



# New Education Policy : Challenges Before Teachers and Students

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## Introduction:

India has a long and varied history of implementing educational policies at the local, state, and national levels. Over the centuries, the country has seen many changes and developments in its educational system, with the aim of providing access to quality education for all its citizens. Education is one of the fundamental rights of any individual, it helps individuals to become responsible and productive members of the society. It fosters critical thinking, develops skills and knowledge, and makes a person more responsible towards the society as they contribute to the economy of the nation and participate fully in civic life. It plays a very crucial role in promoting personal and social development. It helps to build strong communities and a strong democracy, and it is essential for the ongoing and development of our world in ancient India, education was considered a privilege of the elite classes, with only a small portion of the population having access to formal education. The Vedic period saw the emergence of Gurukuls, or residential schools, where students were taught by Guru (teachers) traditionally and holistically. In the medieval period, the Mughal and British rulers introduced new forms of education, such as madrasas for Islamic studies and Western-style schools for English language and literature. With the advent of the modern Indian state, the focus shifted to providing universal access to education. The Constitution of India, adopted in 1950, recognized education as a fundamental right and laid down the principle of free and compulsory education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14. The government also initiated various measures to improve the quality of education and make it more inclusive, such as the establishment of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to standardize and modernize the curriculum.

## Challenges before Teachers and Students

The new education policy is a prompt decision taken by the govt to encourage studies and facilitate the higher education to masses, keeping in mind the aesthetics of economics and social barriers, low literacy of the country. They have made an Expensive agenda on the education curriculum liquidating all the chains of old educational regimes and thus bringing language, literature, and social science in a mainstream of interest. Keeping all the statistics of the working administration we can say that they've Misjudged the power of implementing the policy and also they didn't prepare well for the launch as the students are still struggling to find proper course books and readings for newly introduced courses such as SEC, AEC and VAC to name a few.

The NEP also has many gaps in its structure which have not yet been filled by the policy and many mainstream concerns remain unsolved and untouched by the policymakers. A general issue with the chaotic system of curriculum is the effect of poor implementation and planning. The Vocational course and informal internship inclusion in the course of grade school is a preparation for future jobs and the world, the structure is simple and free of boundaries which will make it preference friendly for schools but things will be difficult to be implemented as the combination of courses with the freeness is a big problem to overcome or free lecture system also creates a situation of clash and confusion, a high level of administration and planning is needed for this to be implemented and work smoothly which for now is not possible looking at the slow progress of after-effects of COVID lockdown.

The Focus of a grade and marks-orientated system is now being given a back seat and a performance-based, all-rounder grading system for the overall development of the student is necessary and NEP is a step towards it but not the final one to make this happen a few more omission and additions should be there. Like more priority to practical's and less theory orientation, more participation in friendly debates, talks and field trips and reports on ongoing political and social anecdotes. The NEP has a focus on regional languages and has ignored English which is a down count as English is a global language and now we must increase our international exposure and development now we must to some extent lose our own identity and accommodate the new languages that get us out to the world that awaits the students of the future.

In the near future, we may see a common identity it won't be an Indian or American but a human first that also has been emphasized by many world leaders and political leaders but not implemented for the ego of a bound nation created by a long history of struggle but we must now move on from this small relationship and get on with the world it was the Gondwana landmass. For this very future we must create a global language sector with the regional one to make the shackles / barriers of language that stop them from getting what they deserve to have.

I in my last would love to appreciate the effort of the govt. for creating a wide platform filled with varieties of opportunities and development implements that will make the future generation be the best version of themselves.

The following is the list of all the Major Reforms in Education Policy according to the NEP 2023.

- There will be no substantial distinction between arts, science, academic, vocational, curricular, and subjects of extracurricular streams.
- There will be extra emphasis on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy.
- Substitution of 10+2 structure with a 5+3+3+4 model.
- No imposition of State Language on Students studying in any State.
- Permission of taking Board Exams two times for the students.
- The government will spend 6% of the Country's GDP on Education instead of 1.7%.
- The Gender Inclusion fund will be fully established.
- The government will do extra efforts for providing proper education to the gifted children
- The UG Courses will be for 4 years.
- The minimum qualification to apply for the post the teacher will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. Course.

- There will be an introduction of a Common Entrance Test for admission to HEIs.
- The Master of Philosophy course will no longer be a part of the education system.
- The students will be able to opt for different subjects such as arts, crafts, vocation skills, and physical education in Secondary School.
- The Standards for Board Exams will be set by the body PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development)
- The government will make literature of India and other classical languages part of the syllabus in schools.
- The exams for students will be held only in classes 2nd, 5th, and 8th instead of every academic year.

## Reference

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