



# Future Directions and Challenges of Teacher Education Programs in India Post-NEP 2020

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**Abstract:** The Ministry of Human Resource Development announced the New Education Policy in 2020. It seeks to reshape India's education system. The National Education Policy 2020 plans many updates for all education levels. These changes touch core views on learning in the country. The policy also shifts teacher training and teaching methods in schools. This policy mirrors India's current education setup in a good way. It offers strong and welcome ideas. Yet rollout in a diverse nation like India brings hurdles. Teacher training has shifted to clear, high-standard ways under NEP 2020. This paper spotlights NEP 2020's fresh ideas for teacher education. It covers new courses, updates to old ones, and ties to bachelor's programs. These will aid working and new teachers soon. The paper notes future steps and teacher hiring methods. It points to paths for rural folks to enter teaching. Teacher education will gain more trust and strength. This work flags key policy issues and hurdles for teacher training in India per NEP 2020.

**Key Words:** Education, Teacher Education, Comprehensive, Multidisciplinary, B.Ed., National Education Policy 2020.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Education shifts with time. It's meaning changes across philosophy, society, and real-world use. Society requires driven, skilled teachers to deliver true learning access. Teacher training shapes school teachers for tomorrow's youth. It blends varied knowledge, values, and hands-on practice with top guides. Teachers need roots in Indian ethos, tongues, lore, and tribal ways. They must grasp new teaching tools too. W.H. Kilpatrick noted training suits beasts and acts, but education fits people. Teacher training builds skills, solid theory, and pro abilities. Clinton urged top teachers in every room for 21st-century learning. Recruit talent and train them well to hit that mark.

India's teacher training grew fast over two decades. School counts and student rolls rose from drives like Operation Blackboard, District Primary Education Programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and Universalization of Elementary Education. This called for more teachers and thus more training centers. Quality rules got sidelined though. Poor teacher output followed, with low duty and drive among new ones. NEP 2020 pushes a four-year B.Ed. blend in varied colleges as the base for school teachers by 2030. Those colleges can add a two-year B.Ed. for grads with subject degrees. A one-year B.Ed. fits those with four-year undergrads in fields.

## 2. HIGHER EDUCATION

NEP 2020 calls for multidisciplinary colleges to launch a 4-year integrated B.Ed. program. By 2030, it will serve as the basic degree for school teachers. These schools can also offer a 2-year B.Ed. for those with a Bachelor's in a core subject. A 1-year B.Ed. fits candidates with a 4-year undergrad degree in such fields. Key challenge: roll out the 4-year B.Ed. to build trust and lift teaching's status.



(Holistic Multidisciplinary Education) The goal is to raise higher education enrollment, including vocational tracks, from 26.3% in 2018 to 50% by 2035. This approach builds balanced people skilled in arts, humanities, languages, sciences, social studies, plus jobs in pro, tech, and vocational areas. It stresses ethics, social involvement, soft skills like talk, debate, and deep focus in picked fields. Vocational education blends in, with entry and exit points. Undergrad programs last 3 or 4 years. Options include a 1-year certificate in a field, a 2-year diploma, or a 3-year Bachelor's. The 4-year Bachelor's stands out. It offers full holistic learning with strong research. An Academic Bank of Credits will store digital records from approved colleges. Degrees award based on total credits.

Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities, or MERUs, will launch nationwide to hit top standards. National Research Foundation, or NRF, will spark research and new ideas. It aims to grow a research habit in colleges via rewards, honors for top work, and boosts at state schools with weak research.

### 3.KEY POINTS FROM NEP 2020 ON TEACHER TRAINING

NEP 2020 pushes 4-year integrated B.Ed. from multidisciplinary schools. By 2030, it becomes the entry-level degree for teachers. Schools with the 4-year option can add 2-year B.Ed. for Bachelor's holders or 1-year for 4-year grads. Main issue: apply the 4-year B.Ed. to gain needed quality and honor for teachers.

Teacher training shifts to 4-year programs tied to grade levels and subjects at multidisciplinary spots. NCTE will create a new National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, NCFTE 2021, with NCERT input. By 2030, all teachers need a 4-year integrated B.Ed. It covers key knowledge, teaching methods, and hands-on school practice. Weak schools face strict steps. Public spending on education rises from 4% to 6% of GDP, via center and state teamwork.

Placement rules for teachers focus on top talent, especially from rural spots. Merit scholarships fund 4-year B.Ed. for strong students nationwide. New teachers work locally as community examples. Hiring standards tighten. They stick to teaching, not other tasks, to boost class results. NCTE sets pro standards as the PSSB. It rolls out National Professional Standards for Teachers, NPST, by 2022. NCTE teams with NCERT, SCERT, and experts in higher ed, training, and vocational fields under a council. NPST updates pre-service programs for fresh methods. Teacher training upgrades overall. By 2030, it moves to colleges and universities for better skills and teaching.

New multidisciplinary colleges and universities must create education departments. They will offer bachelors, masters, and Ph.D. programs. By 2030, a four-year bachelor's degree sets the minimum for teaching jobs. Student teachers get high-level training at local schools. These schools will keep the two-year bachelor's option next to the four-year one. People with bachelor's degrees in other fields can take the two-year B.Ed. to start teaching. Those with a four-year B.Ed. or master's degree can join a one-year B.Ed. for a set subject. Remote students now gain access to the four-year B.Ed. Blended mode makes it reach far areas. B.Ed. programs from now on cover environment awareness, care, and education. Short courses like BITEs and DIET run at local spots as teacher training. Local experts with strong skills serve as lead teachers for arts, crafts, music, and job skills. The policy thinks of students with physical challenges. Teachers who want to teach them take short post-B.Ed. courses. All multidisciplinary colleges offer these. Courses include school leadership and management too. Teachers move up from early grades to high school with post-B.Ed. training. Strict steps hit low-quality schools to make sure changes stick.

### 4.MAJOR CHALLENGES OF TEACHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

- **Weak Curriculum:** It stays stiff and old-school. Heavy on theory, light on hands-on work. Theory and practice rarely mix. It ignores real life and local needs.
- **Poor Entry Standards:** Student selection lacks clear rules. No tests check attitude, skills, or past work. Interviews skip by. Anyone with basic qualifications gets in easy.
- **Few Trained Teachers:** India lacks skilled teachers to spark student interest and new ideas. Untrained staff can't teach what they don't know.
- **Digital Gap:** The policy pushes tech, online skills, and coding early. It spotlights tools for classes, labs, and coaching. Yet rural-urban splits, weak networks, and no devices get ignored. More screen time harms health and opens bad content risks. Rural net access stays tough.



- **Centre-State Ties:** Success rests on national and state teamwork. The Centre wrote the plan, but states must act. Shared powers demand smart federal balance. State-centre clashes could block it.
- **Low Tech Use:** Tech links the world into one place. Teacher training skips modern tools for skill-building. Old ways rule most programs.
- **Weak Oversight of Schools:** NCTE runs teacher colleges and sets quality bars. Numbers exploded lately, hard to watch all. Some chase cash over standards.
- **Old Teaching Ways:** Future teachers learn from dated methods. Few new tools or tests appear. Class tech stays rare. How can students use fresh tricks their teachers ignore?
- **Few Extra Activities:** Teacher programs skimp on side events. Time crunch drops them. These matter in schools now. Future teachers miss practice in running them. It hurts later jobs.
- **Bad Testing:** Grades come too late, at year-end. Marks mix outside and inside views, both fuzzy. Schools boost scores for weak students.

## 5.SUGGESTIONS TO BOOST TEACHER EDUCATION

- **Train Teachers for Multidisciplinary Learning:** College and university teachers lack formal pedagogy training in the current system. This demands a full curriculum update. Make it flexible to build basic and advanced skills across education levels. The policy pushes for multidisciplinary higher education institutions over single-focus ones. Good plans exist to reach this. Teacher trainers need proper preparation. They struggle with classroom issues, student behavior, and skill-building for trainees. Many lack deep subject knowledge. NEP 2020 demands solid training for teachers, educators, and staff. Learning should feel fun and engaging, not a tough grind that produces jobless graduates. The policy must create a learning setup that fits India's diverse regions, cultures, and student speeds.
- **Shift the Mindset:** Our education stems from British and factory-era ways. Changing it takes parents, teachers, grandparents, and educators across generations. A STEM-heavy focus must yield to NEP. Companies must adjust hiring and training too. Mindset shifts face big hurdles. Government can use gentle influence to make it happen.
- **Strengthen Oversight of Teacher Training Schools:** Give regulatory bodies power to crack down on weak or failing teacher education institutions (TEIs) that skip basic standards. NCTE oversees these schools and upholds quality. It sets education norms. Yet recent years saw a huge rise in TEI numbers. Monitoring all proves tough. Some chase profits over quality.
- **Set High Standards for Teachers:** India needs top talent in teaching at every level. Society must honor teachers again as key shapers of youth. Clear hurdles for remote postings. This step aids NEP success.
- **Fix Admission Rules for Teacher Programs:** Flaws plague entry into teacher training. Students denied spots in universities turn to B.Ed. courses. No set process guides admissions. Schools skip tests for attitude or aptitude. Anyone with basic qualifications gets in.

## 6.CONCLUSION

Formal training builds teacher skills, personality, and ethics. India, with the world's second-largest population, ranks low—10th from bottom—in teachers per 1,000 kids under 15. Its teacher-student ratio lags global peers. In education quality, India sits 59th out of 64 nations. This shows high youth joblessness and poor schooling. It points to teacher shortcomings. NEP 2020 offers a solid path forward. Its teacher education rules tackle long-ignored issues. True rollout in programs, colleges, and universities fulfills past leaders' visions. Education turns high-quality. India could lead globally.

India's National Education Policy 2020 changes how we train teachers. It makes teachers key players in school fixes and country growth. After NEP 2020, programs ditch old styles. They blend subjects, build skills, stress ethics, spark new teaching ways, and push lifelong learning. Steps like the four-year ITEP, NPST standards, and tougher checks show real drive for better quality, duty, and world-class prep. Yet big hurdles block these goals. Schools lack resources, tech setup varies, staff needs training, and change meets pushback. New rules demand tweaks, fair access across areas stays tough, and book smarts must mix with real classroom time. Success hinges on sharp policy work, steady teacher growth, and flexible setups. Plans that include everyone, smart tech use, and fact-backed fixes can build a strong system ready for what's next. This shift boosts teaching skill, fair chances, fresh ideas, and top marks in Indian schools.



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