

National Educational Policy Impact on Lower Income Group Students

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Abstract: *The new education policy in India, which was announced in July 2020, aims to transform the country's education system. One of the most important aspects of the policy is its potential impact on the lower income group students. In this article, we will explore how the new education policy can benefit the lower income group students and its impact on them.*

Keywords: Bengali Settlers, Cultural identity, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

I. INTRODUCTION

The history of National Education Policy in India can be traced back to the British colonial period. The British introduced a system of education that was designed to produce a class of people who would be loyal to the British Raj. After India gained independence in 1947, the new government took steps to make education more accessible to the masses.

1.1 Overview of the National Education Policies in India:

- **First National Education Policy (1968):** The first National Education Policy was introduced in 1968. It aimed at providing education for all, increasing the number of schools, and reducing the gap between urban and rural education. It also introduced the three-language formula.
- **Second National Education Policy (1986):** The second National Education Policy was introduced in 1986. It focused on improving the quality of education and reducing disparities in access to education. It also introduced the concept of non-formal education and distance education.
- **National Policy on Education (NPE) 1992:** The NPE 1992 was introduced to review the implementation of the first and second National Education Policies. It aimed to promote the values of secularism, social justice, and equality. It also introduced the concept of vocational education.
- **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:** The NEP 2020 is the latest policy introduced in India. It focuses on making education more holistic, interdisciplinary, and flexible. It also aims to reduce the burden of exams and shift towards experiential learning. The NEP 2020 also emphasizes the use of technology in education and promotes internationalization of education.

1.2 Concern on Lower Income Students

The new education policy strongly focuses on early childhood education, which can significantly impact the lower income group students. Children from these households often lack access to quality early childhood education, which can put them at a disadvantage when they enter the formal education system. By improving the quality of early childhood education, the new policy can help these children develop the skills they need to succeed later in life.

Another key aspect of the new education policy is the emphasis on vocational education and training. This can be particularly beneficial for the lower income group students, as it can provide them with the skills, they need to secure better-paying jobs. This, in turn, can help lift them out of poverty and improve their overall economic status. The policy aims to provide a more holistic education that will enable students to develop their critical thinking and problem-solving skills, which can help them to succeed in the workforce.

The new education policy also emphasizes the use of technology in education, which can be particularly helpful for students from lower income households. By providing access to online resources and digital learning tools, students

from these households can gain access to educational materials that they might not otherwise have access to. This can help level the playing field between students from different socioeconomic backgrounds and ensure that all students have an equal opportunity to learn and grow.

However, there are also some concerns that the new education policy may widen the gap between the rich and the poor. For example, the policy emphasizes the establishment of private universities, which could lead to greater disparities in access to higher education between the rich and the poor. Additionally, some experts have raised concerns about the cost of implementing the new policy, which could make it difficult for lower income households to access the benefits it provides.

II. CONCLUSION

The new education policy in India has the potential to significantly impact the lower income group students. It can help level the playing field between students from different socioeconomic backgrounds by providing access to quality early childhood education, vocational education and training, and digital learning tools. However, it is important to ensure that the policy is implemented in a way that does not widen the gap between the rich and the poor and that it is accessible to all segments of society. The government must work to ensure that the benefits of the new education policy reach every student, regardless of their socioeconomic background, to ensure a brighter future for all.

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