

Challenges in implementation of NEP-2020

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Abstract

The new National Education policy 2020 brings aspiring changes that could transform the education system. In this policy, there will be a 5+ 3+3+4 structure which comprises 12 years of school and 3 years of pre-school replacing old 10+2 structure. As NEP calls for large scale implementation, which never before implemented anywhere in the world. It contains both quantitative and qualitative challenges. To realize the dreams it contains, must be full fill by overcoming substantial manner for years and decades to come.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The National Policy on Education was framed in 1986 and modified in 1992. The NEP 2020 is the first education policy of 21st century after 34 years. The NEP built on the foundational pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability. The NEP emphasis on conceptual understanding, multidisciplinary, holistic education, flexibility creativity and critical thinking, life skills to meet with the requirement of 21st century and pull out the unique potential of each student. The National Education Policy 2020 pays more attention on mother tongue or local language as the medium of instruction not only till class 5 it may continue till class 8 and beyond class 8 as well. The NEP also recommends that all the students will learn three languages in the school, as long at least two of the three languages are native to India. 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat'- children learn languages through fun project activity.

The NEP has number of challenging task conveying multiple crises in the education system. Its effective implementation is critical if India wants to attain demographics dividends. There is long road ahead of NEP but numbers of challenges are involved which makes it complex like execution, particularly securing coordination and cooperation among stakeholders at stage, district and private sector, make it a daunting exercise. Apart from these, weak state capacity, less availability of financial resources and the education ecosystem that acts as a drag on new idea and innovation.

II. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP IN SCHOOLS

NEP has begun with full of speed, but the path of its realization is filled with endless kettle. First main challenge is sheer size and diversity of India's educator sector makes implementation task hard. NEP's ultimate realization is critically linked to state capacity.

1. Difficult to change in the mindset: It is quite difficult to change the mindset of the two or more generation parents,

grandparents, teachers and educators. The present education system is let down the British and industrial age. The new model under new education policy is called STEAM. Corporate sector will need to change its recruitment and grooming policies.

- 2. Reexamination and acquiring pedagogical change:** Young students will be learning multiple languages from the foundational stages. Education not only developed the cognitive skills in learners but also develop 'foundational skills' of literacy and numeracy and critical thinking. Social and Emotional skill like Empathy, teamwork, leadership etc known as soft skills. The National education policy calls for value-based learning along with effective curriculum and pedagogical changes. These pedagogical changes are difficult and need to be reexamined for successful implementation.
- 3. Re-thinking assessment:** The board will have to Re-think about the parameters of conduction of school leaving examination for students. Boards also need to identify the appropriate learning rubrics. School textbooks will have to be reformed. Formative assessment is absent virtually. In this case how NEP will be implement.
- 4. Educator's training:** Teachers training is important aspect of NEP. It will require training teachers, educators and official staff along with making a pool of perfection, inspiring guides. Learning has to joyful, child- centered and engaging task rather than rote learning.
- 5. Bottom-up approach:** Social and educational transformation possible only when Bottom-up level will intervention. In India top-down approach is accepted in the all areas of life. In the scheme, an important action would be to repair the system through bottom-up approach and bring up a positive change in the mindset of the stakeholders, parents and admin staff. Change is required from 'what to think' to 'How to think'.

6. **Removal of barriers for teachers:** As teachers are the pillars of the society. They are the one who really shape the generation of citizens. They are more respected and important members of our society. In some areas where work also needs to be done in removing the personal and professional barriers like working in remote areas, inaccessible locations which is critical for making the NEP successful.
7. **Funding and pay scale:** In India by 2030 it is expected that 250 million students will enroll with teacher- student ratio of 1:35. For this India needs an estimated 7 million plus teachers to teach the students and teachers should be meet with required qualifications (graduated with B.ED programme). Teaching is a noble profession but one of the lowest paid in India. Due to this constraint, conceptual and experimental teaching will be difficult as compared to prevailing printed content-oriented teaching. More funds are required from government to overcome this major shortcoming.

III. CHALLENGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

1. **Value of certificates/ Degrees:** No doubt there will be flexibility in higher education which definitely helps in reducing the number of dropouts; a question still arises on the value of certificates and diploma.
2. **Orientation towards multi-disciplinary education:** The existing education system keeps out the formal training and orientation towards pedagogy for college and university educators. It is the demand to rebuild the curriculum to make it flexible and organic for enabling foundational and higher-order thinking skill inculcation at different levels of education. The NEP tries to establish multi-disciplinary institutions for higher education replacing the single- disciplinary ones.
3. **Funding:** It will be appreciable to fully implement the proposals of NEP for higher education within the limited resources at hand. Now private institution need to offers more scholarships to make admission possible for students from low-income group. But NEP fails to discuss how this can be achieved. The increase in education budget from 3% to 6% of GDP is simply not enough to meet the implementation needs.
4. **Digital connectivity:** Internet access requires in remote areas because e- learning is the way. For this digital classrooms, expertise AR/VR technologies are requires to overcome gaps in physical teaching and labs uniform assessment schemes across schools, career counseling sessions and teacher training help to adapt new technology. It is one of the major challenges.

VI. SUM UP

NEP aims to achieve 100% youth and adult literacy and every child will come out of the school adept at least one of the skill. Implementation of NEP is the challenge. Successful execution requires availability of adequate financial resources for decades. Thousands of schools and colleges

would need well technically equipped infra and best trained teachers and staff. In India, teachers are getting very low salaries. In short, the success of the NEP depends on cooperative federalism and states taking ownership of the reforms.

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