

## **New Education Policy 2020: Effect and Challenges Ahead**

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**Abstract:** In a developing agrarian and rural economy like India, education has become a primary need as much as food, clothing and shelter. Since 1991 globalization, privatization and liberalization till present time, there has been a drastic change in the education system. The youth of India need to get a good education to cope with the change in the sophistication of education and the competition in the market. Such education should bring socio-economic cultural change. After the independence of India, there is a need to change the traditional education given to the youth and introduce skill education in it. Considering India's population growth, it is very important to provide comprehensive and employable education to the growing population.

**Keywords :** Education, Policy, Globalization, Privatization, Etc.

### **Introduction:**

The new education system was first implemented on 29 July 2020 by the Union Cabinet of India. Primary Higher Vocational Training Courses have been started by changing the old education system (1986). Currently, the government's goal is to transform the entire Indian education system by 2030. The courses conducted in the new education system will be conducted in 28 languages. Its formula is 5+3+3+4.

NEP-2020 seeks to implement both informal and formal education models. Formal learning in the classroom is through the teacher's instructions and books. The new policy endeavours to take learning beyond the classroom and inspire students to learn from practical experience. From the preliminary stages of education, students will be exposed to multilingualism that will have a great cognitive advantage. A concerted effort will be put in to promote contemporary subjects such as Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning which are being touted as the career of the future. A student-centric approach will be developed to replace the current teacher-centric approach, in which the students will have the choice to select the subjects they want to learn. Keeping in view the reputation of the rich culture and languages of India Sanskrit can be offered at all levels of school and higher education. Rather than compartmentalization of humanities, art and sciences and between academic and vocation: education, which is indeed a revolutionary shift.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

Primary education is the foundation of development. It is in primary school that children learn the basic skills that prepare them for life, work and active citizenship. The main objective of the research is to study the effects and Challenges of the national education policy on the traditional education policy and some specific objectives have been given by the researchers as follows.

1. To Study the Effects of New National Education Policy on traditional education.
2. To Study the Challenges of New National Education Policy in India
3. To Suggest National education policy and its development.

### **Research Methodology:**

While studying the changing globalization, India has started a new policy to implement the new education policy 2020 from 2023. In order to study this new education policy, the researcher has used many secondary resources such as research papers, articles, newspapers, magazines, images, audio videos, reference books, serial books, library, government reports, and annual reports.

**Research Method:**

In order to study the new educational policy, the researchers have completed this research by studying the descriptive analysis method along with many secondary researches.

**Results and Discussion:**

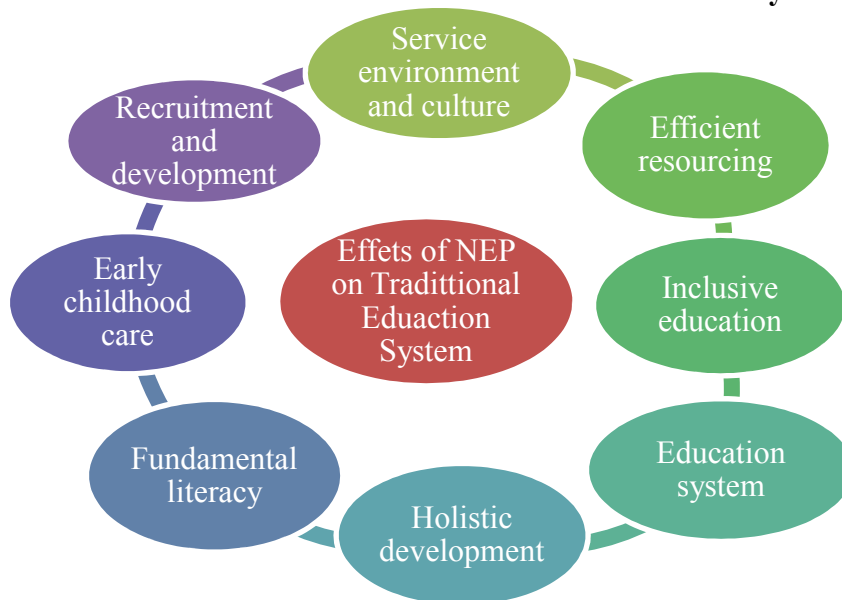
**1. Opportunities and Education:**

Education opens up new avenues. When you invest in educating yourself about a particular subject, you broaden your perspective in that field. As a result, you get a chance to test and hone your skills. When you go to college or become part of an organization, you meet the right people. You become part of a community and discover new things about yourself. Plus, as you educate yourself, you're learning something new every day without even realizing it. Your accolades in college and otherwise are indicative of your potential and can open doors for you.

**2. Educational Ability:**

A good education helps you know yourself and your strengths. As you learn about the world and yourself, you come across things that interest you. You find things you are good at and figure out how you can contribute and help the world grow.

**Chart No. 1 Effects of NEP on Traditional Education System**



**3. Financial Stability:**

Another advantage of having a strong educational background is financial stability. Students who graduate from prestigious colleges are more likely to land well-paying jobs. The more knowledge you gain, the more skilled you become and thus the more opportunities open up to you. If you are good at something and know your way around it, rest assured that you will be well compensated.

**4. Supporting a Developed Society:**

Education is essential to build a modern society. When people learn about things like culture, history, and science, they can see issues from a more informed perspective. Education teaches values and helps in the development of the society as a whole.

Various Challenges are face after implementing new education policy some of the points are as follows:

**Challenges of New Education Policies:**

**1. Cooperation:**

Education of states is a concurrent subject. This is why most states have their school boards. Therefore, the State Governments have to come forward for the actual

implementation of this decision. Also, the idea of bringing a National Higher Education Regulatory Campus as the top controlling organization can be opposed by the states.

**2. Expensive Education:**

The new education policy paves the way for admission to foreign universities. Various academics believe that admission to foreign universities is likely to be expensive for Indian educational system. As a result, it can be challenging for lower class students to pursue higher education.

**3. Sanskritisation of education:**

South Indian states charge that the government is trying to Sanskritise education with the tri-language formula. Many problems can arise in front of states even if the medium of education for children is in mother tongue or regional language. For example, people from different states live in a union territory like Delhi. In such a school there will be children who know different mother tongues. In which medium all these children will be educated, Whether or not English medium schools are in agreement with the vernacular concept. In primary school, in which medium the children will be able to get an education if the state changes. Feeding-related inadequate investigation - Fees still exist in some states Regulation exists but these regulatory processes are unable to curb profiteering as unlimited donations.

**3. Financing:**

Ensuring funding will depend on how strong the will power to spend the proposed 6 percent of GDP as public expenditure on education.

**4. Lack of human resources:**

Currently skilled teachers in elementary education lacks. In such a situation, the implementation of the system made for elementary education under the National Education Policy 2020.

**Suggestions:**

1. The initial 5 years are included in early childhood care education. It will be implemented through Anganwadi. First, Anganwadi should be converted into Kids Zone so that the child can get an education in sports. Also, one of the two Anganwadi workers should be replaced by anASHA worker and physiotherapy so that both education and health will work together. It is said that 85% of brain development takes place in this period. Therefore, to prepare a strong and capable generation in this, skilled training will have to be made available to the children in this period.
2. Will receive education from class 3 to class 5 in the primary stage. Children between 8 and 11 years of age come. In this class, the child has to reduce the burden of books. In this phase, children should get an education through moral stories so that the round development of the child is possible. Bagless education should be imparted at this stage.
3. In the secondary stage, the child develops knowledge about his environment. The government not only distributes bicycles, mid-day meals to children, as well as the facility of de-warding like Navodaya. Because of the economic problem in rural areas of India, they are unable to get an education by engaging in agricultural work and leave their education in between.
4. Also, 50% evaluation textbook and 50% evaluation should be based on local arts promotion, culture and small cottage industries only then the concept of employment education will come true.
5. In the presence of parents in addition to the provision of custom education in the higher secondary stage abstain from sexual education also.
6. Internships in various areas of the country to the child through vocational training and entrepreneurship should be given so that children are aware of the geographical environment.

7. Implementing all the declarations requires the strong political will of basic infrastructure.
8. To improve education, universities must be made autonomous.
9. 200 top ranked universities should be given full academic, administrative financial autonomy to diversify the updated curriculum to promote global innovation.
10. Less money is spent on research in India. Research spent 0.7 percent of GDP in 2017-18. The United States spent 2.8 percent in China and 2.1 percent in Israel. To promote research in the new policy, the National Research Foundation needs to be set up on fast track messages.

**Conclusion:**

The new National Education Policy, 2020, which has been approved by the central government to change the Indian education system to meet the needs of 21st century India, if it is implemented successfully, this new system will make India one of the world's leading countries. Equivalent Under the new education policy, 2020, children from 3 years to 18 years have been placed under the Right to Education Act, 2009. The aim of this new education policy, which came after 34 years, is to provide higher education to all students, which aims to universalize pre-primary education (age range of 3-6years) by 2025.

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