

## **New Education Policy: New 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. 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.

**Financing:**

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

**3. 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 highersecondary 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-
11. 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 3-6 years) by 2025.

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