



## Challenging Aspects of NEP 2020 and its Implementation

**Dr. Manorath Dahal**  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Social Science  
SCERT, Sikkim  
[manorathdahalscertsikkim@gmail.com](mailto:manorathdahalscertsikkim@gmail.com)

### Introduction

Country's foundation is dependable to its quality education for any type of development. Therefore, to implement successfully has to face some challenges for better outcomes. In India, various education commissions held since 1948, 1964-68, 1986, 2005 and 2020 respectively for upgradation and changes its perspectives. Since independence different commissions and committees tried for betterment in education system in India. After realizing the facts which is prepared and motivated by British education. After becoming aware of the information that ([tumble.org](http://tumble.org)) British education Policy 2020 (*Barrington High School on 2022-06-28*) has prepared and 3 motivated, the world has arrived. This is the first of its kind to use the Indianness pattern. ([himalayan-edu.org](http://himalayan-edu.org)) The new National Education Policy 5 (NEP) 2020 (Foundation for Liberal and Management Education on 2024-04-30) introduces radical changes with the potential to ([aimsbaramati.org](http://aimsbaramati.org)) totally transform the educational sector. However, the key is to execute—and to execute well. 2 The present policy of 2020 is an ambitious and urgently required reform aimed at making India's educational system equitable, progressive, and cutting edge. (*Foundation for Liberal and Management Education on 2024-04-30*) Nonetheless, the key is to execute—and to execute brilliantly. Newly prepared educational policy 2020 is an ambitious and urgently required reform aimed at making India's educational system equitable, progressive, and cutting edge. The successful execution of this plan, which will greatly streamline decision-making procedures, will require reallocating financial resources in the upcoming months and years in line with the new priorities. (*Indian School of Business on 2022-09-14*). Given that 350 million Indians are either enrolled in school or pursuing a college degree, this is a gigantic implementation on a scale that has never been attempted anywhere ([www.bhumipublishing.com](http://www.bhumipublishing.com)) in the world before.



It is well-established that revisions can make learning more flexible, inquiry-driven, immersive, holistic, integrated, learner-centred, and, of course, pleasurable. (*University of Strathclyde on 2023-04-14*) In addition to science and math, I want students to explore the humanities, games, sports, crafts, literature, culture, and values in order to realize their full potential and find learning more meaningful and rewarding. (*jnronline.com*). Character building, equipping students for meaningful work, and developing their capacity for morality, reason, compassion, and helpfulness are all crucial aspects of education. From early childhood care and education to higher education, in the desired order, must be integrated into the system. This implies that numerous reforms will have to be implemented. By 2040, the greatest educational system in the world must guarantee (*Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (H) on 2023-07-15 08-45*) that students from all socioeconomic backgrounds have equitable access to the best instruction possible. The country's frequent and expanding developmental necessities are the focus of Education Policy 2020. It is the first 21st-century education policy. (*Central University of Rajasthan on 2024-05-25*) This policy proposes a comprehensive overhaul (*aimsbaramati.org*)

**The following are the Six main difficulties to NEP - 2020 implementation: (*indiatoday.in*)**

**Weekly university openings need a tremendous lot of labour** (*Tata Institute of Social Sciences on 2021-11-08*) There are currently roughly one thousand universities in India. Doubling the percentage of enrolled college students by 2035 is one of the policies' stated objectives. (*University of South Australia on 2020-11-30*) This implies that, in the long run, a new institution needs to open every week. Opening a university once a week is undoubtedly a huge task. (*Indian Institute of Management on 2021-04-10*). 1. The statistics pertaining to the modifications in our educational system are equally alarming. Bringing the two million out-of-school youngsters back into the system is the goal of the National Education Policy 2020. (*Tata Institute of Social Sciences on 2021-11-08*) From any angle, though, this can only be proficient over a fifteen-year period if fifty or more schools are opened per week. It is without a doubt the case that significant improvements in classrooms and campuses are required.

#### **1. The Covid era presents significant funding challenges**



This is not a chore aimed at to weak-willed in relation to financing. (*Tata Institute of Social Sciences on 2021-11-08*) New Education Policy - 2020 calls for raising the percentage of GDP dedicated to education from 4.6% to 6%, or about annually. <https://researchgate.net> This funding will be wisely allocated towards the construction of educational institutions across the nation, the hiring of instructors and academic staff, and ongoing costs like feeding schoolchildren for free breakfast. This policy was implemented at a time when the([www.iranintelligence.com](http://www.iranintelligence.com)) economy was already suffering from lockdowns related to COVID-19, 6 government tax collections were pitiful, and the economic debit was in height level earlier from the pandemic. (*Indian institute of Management, Udaipur on 2021-02-28*). This is what makes matters complicated.

**2. The current focus on healthcare and pecuniary retrieval is envisioned to decelerate the rate of implementation**

Notwithstanding the pressure on the exchequer, economists have been urging the implementation of sizable stimulus plans representing double-digit percentages of GDP. (<https://researchgate.net>) The National Education Policy will take twenty years to complete, but in the next two to three years further pressing nonetheless alike significant requirements of healthcare and financial regaining may take precedence over budgetary and governmental priorities, raising concerns that we may be off to a stumbling start.

3. The need to develop a sizable pool of qualified educators 2 A very welcome step, the policy sounds aimed at comprehensive organisational reform of the programme for cutting edge in terms of education. (*Indian School of Business on 2022-09-14*). Teachers and parents need to make significant mental adjustments in order to implement many of the curricular changes.
4. For multidisciplinary higher education to succeed, a shift in culture is required ([indiatoday.in](http://indiatoday.in)) Educational Policy of 2020, emphasizing on inter-disciplinary knowledge is a much-needed phases in the direction of higher education. (*Indian School of Business on 2022-09-14*). Colleges have long been highly departmentalized and compartmentalized, no simple feat to have 'exceptions' lecturers throughout the entire higher education system who are experts in their field but also respectful of,



curious about, and willing to lean into other fields. For the next 15 to 20 years, the entire ecosystem of higher education will need to undergo a cultural shift in order to achieve this.

### **Some important issues with the NEP- 2020**

The new educational policy attempts to pacify one and all, and the layers are readily apparent in texts. The situation tries to cover completely the bases and says all the right things, but it frequently goes off course. (*Tata Institute of Social Sciences on 2021-11-08*).

**Absence of integration:** There are gaps in the document and the thinking, for example in the pedagogy and technology integration. (*London metropolitan university on 2023-09-08*) Large gaps exist, like enduring (*austlii.edu.au*) knowledge which should have been a vital constituent of the transition to evolving disciplines.

**Barrier of Language:** The document comprises many contents which is for debate, including language. Therefore, goal of the policy is to enhance learning outcomes by facilitating home language learning through class five. It is true that early concept comprehension is more advantageous in the native tongue and essential for advancement in the future. Even with the best teaching and infrastructure, learning suffers from weak foundations. (*London metropolitan university on 2023-09-08*) Nonetheless, it is also true that social and economic mobility—for which English language is the language of flexibility in India—is one of the instruction's primary purposes.

**Debate over multilingualism:** Locations where the ecosystem reaches higher education and the personnel are those where home language blooms. This might not be sufficient in the absence of such an ecosystem. It is important to underline the NEP's mention of multilingualism. The majority of Indian classes are informally bilingual. Happily, some states view this policy as a futile attempt to force Hindi on their citizens.

**Insufficient funding:** As per the Economic Survey 2019-2020, 3.1% of the GDP was allocated by the State and the Centre for education. There will certainly be a change in the way education is sponsored. Even though funding at 6% of GDP is still hypothetical, some aspects of the alteration might be conceivable for a lower cost in exchange for a greater scale.



**Overly ambitious:** A substantial quantity of money is required for the above-mentioned policy efforts. Aiming for 6% of GDP to go towards public spending is an ambitious aim. (*Tata Institute of Social Sciences on 2023-03-31*) This is a difficult task given the current tax to GDP ratio and the demanding demands on the coast-to-coast budget from the health care, national security, and other crucial areas. The exchequer is under pressure due to the current expenses.

**Pedagogical restrictions:** Option, trial, and adaptability are covered in this paper. The study admits that ([www.epw.in](http://www.epw.in)) there are significant differences in pedagogical requirements in post-secondary education. If particular schools decide to make this mandatory, it will be devastating since it will take away from the institution's distinct identity to develop a curriculum (*Indian School of Public Policy On 2023-08*) for a teaching environment that is equally divided between undergraduates with four-year degrees and those with one-year diplomas.

**Institutional limitations:** A strong educational system is comprised of diverse ([journals.library.columbia.edu](http://journals.library.columbia.edu)) institutions rather than 4 those that are forced to provide a wide range of specialties. Student access to a variety of institutions should be guaranteed. (*London metropolitan university on 2023-09-08*) The policy could lead to a new kind of institutional isomorphism that the centre requires. Examination glitches: Because of the competitive nature of the exam, exams can be highly worrying involvements. (*London metropolitan university on 2023-09-08*) Even a minor act lapse can partake far reaching opportunities to solving the exam mystery. That state of affairs is far from India. For this to happen, society must become less unequal in terms of who can access reputable institutions and how much money differs depending on who can get in. (*London metropolitan university on 2023-09-08*).

**Mismatch between knowledge and skills:** There is a persistent mismatch between the professions that are offered and the acquaintances and services that are taught. (*Tata Institute of Social Sciences on 2021- 05-10*) This has been one of the main problems ([aimsbaramati.org](http://aimsbaramati.org)) the Indian educational system has faced since Independence. ([nluassam.ac.in](http://nluassam.ac.in)) Aiming for 6% of GDP in community outlay is a lofty target. (*Tata Institute*



of Social Sciences on 2021-05-10) NEP - 2020 was unable to confirm this because it remained silent on education related to cutting-edge technological domains like cyberspace, nanotechnology, artificial intelligence, etc. establishing a challenging aim. Because of the low tax to GDP ratio, competing demands from the nationwide safety, healthcare, and other critical sectors will put a strain on the national treasury, making fundraising challenging. (Tata Institute of Social Sciences on 2021-05-10).

**Legal Complexities:** The Right to Education Act 2009 and the New Education Policy of 2020 (*businessworld.in*) are two active policies, and their respective legal complications have also drawn criticism for the policy. In order to eventually reconcile any conflict between the recently introduced policy and the statute, some provisions, like the age at which schooling must begin, will need to be carefully considered. (*journals.library.columbia.edu*) It is important to remember that previous attempts to pass legislation through 4 parliament under the previous regulatory framework were unsuccessful. Expiring in 2010 and never making it to Parliament, the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill (*kslegal.co.in*) and the proposed (*tumbe.org*) Higher Education Commission of India (Repeal of University Grants Commission Act) Act, 2018, respectively, are examples of intended legislative changes that were not in line with the role of regulators and contributed to their failure (*businessworld.in*).

**Role of UGC and AICTE:** The All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) (*Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (H) on 2023-07-15 08-45*) and the Universities 8 Grants Commission (UGC) (*aaii.unimelb.edu.au*) have both made significant contributions, but the new policy leaves open questions about their respective roles. One of the goals (*policieswww.bhumipublishing.com*) is to double the gross enrolment ratio in higher education by 2035. This means that, for the next fifteen years, one new university (*University of South Australia on 2020-11-30*) must open every week. The emphasis on multidisciplinary learning right direction for higher education. in the New NEP-2020 is a much-needed step in the right direction for higher education. (*tojqi.net*) Universities have been highly departmentalized and sorted for many years, mainly in India.

## **Conclusion**



In summary, National Education Policy 2020([www.bhumipublishing.com](http://www.bhumipublishing.com)) is in many ways just what India needs, as it blossoms into the world's largest workforce in coming years. ([saatwikpanigrahi.medium.com](http://saatwikpanigrahi.medium.com)) Although the new education policy has a commendable goal, its impact will integrate with the government's other policy initiatives, such as Digital India, Skill India, and the New Industrial Policy, to bring about a cogent reconstruction. To guarantee that vocational education curricula are successful, policy linkages, for example, experience in engaging more dynamically with the private sector. (<https://researchgate.net>) In order to adjust to the swiftly changing changes and disruptions, decision-making. Positive provisions monitoring framework have been made by NEP. (<https://researchgate.net>)

Instead of waiting([tumble.org](http://tumble.org))for a new education policy every ten years to implement a curriculum change, this will 3 allow the educational system to continuously reform itself. (<https://researchgate.net>) This alone will be ([www.bhumipublishing.com](http://www.bhumipublishing.com)) an incredible accomplishment. A more scientific approach to goal of the National Education Policy 2020. ([mgcub.ac.in](http://mgcub.ac.in)). It will assist in meeting the child's needs at various developmental stages. This covers the development of the mind, body, and social skills. The policy, if put into effect, will put India on par with the world's most developed nations. The government's efforts to achieve the goals of high-quality education (<https://researchgate.net>) and a skilled, talented, and professional youth population are admirable, and the NEP-2020. (*London metropolitan university on 2023-09-08*) is one such initiative.

## References

Kumar, A. (2020). New Education Policy 2020- Major Challenges, Samachar Nirdesh: ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (King's College on 2023-01-14). NEP (2020). National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi. (Policy document). ([docplayer.net](http://docplayer.net))

## Other cited works from the following URLs:

1. <https://researchgate.net>
2. London metropolitan university on 2023-09-08
3. Indian School of Business on 2022-09-14
4. Tata Institute of Social Sciences on 2021-11-08



5. saatwikpanigrahi.medium.com
6. indiatoday.in
7. Tata Institute of Social Sciences on 2023-03-31
8. kslegal.co.in
9. jnronline.com
10. slideshare.net
11. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh on 2023-08-29
12. Tata Institute of Social Sciences on 2021-05-10
13. University of Glasgow on 2023-01-16
14. namibian-studies.com
15. businessworld.in
16. Hoge school Rotterdam on 2024-01-08
17. University of South Australia on 2020-11-30
18. aaii.unimelb.edu.au
19. docplayer.net
20. University of Strathclyde on 2023-04-14
21. tojq.net
22. Central University of Rajasthan on 2024-05-25
23. Indian School of Public Policy On 2023-08
24. King's College on 2023-01-14
25. ijirl.com
26. Indian institute of Management, Udaipur on 2021-02-28
27. mgcub.ac.in
28. Foundation for Liberal and Management Education on 2024-04-30
29. nluassam.ac.in
30. tijer.org
31. Barrington High School on 2022-06-28
32. Indian Institute of Management on 2021-04-10
33. [www.bhumipublishing.com](http://www.bhumipublishing.com)
34. aimsbaramati.org
35. tumbe.org
36. journals.library.columbia.edu
37. himalayan-edu.org
38. [www.iranintelligence.com](http://www.iranintelligence.com)
39. austlii.edu.au
40. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (H) on 2023-07-15 08-45
41. [www.epw.in](http://www.epw.in)