



**Saarth E-Journal**

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### **OBSTACLES OF THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY AT BUSINESS**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

As a direct consequence of the epidemic that swept the world, all activities were brought to a sudden halt all throughout the world. When a large number of businesses were unable to function, the government of India took advantage of the opportunity to fully redesign the educational system of the country. This was done in the midst of the situation. It was on July 29, 2020 that “the New Education Policy”, also referred to as “NEP 20 (which is also in the accordance to the SDG’s declared by the UN)”, was unveiled with the purpose of reorganising the educational system. When compared to the longer periods of time that other nations normally need in order to update their educational systems during the same length of time, the amount of time that India required to redesign its academic culture was 34 years. This is a stark contrast to the longer durations of time that other countries typically find in. In 1968, 1986, and 2020, the government issued distinct sets of educational plans.

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These plans were published in consecutive years. It has been determined that the policy is acceptable, and at this very moment, preparations are being made for its implementation over the entirety of India which was also considered for the commerce stream along with the other streams. Initially, the purpose of this modification, which has been in the works for a very long time, was to enhance the quality of education that children in India may anticipate getting. This regulation was implemented during the same time period as a response to the exponential expansion of online education, which occurred during the same time period. It is essential for us to carry out a more in-depth analysis of the components of the “New Education Policy”, as well as the evaluation of its impact and the basis for its implementation in the context of commerce education in India.

KEY WORDS: NEP 2020, SDG’s, Implementation, Upliftment, Analysis, Commerce.

## **INTRODUCTION**

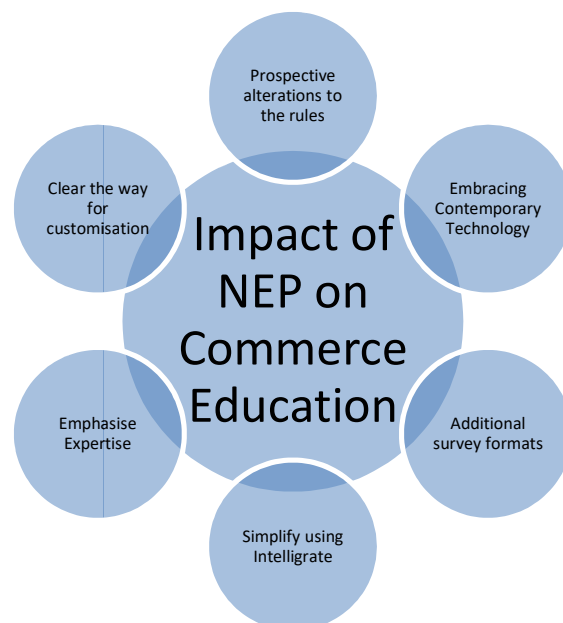
“NEP 2020”, which is an acronym for “New Education Policy”, was the name of the initial attempt to modernise India's educational system, which may be described as being somewhat outdated. It was the intention of this policy to be all-encompassing, inclusive, and participative of all entities involved. With 47 million students having dropped out of school before completing the tenth grade, it seemed inevitable that a reformation would take place. This was due to the fact that the number of students who had ceased attending school had increased. Consequently, as a direct consequence of this, “the Indian government, the Justice JS Verma Commission, and the Education Commission collaborated in order to design a new educational approach”. The opinions from stakeholders, empirical research, and information obtained from experience as well as the guidelines provided under SDG’s (Sustainable Development Goals) by UN”, and insights gained from practical experience are all taken into consideration in their newly developed education plan in commerce faculty. If the current trend continues, the education system in India, which is now lacking in strength, has the potential to become more comparable to the education systems of other countries that are considered to be among the most advanced. This is need because the commerce is the backbone of any economy.

## IMPACT OF “NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP 2020)”

To give you a brief idea of what “NEP 20” has changed in the Indian education system in Commerce faculty, here it is:

| New Education Policy 2020 Differences |                                                                                                               |                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Factors                               | Previous Educational Policy                                                                                   | New Educational Policy                                                 |
| <b>Streams</b>                        | 3 Primary Streams <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Science</li><li>➤ Arts</li><li>➤ Commerce</li></ul> | No Hard Separation                                                     |
| <b>Pedagogical Structure</b>          | 10 + 2 + 3                                                                                                    | 5 + 3 + 3 + 4                                                          |
| <b>Board Examination</b>              | Relies on memorizing facts with yearly Board Exams                                                            | Relies on core competencies with board exams being held twice a Year   |
| <b>Degree Completion</b>              | The degree will be provided After 3 or 4 Years                                                                | Offers multiple options with 1 year of training and 2 years of diploma |
| <b>Vocational Studies</b>             | None                                                                                                          | From class 6th, along with an internship                               |
| <b>Scores</b>                         | Based on secured marks                                                                                        | Based on 360° Performance Evaluation                                   |
| <b>Entrance Test</b>                  | Multiple                                                                                                      | One                                                                    |

## IMPACT OF NEP ON COMMERCE EDUCATION SOLUTIONS



Considering that the “National Education Policy (NEP)” has been approved for implementation, the curriculum and “learning management systems (LMS)” of educational institutions will be subject to extra hurdles in commerce. To add insult to injury, a number of businesses who specialise in providing solutions for higher education will be required to modify their approaches in order to conform to the requirements established by NEP in commerce. Specifically, the following are the effects that the policy has on educational opportunities:

### **EMPHASISE EXPERTISE IN COMMERCE**

Through the implementation of the “New Education Policy”, educational pathways will be devoid of rigid hierarchies. Given the new knowledge, instructional courses at higher education institutions will need to be modified in order to accommodate the new facts. They should place a major emphasis on providing individualised solutions that take into consideration the particular curricular paths that students have selected. In the end, when students are provided with more learning possibilities, they will select specialty study over any other choice. As a result, it is of the utmost importance to conduct a comprehensive review of the current curriculum that is being provided by educational institutions of higher level. They will need to put together a group of specialists in order to guarantee the supply of services that are accurate and comprehensive throughout a number of different disciplines. In addition to this, it will encourage the incorporation of non-traditional subjects, such as web design and coding, amongst others, into the normal educational setting.

### **COMBINE USER-FRIENDLY RESOURCES**

It is unavoidable that the educational systems of the future will eventually incorporate components that are intuitive, such as gamification. Because of the incorporation of components that are both fascinating and interactive, the initial phase will be made easier, which will make it possible to investigate a variety of topics. In addition to this, the deployment of NEP will result in a large increase in the utilisation of multimedia components in educational solutions. A limited number of question formats, including as multiple-choice, short-answer, and long-answer formats, are now utilised by the majority of solutions for higher education. Establishing consistency in surveys, research-based questions, skill-based quizzes, and other relevant features will be accomplished through the implementation of education solutions that are associated with the implementation of the “National Education Policy (NEP)” in commerce. Additional

categories of inquiries will be integrated into these responses, and as time goes on, they will become increasingly popular.

## **TECHNOLOGY UTILISATION**

It was anticipated that there would be a rise in the use of AI (artificial intelligence) in the field of education. Using NEP has significantly sped up the procedure, which was previously rather slow. In order to accommodate the growing number of students who are choosing to receive their education online, educational institutions of higher learning need to swiftly expand their operations. In order to meet the growing demand, the most effective and cost-effective strategy is to make use of artificial intelligence. The use of automated resources will result in increased efficiency, scalability, and cost-effectiveness in comparison to the utilisation of human labourers. There is a possibility that the NEP will have an unmentioned but potentially significant influence on the regulations that control higher education solutions, which may ultimately result in revisions to the laws. Within the context of the implementation of the new policy, it is possible that modifications to educational platforms may be required. Due to the fact that the policy has just been adopted, it is possible that the new regulations and compliances will be implemented before the year 2023 comes to a close.

## **STRUGGLES WITH NEP 2020**

There are a few positive aspects that are included in the New Education Policy; however, there are also a few negative aspects that are included in it. The difficulty that would be presented by ensuring consistency in the classroom throughout the many areas of India would be significant. Due to the fact that there are 22 officially recognised languages and various dialects, the process of translating the curriculum will be a time-consuming task. In addition to this, there will be a rise in the demand for knowledgeable teachers or instructional resources that may be distributed online. There is a possibility that students' varied linguistic backgrounds will impede their advancement in higher education. Due to the fact that public schools do not begin teaching English until after the fifth grade, students who attend private schools get a significant head start on their English education. In spite of the fact that there are more and more options for higher education available on the market, a sizeable portion of India's population does not have access to the internet or mobile phones. It is expected that the implementation of the plan in rural areas

would make the already inadequate infrastructure of public schools even worse. It is imperative that educational institutions located in less developed regions make rapid progress in order to achieve the lofty goals that the National Education Policy (NEP) proposes.

## **CONCLUSION**

According to a new plan that intends to fully restructure the educational system in the country, Indian educational systems of commerce are well on their way to become institutions of higher learning that are famous all over the world. Through the utilisation of digital technology, the approach endeavours to expedite the process of determining the academic path that students would like to take throughout their academic careers. The adjustment, despite the fact that it is very big, will result in advantages that will continue to accrue for a long length of time after it has been implemented. As a direct consequence of this regulation, educational institutions and institutions that offer solutions for higher learning have begun to modify their respective practices.

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