

# Research Paper on Awareness about New Education Policy 2020

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## ABSTRACT

**National Education Policy 2020 is visualized to provide a quality education that is beneficial to meet the growing economy in India. The Government of India (GOI) formulated the NEP because it has broader coverage, from elementary school education to colleges or higher education in rural and urban areas. NEP offers quality education systems to all kids, regardless of where they live and focuses on underprivileged and marginalized populations. It also guarantees a range of focused opportunities for them to enroll in and succeed in the education system. We conducted a survey in the format of a Google Form to assess how much people are aware of NEP 2020, spread awareness about it, and analyze their opinions on whether the policy's implementation is a good step or not. This survey concludes that out that many people have knowledge about NEP and few people did hear about it but did not exactly know what it is. Also, it was noticed that, the majority of people think that this is the right move in the right direction for the betterment of the country's educational system and youth.**

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## INTRODUCTION

The NEP 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and replaces the thirty-four year old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986. Built on the foundational pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability, this policy is aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and college education more holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, suited to 21st century needs and aimed at bringing out the unique capabilities of each student

Realizing one's full potential, creating a fair and just society, and advancing global progress all depends on education. The secret to India's continuous rise and leadership on the international stage in terms of economic growth, social fairness and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation is ensuring that everyone has access to high-quality education. The best method to develop and utilize our country's many resources and skills for the benefit of the individual, the society, the nation, and the world is through universal high-quality education.

India will have the most young people in the world over the next ten years, and the future of our nation will depend on our capacity to offer them chances for high-quality education. The landscape of knowledge is changing quickly on a global scale. Many low-skilled jobs could be replaced by machines due to dramatic scientific and technological advancements like the rise of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence. As a result, there will be a growing demand for skilled workers with expertise in math, computer science, and data science as well as cross-disciplinary skills in the natural and social sciences as well as the humanities. The way we meet the needs of the world for energy, water, food, and sanitation will significantly change as a result of climate change, rising pollution, and the depletion of natural resources. This will once again lead to a need for new skilled workers, particularly in the fields of biology, chemistry, physics, agriculture, climate science, and social science. The rapid spread of epidemics and pandemics will necessitate joint research in managing infectious diseases and vaccine development, and the ensuing socio economic challenges will increase the need for interdisciplinary education. As India grows closer to being a developed nation and one of the three greatest economies in the world, there will be arising demand for humanities and the arts.

The development of each person's creative potential is a focus of the New Education Policy 2020. It is founded on the idea that education must foster the development of not only cognitive skills—both the "foundational skills" of literacy and numeracy and "higher-order" cognitive skills, including critical thinking and problem solving—but also of social, ethical, and emotional skills and dispositions. The NEP offers a quality education system to all kids, regardless of where they live, with a focus on historically underrepresented, underprivileged, and marginalized populations. The best means of attaining equality, inclusiveness, and economic and social mobility are through education since it levels the playing field. There are

programmes in place to guarantee that, despite insurmountable difficulties, all students from these groups have access to a range of focused opportunities to enroll in and succeed in the educational system.

The country's local and international demands, as well as its rich diversity and culture, must be respected and honored while incorporating these components. For the sake of fostering a sense of pride in one's country, self-assurance, self-awareness, cooperation, and integration, it is thought essential to teach India's young people about the country's diverse social, cultural, and technological needs, as well as its unique artistic, linguistic, and intellectual traditions.

### **Objectives**

- To know how people are aware of National Education Policy 2020
- To analyze the views of the general public regarding the National Education policy 2020
- To find out the public's suggestions for modifying the existing course of action:-this study analyse about any changes that the public wants to make to the existing course of action.
- To ascertain the extent of stakeholders satisfaction with the national education policy:- In terms of national education policy, we will examine the degree of satisfaction among the general population on a scale of 1 to 5.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Numerous theories have been proposed to flash light on the purpose of the education system. It focuses on developing an individual capable of rational thoughts and actions, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination with sound ethical ports and values. (Babu and Pati)

Countries plan their education systems to progress further to promote education at all economic classes and for the inclusion of common/ordinary people in the mainstream the Government of India (GOI) has formulated the National Policy on Education (NPE).

This policy has broader coverage, starting from elementary school education (literacy level) to colleges for higher education (focusing specialization) – in both the settings, i.e.rural and urban. The Nehru government has funded superior education institutions (for promoting engineering and science) such as the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs). The Union Government formed the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in 1961 as an autonomous body.

The objective of this mechanism is to advise the governments on the formulation and implementation of policies related to education. This policy was also aligned to promote physical education to promote sports and games culture. The NPE of 1968 called for expenditure on education to rise to 6% of the national income (Govt. of India, 1968).

The policy called for the expansion of scholarships, subsidies, allowances, adult education, and various other methods to promote social integration. This NPE is known for the "child-centered approach" especially for primary education, and, thus, initiated a very popular educational reform "Operation Blackboard." (L. Devi and Cheluvvaraju)

The former Prime Minister PV Narasimha Rao revised the NEP. This education policy is known for the adoption of the Common Entrance Examination (CEE). The former Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh, introduced a revised "Common Minimum Program" policy. The Program of Action (PoA) 1992, under the NEP, 1986, planned a common entrance examination for all India-based vocational and technical training admissions.

**Awareness among primary school teachers :-** The New Education Policy (2020) Draft Act was released by the Government of India. They gave two months for Teacher Educators, Principals, and Policymakers to submit their insight. Their objective was to find awareness of the New Education Policy (2020) among the Primary School Teachers in the Dindigul District. Methods used by the investigator were a survey method for the present study in which three Hundred teachers from primary schools.

The total sample was selected through a simple random sampling technique. The tool used to test the National Education Policy 2020 analyzed and discussed 21.9 % of male primary school teachers have a low level of, 63.1 % of them have moderate and 15 % of them have a high level of New Education Policy in Gender. Regarding female primary school teachers, 27.9 % of them have a low level, 62.1% of them have a moderate level and 10 % of them have a high level of New Education Policy in Gender. There is a significant difference between the awareness of the New Education Policy (2020) primary school teachers with respect to gender, and type of management. (Negi)

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- **Population**

The study includes various students and professors from different educational institutes.

- **Sample Size**

The study is conducted on a sample size of up to 100 respondents from all over India, this includes interview of faculties and discussion among college students.

- **Method of Data Collection**

The study made use of both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through a structured google form from the respondents. Secondary data was collected through various web sources.

- **Analysis of Data**

The data collected has been analyzed using simple percentage analysis and pie charts.

### Research Questions

Following are the questions that we asked in our survey :

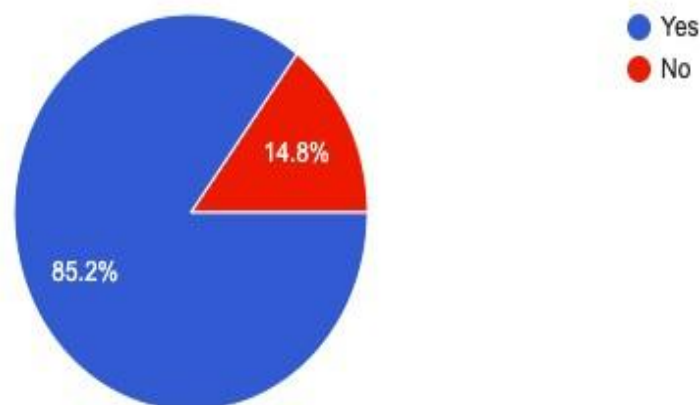
- Do you know about the new education policy 2020 ?
- Do you think it is the right move in the right direction ?
- What are the reasons for your answer to the previous question ?
- What are your thoughts on new education policy 2020 ?
- What are the changes you would recommend to the nep 2020 ?
- On the scale of 1 to 5, how satisfied are you with the new education policy 2020?

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

To understand how aware are people regarding New Education Policy, we conducted a small survey. In this survey we recorded responses of 61 people. In this survey, we found out that 14.8% of people do know about New Education Policy. They admitted in the survey that they have definitely heard about it but do not have an idea on what exactly NEP 2020 is about. Whereas, 85.2% people know about NEP 2020.

### Do you know about New Education Policy 2020?

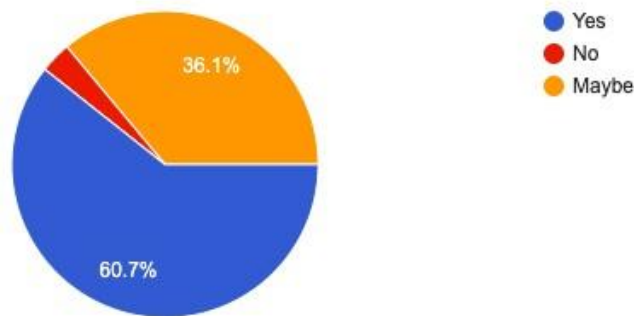
61 responses



Among 85.2% of people who know about NEP 2020, 2% of such people don't think if this policy is the right move in the right direction. Whereas, 60.7% people agree that this policy is a much needed move and is in the right direction. But, there are people (36.1%) who are not really sure about this. According to them, after some years, the result of this policy will indicate if this was the right move or not.

Do you think, it is the right move in the right direction?

61 responses

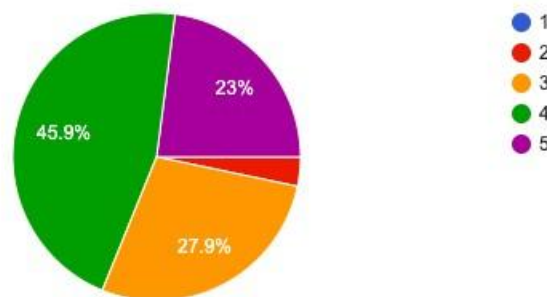


When we asked people to rate on the scale of 5 on how satisfied they are with this policy. Highest percentage (45.9%) of people rated themselves as 4.

Whereas, 27.9% people rated 3 and 23% rated 5. This depicts that people however are satisfied somewhere with this New Education Policy as this move was the need of the hour.

On the scale of 1 to 5, how satisfied are you with the New Education Policy 2020?

61 responses



With this survey, we found out that as people are satisfied with this policy, they want it to be implemented as soon as possible reason being, it will improve the quality of learning and focuses on skill development rather than memorizing. It will take time for our existing education system to adapt to the New Education Policy.

### CONCLUSION

The new policy aims to take these learnings out of four walls of a classroom and encourage students to imbibe from the real world, and this features the other prominent concept of NEP that is “learning how to learn”. The NEP 2020 focuses on offering crucial and important skills to students that are necessary and required in the present changing scenarios. The policy offers extreme flexibility in the subject choice to the students. Subjects put forth are ART, HUMANITIES, SCIENCE, SPORTS, and various vocational subjects. We concluded that by now many people know and are aware of the NEP 2020. And people who did not know about the policy showed interest in knowing about it which was clear by the rest of the questions that were asked in the survey.

People depicted keen interest in pinning up their suggestions regarding the improvement and betterment of the policy.

This study concludes that maximum people are not aware about the NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP)2020, stakeholders agree to the point that this is the right in the right direction and it is a much needed policy for the education system of India. A few of the stakeholders are not really sure about the policy but according to them after some years the result will indicate if this is the right policy or not. The stakeholders suggests that policy should implemented as soon as possible, reason being, it will improve the quality of education in our country as it will focus on skill development. as per the respondents the implementation of the policy will require some time.



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