A Study on the Awareness on New Education Policy (2019) among the Secondary School Teachers in Madurai District

M. Maruthavanan

Assistant Professor, Thiagarajar College of Preceptors, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5041-2252

Abstract

National Education Policy (2019) draft released from the Government of India, and they gave two months for teachers, teacher educators, principals, and policymakers to submit their perception. The researchers want to find awareness on National Education Policy (2019) among secondary school teachers in Madurai District. In his study, he finds that mainly the awareness level is below average. He finds the awareness according to the variable Gender, Location, Type of Institution, years of service, and type of family.

Keywords: Study, Awareness, New education policy (2019), Secondary School teachers, Madurai district, Gender, Location, Type of management, Years of service.

Introduction

From Independence, we have been engaged with the large problems of inequality, Economic development, and Academic Development. The implementation of previous education policies is incomplete. The incomplete program of the National policy on Education 1986, is modified in the year 1992 and complete the mission with full effort. From the period of implementation, the policy focuses on secondary education moves towards the fulfillment level. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education act 2009 ensures that all the children from the age of six to fourteen must get an education from the near school. Young learners today they drifted towards the technology for their every requirement and also for academic development. Therefore, children and youth in the country must be provided with the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values as well as employable skills that would enable them to contribute to India’s social, economic, and political transformation. In September 2015, the general assembly of the United Nations adopted the 2030 agenda for sustainable development that includes 17 sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Aithal, 2019). The way of the global education development plan is the same in the sustainable development goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 plan for Sustainable Development. SDG4 seeks to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning possibilities for all” by 2030. Five of the seven targets of SDG4 focus on quality education and knowledge outcomes. SDG4 is, therefore, an all-enclose the goal, which applies to every nation trying to bring a quality of life to its inhabitants in a permanent way without disturbing the environment. The vision of National Education Policy 2019 envisions an India centered education system that contributes straight to transforming our nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant information society, by providing high-quality education to all.
To implement the Educational policy successfully, the teachers must know it. If the teachers have complete knowledge of it, then only it will reach the top. The Researcher is going to find out the awareness of the National Education Policy 2019.

**Review of Literature**
Ms. Sujatha Ramesh, Dr. K. Natarajan (2019) they compared the NEP(2019) with the American Education system. The NEP permitted to switch over course like that USA. The flexible approaches are similar to that of the USA. Kalervo N Gulson, Sam seller (2018), they come to one conclusion that enabling new private and public connections across policy topologies. Nikil Govind (2019) Aithal P.S, Shybhrajyotsna Aithal (2019) they analyzed positive and negative of the proposal and some suggestion to further improvement.

**Statement of the Problem**
A Study on the Awareness on New Education Policy (2019) among the Secondary School Teachers in Madurai District.

**Objectives of the Study**
- To find out the awareness of National Education Policy 2019.
- To find out whether there is any difference between the awareness of National Education Policy (2019) among the secondary school teachers based on the independent variables like gender, location, type of management, years of service, and family type.

**Scope of the Study**
The present investigation aims to find the awareness of New Education policy (2019) among secondary school teachers in the Madurai district. It will help teachers, principals, administrators, and policymakers.

**Hypothesis**
- The awareness of New Education Policy (2019) is not above average.
- There is no significant difference among secondary school teachers’ awareness of New Education Policy (2019) based on gender, location, type of management, years of service, and family type.

**Delimitation of the Study**
- The study is restricted to Secondary school Teachers who are living in Madurai District only.

**The methodology of the Study**
The investigator adopted a survey method to collect data from the population for studying the National Education Policy awareness among secondary school teachers in Madurai District.

**Population and Sample**
The Secondary School teachers who are working in Madurai District considered as a population for the present study. The government, Government, aided, and self-finance school teachers were selected for the above study. The investigator adopted a simple random sampling method to collect data. Totally 200 data were collected from various secondary school teachers.

**Tool Used**
The investigator prepared the National Educational Policy (2019) awareness tool. The investigator selected multiple-choice type questionnaire as a tool for collecting data in the present study. The device includes 25 items related to National Educational Policy(2019) awareness. The validity and reliability of the device were checked and corrected by the experts.

**Data Analysis**

**Hypothesis 1**
The mean values on the awareness of National Educational Policy (2019) of secondary school teachers were calculated concerning the variables of the study. The result of the investigation were presented in the table.

| Variables | Specifications | N  | M   |
|-----------|----------------|----|-----|
| Gender    | Male           | 100| 22.45|
|           | Female         | 100| 20.34|
| Location  | Rural          | 80 | 24.32|
|           | Urban          | 120| 26.72|
The above table shows that the awareness on National Education Policy (2019) awareness mean values of secondary school teachers are below 50%. Therefore the Null hypothesis is accepted. i.e., The awareness of National Education Policy (2019) is not above average.

**Hypothesis 2:** There is no significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness of New Education Policy (2019) based on gender.

| Variable | Specification | N  | Mean  | SD   | ‘t’ value | Remark   |
|----------|---------------|----|-------|------|-----------|----------|
| Gender   | Male          | 100| 22.45 | 6.45 | 2.47      | Significant |
|          | Female        | 100| 20.34 | 5.56 |           |          |

The calculated ‘t’ value is 2.47, which is greater than 1.96 table value of 0.05 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness of New Education Policy (2019) based on Gender.

**Hypothesis 3:** There is no significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness of New Education Policy (2019) based on Location.

| Variable | Specification | N  | Mean  | SD   | ‘t’ value | Remark   |
|----------|---------------|----|-------|------|-----------|----------|
| Location | Rural         | 80 | 24.32 | 8.43 | 1.91      | Not Significant |
|          | Urban         | 120| 26.72 | 8.88 |           |          |

The calculated ‘t’ value is 1.91, which is lesser than the 1.96 table value of 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness on New Education Policy (2019) based on Location.

**Hypothesis 4:** There is no significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness of New Education Policy (2019) based on Management.

| Variable | Specification | N  | Mean  | SD   | ‘t’ value | Remark   |
|----------|---------------|----|-------|------|-----------|----------|
| Management | Government   | 80 | 33.47 | 7.33 | 1.19      | Not Significant |
|          | Self finance  | 120| 32.12 | 8.18 |           |          |

The calculated ‘t’ value is 1.19, which is lesser than the 1.96 table value of 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness of New Education Policy (2019) based on Management.

**Hypothesis 5:** There is no significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness on New Education Policy (2019) based on Years of Service.

| Variable | Specification | N  | Mean  | SD   | ‘t’ value | Remark   |
|----------|---------------|----|-------|------|-----------|----------|
| Years of Service | Above 10 years | 130| 29.23 | 5.45 | 4.27      | Significant |
|          | Below 10 years | 70 | 32.98 | 6.71 |           |          |

The calculated ‘t’ value is 4.27, which is greater than 1.96 table value of 0.05 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness on New Education Policy (2019) based on Years of Service.

**Hypothesis 6:** There is no significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness on New Education Policy (2019) based on Years of Service.
### Variable Specification

| Variable          | Specification     | N  | Mean | SD  | ‘t’ value | Remark     |
|-------------------|-------------------|----|------|-----|-----------|------------|
| Family type       | Joint family      | 50 | 34.78| 8.12| 2.10      | Significant|
|                   | Nuclear family    | 150| 32.11| 7.66|           |            |

The calculated ‘t’ value is 2.10, which is greater than 1.96 table value of 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness on New Education Policy (2019) based on Family type.

### Findings
1. The awareness of the National Education Policy (2019) is not above average.
2. There is a significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness on New Education Policy (2019) based on Gender. Male Secondary School teachers have more awareness than female teachers.
3. Urban secondary school teachers have more awareness than Rural teachers.
4. Government School teachers have more awareness than Self-finance teachers.
5. There is a significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness on New Education Policy (2019) based on Years of Service. Those who are having below ten years of service have more awareness than above ten years of service teachers.
6. There is a significant difference among secondary school teachers on awareness on New Education Policy (2019) based on Family type. Those who are living in a joint family have more awareness than nuclear family teachers.

### Conclusion
Generally, secondary school teachers have low awareness of the National Education Policy (2019). The awareness program must be organized by the government, at least for teachers only. Generally, females do not have sufficient intention to know about recent development. But it’s not correct we must make awareness for, especially female teachers. More than ten years of serviced teachers are not interested to know about the recent updates due to lethargic behavior. Nuclear family teachers have no way to interact with other peoples, so they have low awareness; the government must arrange awareness programs to make aware of the National Education Policy (2019) seriously.

### References
Adukia, Anjali. “India’s National Education Policy: A Need to Look Beyond the Classroom to Improve Results.” *Voxdev Health & Education*, 2019, https://voxdev.org/topic/health-education/india-s-national-education-policy-need-look-beyond-classroom-improve-results.

Aithal, P. S. “Analysis of Higher Education In Indian National Education Policy Proposal 2019 and its Implementation Challenges.” *International Journal of Applied Engineering and Management Letters*, vol. 3, no. 2, 2019, pp. 1-35.

Bates, Jane, et al. *Education Policy, Practice and the Professional*. Bloomsbury, Oxford, 2011.

“Does the New Draft Education Policy Aim for a Literate India?” *The Policy Times*, 2019, https://thepolicytimes.com/does-the-new-draft-education-policy-aim-for-a-literate-india

“Draft National Education Policy 2019.” *IAS Topper*, 2019, https://www.iastoppers.com/draft-national-education-policy-2019-mains-article/

“Draft National Education Policy 2019.” *PRS Legislative Research*, 2019, https://www.prsindia.org/report-summaries/draft-national-education-policy-2019.

Dyer, Caroline. “Education and the State Policy Implementation in India’s Federal Polity.” *International Journal of Education Development*, vol. 14, no. 3, 1994, pp. 241-253.

“Feedback and Suggestions on the Draft National Education Policy 2019.” *Indian Academy of Sciences*, 2019, http://confluence.ias.ac.in/feedback-and-suggestions-on-the-draft-national-education-policy-2019/
Govind, Nikil. “The New Educational Policy 2019: Opportunities and Challenges for Medical Ethics.” *Indian Journal of Medical Ethics*, vol. 4, no. 3, 2019, pp. 175-177.

Kelervo N Gulson and Sam Seller. “Emerging Data Infrastructures and the New Topologies of Education Policy.” *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, vol. 3, no. 2, 2019, pp. 350-366.

“Key Points of Draft Education Policy of Indian Government in 2019.” *epravesh*, 2019, https://www.blog.epravesh.com/key-points-of-draft-education-policy-of-indian-government-in-2019.

Khatri, Bhumika. “Draft National Education Policy 2019: Govt is Positive Yet Cautions with Edtech.” *Inc42*, 2019, https://inc42.com/buzz/draft-national-education-policy-government-explores-tech-in-education.

Khetarpal, Sonal. “National Education Policy 2019: Old Wine in New Bottle.” *Business Today*, 2019, https://www.businesstoday.in/current/economy-politics/national-education-policy-2019-old-wine-in-new-bottle/story/353751.html

Misra, Satya Narayana and Sanjaya Ku. Ghadai. “Make in India and Challenges before Education Policy.” *Journal of Education and Practice*, vol. 6, no. 1, 2015, pp. 97-103.

“New Draft Education Policy calls for overhauling of education structure, RTE expansion.” *Business Standard Special on Coronavirus*, 2019, https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/new-draft-education-policy-calls-for-overhauling-of-education-structure-rte-expansion-119053101704_1.html

“New Education Policy: Principles, Priorities & Practices.” *Centre for Civil Society Social Change through Public Policy*, https://ccs.in/nep

“New Education Policy Draft: The ‘Goods’ The ‘Bads’ and The ‘Left Outs’.” *Qweed.in*, https://www.qweed.in/new-education-policy-qweed.

Shukla, Siddheshwar. “Top 49 Recommendations of National Education Policy 2019.” *Devdiscourse Discourse on Development*, 2019, https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/education/571084-top-49-recommendations-of-national-education-policy-2019.

Singh, Ramit. “The National Education Policy 2019: An Alarming Attempt To Redefine India.” *Business world*, 2020, http://www.businessworld.in/article/The-National-Education-Policy-2019-An-Alarming-Attempt-To-Redefine-India/31-07-2019-174188.

Sohoni, Milind. “New Education Policy will Ensure our Higher Education System Remains a Client of Global Science.” *The Indian Express*, 2020, https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/the-aspiration-trap-national-education-policy-5834797.

Tilak, Jandhyala. B.G. “Promising but Perplexing Solutions: A Critique of the Draft National Education Policy 2019.” *Social Change*, vol. 49, no. 4, 2019.

Wilkins, Andrew. “The Handbook of Global Education Policy.” *Journal of Education Policy*, vol. 35, no. 2, 2020, pp. 284-286.

Author Details

Dr. M. Maruthavanan, Assistant Professor, Thiagarajar College of Preceptors, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Email ID: maruthavanan12@gmail.com.