Social Perception For New Education Policy

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Introduction

The National Education Policy 2020 announced by the Ministry of Human Resource Development sets a target to change the system to meet the needs of 21st century India. Any educational reform in a federal system can be implemented only with the cooperation of the states and the Centre has a huge task of building consensus on several ambitious plans. The policy, inter alia, aims to eliminate the problems of pedagogy, structural inequalities, access disparities and large-scale commercialization. NEP 2020 is the first all-encompassing policy since 1986, and it has to deal with several crises in the system. It is no secret that primary schools record surprisingly poor literacy and numeracy results, school dropout levels in middle and secondary schools are significant, and the higher education system generally failed to meet the aspirations of multidisciplinary programs Is. In structural terms, NEP measures to introduce early childhood education from age 3, offering school board exams twice a year to help improve performance, the move away from rote learning, increased mathematical skills for all, changes to the four-year undergraduate college degree system, and the creation of a Higher Education Commission of India represent major changes.

Progress on these depends crucially on a willingness to spend 6% of GDP as public expenditure on education. The policy also states that wherever possible, in schools at least up to class 5, but preferably up to class 8 and beyond, the medium of instruction shall be the mother tongue or mother tongue or regional language. This is a long-held approach, and has its merits, although in a large and diverse country where mobility is high, the student should have the option of studying in a language that enables transfer to a national level. English has played that role because of historical factors.

Methodology

 Extensive field visits were conducted to collect authentic information and peoples' perception regarding New education policy.

Result and discussion

The respondents were interviewed for information and feedback related to the new education policy, which revealed that 51.7% of the respondents were male and 48.3% female respondents. (Accounted 5.1). To get a correct information, the respondents were classified into different and 4 categories such as: Category 1- 20 Years Age Group, Category 2- 21 to 40 years age group, Category 3- 41 to 60 years age group and Category 4- Age group above 60 years.

Age group 1 included respondents aged 20 years or less, as a result of which a total of 32.4 percent of the respondents gave their views, in age group 2, persons aged 21 to 40 years were included, resulting in a total of 28.8 percent of the respondents. They gave their views, in age group 3 people from 41 to 60 years were included, in which total 26.5 percent

of the respondents gave their views and in age group 4 people above 60 years were included, as a result of which a total of 12.6 percent gave their views. Submit your opinion.

Information about the need for new education policy revealed that a total of 69.7 percent of the respondents accept its need, while 9.4 percent of the respondents did not consider the education policy to be correct and 20.9% of the respondents could not give any concrete response in this regard. New education policy has been formed by the Indian government for the bright future of the students, but according to the 72.1 percent of the respondents consider the education policy appropriate,while 11.4 per cent do not consider the policy appropriate, a total of 16.5 per cent respondents do not hold any firm opinion. According to the questionnaire, a total of 78.5 percent of the respondents consider the change in the name of the Ministry of Human Resources to be correct, while 9 percent consider the previous name to be correct, while 12.5 percent have no opinion in this context.

The inclusion of local and mother tongue in primary education is considered appropriate by 83.4 percent of the respondents, while 8.5 percent of the respondents do not consider it appropriate and 8.1 percent of the respondents have no opinion. According to 64.9 percent of the respondents, the new education policy is employment-oriented, while according to 19.7 percent of the respondents, employment is not as easy as the new education policy and 15.4 percent are unable to say anything. A total of 82.4 percent of the respondents that the multidisciplinary education system is suitable for the students whereas 2.5 percent do not consider it a porcupine and 15.1 percent have no opinion in this matter. Response of the respondents to the establishment of foreign universities; A total of 92.4 percent of the respondents have told this point to be correct, while 2.4 percent of the respondents have given it wrong, a total of 5.2 percent of the respondents do not have any opinion on this subject.

The burning topic of the impact of the new education policy on the Indian economy, according to which 89.4 percent of the respondents responded positively, while a total of 2.6 percent had a negative attitude towards it, while 8 percent had no opinion.

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