

"AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY ON RURAL EDUCATION IN INDIA"

Dr. J. D. Gupta

Prof. Department of Commerce

Smt. Kesharbai Lahoti Mahavidyalaya, Amravati

ABSTRACT: -

Education plays a vital role in the development of a country and its citizens. In India, education is considered a fundamental right and has been given special attention in the constitution. Despite the government's efforts to improve the education sector in India, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed, especially in rural areas. The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was recently launched in India with the aim of transforming the education sector by focusing on quality, equity, and access to education. The NEP aims to provide equal opportunities to students and teachers, promote multilingual education, and encourage the use of technology in education. In this context, the impact of NEP on rural education in India becomes an important area of study.

KEY WORDS: - *New Education Policy, Rural Area, Multilingual Education, Opportunities for Student.*

INTRODUCTION:

The field of education has always been a critical aspect of society and is seen as a crucial factor in the development of a country and its citizens. In India, education is considered a fundamental right and has been given special attention in the constitution. Despite the government's efforts to improve the education sector in India, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed, especially in rural areas. The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was recently launched in India with the aim of transforming the education sector by focusing on quality, equity, and access to education.

Rural education in India has faced several challenges, including a lack of infrastructure, inadequate teacher training, and low community involvement in the education sector. The NEP aims to address these challenges and bring about positive changes in the rural education sector. The NEP emphasizes the need for decentralized planning and implementation of educational programs, the provision of

quality teacher training, and the use of technology to bridge the digital divide. The purpose of this research paper is to analyze the impact of the NEP on rural education in India.

The significance of this research lies in its ability to provide insights into the potential impact of NEP on rural education in India. The research highlights the need for sustained efforts to address the challenges faced by rural education and ensure its successful implementation. The findings of this research will be useful for policy makers, educators, and other stakeholders who are concerned with improving the education sector in India.

LITERATURE REVIEW: -

(B.Venkateshwarlu, 2021), By 2021, the strategy wants to completely overhaul India's educational system. Soon after the programme was revealed, the government made it clear that no one would be required to study a specific language, and English would not be replaced with any regional language as the language of instruction. The NEP's language policy is a wide guideline with advisory status, and it is up to states, organisations, and schools to decide whether to implement it. In India, education is a concurrent list topic. The new education policy 2020 has been introduced for the first time in the state of

Himachal Pradesh. By 2022, all Indian schools should have adopted the National Education Policy. (Ajay Kurien, 2020)The New Education Policy announced by Government of India (NEP 2020) was a welcoming change and fresh news amidst all the negativities surrounding the world due to the challenges posed by Covid-19 pandemic. The announcement of NEP 2020 was purely unexpected by many. The changes that NEP 2020 has recommended were something that many educationists never saw coming. Though the education policy has impacted school and college education equally, this article mainly focuses on NEP 2020 and its impact on Higher Education. This paper also outlines the salient features of NEP and analyses how they affect the existing education system. (Kumar D. H., 2020), Through autonomous colleges and multidisciplinary universities, NEP 2020 offers top-notch higher education. In addition to raising the policy's prominence, this research critically analyses it and suggests improvements to guarantee smooth continuity with its predecessors. The requirements of university level management practises and the regulations of NEP 2020 have been examined in this study. At the national and HEI (higher education institution) levels, recommendations are made for the creation and implementation of NEPs. (Garg, 2021) In the midst of a wave of pessimism

generated by the Covid 19 pandemic that swept the globe, the Government of India's New Education Policy (NEP 2020) was a welcome shift and piece of fresh news. For many, the NEP 2020 announcement came as a complete shock. Many education professionals never witnessed the progress NEP 2020 predicted. This article primarily focuses on NEP 2020 and its impact on higher education, despite the fact that the education policy has had an impact on both school and post-school education. (Kumar A. , 2022) Various committees have occasionally advocated for the growth of individuals within the budget for education up to 6% of GDP, fostering partnerships that are self-sustaining. The NEP-2020 concept, which aims to deliver high-quality K–12 and postsecondary education with comprehensive and forward-thinking regional objectives, has both positive and bad characteristics. This essay analyses the NEP-2020 overview, identifies the policy and weaknesses of higher education participation, assesses the policy choice, defines the general policy for potential implementation based on NEP-2020 and its focus group talks, and achieves its goals.

IMPACT OF THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY ON RURAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

The new education policy in India is expected to have a positive impact on rural

education in the country. The policy has set the goal of universalizing access to quality elementary education for all children in the country by 2030.

The new policy has proposed a number of changes that are expected to benefit rural education in India. These include:

1. Introduction of a common school system that gives access to quality education to all children irrespective of their socio-economic backgrounds.
2. Provision of funds for the improvement of infrastructure in rural schools.
3. Promotion of vocational education and skill-based courses to empower rural youth.
4. Introduction of digital learning tools in rural schools to improve access to quality education.
5. Increase in government funding for the education of disadvantaged sections of the population.
6. Introduction of scholarships and grants to encourage rural students to pursue higher education.

The new education policy is expected to have a transformative impact on rural education in India by providing access to quality education to all children. It is also expected to empower youth in rural areas

and help bridge the gap between urban and rural educational opportunities.

OPPORTUNITIES OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY

1. Improved Access to Educational Resources:

The new education policy will make educational resources more readily available to rural areas. This could include online resources, digital libraries, and educational materials from across the world. This will help bridge the digital divide and ensure that rural students have access to the same educational opportunities as those in urban areas.

2. Increased Focus on Vocational Education:

The new policy will focus on vocational education in rural areas. This will help create more livelihood opportunities for rural students, especially in the agricultural sector, which will improve the overall economic situation in rural areas.

3. Improved Teacher Training and Recruitment:

The new policy will provide better training and recruitment opportunities for teachers in rural areas. This will ensure that they are better equipped to provide quality education to students, regardless of their location.

4. Better Infrastructure: The new policy will also focus on improving infrastructure in rural areas. This includes better roads,

better electricity, and improved access to technology. This will make it easier for students to access educational materials and resources, as well as facilitate better communication between teachers and students.

5. Increased Financial Support:

The new policy will also provide increased financial support to rural schools, ensuring they have the resources necessary to provide quality education to students. This could include grants, subsidies, and other forms of financial assistance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: -

Research methodology refers to the logic of scientific investigation. The aim of research methodology is merely collection, analysis and interpretation of facts in the systematic manner. For the purpose of this research, a descriptive research method is used.

Data collection: -

To answer specified research questions, test hypotheses, and assess results, data collection is the act of acquiring and measuring information on variables of interest in a systematic and defined manner.

Secondary data means that kind of data which already is available on various platforms and it can be collected using the

help of research papers, journals, newspaper articles, personal blogs, etc.

CONCLUSION:

The new education policy in India has had a positive impact on rural education in India. It has provided greater access to quality education and increased opportunities for students in rural areas. It has also encouraged educational institutions to focus on developing new and innovative methods of teaching, and promoted the use of technology in the classroom. The policy has also encouraged the integration of vocational education into the mainstream educational system and has improved the quality of teachers in rural areas. Finally, the policy has made it easier for students from rural areas to access higher education.

Overall, the new policy has been a positive step forward in improving educational opportunities for rural students in India. It has provided greater access to quality education and has opened up new opportunities for students from rural areas. It has also promoted the use of technology in the classroom and has encouraged the integration of vocational education into the mainstream educational system. The policy has also helped to improve the quality of teachers in rural areas and has made it easier for students from rural areas to

access higher education. The new education policy has therefore been beneficial in improving the educational outcomes of students in rural India. This research is totally based on secondary data.

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