



## National Education Policy (NEP2020) and Challenges of Implementations in the Twenty First Century

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### Introduction:

An equal and just society where every person in the society can use their full potential, Indian education system is important for developing as well as promoting national development. There is a foundation for Economic Development, Social Justice and Equality for India's sustainable progress. It is for global leadership in the field of progress, national integration and preservation of culture. Providing quality education is the need of the hour. Rich talent of our country for public welfare and plenty of resourcesto use... The National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century. In this policy, to create a new system that is compatible with the ambitious goals of education in the 21st century come with the regulation and management of educational structure based on India's traditions and values. Radical changes and improvements have been introduced in all aspects of the design. Indian Culture and Philosophy has a great influence on the world. A legacy of global importance for generations to come brings conservation only and not just preserving, but researching it, enhancing it in our new education system. It is important to reuse them.

### Ancient Education System

Our Indian culture is as ancient as it is. Similarly, our education system is also ancient. It has been prevalent since time immemorial. During this period Gurukul was the system of education till 1200 BC. It is also called Rigvedic period. During this period, education was open to all, Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. All the four Varnas and pure had the right to get education in the Rigvedic system of education. The goal of this educational system was very broad. Immediate education was not selfish, nor was it purely bookish, to the individuals. The goal of education was to lead from the darkness of ignorance to the light of knowledge, truth, service, humility, and discipline. All-round developments of students by cultivating qualities such as patience, hard work, religious attitude, etc. were considered important.

### Education in Post-Vedic Period-

The period from 1200 BC to 600 BC was that of the Vedic education system. During this time great changes took place in religious, political and social life. The importance of Brahmins increased. The importance was given to the issues like Yagna, and religious rituals. Shudras were denied the right to education. There laid many restrictions on women's education. The Gurukul System was followed by the Ashram System. Ethics along with the Vedas and subjects like history, war, science were taught in the Ashram Educational System. Ashram students study according to their class. The

women of the royal family started getting education, but the common women were deprived of education.

### Buddhist Education System

Period of Buddhist Education System in development of Ancient Indian Education System is considered important from the founding of Buddhism by Gautama Buddha to the reign of Emperor Harshavardhan. It was decided that primary education will be imparted in Buddhist.. Big universities like Taxshila, Nalanda, Vikramshila etc. for higher education were established. The establishment of universities in the development of ancient Indian education is considered to be the most advanced stage. The students are extremely eager to get admission in these universities and had to give difficult examinations. The administrative head of the university was given to a monk who was a scholar and possessed of character and caste. Teachings of Buddhism, Philosophy, Linguistics, Sculpture, Music, Astronomy, Grammar, teachings of other religions etc. are different types of subjects which are taught in these universities. It also includes the education of Veda-vidya, Astronomy, Sanskrit, Grammar, and Theology in these Hindu Universities. Apart from these, subjects like handicrafts, sculpture, architecture, science, technology, medication and operation are also given importance.

### Medieval period

From about 1200 AD to the middle class period before the arrival of the British in India, the

major amount of education in India had shrunk. Due to the supremacy of the Brahmins, the common man should be engrossed in the darkness of ignorance. Mantra techniques and witchcraft grew in popularity. Unpleasant customs and traditions and rigid religious rituals have been increased. Women were debarred and the avenues of education were completely closed, leading to ignorance of life. During the Adhori period, the great Saints of Maharashtra did a great work of awakening.

### **British Education System**

After 17th century, Portuguese, Dutch, French, empires introduced primary education in India. The British came to India and brought the whole of India under their rule by trading. As the western style of education was open to all, the spread of education began to spread widely. The values of freedom, equality, fraternity were introduced to Indians and secular education developed.

### **Education in Post-Independence Era**

After India gained independence in 1947, the need for literacy was strongly felt by all. By the rules of Constitution, it provided free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 to 14. Governments of India appointed various Education Commissions to improve Indian education. In the year 1948, Radhakrishna Commission on Higher Education was appointed to bring about reforms. In 1964, Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari appointed to bring about the changes in the standard of primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education in the country. This commission suggested the corrections like 1 to 3 years of pre-primary, ten years of secondary, then two years of higher secondary followed by three years of graduation and two or three years of postgraduate education. The Commission prepared the Education framework after an in-depth study of all levels of education. After independence, the first education policy was announced in 1968. People's hopes, aspirations, challenges to the nation, constitutional issues, globalization issues, changing social context, science, advancing technology etc. were included in the syllabus.

### **National Education Policy 2020**

The new National Education Policy applies to all levels from kindergarten to higher education. One of the important suggestions was that children should be educated in their mother tongue as much as possible. Also to the students' vocational education was important. New policy of educational years as 5+3+3+4 instead of existing 10+2 will be applied. Also, education was made free and compulsory for girls up to fourteen years of age. So the spread education will be massive. A network of training centers was set up all over the country.

India's rich diversity and respecting the culture and keeping in mind the local and global needs of the country, everything should be included in the policy. The youth of India need to have various social, cultural, technical knowledge about the country. It should include unique art, language, national pride, self-confidence, self-knowledge, mutual cooperation and unity. India needs to acquire knowledge to step up the ladder of continuous development. From ancient times till today, knowledge acquisition, character building, social commitment, nationalism, formation of feelings and patriotism, cultivation of moral values have been the important goals of education. But as education is important for attaining power, wealth, employment in the 21st century, the above objectives in education are falling behind. Getting a job, building a career with livelihood, fulfilling personal ambitions, education is being pursued to fulfill the objectives of doing. The marks in the examination are considered as academic merit. Education stalwarts, who were eager to broadcast education earlier, are now replaced by huge education fees. Education Samrats have taken up the education in their hands in order to make profits. They demand a lot of donations which has changed total education system in a kind of business. Many are due to the globalization of government reducing subsidies on education and emphasizing privatization. Such problems have to be faced.

### **Objectives of Education in the 21st Century**

The following objectives of Education in the Twenty First Century can be fulfilled:

1. To make citizens of character. Make students aware of education.
2. Education does not become a career goal. Enlightenment should be the ultimate goal.
3. Education should be multifaceted rather than monotonous.
4. Declining quality of education should be improved.
5. Students should be excluded from various virtual games.
6. Teachers who are passionate about education and students should be created.
7. There should be holistic personal development of students in education. Consideration of students' mindsets should be done in education.
8. Knowledge should come out from within these qualities or ways and develop skills.

### **Indian Education Facing Challenges in the 21st Century**

Gnanarjan was once a rite of passage in Indian culture, Gnanarjan was considered a sacred task. Was this the case now? It is a subject of research. Not interested in imparting knowledge at present, a similar situation can be seen in many places. Except for a few exceptions the former

passion for education is not seen in both the students and the teachers. What are the reasons for this? This should be considered. Everyone's standard of living has improved in the current era of globalization. Not everyone yearning for new technology sees in both student and education. At the current rate of globalization in everyone's living conditions improved. New technology became known to man. Huge flow of information is coming into the hands of man. The revolution in mobile has completely changed the world. Excessive use of social media started to happen. Today's young generation went astray in this deluge of information technology. This generation has gone astray wandering aimlessly in a dazed state of mind. Generation after generation is on the verge of destruction. Why the country's leading educationist not talking about this issue? In this technological world, why can't the trapped generation be brought back into the flow by using this technology? Willpower is required, which must be created in both political and educational spheres.

### **Conclusion**

The effectiveness of any policy depends on its implementation. Many actions, activities are important to prioritize them. Thus, a strong foundation of the education systems will be built in the new national education policy. Comprehensiveness is a holistic policy with its parts interconnected. Because it achieves the desired goals by fully integrated rather than piecemeal implementation will come in consultation with them in collaboration with other concerned. Ministries at both Central and State levels, Expert committees of different subjects will be established. Appointed by MHRD and States Monitoring information is reported to CABE according to the focus determined for each action by the undertaken group will go. The future of our country will depend on our ability to provide good quality opportunities to all.

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