



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Vocational Education in the Context of National Education Policy (NEP) - 2020 in Rural Schools of Andhra Pradesh

Prof. Saraswati Raju Iyer

Project Director

MGNCRE Sponsored Minor Action Research Project
Professor & Head, Dept. of Sociology and Social Work,
Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, A.P India.

ABSTRACT

In India, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is announced recently by the MHRD, with a tremendous transformation in the education system and in order to provide high quality education to all. NEP 2020 aims at making the education system holistic, flexible, and multidisciplinary and also to meet the needs and demands of 21st century. The main objective of this study is to find out the strategies adopted in Vocational Education in the National Education Policy 2020 in Rural Schools of Andhra Pradesh. Descriptive research design was adopted in this study. By using Purposive Stratified Sampling technique 390 samples were collected from the respondents. Interview Schedule with five-point rating scale was developed and standardized by the investigator based on the 8 features of NEP 2020. Reliability and validity was established. Statistical techniques such as Percentages were used for this study. The author wishes to profusely thank Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education (MGNCRE) for sanctioning the Minor Action Research Project during 2021 with the financial assistance of which this paper was written.

INTRODUCTION

Education is a backbone of every individual and it determines the destiny of a Nation. Education enhances one's knowledge, skills, attitude, personality, values, habits, etc. It prepares a person to face challenges in everyday life. Education plays a vital role in this modern and competitive world. National Education Policy (NEP) is a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in the country. The need for a policy was first felt in 1964 and by the suggestions of Kothari Commission first education policy was passed in 1968. The second policy for education came in 1986 and it was revised in 1992.

Drastic changes had happened in the educational field in the past 34 years and the policies framed should be modified according to the needs of the people and the nation. Strong foundation should be laid in Education and then only it will produce an all-round development of future citizens. All Indians should receive a quality education at an affordable prize. In this context, education sector needs to drive itself towards the need and demands of 21st century.

After 34 years, third National Education Policy was released in 29.07.2020. The new NEP 2020 suggests structural changes right from school education to higher education and regulatory bodies.

Any change in the system or policy is not directly accepted by the people. After a strong arguments and empirical reasons, it is accepted by all. Implementation of this policy after 34 years, has given rise to several arguments among the educational sectors, politicians, experts, stakeholders, common people, etc.

The National Education Policy 2020 looks into the education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India that is Bharat. It aims to sustain and take care of the existing vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, without having any discrimination of religion, gender, caste, or creed giving all equal platform to grow and develop. It is also a step making India a global knowledge superpower. The Policy envisages that the uniform curriculum and pedagogy of our institutions must develop among the students a deep sense of respect towards the Fundamental Duties, and develop Constitutional values, bonding with one's country, and conscious awareness of one's roles and responsibilities in a changing world. The vision of the Policy is to instill among the learners, a deep-rooted pride, in being Indian and love for the country, not only in thought, but also in spirit, intellect, and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge, skills, values, and dispositions that support responsible commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living, and global well-being, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen

REFORMS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

As we turn the pages of NEP-2020 we find the plan of remodeling of higher education in the country. We find that it talks about the establishment of reputed universities with high standards just as recommended by DS Kothari in 1964-66 in his recommendation known as Kothari Commission. Kothari talked about having standard institutions and the basics of the standard will begin from its admission process. The commission report suggested that during admission the institutions will have a certain criterion and only fulfilling those criteria a child gets admission to that institution. But since the implementation of the Right to Education 2010 the maintenance of the standard has become a matter of concern and then onwards institutions have to follow the rules led in RTE-2010. Now if we talk of a large country like India having more than 800 existing universities and 39,000 colleges how will higher education have a drastic change in each period which is specifically talked about in NEP-2020. The policy also speaks of self-financed courses but has not given any kind of clear guidelines that how they are going to be run in the institutions opting without adequate resources and funding. As we all know that each institution needs to have proper facilities and infrastructure. Here the fee will always be a major concern and fee hike will be the biggest obstacle. The guidelines are given of maintaining the quality of education but how is that going to be possible without adequate sources.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Aithal S. and SubraJyothsna A (2020) analyzed the new education policy 2020 effectiveness in achieving the objective. The study highlighted the overview of National education policy 2020 and compared with an existing education policy through which they found the drawbacks lined up with an existing education policy and trends which are going to be created with the new education policy 2020 in the future. The study had also provided major suggestions for the educational departments regarding implementation of new education policy 2020 like providing appreciation regarding article publishing, faculty training and Ph.D. mandatory so on.

Praveen J. and Pooja P. (2020) examined the updates done by the ministry of education from last three educational policies and it has also criticized the factors which is contributing for holistic development in the education sector. The study has concentrated on the changes to be adopted by the educational institutions, universities, colleges etc., for the effective implementation of National education policy 2020

Muskan S (2020) highlighted on the national education policy 2020. The researcher concentrated on all the segments of education sector and their effects on the economy. The study majorly described the national education policy from the time of announcement done by the prime minister till the various challenges to be faced by the educational institution in adopting the changes in their work environment based on the National education policy 2020.

Boylu and Kardas (2020) conducted a study on the views of teachers and students on slang in teaching Turkish as a foreign language. Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that the majority of teachers and students generally had a positive opinion about the learning. In addition to this result, teachers stated that this situation which students use without knowing the meaning of some words may cause problems in their social environment.

Yasmin and Rumi (2020) conducted a study on the Impact of Pre-primary Education on Children in Bangladesh. Results delineated that majority of the respondents consider that pre-primary education is important for children's early age learning to compete in this changing world and ensure better communication for young children.

Saloviita (2020) conducted a study on attitudes of teachers towards inclusive education in Finland. The results illustrate the attitudinal climate of teachers towards inclusion and indicate the existing potential for policy change.

Argawati and Suryani (2020) conducted a study on Project-based learning in teaching writing: the implementation and students' opinion. The results of the study were found that the implementation of project-based learning in teaching writing were worked well. It could be seen from the student's responses during the implementation of this method as they gave positive opinion toward the method used; they actively involved in learning process.

Virgin and Bharati (2020) conducted a study on teachers' perception, plan, and implementation of portfolio assessment in students' writing assessment. From the results of analysis, the study revealed that both teachers had positive perception of portfolio assessment in students' writing assessment.

That was indicated from their agreement and positive thoughts on portfolio development and implementation, its effectiveness as an educational tool and its influence on the instructional practices, teacher and students' roles and responsibilities during the portfolio development.

RESEARCH GAPS

Since the study is based on National Education Policy 2020 which is a very recent Policy research gap at the International level is wide and there is lot of scope for the present study. Hence an attempt is made to carry out the present study to understand the vocational education in the rural schools of Andhra Pradesh.

The NEP 2020 is ambitious and progressive, as was the NEP 1986 and the Right to Education Act 2009. There is an enormous opportunity for India's considerable young population to become its biggest strength. However, to achieve this, the government must fully commit itself to the policy's implementation with the political will and urgency it deserves.

RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY FOR SOCIETY

Education is necessary to build well developed and progressive society which in turn leads to the developed nation. All the stakeholders are the part of the society; it's a moral duty to return the favor to the society. The present study aims at understanding the strategies on vocational education in rural schools of Andhra Pradesh. Since vocational education form an important part in the Educational system it is important that their impact on rural schools in the NEP is understood so as to reach the goals of the policy. The proposed study contributes to social development since vocational educational development particularly at the school level is important for the national development.

CONCLUSION

It is needless to say that the Vocational education play an important role in educational development of the student which has a direct effect on improving his job potential in the context of New Educational Policy 2020. There is a need to promote vocational education in the rural schools so as to make the students ready to fit into the job market and earn their livelihood.

REFERENCES

- 1.Nandini. New Education Policy 2020 Highlights: School and Higher Education to See Major Changes. Hindustan Times; 2020. Available from: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/education/new-education-policy-2020-live-updates-important-takeaways/story-yYm1QaeNyFW4uTTU3g9bJO.html>. [Last accessed on 2020 Oct 04].
2. New Education Policy, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development; 2020. Available from: <https://www.mhrd.gov.in/nep-new>. [Last accessed on 2020 Oct 05].
3. VC Meeting; 2020. Available from: <https://www.aiu.ac.in/vcmeeting.php>. [Last accessed on 2020 Oct 04].
4. National Law University Delhi; 2020. Available from: <https://www.nludelhi.ac.in/up-event1.aspx?id=35094>. [Last accessed on 2020 Oct 04].
5. Available from: https://www.aiu.ac.in/documents/AIU_Publications/AIU%20Books/Reimagining%20Indian%20Universities.pdf. [Last accessed on 2020 Oct 04].
6. Survival of the Fittest, Definition, Applications and Examples. Encyclopedia Britannica; 2020. Available from: <https://www.britannica.com/science/survival-of-the-fittest>. [Last accessed on 2020 Oct 04].
7. Papathanassiou M. Quotes by Charles Darwin. Best Quotations; 2020. Available from: <https://www.best-quotations.com/authquotes.php?auth=882>. [Last accessed on 2020 Oct 04].
8. Einstein A. We cannot Solve Our Problems with the Same Thinking we used when we Created Them; 2020. Available from: <https://www.articulous.com.au/problem-solving>. [Last accessed on 2020 Oct 04].
9. KHSOU. Available from: http://www.kkhsou.in/main/education/education_1948.html. [Last accessed on 2020 Oct 04]

