IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY (NEP2020): CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT
Education is the foundation of the nation and plays a key role in the growth and development of the population. An effective instrument for a nation's development is education. The Ministry of Human Resource and Development was renamed the Ministry of Education as part of the new education strategy, which brought about a number of changes to the Indian educational system. The suggestions of a panel chaired by Dr. Kasturirangan, a former chairman of the Indian space research organisation (ISRO), served as the basis for the new education policy, which prioritises fairness, quality, affordability, and accountability of education in our country. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the challenges and opportunities that India's National Education Policy 2020 presents for higher education. Researchers, academics, and policy makers will benefit from this paper's insight into the NEP policy.

KEYWORDS: *National Education Policy, Higher Education, Challenges & opportunities.*

INTRODUCTION
The students from all over the world have always travelled to India for their further study. Since ancient times, the nation has provided a wide range of options, including ancient sciences, the arts, philosophy, and literature. Because of this, it is sometimes referred to as the "land of learning." The Indian educational system has not undergone many modifications throughout time to keep up with the outside world. The ministry of education has suggested the new education policy 2020, which would replace the 34-year-old national policy of education, 1986, in an effort to accelerate the expansion of the Indian educational system.

THE NEP-2020 ON HIGHER EDUCATION
The National Education Policy-2020 aims to make India into an equal, sustainable, and thriving knowledge society by integrating its tradition, culture, values, and ethos into the educational system. The NEP-2020 was created by taking into account the nation's rich and varied historical past as well as the contributions of numerous academics to various fields as the cornerstone for constructing high quality multidisciplinary liberal education at higher level .More HEIs shall be established and developed in underserved regions to ensure full access, equality, and inclusion. There shall, by 2030,be at least one large multidisciplinary HEI in or near every district. Steps shall be taken towards developing high quality higher education institutions both public and private that have medium of instruction in local/ Indian language. By introducing accountability into each of the existing education policies and governance systems, radical changes are being made with the aim of increasing the gross enrolment ratio (GER). The aim will be to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education

including vocational education from 26.3%(2018) to 50%by 2035. While a number of new institutions may be developed to attain these goals, a large part of the capacity creation will be achieved by consolidating, substantially expanding, and also improving existing HEIs.
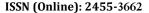
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
- To evaluate how the policy's provisions on higher education in India contribute to the country's current educational system.
- To study about the challenges which will affect in the implementation of this policy?
- To Study about the opportunities of this policy's implementation would entail.
- To make recommendations that will help in NEP 2020 to be implemented more effectively.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP 2020 IN HEI
The challenges of higher education institutions will face as they execute National Education Policy 2020 are mention below.
1. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in 2019–20 (AISHE 2019–20) is 27.1.Around 342.5 lakh students are enrolled in higher education institutions in India, with 50.4% of them being male and 49.6% female. In 2019–20, women had a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 27.3% compared to men's GER of 26.9%. It indicates that more qualified women than males are enrolling in colleges and universities in India. One of the main objectives of the National Education Policy (NEP) is to increase the GER. Through several changes outlined in the NEP, The Ministry of Human Resource Department hopes to reach a 50% GER by 2035.

2.To implement such significant changes into the system, there is a shortage of finance and infrastructure. The goal of the national education strategy 2020 is to make India a top destination for education by emphasising quality and dynamism. The goal of the strategy is to increase spending in the education sector to 6% of GDP at the earliest opportunity. But the data paints a pretty bleak picture. Increasing the investment in education is something that has been discussed before. Even after on-going discussions about spending patterns, India is still only spending 3.1% of its GDP on the education sector, according to the economic report for 2019–20.Therefore, the first step is to make investing in education a high priority and to direct resources in that direction (Soni).

3.Infrastructure: The ICT-enabled infrastructure with high-speed Wi-Fi connectivity is the utmost essential in the current environment. It is necessary to stay up with the rapidly advancing technologies.

4. Visionary leadership in HEIs is essential: Higher education department and higher education institutions require visionary leadership now more than ever. Politics should be included in education to the extent that it is necessary for the formulation and execution of successful policies. Smoothly managed concerns include timely Ministry of Education decisions, future investment, distributing funding, permissions, etc.

5. Lack of resources: In India, education will cost around 3% of the country's GDP in 2019–20.The anticipated NEP is in the range of 6%.

6. Faculty capacity building, training, retraining, and un-training: the workshops for faculty capacity building: Training for HEI faculty is crucial and must to be scheduled periodically. Initial training, retraining, and un-training (eliminate obsolete information and train with fresh ideas and perspectives).Industry and academia must work together close the self-employment or employment gap. Lack of development of particular skills classes or extracurricular activities for employability or self-employment. The new education policy goes beyond about the level. All of this is done to prepare pupils for job or self-employment. The student development programmes will be carried out according to necessity.

7. Faculty hiring and promotions: The permanent faculty will be hired in accordance with demand. The permanent faculty work to create and advance departments and academic institutions. Long-term, it has a good effect on institutional development.

8. Attitude of students towards education: - There is a considerable likelihood that the dropout rate in HEI will raise as a result of the NEP 2020's multiple entry and exits. In this regard, the passing of time will present the ideal circumstance. There will be an increase in student orientation and enthusiasm for life after graduation. The students will contribute to sustainable development by receiving scholarships for worthy students and by developing their research skills and scientific mind set. According to certain research, pupils are experiencing various emotional and mental issues as a result of the world's rapid pace.

To grow pupils into socially responsible citizens, there must be harmony between their emotions and behaviours. The following treatments are offered to do this: developing students' core competences; allowing them the freedom to voice their opinions; incorporating moral principles; boosting life survival skills; and fostering in them the willingness for self-learning. 2021 (Bhatnagar)

Students can learn the courses they are interested in using the choice-based credit system (CBCS), and credits gained are placed in the Academic Bank of Credit (ABC).The institution's holding and mentoring cell may help students find their way when faced with challenging circumstances.

9. ICT dependence: The new policy places a strong emphasis on online and e-learning. Due to their course content and distribution methods, MOOCs, courses on Swayam, NPTEL, Course, etc., are becoming more and more popular. The gap between students and institutions will be greatly reduced by online education.
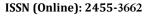
The virtual world will become more real than the real world with digital and video centric approaches.[Sheth2020]

10. **There are large number of colleges:** 1043 universities, 42343 colleges, and 11779 independent institutions (AISHE Report 2019-20).This number is rising daily and puts further pressure on already-established institutions. The apex bodies for institutions should act as a driving force and source of inspiration for accreditation and certification. It might be done by organising institutions into groups to support one another, by supporting the management, by establishing standards for excellence, by rating colleges and universities according to NIRF and Times, and by other means. It is crucial for the institutions to participate, update their reports in AISHE, and adhere to RUSA regulations. Institutions must work hard to cultivate their goodwill and image.

11. Internationalisation and foreign universities: The NEP has given internationalisation of higher education the attention it deserves in order to make India a hub for foreign students. The recruitment of international students to India will be greatly aided by HEIs. Universities will also need to be on guard and preserve a student-welcoming attitude.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HEIs IN NEP 2020 IMPLEMENTATION

Through a strong self-regulatory framework, the NEP 2020 lays the path for less regulation and more autonomy for institutions. The focus of the New Education Policy goes beyond degrees. Focusing on life skills and vocational education is key.

1. Education Hub: As an international centre for education, India has a lot of potential to draw in foreign students and universities. India's cost of education is lower than that of many other nations. Today, education tourism is a brand-new and growing industry.

2. Supporting students for advancement: Institutions and universities work to inspire students to complete their degrees, post-graduate studies, or professional programmes.

3. Handling lesser number of students: In order to closely monitor pupils' development, the teacher-to-student ratio should be kept to a minimum. Lessening the teacher-to-student ratio will undoubtedly boost the instructors' effectiveness.

4. Promoting student engagement in class: Students will find the NEP flexible and practical for learning because to many entrance and exit points. Through peer learning, experiential learning, and other methods, students will be better equipped in the classroom with KSA knowledge, skills, and attitude.

5. Hard internship that goes beyond obtaining a certificate of completion: To ensure that students gain real-world experience, the internship must be carefully adhered to. Strong connections between the university and the businesses providing the internships will also be facilitated.

SUGGESTIONS THAT CAN HELP THE NEP:2020 BE IMPLEMENTATION SUCCESSFULLY

1. Adequate awareness should be developed among all the students, parents and also teachers for successful implantation of policies.
2. To make this programme successful, the cooperation between the federal government, the states, and local governments needs to be improved.
3. A successful implementation of the policy will also depend on timely feedback from parents, students, and the business community.
4. More attention should be paid to teacher training and equipping them with the necessary skills. The pupils are in agreement.
5. To make this idea a clear winner for enhancing India's entire educational environment, more funding should be allocated to education.

CONCLUSION

The attempt to modernise the Indian educational system is a bold one. No matter how appealing something may seem, the actual execution of any policy is crucial. A policy can be greatly successful if it is carried out well, or it can be greatly disastrous if it is not. The review article highlights the problems and difficulties with implementing NEP 2020. The most crucial three pillars—infrastructure, financing, and a carefully thought-out plan strategy—remain unmet in practise. This review study has covered a lot of other issues, many of which are true in their own right. It is crucial to highlight the study of the positives and negatives.

For higher education institutions specifically, the researcher has discussed the potential and problems under the National Education Policy 2020. The researcher's points of view were built from reading and personal experience.
The researcher is hopeful, though, that NEP will ultimately show to be beneficial.

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