



Constraints and prospects in Teacher's education under the 'New Education Policy - 2020' of India*

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*(Translated Version of Research Article prepared in Hindi as medium of Writing)

doi: 10.48047/ecb/2023.12.si4.950

Abstract :

This research paper analyzes the potential and challenges of 'New Education Policy 2020'. The purpose of this research is to analyze the opportunities of education under the 'New Education Policy 2020' in India. It is a policy document that describes the objectives and methods of achieving the vision for the Indian education system. New Education Policy 2020 is a turning point for the development of teacher education in India. It has been prepared after years of consultation with stakeholders, research evidence housed in the Research Data Center. As per the policy, teacher education has to be restructured and reoriented to address new issues, to develop trained teachers who can efficiently impart high quality education in schools.

Keywords: New Education Policy – 2020, Teacher Education, Constraints, Prospects, India.

Introduction :

The Government of India has said that a new education policy will be implemented in 2020. The goal of this policy is to make education better and easier for all children. The new policy will include things like increasing the number of schools that train teachers, encouraging teachers to work in rural areas, encouraging private investment in education, and implementing new curriculum at all levels. According to the government, India's National Education Policy (NEP) will be replaced by a new NEP in 2020. The new policy must take into account the needs and goals of children, youth and adults to reach their development goals by 2020. The policy aims to give all children, adolescents and adults a holistic education that provides them with the knowledge, skills and values necessary for lifelong learning and productive work. It also lays great emphasis on developing reading, writing and maths

skills as well as promoting digital literacy through the right kind of teaching methods. The year 2020 marks a turning point in the education system of India. The country is celebrating the 75th anniversary of its independence and the 25th anniversary of the Right to Education Act (RTE), which has been hailed as one of the most progressive legislations in recent years. Teachers have something to cheer about this time, so it's almost a double celebration.

The National Education Policy was established in 1966 by the Kothari Commission. It said, "Of all the variables that determine the quality of education and its contribution to national development, the quality, competence and character of our teachers are perhaps the most important." They were right then, and they are right now: The destiny of our country lies in the hands of our teachers.

The NEP, or the New Education Policy, was unveiled in 2020 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The new education policy for 2020 is expected to bring in several significant changes to bring the Indian education system into the updated and modern era. Teachers are among the groups of people who will benefit most from these reforms.



According to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the low level of teaching quality and motivation in India can be traced to the appalling state of teacher recruitment, deployment and service conditions. The policy stresses the need for a solid foundation for future teachers. The overarching goal of the program is to transform the educational system so that more intelligent and creative youth choose to become teachers.

One of the most important challenges we face today is providing teachers with new tools, techniques and pedagogy. Teacher education has always been at the heart of any successful government policy to improve education. It should be

updated frequently to meet the needs of the fast changing society. In such a situation, the new education policy of 2020 is very important. This will be a step towards developing a good teacher training system that can produce good teachers ready for the challenges of the 21st century. This will give a good chance to improve the education system of India. It is important that the policy covers all parts of education, such as training and recruiting teachers, building and maintaining facilities, creating curricula, and testing students. Role in improving India's education system Everyone needs to be included in the learning process, so the new policy will focus on teachers, students and parents. This will help create a skilled workforce and prepare students for lifelong learning.

The new education policy for 2020 aims to help India's education system tackle its biggest problems, such as improving the quality of education at all levels and giving more people access to higher education and vocational training. Not only does it need to be updated frequently, but it also needs to be well utilized on the ground. The obstacles are numerous, and we must cooperate as a team to succeed.

Objectives:

As per the education policy of 2020, the goal would be to have a child-friendly, inclusive and equitable education system by 2020. It also aims to improve the quality of education by increasing access, equity and quality. The focus of the study will be to identify the challenges that the education sector is facing and explore the opportunities for teacher education in India.

The following are the primary goals of the study:

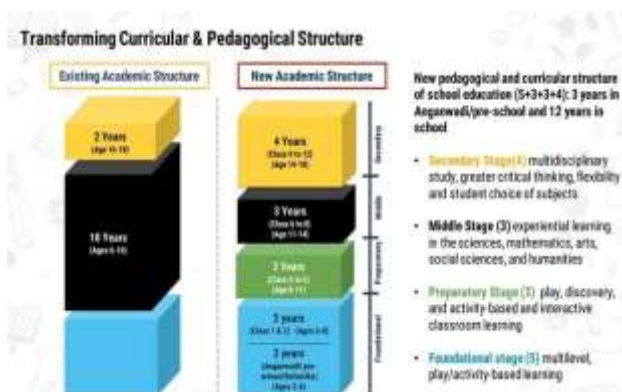
- 1) Looking at the New Education Policy 2020 and determining what problems are being faced in teacher education.
- 2) To know about the possibilities of teacher education in India.

Literature Review:

Government of India is planning to bring its new education policy in 2020. This policy will not only change the way education works, but it will also present several challenges and opportunities to teacher education. The new policy will focus on improving learning outcomes, ensuring people are held accountable, building good infrastructure, and giving students more opportunities to get employed (Ramakrishna et al., 2022a). It will also work to improve the quality of education, reduce dropout rates and make teacher education more student-centred. The goal of the policy is to improve the learning environment for

children from poor families (Cistulli & Snyder, 2022). The policy will also focus on ensuring that marginalized communities have access to quality education and that resources are spread equitably across the country. The policy aims to improve the overall quality of education in India by focusing on teacher training, classroom practice, school infrastructure and learning outcomes (Alemdar, et al., 2022). The government wants to provide education to all children by 2022 and ensure that no child is left behind. The new education policy will also focus on several other things, such as making it easier for students to find jobs and improving learning by changing the way classes are conducted (Ramakrishna et al., 2022b). The second challenge is making sure schools are prepared and have enough resources to implement these changes. The third challenge is to prepare children for the new curriculum and assessment system. The goal of universal education by 2020 should also be monitored. The New Education Policy 2020 is ensuring that policy changes are made in a way that supports equality, especially for children from groups who are not as fortunate. It also means making sure that everyone affected by the changes is aware of them and how they will affect their lives (Ramakrishna et al., 2022a). To monitor and assess how well the new vision for education is being implemented in 2020, the New Education Policy 2020 will be helpful. This will ensure that the changes are made in every state. This would require coordination between the central government, state governments and local bodies. The new education policy 2020 will help ensure that parents agree to the changes and are willing to send their children to school (Cistulli & Snyder, 2022). Our education system will undergo a lot of change due to the new education policy, and these changes are likely to bring both challenges and opportunities for teacher education (Wyss et al., 2021). The government also intends to implement new competency-based approaches to teacher education and training. The policy aims to improve the quality of teacher training in universities by ensuring that all teachers are trained in the latest classroom technologies and teaching methods. The government also intends to set up a national framework for teaching standards. This will ensure that all teachers are trained in the latest teaching methods and technological tools for the classroom (Al Kurdi et al., 2021). It will also focus on ensuring that underserved communities have access to high-quality education and that resources are fairly distributed across the country. The policy will lay out a new plan for the education system that is based on practices that have been shown to work (Lassoued, et al., 2020). It is predicted that these changes will present many difficulties and opportunities for teacher education. The policy will also focus on ensuring that people in rural and remote areas have access to quality education. The government hopes to accomplish this by reforming teacher

training programs, making it easier for students to find jobs, and making classrooms more effective places for learning (Huang et al., 2019). This will ensure that the teachers have the skills and knowledge to impart quality education to the students. The policy will also ensure that teachers get continuous training and education. The government will work with universities and colleges to create new teacher preparation courses, qualifications and pathways. This will ensure that teachers have the skills and knowledge to provide quality education to students (Gatti et al., 2019). The Right to Education (RTE) Act, which was passed in 2009, has been one of the most important pieces of education policy in India. In addition to ensuring that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 attend school, the law requires states to provide free and compulsory education from class 1 to class 8 within 1 km of a school. This is a huge step towards helping the 14 million children in India who do not go to school (Ting et al., 2015). As a result of the new vision for education in 2020 there are many problems that need to be solved. The first problem is to ensure that teacher training institutions are prepared to meet the changes outlined in the policy (Guerrero et al., 2015). The fourth challenge is to ensure that teachers understand the new curriculum and use it effectively in their classrooms.



Challenge of Teacher's education in New Education Policy 2020:

The New Education Policy (NEP), 2020 was approved by the Union Cabinet in December 2018. The policy aims to make India's education system more open, transparent and accountable. It focuses on the development of the whole child, from pre-primary to higher education. Challenge of teacher education in new education policy 2020

Education is one of the most important things that the country needs to prioritize in order to achieve its goals. This policy was created with the goal of improving the quality of education and ensuring that teachers get the education they need. The government has made it clear that it wants to change the way

teachers are educated and trained. They have also said that they want to make this change before the 2020 education reforms. This is a huge challenge, especially when you consider how long the old teacher training system took to build. However, the government has made it clear that they want to change the way teachers are educated and trained. They have also said that they want to make this change before the 2020 education reforms. This is a huge challenge, especially when you consider how long the old teacher training system took to build. Improving the quality of teacher education is one of the major goals that the government has set for itself. They want to ensure that all teachers are well trained and knowledgeable about the subjects they teach. This means that teachers need to know a lot about the material they teach and how students learn best.

45 institutes in India will run a four-year Integrated Teacher Education Program (ITEP) for school teachers from January 2022. Arts (BA) with Bachelor of Science (BSc). ITEP provides a significant advantage to the applicants as compared to the current situation, where applicants are required to hold graduation and B.Ed. before starting a career as a teacher.

As per NEP 2020, teacher recruitment from the year 2030 will be completely based on ITEP. The National Common Entrance Exam, or NCET, will determine who is accepted into this program. Forty-five different types of schools offer this course across India.

The following are some of the most important changes that the NEP has made in Teacher Training:

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) calls for the creation of a National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education or NCFTE by the year 2021 to guide the education and training of future teachers. Educators in academic, vocational, and other specialized education fields should look to the NCFTE for guidance on the most effective methods of preparation and ongoing professional development.

Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) is administered by the National Testing Agency to determine whether a candidate is eligible to teach in public or private schools. Especially for subjects like arts, crafts, music and dance, NEP 2020 recommends that schools share trainers across campuses to address the shortage of teachers. The policy also suggests contacting notable local people who are considered "master instructors" in the traditional arts.

Teaching Career and Professionalism - The NEP aspires to establish National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST), which will govern all aspects of

teacher career management, professional development initiatives, salary increments, etc. Teacher evaluation and audit are also important components of the NEP. teachers. The CPD program for NEP teacher training will incorporate the results of NCERT's in-depth examination of worldwide educational practices. As per the New Educational Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), teachers will have to complete a minimum number of hours of annual continuing education (CPD).

The policy highlights the important role of teachers in NEP 2020 and stresses on the importance of teacher empowerment. In the long run, teachers should have a voice in setting school priorities. If teachers are given autonomy to choose what and how to teach, teachers will feel more comfortable and invested in the reform process. It is often assumed that giving instructors more control over their classes will encourage and motivate them to do more. The policy also aims to celebrate and record the creative approach of Indian teachers in the classroom so that others can use them. Ultimately, the NEP will aim to create thriving teacher communities, improve networking and reduce isolation among teachers as part of a culture of teacher empowerment.

Under the New Education Policy 2020, following are some of the challenges for teacher preparation:

- It is time to update and revise the syllabus. This can take a long time, especially since it hasn't been updated since the 1990s. Teachers should have knowledge of the subjects to be taught.
- They need to understand how students learn best and what strategies can be used to ensure learning takes place.
- Improving the quality of teacher education is one of the major goals that the government has set for itself. They want to ensure that all teachers are well trained and knowledgeable about the subjects they teach. This means that teachers need to know a lot about the material they teach and how students learn best.
- The government wants to shift the emphasis from the model emphasizing on “Teacher Training” to “Teacher Education”. This will require a lot of changes in the way teachers are trained, including the curriculum and how it is designed.
- There is currently no standard definition of a good teacher or good education in India. This makes it difficult to set standards and ensure that they are followed across the country.

- The education system in India is very hierarchical. This means that teachers don't always have enough reasons to do a good job, and students don't always feel like they have any control over their own learning.
- Teachers don't get enough training on how to best teach students from different backgrounds, so it's hard for them to reach all types of learners.
- The structure of schools and classrooms often reinforces this hierarchy, with little opportunity for students to question or challenge the teacher.
- Instead of teaching students to think critically, India's education system mainly focuses on helping them pass exams.
- Many schools lack infrastructure. Many schools do not have adequate classrooms, desks or restrooms for the students. This means that many students have to learn in less-than-ideal conditions.
- There is a lack of accountability in India. Students are often not held accountable for their own behavior or academic performance, and teachers who do not perform well are rarely fired.
- There is not much information about how well Indian students are learning. This makes it difficult to tell whether the education system is effective or not and where it needs to be improved.
- Corruption is a major problem in India's education system, which makes it difficult for low-income students to get a good education.
- A wide variety of languages are spoken in India, which makes it difficult for teachers to find good ways to talk to their students.

Teacher education opportunity in new education policy 2020:

The Union Cabinet has approved the New Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), an ambitious reform plan that aims to give new direction and momentum to the country's education system. It seeks to make it more useful, easy to use, long lasting and fair. NEP 2020 suggests a multi-pronged strategy to achieve these goals that includes both supply-side changes, such as teacher training, and demand-side changes, such as creating high-quality schools. The New Education Policy 2020 provides a great opportunity for teacher education to rethink its role in the education ecosystem. In the last few years, there has been a significant change in the education system of India. This is due to things like more people being able to go to school, better teachers and better learning outcomes. The most ambitious policy change in the history of India is the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020. It seeks to make the country's economy more globally competitive by improving education. NEP is for all levels of education, from pre-school to post-graduate programmes. The New Education Policy 2020

is a step in the right direction and should be seen as an opportunity for the preparation of teachers. The policy document makes it clear that teacher education needs reform, and calls for more research in the area of teacher education.

Conclusion:

The New Education Policy 2020 is a step in the right direction and should be seen as an opportunity for the preparation of teachers. The policy document very clearly states that there is a need for improvement in teacher education and more research needs to be done in the field of teacher education. India's education system needs to improve and the new education policy is a big step in that direction. This should be seen as an opportunity to educate teachers. Teacher education should focus on building a strong research base and ensuring that it meets the needs of various stakeholders including students, teachers and parents. The policy document very clearly states that there is a need for improvement in teacher education and more research needs to be done in the field of teacher education. The NEP 2020 for teachers is a welcome improvement compared to the previous efforts for better teachers' working conditions and salaries. Initiatives in pre-service teacher education and in-service NEP teacher training programs can lead to better education for students around the world. In the coming years, if the right policies are implemented, working in the education sector can become a rewarding option for the bright youth. India's education system needs to improve and the new education policy is a big step in that direction. This should be seen as an opportunity to educate teachers. Teacher education should focus on building a strong research base and ensuring that it meets the needs of various stakeholders including students, teachers and parents. Teacher education should focus on building a strong research base and ensuring that it meets the needs of various stakeholders including students, teachers and parents. The policy document very clearly states that there is a need for improvement in teacher education and more research needs to be done in the field of teacher education.

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