



# The Critical Analysis Of Influence Of National Education Policy On Students To Take Entrepreneurship As A Career

Dr. Tushar Chaudhari

Professor,

Seth Kesarimal Porwal College Kamptee

**Abstract:** By 2040, NEP 2020 seeks to change India's educational system. The National Education Policy 2020 suggests a number of changes for both higher education and schooling, including technical education. One of the main aims of the NEP is to promote job givers than job seekers. Hence the researcher felt the need to examine the influence of NEP on students' intention to take entrepreneurship as a career option. For this purpose, primary data was collected from Two hundred students. The result shows that intention of students to take entrepreneurship as a career has increased. The respondents felt that there is adequate provision in NEP in students' intention to take entrepreneurship. The schoolwork found that despite management initiatives to encourage free enterprise, the number of businesspeople has not meaningfully augmented.

**Index Terms** - NEP, Entrepreneurship intention.

## • Introduction

India's new educational system is outlined in the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was adopted by the Union Cabinet on July 29, 2020. In the opinion of (B.Venkateshwarlu, 2021) The following are the goals of this research on National Education Policy 2020: To compare the National Education Policy 2020 with the existing policy in India; to highlight and summarise the policies of the recently approved higher education system (NEP 2020); Identifying the innovations in the new national higher education policy 2020; forecasting the effects of NEP 2020 on the Indian higher education system; debating the merits of NEP 2020's higher education policies; and offering recommendations for additional enhancements to ensure NEP 2020 is implemented successfully and achieves its objectives. The NEP has brought about a number of reforms, and it generally reads as a progressive document that has a solid understanding of the current socioeconomic environment as well as potential future uncertainties (Singh & Singh Baghel, 2020). Numerous reforms have been implemented as a result of the NEP, which generally reads as a progressive text with a strong grasp of both the present socioeconomic environment and possible future uncertainties (Khare & Goel, 2023). In the view of (Chakraborty & Kumar Nath, 2026) by incorporating entrepreneurship into the curriculum, NEP-2020 has attempted to transform India's educational system. Research conducted by (Chaudhari Tushar, 2025) found optimism regarding the start up among the students. Hence in this paper the researcher has made an attempt to analyse the influence of NEP in promoting entrepreneurship.

## Review of literature

- According to (Kumar & Singh, 2025) In order to foster creative learning, NEP encourages students to participate in a variety of activities, such as mentor-mentee, internship, extension, and outreach programs.
- (Chaudhari, 2013) Entrepreneurs hold the key in the economic development of the country. it is important for the colleges promote entrepreneurship as a career option.
- According to the findings of (Suresh & Simon, 2023) , it is beneficial under NEP to see the entrepreneur's awareness of the fact that excessive human activity would upset the natural equilibrium.
- In their research (Pritam Dhara & Pranam Dhar, 2025) concluded that The National Education Policy, 2020 has great promise for turning classrooms into professional settings. With its many holistic and multidisciplinary approaches, the diversity of courses will undoubtedly aid in helping students develop an entrepreneurial mindset.
- **Research Methodology**

## Objectives

- 1) To analyse the key components of NEP
- 2) To study the influence of NEP in the development of entrepreneurial potential among students
- 3) To analyse the factors which are attracting students to take entrepreneurship as a career
- 4) To suggest further improvement in present structure of NEP.

- **Hypothesis**

- 1) There is no significant relationship between the relationship between NEP and students' intention to take entrepreneurship as a career.
- 2) There is no adequate provision in NEP for students to take entrepreneurship as a career.
- 3) There is significant different in pre and post era of NEP in students' intention to take entrepreneurship as a career.

## Sample

The present study has a sample size of 200. The random selection method is used to choose the specified sample size. The Nagpur district respondents completed the questionnaire.

## Analytical Tools

The analysis of primary data is done by following techniques

- 1) Percentage method
- 2) Kalmogorov – smirnov test
- 3) ANOVA test.

- **Result and Discussion**

- 1) Examination of original data

Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
<b>Locality</b>		
Urban	120	60
Rural	80	40
<b>Age</b>		
Below 22	138	69
22-25	41	20.5
Above 25	21	10.5
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	103	51.5
Female	97	48.5
<b>Educational Qualification</b>		
Undergraduate level	141	70.5
Post Graduate Level	51	25.5

size

Above PG	08	04
<b>Stream</b>		
Humanities	93	46.5
Science and Technology	46	23
Commerce and Management	61	30.5

### Testing the hypothesis

- 1) There is no significant relationship between the relationship between NEP and students' intention to take entrepreneurship as a career.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
05	11	24	40	120

### Kolmogorov-Smirnov test Analysis

Sample Size (N) 5, Mean 40.00, Standard Deviation 46.6958, P value 0.145996

The P Value indicates value more than 0.05. Hence null hypothesis is rejected. So, there is significant relationship between the relationship between NEP and students' intention to take entrepreneurship as a career.

- 2) There is no adequate provision in NEP for students to take entrepreneurship as a career.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
101	21	47	15	16

### Kolmogorov-Smirnov test Analysis

Sample Size (N) 5, Mean 40.00, Standard Deviation 36.5103, P value 0.150408

The P Value indicates value more than 0.05. Hence null hypothesis is rejected. So, there is adequate provision in NEP for students to take entrepreneurship as a career.

- 3) There is no significant different in pre and post era of NEP in students' intention to take entrepreneurship as a career.

### One way Annova test

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Statistics	P Value
Groups (between Group)	1	0	0	0	1
Error (within Group)	8	12486.0003	1560.75		
Total	9	12486.0003	1387.3334		

### Analysis :-

Since P value is 1. Null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is no significant different in pre and post era of NEP in students' intention to take entrepreneurship as a career.

## Conclusion

The researcher agrees with the (Satish Dhokare et al., 2022) a paradigm shift in the way higher education is approached has been brought about by the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, a historic overhaul in India's education system. The syllabus of NEP particularly in commerce and management should be designed so as develop skills as demonstrated by (Chaudhari, 2022).

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