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Recommendations and Challenges of Teacher Education in NEP

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Abstract: India has long been a popular destination for students from around the globe. For thousands of years, the country has offered a diverse array of possibilities, including as literature, philosophy, the arts, and old sciences. It is sometimes referred to as the "land of learning" because of this. In order to adapt to the outside world, the Indian educational system has not changed much throughout the years. These include the 1968 National Policy on Education (NPE, 1968) and its updates in 1986 and 1992 (NPE, 1986). Finally, the third National Education Policy was unveiled. The NEP 2020 was approved by the Indian Union Cabinet on July 29, 2020. The New Education Policy's discourses question the ways in which the current educational system expresses quality, affordability, equity, access, and accountability. This chapter will introduce to the state-of-the-art technological assistance in the recently implemented NEP 2020, and the challenges in the predicted NEP implementation. The chapter here will make an inferential and reportorial study with the facts of the policy guidelines to be implemented in the NEP introduced in the education system of India. The NEP has the entire implementation path very clear in its policy guidelines, but at the same time, has the challenges that are innate in it, though explicitly not written down anywhere in the policy

Key words: Philosophy, Indian Union Cabinet, Outside World, Educational System Expresses Quality

Introduction- The 34-year-old National Policy on Education (NPE) from 1986 was replaced with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the first major educational reform of the twenty-first century. By addressing the needs of contemporary society and acknowledging each student's individual strengths, this strategy seeks to improve the inclusivity, flexibility, and interdisciplinary nature of education at both the high school and college levels. The objective is to make India a global leader in education and a vibrant centre of knowledge. A thorough and cooperative approach resulted in NEP 2020, which reflects a strong commitment to reform at all educational levels. It highlights the necessity of improving early childhood education, updating the examination system, strengthening teacher preparation, and restructuring the legal framework governing education. Immediate and comprehensive reform of the entire teacher education system is necessary. At every educational level, there is an urgent need to coordinate professional training with continuing professional growth, paying particular attention to elements like training level, duration, and structure. Raising teacher education to a university level is crucial given the complexity of teaching as a profession, making sure that curricula are demanding and suitably extended. Scaling teacher education is a problem that must be met while upholding strict quality and equality criteria. Having highly competent teacher educators is essential since teachers have a significant impact on the quality of the classroom. In order to create an engaging learning environment, teachers must also be skilled at identifying and addressing the various needs, abilities, and challenges of their pupils.

NEP 2020's principal goals for teacher education-The NEP's principal goal is to develop a community of qualified teachers dedicated to providing excellent instruction, sustaining outstanding performance, and respecting moral and professional norms. By 2030, the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 seeks to attain a 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) across preschool through secondary school.

Education becomes a vital channel for change in a world that is becoming more and more concerned with long-term methods of promoting peace. Teachers are essential in helping students develop a culture of peace, which they then spread to their communities, society, and eventually the world.

The New Education Policy 2020's main benefits:

- Teachers and faculty are acknowledged as having a significant role in the educational process.
- Embracing variety: A focus is placed on appreciating variety and integrating regional settings into curricula, instructional strategies, and educational regulations.
- Commitment to Equity: Inclusion and equity are core values that inform all choices.



- **Community Engagement:** Promoting community involvement is essential for academic achievement.
- **Using Technology:** The policy encourages the use of technology in the processes of instruction and learning.

The Difficulties in Teaching and Learning- Teachers encounter the following difficulties in their efforts to engage and instruct this generation of students:

Students must find the material relevant. When Millennials comprehend the useful applications of the knowledge they acquire, learning becomes more meaningful. Content needs to be quick, precise, and succinct. Millennials are information-hungry and will look it up on their own if teachers don't share what they think is important. Since there is so much knowledge available all the time, Millennials don't feel the need to learn everything at once. Rather, they would prefer to learn where to look and how to find what they need when they need it. I believe that teacher education, not teacher training, need to change soon. According to some experts, it is too late to start the adjustments because we currently require new teaching competencies. But if Hungarian teacher education adheres to its finest traditions, then it maintains its practicality, adaptability, and child-centeredness, with the expectation that the next generation of students will receive from their own educators the life skills and assistance they require. A generation of educators who want to foster learners rather than educate them, who assist their students in becoming self-sufficient (learning to learn), who inspire and encourage students to pursue lifelong learning, and who push them to become self-directed learners is needed. To raise the standard of education in the country, the National Policy in Education was created. Quantity is a difficulty that must be confronted while maintaining equity and quality. The biggest influence on classroom quality comes from the teachers. They form the foundation of education. High-caliber teacher educators are needed. To make teaching and learning more engaging and high-quality, educators must recognize and comprehend the needs, requirements, weaknesses, challenges, issues, and strengths of each kid. The problems and difficulties facing teacher education are covered in this essay.

Conclusion- The factors of an application here for the implementation like the ICT issues and the scale, the transformation of the traditional classroom to modern digital transformation of delivery, the impact on the pedagogy, the stage challenges like the early stages of developmental issues, etc. The challenges of Learning Access, Equity, Landscape, Quality Framework, and the affordability of the government and the taxpayers for the huge establishment have its challenges, which this chapter tries to explore and find facts to suggest the best possible means and methods of implementation at various levels.

His 34-year-old National Policy on Education (NPE) from 1986 was replaced by NEP 2020, the first education policy of the twenty-first century. With the goal of bringing India to a thriving knowledge base, we want to make school and university education more accessible, adaptable, and multidisciplinary to meet the demands of the twenty-first century and to showcase each student's unique potential. Make civilization a knowledge superpower on a global scale. The policy was created through a comprehensive, team-based approach that was unparalleled in its breadth and complexity. All educational levels, from elementary school to higher education, will undergo adjustments under the NEP 2020 policy.

Teachers' professional preparation and ongoing professional development at all educational levels must more closely align in terms of degree, duration, and structure. It is essential that the entire teacher education industry be elevated to a university level and that the length and rigor of programs be suitably increased, given the complexity and importance of teaching as a professional practice. While maintaining quality and equity, the challenge of quantity must be confronted head-on. The biggest influence on classroom quality comes from the teachers. They form the foundation of education. High-caliber teacher educators are needed. To make teaching more effective, teachers must be able to identify and comprehend the needs, requirements, weaknesses, challenges, issues, and strengths of their students.



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