



IMPACT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 ON WEAKER SECTION-A STUDY OF TELANGANA STATE

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Abstract

The 2020 National Education Policy is considered a quality education that will help manage the growth of the Indian economy. The new directive aims to achieve three main objectives, such as the highest quality, fairness and integrity in the educational system, from the school to the higher levels. Economic education and management training play an important role in a country's economy, affecting all sectors such as manufacturing, services, research and development, banking, etc... The current educational policy in India is mainly focused on theoretical issues that are not practical for students, which is very unfavorable for the realization of job opportunities in the world. Therefore, the National Education Policy 2020 aims to develop creativity, skills and analytical thinking that meet the demands of the global job market. As a result, all business and management programs should be reviewed on the basis of results-oriented training, where participants know in advance what they are learning and how useful it will be to develop them to achieve them to future economic changes. Your level of education determines your level of employment and your level of employment determines your economic conditions and social status, which in turn determines your place in society. The proportion of the weaker classes in higher education is very low, so their representation in the higher professions is also low. To encourage their participation in education, the government is trying to develop different strategies and programs at all levels. However, at all levels, there was a gap between the weakest groups compared to the general population. Thus, this study aims to follow the evolution of the educational level among the different social categories and try to analyze the main factors that make it possible to avoid the educational gap between the most vulnerable groups.

1.1. Introduction

India has always been a world-famous name associated with the school system. We are all familiar with the Gurukul educational system. Over time, the Indian educational system has changed since independence. The first strategic structure was created in 1968 because, with minor changes in 1992, we had the same technical training for 34 years in 1986.

34 years later, the Indian government introduced a new education law in 2020. This program was approved by the Council of Ministers and will soon be approved by two councils and the president to pass all the laws to be implemented in ^{the} schools.

1.2. Indian educational system

The program is currently 34 years old and further changes will be made in 2020 with the addition of NEP 2020 in the coming years.

From Gurukul Learning School to British School, many schools and school changes have been introduced or updated. Most of us are alone in an evolving system. There are many notable changes that can make a good impression as the old 10 + 2 system has been superseded by the 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 system and others Important change the flow system. [arts, sciences, and business] gave these students the freedom to choose any combination of the available options.



1. Indian Education Policy

After independence, India passed two important education laws; The first addition from 1968 and the second addition from 1986 are the third proposed additions for 2020. Changes will be made with current needs in mind. The main objective of creating an independent legal reading and learning policy in Indian society is to raise the level of proficiency in accordance with global standards.

A. 1968

Based on the reports and recommendations of the Kothari Commission (1964-1966), the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi introduced the first education policy in 1968 calling for “serious reforms” and recommending equal opportunities in education. Education for national integration and much more the majority Culture and cultural life economic development. According to the Constitution of India, all children under the age of 14 must attend school, as well as receive special education and a teacher’s diploma. The law emphasizes the importance of learning the national language by defining a “trilingual method” for secondary education: English, the official language of the country where the school is located, and Hindi.

B. 1986

In 1986, the government, headed by Rajiv Gandhi, promulgated the new national constitution. The new directive calls for a “special focus on eliminating inequalities and equal opportunities in education”, especially for women of origin, tribal registry (ST) and registered caste communities (SC). To achieve this integration, the law provides for higher scholarships, education for the elderly, increased motivation for computer science teachers, incentives for poor families to send their children to ordinary schools, and new modern facilities and services in institutions. The National Policy on Education (NPE) called for a “child-centered approach” to traditional education and created an action council to improve elementary schools across the country.

C. 1992

The 1986 National Education Policy was adopted by the government in P.V. Narasimhi Rao. In 2005, former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh took a new approach based on the low membership program of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA). The National Education Policy Action Program (NPE) 1986-1992 aims to create a comprehensive search portal for all centers in India to accommodate teachers and professional programs in the country. For admission to Engineering and Bachelor / Design courses, the Government of India has established three courses (JEE and AIEEE at the national level and State Technical Level Entrance Exam (SLEEE)) by order of October 18, 2001 for the government. instead and (See also the opportunity to join the IEAEE).

1.3. National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

NEP 2020 is the national education policy approved by the Indian government in 2020. In 2020, the Society will be remembered for Covid-19 and its economic impact, along with the main changes proposed therein from a policy statement. These changes will affect all stakeholders, such as students, teachers, researchers and future parents of society and the country Because basic education is the foundation of a prosperous nation. Many Western countries have received an education and the mind of many Indian countries is not affected by this culture. Most of our brilliant minds work in world-famous organizations. With its diverse culture, India is fast becoming one of the most populous countries in the world. Indian education is one of the fastest growing educational conditions in the world, which is about to change and look like the India of the future.



I. Impact on stakeholders

1. Students

NEP 2020 will impact all stakeholders in one way or another, with the most direct impact on students and teachers. If you introduce the class structure of the 10 + 2 science system, it will be replaced by the 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 system, which is proposed by name uses innovations, including the creation of different filières de formation professionnellement in 6 and in the fourth year. These are big changes that students will build in new ways. As the system teaches students what they have on hand, they have three options based on the student's choice: art, commerce, and science in various combinations that students generally choose, and there are many items that are durable garments that are present intact. Students can choose a combination of subjects recommended by their parents or influenced by their classmates. This time, students can select items without torrenting.

The choice of subject or subject should be a personal choice of the student based on existing talents and abilities.

Everyone has their own fingers and abilities. When a child chooses an object based on her experiences, he is more likely to move on. Dermatoglyphs can reveal our true personality and our true talents.

A. Teacher

The teacher must give faces to the future children. They adorn children by changing their faces to match the perfect shape. The importance of teachers should not be forgotten, because the new school policy imposes a great responsibility on them; they need to learn about new technologies and disciplines and prepare students for the future. According to NEP 2020, only candidates with a B.Ed. Teachers working in public schools can apply for Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) diplomas and certificates, which improve the quality of teaching.

B. Father

Foundation parents build blocks, maintain student morale, and provide financial support to students. They are emotionally attached to the students and their efforts benefit their children. At the end of elementary school, they were slowed down by the systemic flow; They could no longer recommend this stream to students because now they had the opportunity to study a combination of subjects and choose the most suitable and the most qualified or the most suitable the most suitable option talented to ensure success.

1.4. Review of literature

Dr. Rupesh, G. Sawant, Dr. Umesh, B. Sankpal (2021) National University and Education Policy 2020: An Overview. As you know, a clearly defined, forward-looking and forward-thinking educational policy is essential for all countries, because education is the key to economic and social progress. Different countries introduce different types of education according to their customs and traditions. The Government of India recently adopted the New Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which aims to transform our government as a sustainable nation into an informed and vibrant society and ensure a high level of education for all.

Pratik Darbhe (2020)ⁱ Impact of 2020 public policy on basic education in India. Education is essential for our full potential, for the development of a just and just society, and for the promotion of national development. Ensuring public access to quality education is key to India's continued rise to world leadership in terms of economic growth, social status and justice, scientific advancement, tradition and culture. A tube. Public higher education is the best way to develop and increase the talents and



resources of our country's economy for the benefit of individuals, society, nations, and the world. India will have the highest population density in the world for the next decade, and our ability to provide high levels of vocational training predicts the future of our country.

Bakator, Mihalj & Petrović, Nikola & Boric, Sladjana & Đalić, Nataša (2019)ⁱⁱ “The impact of human resource management approaches on company performance: a literature review”. This article examines how human resource management affects business performance. Its main purpose is to review articles related to human resources and business practices and provide a brief summary. There are a variety of articles on the relationship between HR and business results, so there is plenty of room for a lot of detail in the different articles. In particular, two hundred twelve (212) of 187 items were excluded through a series of process reviews. The results show that there is a positive correlation between the integration of HRM and the overall performance of the company.

Thakur, Nancy & Bajwan, Deepika & Thomas Parel, Jithin. (2021)ⁱⁱⁱ Evaluation and competence of the National Education Policy 2020. The National Education Policy 2020 makes an important contribution to the analysis of traditional educational reforms. NEP2020 is based on the principles of quality, independence, necessity, and relevance, an economic, holistic and multidisciplinary approach. Because it will bring new changes in employment and education models throughout the country. There is no constitutional standard that can be measured if it is not applied correctly. In any case, this suggestion seems like a good idea and a sincere attempt to reform the Indian Institute of Education. Because this policy emphasizes the integration of scientific competence as an important element of higher education.

Devi, L., & Chelubaraju (2020)^{iv} “Research to Improve the Effectiveness of the 2020 National Education Policy for Teachers in Business and Management Training”. The 2020 National Framework is expected to provide quality education to help adapt to the Indian economy. This new policy aims to achieve three main areas: excellence, equity, and integrity in education from high school to high school. Economic education and management training are very important in a country's economy, since they affect all sectors such as manufacturing, industrial services, research and development, banking, etc. India's education law is largely based on the theory that lack of education among students makes them too weak to compensate for global employment opportunities.

Aithal, Sreeramana & Aithal, Shubhrajyotsna (2020)^v The 2020 Towards Achievement National Education Policy Review establishes the forward-thinking and articulate education policy necessary to achieve a country's academic and university status for an education that promotes economic and social progress. Different countries use different teaching methods and apply different phases of the life cycle to school and university learning environments to be effective. The Indian government recently announced its new policy based on the recommendations of a physician-led panel of experts. Kasturirangan, President of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).

Kalyani, Pawan. (2020)^{vi} “Comprehensive study of NEP 2020 [National Policy Model] and information on the future of indigenous education and its impact on higher education partners”, education is essential for nation-building, education planned is the future of the nation, destiny. your city. The effects will be long-term in terms of growth and development of the country and its population. From today's perspective, the role of education and its importance cannot be overlooked. This growth and development can be observed by comparing the periods before and after self-employment. After 34 years, the Kingdom of India. It will change the way we teach, which is the third change in undergraduate education.



Kurien, Ajay & Chandramana, Sudeep. (2020)^{vii} “The impact of the new educational policy 2020 in higher education”. The new education policy initiated by the government of India (NEP 2020) is a welcome new development in all the difficulties that the world brings with the challenges of the Covid-19 disease. The announcement of NEP-2020 surprised many. NEP 2020 recommends changing what many teachers have not seen. Although normative education has had similar impacts on school and higher education, this article focuses on NEP 2020 and its impact on higher education. This document also describes the important features of NEP and how they affect the current school.

Malik, Dr. (2021) “National education policy 2020 and its scientific comparisons with the RTE. American Journal for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, “A child’s future depends on the type of education she receives. “Education begins at home”, there is nothing better But the education that children receive in school is so important in the life of a child. Their work, mind, spirit, relationships, and society depend on the education they receive at school. - The legal assistance granted contributes to the economic and social development of the country’s situation.

1.5. Educational challenges in India’s weakest sectors

I. Introduction

Indian society is known for its unity in diversity, but lacks equality in education, employment, and income based on caste and ethnicity. Although India is an economic country, the Indian government does not offer free education as most of the schools were private and the weaker parts did not have access to higher education. As a result, the weaker side suffers from a lower level of education. Even if they can afford it, teachers and other students discriminate against them. For example. At Aurangabad College, 80% of Dalit students had to drop out of primary school. In another study, a Dalit teacher recalled: “We have to stay separate. Our children were not touched by the teachers. Teachers often humiliate weaker students. Upper caste teachers tend to underestimate the expectations of weaker students and find them dull and uneducated.

Because the most vulnerable populations live in remote areas, they are inaccessible. Schools are also within easy reach of students, and roads are often impassable during the rainy season. Language is another subject of tribal education. Tribal members often speak the local dialect rather than the primary language of the state in which they live, and tribal students feel alienated when teachers are unable to communicate in their tribal dialects.

Measures to deal with educational problems

- The Government of India has started offering scholarships and other forms of financial support to help reduce the cost of education.
- Technical schools and financial advisers improve degrees and competitive college admissions and encourage parents to raise their children, thereby reducing dropouts.
- Government reserves increase the returns to education for the most vulnerable groups.
- Higher education can also dramatically increase the earning potential of the lower classes by allowing them to work in subordinate public services rather than relying on occasional manual labor in the private sector.
- Give free school uniforms to poor students.
- Distance learning is offered.
- Social orthodoxy will be eliminated, as will the growth of education.
- There are a maximum number of schools.



- In educational institutions, opportunities to expand socially disadvantaged and displaced population groups are improved.
- Non-formal education for the weaker classes.

1.4. Need for the Study

Union Personnel Minister Ramesh Pohriyal Nishank issued a New Education Policy (NEP) for school education with a policy for schools and colleges, colleges, universities and other institutional leaders. The staff development department was renamed the Ministry of Education.

The foundations of the new education policy 2020

1. Pedagogical school
2. New educational structure for school education (5 + 3 + 3 + 4): 3 years in anganwadi / preschool education and 12 years in school.
3. For children 3-6 years: access to free, safe and quality Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) at Anganwadis / Preschool / Balvatika.
4. Basic program for the age group from 3 to 8 years old, divided into two parts:
5. From 3 to 6 years in Effective Provision of Preschool Education (EPPE).
6. Up to the age of 5, all children go to “Kindergarten” or “Balvatika” (that is, up to grade 1).
7. 6 to 8 years, 1st and 2nd year: main scenario.
8. 8-11, Grades 3-5: Classroom Preparation, Play, Discovery, and Activity-Based Learning.
9. 11-14 years, 6-8 years: intermediate level, experimental classes in science, mathematics, art, letters and letters.
10. 14-18, Grades 9-12: Intermediate level, interdisciplinary learning, increased critical thinking, flexibility and choice of subjects.
11. The language of instruction through grade five, preferably through grade eight or higher, is the mother tongue / mother tongue / national language.
12. Starting with mathematics, all subjects are offered in 2 levels.
13. Students have 10 days without a scholarship to learn the trade of their choice (informal internships).

Board Exams and School Exams

School exams are only taken at 3 levels: 3rd, 5th and 8th grade. The assessment becomes a formative style that fosters a high level of skills in logical thinking, critical thinking, and conceptual clarity.

The Board’s review continues, but focuses on broader development. A new national evaluation center PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Integrated Development) will be established. Board reviews will have fewer problems.

All students can take the board exam, core exam, and supplemental exam up to twice per school year if they wish.

By 2040, all universities, like IITs, will be multidisciplinary. Humanities and humanities for science students will be more involved and vice versa.

In India, it supports universities selected from the top 100 universities in the world.

The affiliated higher education system will be suspended for 15 years and universities will be given more independence and more powers to grant degrees. The status of each university expires.



This national education policy is expected to be developed in 2020 as part of a study to examine the policy's impact on tribal education in rural areas of the Country.

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