



Shiv Chhatrapati Shikshan Sanstha's
Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya (Autonomous), Latur

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National Education Policy : Exploration and Perspectives

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National Education Policy 2020 and challenges before Higher Education

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Abstract:

Within the twenty first century, higher education may be an effective device in socio-economic development and in general advance of the nation. The objective number four of sustainable development objectives on education clearly highlighted to guarantee the quality of education, inclusive education and break even with openings for all by 2030. India is the third biggest instructive center next to China and joined together states in association with number of understudies and instructive institutions. However, in spite of the developing number of instructive educate, universal rating agencies have not put the Indian colleges among the top 150 colleges within the world positioning. The research address emerges; how far the education arrangements outlined by the different governments in defining and executing for comprehensive development within the instructive segment? What kind of challenges are confronting with

in the higher education framework of India? This paper presents the challenges before higher education in NEP 2020.

Key words: NEP, higher education, skills.

Introduction:

Education has been imagined as a forerunner not as it were to national advancement but too a better quality of life. It is fundamental not as it were from the financial point of view but for human development which is significant for each person. More than seven decades after independence, a vast portion of the population are not able to appreciate break even with get to instruction particularly higher education. Comprehensive instruction could be a prelude of comprehensive advancement within the instruction framework to reach out to all learners to attain instruction for all. To guarantee better inputs to the framework, the government of India has taken activities to constitute commissions and committees for re-structure the instruction approaches from time to time. A huge number of colleges and institutions have been built up for higher learning. The primary national instruction approach received in 1968 has emphasized the requirement for radical reconstruction of the instruction approaches, advancement of quality of instruction at all levels, inculcation of logical mood and center on ethical values. The national policy of education formulated within the year 1986 had stipulated amendment of approach in each five a long time. The most recent in the arrangement of instruction approaches since incorporation examined national instruction approach and program of action in 1992. As a matter of reality, it is to be famous that the union human asset ministry has defined 'draft national instruction approach, 2019' to keep pace with different development in all stages of instruction.

Literature review:

- **Howlett (2019) :**

In his consideration he has centered on a few viewpoints of detailing and execution of public approaches in administration frameworks. He has inspected the

different instruments, component and instruments to resolve the arrangement issues. In open arrangement definition handle, he has stressed the got to consider rationale of arrangement plan and standards behind the choice of arrangement.

- **Stewart (2012)**

He has centered that joined together states was the world pioneer in instruction in 20th century. Now, the other nations around the world have learned from joined together states and performing better result in instruction greatness of higher instruction. The creator has outlined to promote for way better instruction to the understudies in quickly changing globalized and innovative-based world.

- **Rao (2009)**

He has found in his ponder that later changes within the approaches and programs of other sectors have made both coordinate and backhanded impact on the instruction segment. The creator has stressed the require on rise to dispersion of information to one and all for the improvement of human creatures.

Objectives of the study:

- To study the education policies in India.
- To look at the challenges confronting in higher education in India.
- To propose measures to overcome the challenges before higher education in NEP.

Research methodology:

The investigation is based on auxiliary sources from national and worldwide writing. Auxiliary information has moreover collected from books, websites, and various surveys, inquire about papers, articles, diaries. Assist, due to need of essential information, the consider is mainly depends on auxiliary information. Subsequently, the precision of the examination depends upon the accuracy of the information detailed by auxiliary sources.

Growth of higher education in India:

The instructive situation within the final few decades is

profoundly affected by the impact of globalization. Instruction may be a state subject. Be that as it may, as a result of 76th protected amendment it has ended up joint obligation both the middle and the state governments. Presently, the subject education is beneath concurrent list and the central government can enact within the field of education in certain ranges. After freedom, a huge number of instructive educate for higher learning have been built up and a few commissions and committees have been established for advancement of educational framework and its appropriate executions of education policy over the nation. Radhakrishnan commission was the primary major commission established in 1949 fundamentally to propose changes in higher instruction. The national approach on instruction 1986 was formulated with a see to get ready understudies for the 21st century to confront the challenges related with global development, rising advances and cross-cultural complexities. For the primary time, to ensure proper execution of npe 1986, the approach producers laid accentuation on the improvement of a detailed program of activity to encourage execution of suggestion of the approach in a time-bound way. It is critical that national arrangement of instruction 1986 is based on important proposals from kothari commission 1966.

Challenges in higher education:

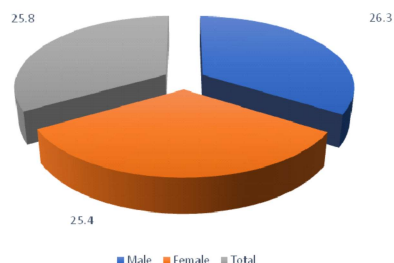
Since freedom, a number of critical committees, commissions and instruction policies have been surrounded by the Indian approach producers within the prepare of nation-building. However, higher instruction is confronting a number of challenges. The college grant commission has stressed the have to move forward the quality of higher instruction and dispense with territorial and social inequality within the eleventh five year arrange. The arrangement was kept to open 16 central and 374 model colleges in locale. In show disdain toward of development of higher instructive institutions, there are imbalances in among distinctive categories.

Table No. 1
Enrolment ratio

Particulars	Male	Female	Total
General	26.3	25.4	25.8
Sc	22.2	21.4	21.8
St	17.0	14.9	15.9

Source: economic survey of India 2019

Graph No. 1
Enrolment ratio



Source: economic survey of India 2019

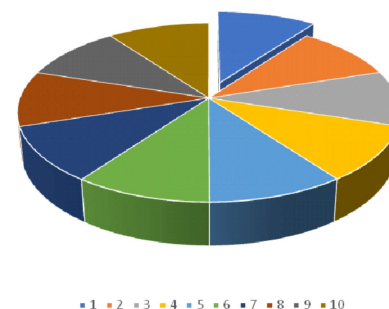
Enrolment of students in higher education in general category in 2019 was 25.8% whereas male enrolment ratio was 26.3%. It was higher as compared to girl students. This trends is also visible in category-wise distribution.

Table No.2
No. Of universities in India

Particulars	No. Of universities
2011	621
2012	642
2013	667
2014	723
2015	760
2016	799
2017	864
2018	903
2019	927
2020	1000

Source: economic survey of India 2020

GraphNo. 2
No. Of universities in India



Source: economic survey of India 2020

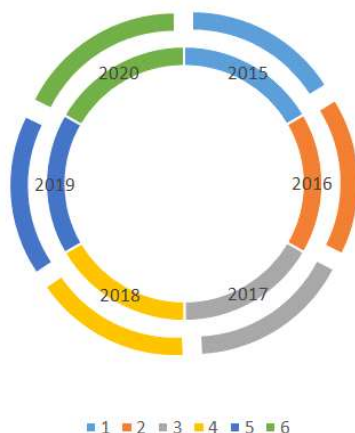
Higher education was concentrated generally in urban ranges and has a place to the upper castes. It was very difficult to discover a rustic plan caste or plan tribe ladies who is considering in a college. After freedom, the number of colleges and colleges have expanded but they are unable to suit all understudies those passing out from auxiliary schools. As per the economic survey 2020 report, the number of universities has expanded from 621 to 1000 from 2011 to 2020.

Table No.2
No.of colleges in India

Particulars	No. Of colleges
2015	38498
2016	39071
2017	40025
2018	39050
2019	39931
2020	42343

Source: economic survey of India 2020

GraphNo. 2
No.of colleges in India



India has continuously been an arrive of researchers and learners. In antiquated times, India was highlighted all over the world for the colleges - taxlia, nalanda, vikramshila and its researchers. Amid the British period, the improvement of instruction was concentrated to fulfill desires of colonial powers. After freedom, the development in understudy enrolment proportion of higher instruction which is quite moo as compared to the other created and creating countries without expanding more enrolment at school level, higher instruction teach is inadequately to the developing request in the nation. Though the governments have centered to realize the value, quality, changes and promote brilliance in higher instruction in any case, in twelfth five year arrange the challenges are still remains to get to higher instruction for all. At show, open colleges are to a great extent concentrated in the conventional disciplines though private colleges the understudy enrolment is overwhelmingly within the market-driven teaching. As per the economic survey 2020 report, the number of college has expanded from 38498 to 42346 from 2015 to 2020.

Challenges before Indian higher education:

- **Need of integration:**

In both the considering, and within thereport, there are slacks, such as the integration of innovation and instructional method. There are huge crevices such as long lasting learning, which ought to have been a key component of updating to emerging sciences.

- **Language barrier:**

There's much within thereport ready for talk about such as dialect. The NEP looks for to empower domestic dialect learning up to course five, in arrange to improve learning results. Beyond any doubt, early comprehension of concepts is way better within the domestic dialect and is critical for future advance. In case the establishments are not sound, learning endures, indeed with the leading of educating and foundation. But it is additionally genuine that a center objective of instruction is social and financial versatility, and the dialect of versatility in India is English.

- **Need of stores:**

Concurring to financial study 2019-2020, the open investing on instruction was 3.1% of the GDP. A move within the taken a toll structure of instruction is unavoidable. Whereas financing at 6% of GDP remains dicey, it is conceivable that parts of the change are achievable at a lower taken a toll for more prominent scale.

- **A move in scurry:**

The nation is hooked with months of covid-19 induced lockdowns. The arrangement had to have parliamentary dialogs; it ought to have experienced a not too bad parliamentary wrangle about and consultations considering different opinions.

- **Overambitious:**

All aforementioned approach moves require colossal assets. A driven target of open investing at 6% of GDP has been set. This can be certainly a tall arrange, given the current tax-to-GDP proportion and competing claims on the national exchequer of healthcare, national security and other key

segments. The exchequer itself is choked assembly the current use.

Conclusion:

The NEP 2020 points to address different holes existing in the education framework of India and through this approach, India is expected to realize economic improvement objective of 2030 by guaranteeing comprehensive and impartial quality education. However, the approach needs prompt collaboration between state and central specialists to set up recently proposed bodies, characterize rules and controls for schools and establish convergence of different plans and acts with NEP 2020. In order to create abilities among instructors to address manpower shortfalls, preparing programs sought to be outlined to train master staff individuals. As the approach points to contribute 6% of the GDP through open and private speculation, it is suggested that there ought to be a progressing collaboration with the industry accomplices in piece chain, AI and predictive analytics industry with industry support in research, delivering brief-term ability certificates and co-partnering in creation of online colleges.

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NEP 2020: Impact and issues

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Abstract: Economic and social advancement are facilitated by education. For it to be effective, several nations use various education systems that take into account tradition and culture and adopt various stages throughout their life cycles. A nation's school and higher education system needs a well-defined, futuristic education policy. The Indian Union Cabinet on July 29, 2020, approved the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020). The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is based on the suggestions of an expert committee led by Dr. Kasturirangan, a former chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). NEP 2020 could aid in the development of a new educational system in the nation. It was altered to become the framework. This article focuses on education policy, the benefits and drawbacks of NEP 2020, language issues, rural education, the need for trained and competent instructors, and the main problem of rural poverty. Since it is not possible to discuss all of the points mentioned above in this article, we will continue in our next article.

Keywords: National Education Policy, Problems related to NEP 2020: - The rural education, Trained and qualified Teachers requirement, Rural poverty.

Introduction: Quality education is of fundamental