratory equipment. Help promote these resources. In addition, the nationwide rollout of a digital infrastructure can result in lower expenses for schools. In addition, access to the Internet is sometimes severely limited in rural locations, making it difficult to use digital learning resources there. Thus, it is imperative that the government invest in the development of the fundamental infrastructure that will support digital infrastructure in all domains.

- **Prototype:** To that end, NEP prioritizes meaningful, learning-focused assessment above speedy evaluation. While making changes to the assessment plan, one must keep in mind that the ultimate goal is to facilitate the ongoing monitoring of learning outcomes. More testing, however, will need that schools and instructors embrace new assessment strategies and curriculum. These strategies call for the incorporation of technology as well as the engagement of both educators and students. A recent study found that 75% of India's 1.5 million schools are operated by the government. The remaining 80% are classified as "private schools," making up around 400,000 institutions. Thus, it is difficult for these institutions to offer a continual evaluation framework.

NEP2020 Challenges
- **Digital divide**
  The new policy promotes early technology, digital literacy, and coding. Although there is a lot of focus on using technology in teaching, learning, and assessment, building up virtual laboratories, preparing schools, coaching, and setting up conversations, the plan overlooks the digital divide between urban and rural, the lack of sophisticated foundation, and access to gadgets/web. Covid 2019 shows that rural students without mobile phones and internet were unable to attend online courses. Low connection forced some students to drive far from home to attend lessons. Virtual platforms may expose youngsters to hazardous information and hurt them physically.

- **Opening universities weekly is difficult**
  There are now over a thousand institutions of higher education in India. To achieve one of the policy's declared goals-a doubling of the Gross Ratio Enrollment in Higher Education by 2035-we will need to establish one new institution each week for the next 15 years. The largest difficulty is probably maintaining a weekly rate of opening one university.

- **Transformation plan prices are also frightening**
  A target of the National Education Policy 2020 is to enroll 2 million out-of-school children by the year 2020. No matter how you slice it, closing 50 schools every week for 15 years is going to be necessary to get there.

- **COVID funding is difficult**
  From an encouraging vantage point, this is not an easy task. Spending on education is expected to rise from 4.6% of GDP to 6% of GDP, or over INR 2.5 lakh crores per year, as a result of the National Education Policy 2020. The funds will be put to good use in constructing educational institutions all around the nation, hiring qualified instructors and university faculty, and covering daily running costs like feeding student's breakfast for free. The timing of this policy is particularly challenging, since the economy is already struggling under the weight of Covid-19. Associated shutdowns, very little government tax cuts, and significant financial problems even before Covid.

- **Qualified teachers**
  The policy's stated goal, a radical overhaul of the school's curricula, is commendable. Yet we need properly educated and informed educators to implement this program successfully. Substantial mental shifts on the part of educators and parents are often necessary for successful implementation of new curricula.

- **Cultural transformation disciplines**
  The 2020 National Education Policy's emphasis on disciplinary education in higher education is a positive development. Departmentalization and institutional isolation are longstanding problems in universities worldwide, but in India in particular. To expand and enhance India's educational opportunities, the country's government has outlined a series of plans in its National Education Policy 2020.

Prospects for the NEP in 2020
The New Education Policy (NEP) starts off with the remaining goals from NEP '86. The foundation of NEP-1986 was a totally different India. Much progress has been achieved in terms of availability and fairness throughout the years. High rates of secondary school enrollment have followed the trend of near-universal elementary school enrollment (GER: 26.3%). Quality education has declined in public schools, and the upper and middle classes have fled as a result. It also contributed to the breakdown of

responsibility systems. While public sector pay-structures have been steadily rising, the returns on education have been dismal.

Schooling: Conversion of a 10+2 structure into a 5+3+3+4 structure. There has to be a reorganization of the educational system beginning with the preschool years. Because this is being addressed off the record, and it has been overlooked in the education policy papers, everything is running well. A new Early Childhood Education curriculum and instructional framework will be a top priority for NCERT. The initiative also expands both the short-term and long-term training programs for Anganwadi instructors. A worthy objective to support the establishment and provision of early childhood education. Learn the basics of arithmetic and the subjects covered in third grade. The Ministry of Education will hammer this home via a new kind of national service in a very mechanical way. Independently, the United States has a national library strategy that seeks to expand library services nationwide and encourage a lifelong love of reading in young people. There are no public libraries in India. As long as the policy is meant to be implemented by public schools, it is open to all students. Since those eggs remain a contentious policy topic, this document is explicit to prevent misunderstandings. On the other hand, the subsection is constantly adaptable in order to forestall any potential for conflict. This adaptability would have resulted from a combination of insufficient education and commercial pressure for an English outlook and 'quality' father. The approach encourages people to use a variety of languages rather than favoring just one of them. Foreign languages such as Korean, Japanese, Thai, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian are also suggested for secondary school instruction. Technical writings have never before made use of this as a public domain. Despite the fact that the latter categories draw attention to underrepresented groups, such as class, race, disability, transgender individuals, and minor phrases. Dismissing criticism of technology for the moment, the policy believes that adequate efforts are being made to target these populations in order to boost registration and retention. PARAKH is a new organization that will be responsible for administering tests like the National Achievement Survey and State Achievement Survey.

1. **Higher Education:** The idea should be analyzed in light of past events at public universities and current discussions at prestigious institutions. The government's efforts to limit university autonomy have been ongoing. The display of twisted state brutality at one of India's premier public institutions is not from a distant past. Instead of emphasizing teaching, learning, research, and administration, political appointments of university presidents who are the finest government instruments have become the norm. While the document's emphasis on regulatory autonomy, mandating financial autonomy in the same breath might be problematic. As a result of this "imaginative" independence, the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) are being abolished (All India Council for Technical Education). There is a new body The Indian Higher Education Commission is founded on the principle of racial and ethnic discrimination in the workplace. Education is not for sale, another policy tenet. The same breadth, however, welcomes universities from throughout the world to

India. The number of Indian service providers offering private higher education has risen dramatically. That makes logical if the goal was to boost competition. The statement's submission, however, does not. Future-oriented pedagogy makes sense, and so does a body whose only purpose is to facilitate the incorporation of technology into educational settings. It's also smart to establish a national research foundation. Little hope exists, however, if such voids are filled by ideologically motivated individuals.

2. **Trilingual formula:** Despite the fact that this provision is not mandated by the policy, it is written in a way that gives students, instructors, and schools very little leeway. That also goes against a ruling from the highest court in the land. This is worded in a manner that can't help but make one think of the anti-Hindi movement of 1965, which occurred in response to the federal government's plan to establish Hindi as the official language of the United States. There is concern among political parties in the South that this is part of an effort by the Modi government to impose Hindi in areas where it is not the primary language. Of course, this is despite the fact that the center has made clear that it will not impose any language on any state and that each state would be free to make its own choice.

3. **Career training:** The 2020 national education strategy requires all children to learn local crafts, carpentry, cooking, gardening, and more beginning in 6th grade. Resource shortages make vocational training difficult. Who will pay for the enormous expenses of offering vocational courses in schools? Infrastructure, setup, and trained staff are needed. Schools might cooperate with well-equipped local craftspeople. This cheaper solution has perks and downsides. Taking pupils to these sites is risky. School transportation costs parents money. As schools must cover a lot of material in a short period, long commutes waste a lot of time. Schools might invite local craftspeople to demonstrate for students. It cuts travel time and expense. For example, vocational courses like gardening and ceramics don't need specific infrastructure, so they can be done at school, but carpentry requires, so students may be brought to more advanced venues for practical reasons. Despite hurdles, combining both ideas will work better.

Conclusion

The intellectual rigor of colleges and universities frequently results in graduates who are unable to support themselves financially. The government's education agency is responsible for creating GER that will allow for universal access to higher education. For this end, the Indian government has developed new regulations to boost the attractiveness, accessibility, and availability of higher education in the private sector while maintaining rigorous quality control standards across the board. NEP-2020 plans to reach its targets by 2030 through the use of a variety of methods, including the provision of free shipping and scholarships, the recruitment of cutting-edge research artists as members of intelligence, the certification of leaders in accordance with established regulatory approaches, and the enforcement of stringent quality controls via annual authorization based on self-proclaimed technological advances and technology-based approaches to monitoring. As more departments at private schools get authority to

operate under their names or transform into hosted universities, the number of higher education institutions using the present names of lower colleges will increase. New research initiatives in key fields of fundamental science, applied science, and the social and human sciences will receive funding from the independent National Research Foundation. The Higher Education program will evolve into one that gives students more leeway in selecting their own combination of required and elective courses across all disciplines. Faculty members who have gained this independence are better able to implement their own pedagogical, curricular, and evaluative priorities within the confines of an institution's established policies. These alterations will commence in the 2021-22 school year and continue until 2030, when the first stage of alterations is anticipated to be more noticeable.

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