PERCEPTION ABOUT NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP) IN TEACHING FRATERNITY - WITH RESPECT TO COIMBATORE CITY

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Abstract
The paper aims to analyses the perception about New Education Policy (NEP) in teaching fraternity. The study is based on the primary once. The primary data was collected for the period of one months from 1st September, 2022 to 30th September, 2022 on interview schedule method. In addition, other required data was collected from various journals, magazines, various newspapers, website work and reports. The collected data have been used for analysis with the help of statistical tools. The statistical techniques namely, percentage analysis and chi-square test. The primary data for the study has been collecting from a sample population of 117 respondents based on convenient sampling method, using a well-structured interview schedule. The data have been collected from the learners, professors and teachers in Coimbatore city. The interview schedule is based on the respondents chosen at Coimbatore city. The sample size has been restricted to 117 is determined by the total population respectively. Finally, the study concluded that to benefit from the results of the current study in identifying the New Education Policy (NEP) in New Revaluation of Teaching fraternity. The variables that are gender positively significant impact on learners, professors and teachers during the study period. So, the study could recommend that the above policy definitely lead for betterment. It will help to increase the education in different dimension.

Keywords: About NEP, Opinion about NEP, Execution of Percentage analysis and Chi-square test.
JEL Classification Code: G10, L2, L3 and L4.

INTRODUCTION

Education Policy sets importance on the development of the innovative potential of all individual. Education must develop not only cognitive dimension such as foundational dimension of literacy, proficiency and higher order cognitive dimensions critical thinking and problem solving, but also social, ethical and emotional capacities and dispositions. The teacher are the most respected and essential members of society so there is need to empower teachers and assist them to do their jobs effectively and efficiently. With NEP 2020, the talented teachers enter the education system by ensuring livelihood, respect, dignity and autonomy. The new education policy must provide quality education to all students, irrespective of their place of residence, historical background, disadvantaged and under-represented groups. Education is a great tool for achieving economic, social mobility, inclusion and equality. All students must be provided with various opportunities to excel in the field of education. These elements must be incorporated taking into account the local and global needs of the county and with a respect for and deference to its rich diversity and culture. Divulging knowledge of India along with its diverse social, cultural and technological needs, inimitable artistic, language and knowledge traditions and its strong ethics in India's young people is considered essential for being a national pride, co-operation and national integration. To implement the educational policy successfully, the stakeholders must know it. If the stakeholders have complete knowledge of it, then only there is enhance in quality education

Ajay Kurien and Sudeep B. Chandramana (2020) depicts in their study on *"Impact of New Education Policy 2020 on Higher Education",* 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. The new NEP has been introduced with an aim to formalize changes in the system from school level to college/university level. Keeping in mind the developing scenario, education content henceforth, will focus on key-concepts, ideas, applications and problem-

solving angles. The National Education Policy is expected to bring positive and long-lasting impact on the higher education system of the country. The fact that foreign universities will be allowed to open campuses in India is a commendable initiative by the government. This will help the students experience the global quality of education in their very own country. The policy of introducing multi-disciplinary institutes will lead to a renewed focus on every field such as arts, humanities and this form of education will help students to learn and grow holistically. The study conclude that the new education policy has a laudable vision, but its strength will depend on whether it is able to effectively integrate with the other policy initiatives of government like Digital India, Skill India and the New Industrial Policy to name a few, in order to effect a coherent structural transformation. Hence, policy linkages can ensure that education policy addresses to and learns from Skill India's experience in engaging more dynamically with the corporate sector to shape vocational education curriculum in order to make it a success.

Rahul Pratap Singh Kaurav, K.G. Suresh, Sumit Narula and Ruturaj Babe (2020), stated in their study on *"New Education Policy: Qualitative (Contents) Analysis and Twitter Mining (Sentiment Analysis)",* This paper aims to identify the concerns and focus of NEP 2020. The authors have utilized qualitative data analysis techniques to understand critical areas of focus of policy documents and computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software to address the issues. To allow rigor and efficiency to the findings of the research, NVivo software was extensively used throughout the data analysis process. The data set (higher education policy and UGC downloaded from Twitter) revealed that the GOI has well-analyzed the requirements from higher education. The data indicated that public opinion was also considered and the international education system is also well-taken care of by making this policy. The NEP 2020 offers an elaborative framework so that there can be development in the educational system of a country. Generally, it takes decades to replace the policy. The current policy is third in sequence and replaces the NEP 1986. The NEP 2020 provides a concrete path to education in the country. However, it is also not mandatory to follow. Under NEP 2020, the top universities across the world will be able to start their campuses in the country. Under the NEP 2020, there is an extensive focus on reshaping the curriculum. Its appropriate execution will be the way into its prosperity. It will be carried out till grade V. With NEP 2020, it is expected to revolutionize the education scenario in the coming future and this will certainly push India's claim towards becoming a superpower in the future.

Deepa Choudhari (2022), examine in her study on *"A Study on National Education Policy – 2020 and its Impact on Stakeholders w.r.t Higher Education Institutions of Nagpur City".* This paper highlights about National Education Policy – 2020 which is majorly concentrated on practical training among the students to develop creative potential, skill and analytical thinking to meet the industry requirements apart. This study focusses on NEP 2020 and its impact on stakeholders especially related to college who are aware about the NEP-2020 and their opinion regarding the policy. The paper also discusses the outcomes and possible drawbacks of the NEP-2020. The study is based on primary as well as secondary data. The primary data is collected by questionnaire through Google forms from the respondents.52 responses have been received through and taken for the purpose of study. Secondary data is collected through NEP 2020, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The method of sampling used is Convenience sampling. Finally, the study concluded that the The NEP 2020 leads all the stakeholders to meet the demand at industry, national and global leveland ensuring for standard of living and overall economic growth. Any changes in the present scenario will have both positive and negative impacts hence the concentration should be more on the positive impacts and adopt it effectively and work efficiently for the welfare of the country.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE RESEARCH GAP

From the above reviews of empirical work, it is clear that different authors have approached National Education Policy (NEP) different ways in varying different levels of analysis. As an evident from the many earlier and recent studies conducted which have recognized by the NEP is vital role play in teaching learning dimensions. The above all the revies to provide base for the researcher to

getting new idea and design for the present study to do the *"Perception About New Education Policy (NEP) in Teaching Fraternity - With Respect to Coimbatore City".*

PROBLEMS THAT HAVE BEEN FOCUSED ON THE STUDY

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to transform India's education system by 2021. The language policy in NEP is a broad guideline and advisory in nature; and it is up to the states, institutions, and schools to decide on the implementation. The NEP 2020 enacts numerous changes in India's education policy. It aims to increase state expenditure on education from around 4 per cent to 6 per cent of the GDP as soon as possible. The main problems faced by the Indian higher education system includes enforced separation of qualifications, early specialization and student streaming into restricted research areas, less focus on research at most universities and schools, and lack of competitive peer-reviewed academic research funding and large affiliated universities leading to low levels of undergraduate education.

In the present study, the researcher wants to know whether Coimbatore city learners, professors and teachers are aware of the experience of National Education Policy (NEP) enabled teaching in their hometown and its concept with adoption. By conducting this study, the researcher will be able to provide better insight into How the National Education Policy (NEP) will lead the better education environment to the society. What are the ways National Education Policy (NEP) education field? With this backdrop the researcher has made an attempt to analyze the *"Perception About New Education Policy (NEP) in Teaching Fraternity - With Respect to Coimbatore City".* Hence, the researcher wants to know the answers for the following research questions:

➢ What is the perception about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

❖ To know the demographic profile of the respondent in Coimbatore city
❖ To understand the opinion about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city
❖ To offer policy implications and conclusion of the study

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H_{01} = There is no association between demographic profile and opinion about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY ADOPTION AND EXECUTION OF ANALYTICAL TOOLS

(a) Sources of data

The study is based on the primary once. The primary data was collected for the period of one months from 1st September, 2022 to 30th September, 2022 on interview schedule method. In addition, other required data was collected from various journals, magazines, various newspapers, website work and reports.

(b) Techniques of Analysis

The collected data have been used for analysis with the help of statistical tools. The statistical techniques namely, percentage analysis and chi-square test.

(c) Sampling Design

The primary data for the study has been collecting from a sample population of 117 respondents based on convenient sampling method, using a well-structured interview schedule. The data have been collected from the learners, professors and teachers in Coimbatore city. The interview schedule is based on the respondents chosen at Coimbatore city. The sample size has been restricted to 117 is determined by the total population respectively.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

(a) Execution of Percentage Analysis

The following table -1 shows the analysis of *identify the demographic profile of respondent in Coimbatore city.*

Table – 1

Demographic Profile of respondent in Coimbatore City During the Study Period

Particulars	Variables	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	74	63.20
	Female	43	36.80
	Total	**117**	**100.00**
Age	18 to 35 Years	30	25.60
	36-40 Years	3	2.60
	41-45 Years	21	17.90
	46-50 Years	26	22.20
	51-55 Years	34	29.10
	56 Years and Above	3	2.60
	Total	**117**	**100.00**
Education Qualification	Undergraduate (B.Ed)	20	17.10
	Postgraduate (PG)	19	16.20
	Professional	78	66.70
	Total	**117**	**100.00**
Type of the family	Nuclear family	81	69.20
	Joint family	36	30.80
	Total	**117**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

Table – 1 exhibit that the demographic profile of learners, professors and teachers in Coimbatore city during the study period. The 63.20 per cent of the respondents were in the male and remining of 36.80 percent respondents were in the female. *It is shows that majority of the respondents categorised under the male.*

The value of 29.10 per cent of the respondents were in the age groups between 51-55 years followed by 25.60 per cent of the respondents belong to the age groups between 18 - 35 years, 22.20 per cent of the respondents belongs to the age group of 46-50 years, 17.90 per cent of the respondents belongs to the age group of 41-45 years, 2.60 per cent of the respondents belongs to the age group of 36-40 years and 2.60 per cent of the respondents belongs to the age group of above 56 years and above. *It is reported that majority of the respondents belongs to the age groups between 51-55 years.*

The value of 66.70 per cent of the respondents were in the Professional 66.70 per cent, followed by 17.10 per cent of the respondents are Undergraduate (B.Ed) and 16.20 per cent of the respondents are Postgraduate (PG). *It is reported that majority of the respondents under the category of Professionals.*

The high value of 69.20 per cent of the respondents were in the nuclear family and followed lowest by 30.80 per cent of the respondents comes under the category of Joint family. *It is reported that the majority of the respondents under the category of nuclear family.*

(b) Chi-square test Analysis

The following table -2,3,4 and 5 revels the analysis of *Objective – 1: To understand the opinion about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city.*

Table – 2 : The concept of New Education Policy (NEP) known by the respondent in Coimbatore City during the study period
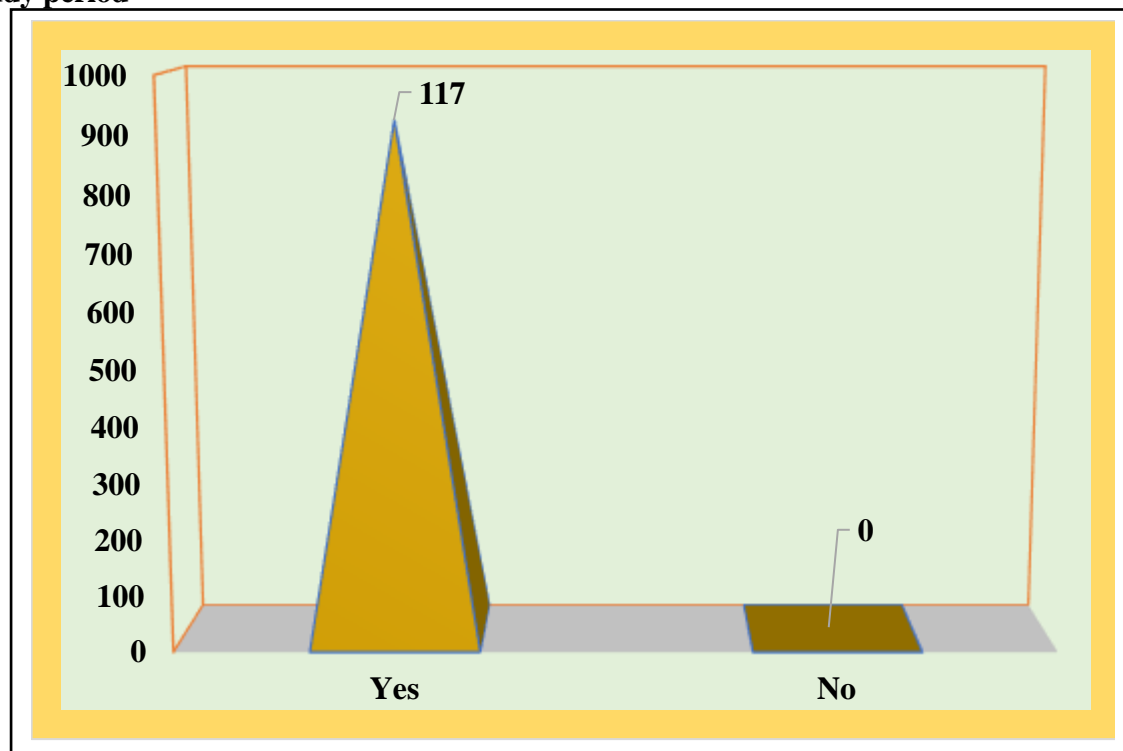
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	**Yes**	117	100.00
	No	0	0
	Total	**117**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

Table – 2 exhibits that the concept of New Education Policy (NEP) known by the respondent in Coimbatore City during the study period. The 100 percent of the respondents agreed that they know the policy of NEP with new dimension approaches in education system.

Exhibit - 1

The concept of New Education Policy (NEP) known by the respondent in Coimbatore City during the study period

Source: Primary Data

$H_{01(a)}$ = There is no association between demographic profile and opinion about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city

Table – 3

Chi-Square test analysis for demographic profile (Gender) and the concept of New Education Policy (NEP) known by the respondent in Coimbatore City during the study period

		How did you become aware NEP?				Total	Chi-Square
		Friends/Relatives	Television	Word of Mouth	Flyer Advertisement		
Gender	Male	1	36	32	5	**74**	
	Female	1	20	22	0	**43**	.327 (NS)
Total		**2**	**56**	**54**	**5**	**117**	
		How many years have you been updating policies?				Total	Chi-Square
		Less than 1 years	1-3 years	4-6 years	More than 6 years above		
Gender	Male	21	25	23	5	**74**	
	Female	8	22	11	2	**43**	.311 (NS)
Total		**29**	**47**	**34**	**7**	**117**	
		What is the most important reason for choosing an ICT tool in teaching pedagogy?				Total	Chi-Square
		Improve the education system	Well-equipped teaching	Standard Teaching policy	Universe systematic approach		

Gender	Male	47	2	23	2	**74**	.723
	Female	25	3	14	1	**43**	(NS)
Total		**72**	**5**	**37**	**3**	**117**	

		What primary impact/outcome of NEP?				Total	Chi-Square
		Students can set their goal at early stage	Students would have skill set required for the job	Students can develop analytical skills	creative combination of subjects		
Gender	Male	39	10	12	13	**74**	.036
	Female	22	6	14	1	**43**	(S)
Total		**61**	**16**	**26**	**14**	**117**	

Source: Primary Data, **S/NS:** Significant/ Not Significant

Table - 3 makes it clear that the cross tabulation with chi-square test analysis for demographic profile (Gender) and the concept of New Education Policy (NEP) known by the respondent in Coimbatore City during the study period 'χ^2' value is 0.036 which shows statistically significant and less than the 0.05 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there is an association between demographic profile and opinion about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city.

(e) Policy for Implications of the study

The following implications are outcome of the analysis *Objective – 2: To offer Policy for implications and conclusion of the study*

✓ It was found with the help of percentage analysis that all the respondents had sensible knowledge about opinion of New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city. Therefore, the learners, professors and teachers should expect need proper training for implementation and changes.

✓ The learners, professors and teachers should agree and revise the policy of NEP. It will help to education system in new dimension and create the innovations in student centric method of development.

Conclusion of the study

To benefit from the results of the current study in identifying the New Education Policy (NEP) in New Revaluation of Teaching fraternity. The variables that are gender positively significant impact on learners, professors and teachers during the study period. So, the study could recommend that the above policy definitely lead for betterment. It will help to increase the education in different dimension.

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