

A STUDY ON NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

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INTRODUCTION :

India, being a growing liberal country for educational reforms, currently has about 845 universities and approximately 40,000 higher education institutions (HIEs), reflecting the overall high fragmentation and many small sized HEIs in the country which are affiliated to these universities. It is found that over 40% of these small sized institutions are running single programme against the expected reform to a multidisciplinary style of higher education which is an essential requirement for the educational reforms in the country for the 21st century. Insufficient mechanisms for career management and progression of faculty and institutional leaders.. It is predicted that India will be the third largest economy in the world by 2030-2032 with estimated GDP of ten trillion dollars. It is evident that the ten trillion economy will be driven by knowledge resources and not by the natural resources of the country. To boost the growth of the Indian education sector, the present government decided to revamp it by introducing a comprehensive National Education Policy 2020. This is in line with the Prime Minister's recent call on leveraging the Fourth Industrial Revolution to take India to new heights. The currently introduced National Education Policy 2020 2 envisions an India centered education system that contributes directly to transforming our nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all. The first national education policy after independence was announced in the year 1968 and the second national education policy which was improved version of the first was announced in the year 1986.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY :

The objectives of this study on National Education Policy 2020 are :

- (1) To highlights and overview the policies of the newly accepted higher education system (NEP 2020
- (2) To compare National Education Policy 2020 with the currently adopted policy in India
- (3) To identify the innovations in new national higher education policy 2020.
- (4) To predict the implications of NEP 2020 on the Indian higher education system.
- (5) To discuss the merits of Higher Education Policies of NEP 2020.
- (5) Suggestions for further improvements for the effective implementation of NEP 2020 to realize its goal.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :

The methodology consists of a conceptual discussion on highlighting the gist of the national educational policy framework, highlighting various sections of the policy of NEP 2020 and comparing it with currently adopted education policy. Identifying the innovations made using the focus group discussion method . The implications of the policy are analysed using the predictive analysis technique Many suggestions are given based on Focus group analysis.

SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION:

The data, which is collected for the purpose of study is divided into two bases:

Primary data: The primary data collected information from individual persons. The data collected from respondent with the help of structured questionnaires.

Secondary data: The secondary data was collected through from books, journals, articles, magazines, newspapers, and web sites.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- The study is application only to the Salem city.
- Sample size was 50, so it does not constitutes to the opinion of the whole area of the salem city
- Due to corona situation restriction very high.
- The finding of the study are relevant at the point of time only.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS BASED ON AGE GROUP

S.no	Age group	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	30-39	20	33.3
2.	40-45	15	25
3.	Above 50	25	41.7
	Total	60	100

Inferences:

From the above table, it is inferred that 33% of the respondents 30-39 , 25% of the respondents age are 40-45 and 41.7% of the respondents age are Above 50.

From the analysis it is found that majority of the respondents age are above 50.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS BASED OF OCCUPATION

S.no	Occupation	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Government employee	43	71.6
2.	Private employee	17	28.4
	Total	60	100

Inferences:

From the above table, it is inferred that 71.6% of the respondents are Government Employee ,28.4% of the respondents are Private Employee.

From the analysis it is found that majority of the respondents are Government Employees.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS BASED ON GENDER

S.no	Gender	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Male	25	41.6
2.	Female	35	58.4
	Total	60	100

Inference :

From the above table, it is inferred that 41.6% of the respondents of Male, and 58.4% of the respondents of the female.

From the analysis it is majority of the respondents are Female.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS BASED ON MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME

S.no	Monthly Family Income	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Less than 40k	25	41.7
2.	From 40k to 60k	15	25
3.	More than 60k	20	33.3
	Total	60	100

Inference :

From the above table, it is inferred that 41.7% of the respondents are Less than 40k , 33% of the respondents are more than 60k, 25% of the respondents from 40k to 60k.

From the analysis it is found that majority of the respondents are less than 40k monthly .

RESPONDENTS OPINION ON NEP

S.no	New education policy 2020	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	NEP was Good	20	33.3
2.	NEP was not Necessary	15	25
3.	NEP was make Confusion	25	41.7
	Total	60	100

Inferences:

From the above table, it is inferred that 41.7% of the respondents NEP was make confusion, 33.3% of the respondents of NEP was Good, 25% of the respondents of NEP was not necessary.

From the analysis it is found that majority of the respondents of NEP was not necessary.

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 PROPOSALS THE 10 +2 SYSTEM HAS BEEN REPLACED BY 5+3+3+4 SYSTEM

S.no	NEP Education Pattern	No Of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Neccesarry	25	41.7
2.	NEP was Good	25	41.7
3.	Not Neccesarry	10	16.6
	Total	60	100

Inference :

From the above table, it is inferred that 41.7% of the respondents are Neccesarry. 41.7% of the respondents are NEP was Good. And 16.6% of the respondents are Not Neccesarry.

From the analysis it is found that majority of the respondents of 41.7% are Neccesarry. 41.7% of the respondents are NEP was Good. Both are Same .

OPINION ABOUT VOCATIONAL TRAINING

S.no	Professional and Vocational Training	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	To Develop the Skill	25	41.7
2.	NEP Disturb the Study	20	33.3
3.	NEP Diver the Study	15	25
	Total	60%	100

Inference :

From the above table, it is inferred that 41.7% of the respondents of To Develop the Skill, 33.3% of the respondents are NEP Distrub the Study , 25% of the respondents are NEP Diver the Study.

From the analysis it is found that majority 41.7% of the respondents are To Develop the Skill.

NEP EDUCATION SYSTEM

S.no	NEP Education System	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Agree	20	33.4
2.	Disagree	10	16.6
3.	Strongly Agree	30	50
	Total	60	100

Inference :

From the above table, it is inferred that 50% of the respondents are Strongly Agree. 33.4% of the respondents are Agree. 16.6% of the respondents are Disagree.

From the analysis it is found that majority 50% of the respondents are Strongly Agree.

OPINION ABOUT SPLITUP OF SYSTEM

S.no	10,12 Board Exams	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Good for Learning	20	33
2.	Reduce the Fear	15	25
3.	Make to Seriously	25	42
	Total	60	100

Inference :

From the above table, it is inferred that 42% of the respondents are Make to Seriously. 33% of the respondents are Good of Learning. 25% of the respondents are Reduce the Fear .

From the analysis it is found that majority 42% of the respondents are Make to Seriously.

METHOD OF TEACHING

S.no	Medium of Teaching	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Make the Student Comfort	12	20
2.	Make the Student Difficult	4	6.7
3.	Extra Expenses	30	50
4.	Quest the Teachers	4	6.7
5.	Students Feel Hard	10	16.6
	Total	60	100

Inference :

From the above table, it is inferred that 50% of the respondents are Extra Expenses . 20% of the respondents are Make the Student Comfort . 16.6% of the respondents are Students Feel Hard . 6.7% of the respondents are quest the teacher and make the students difficult both are same.

From the analysis it is found that majority 50% of the respondents are Extra Expenses.

ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS

S.no	Assessment of Students	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Agree	20	33.4
2.	Disagree	10	16.6
3.	Strongly Agree	30	50
	Total	60	100

Inference :

From the above table, it is inferred that 50% of the respondents are Strongly Agree. 33.4% of the respondents are Agree. 16.6% of the respondents are Disagree.

From the analysis it is found that majority 50% of the respondents are Strongly Agree.

MULTIPLE ENTRY AND MULTIPLE EXIT SYSTEM

S.no	Multiple Entry or Multiple exit System	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Dissolve the seriousness	4	6.7
2.	Bring back dropouts	10	16.6
3.	Save time and year	30	50
4.	No Idea	4	6.7
5.	Encourage the students	12	20
	Total	60	100

Inference :

From the above table, it is inferred that 50% of the respondents are Save time and year . 20% of the respondents are Encourage the students.16.6% of the respondents are Bring back dropouts . 6.7% of the respondents are No Idea and Dissolve the seriousness both are same.

From the analysis it is found that majority 50% of the respondents are Save time and year .

CONCLUSION :

Higher education is an important aspect in deciding the economy, social status, technology adoption, and healthy human behaviour in every country. Improving GER to include every citizen of the country in higher education offerings is the responsibility of the education department of the country government. National Education Policy of India 2020 is marching towards achieving such objective by making innovative policies to improve the quality, attractiveness, affordability, and increasing the supply by opening up the higher education for the private sector and at the same time with strict controls to maintain quality in every higher education institution. By encouraging merit-based admissions with free-ships& scholarships, merit & research based continuous performers as faculty members, and merit based proven leaders in regulating, and strict monitoring of quality through biennial accreditation based on self-declaration of progress through technology-based monitoring, NEP-2020 is expected to fulfill its objectives by 2030. All higher education institutions with current nomenclature of affiliated colleges will expand as multi-disciplinary autonomous colleges with degree giving power in their name or becomes constituent colleges of their affiliated universities. An impartial agency National Research Foundation will fund for innovative projects in priority research areas of basic sciences, applied sciences, and social sciences & humanities. HE system will transform itself as student centric with the freedom to choose core and allied subjects within a discipline and across disciplines.

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