



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

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## **National Education Policy : Exploration and Perspectives**

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## INDEX

1. Analysis of New Education Policy: 2020	05
<b>Prof. Vinod D. Late</b>	
2. Curriculum Design and Development: A Vital component of the NEP's Achievement	11
<b>Renuka Ramakant Londhe</b>	
3. National Education Policy 2020 : Advantages And Disadvantages For Students	19
<b>D. V. Raje</b>	
4. National Education Policy 2020 and challenges before Higher Education	22
<b>Dr. Prakash Ratanlal Rodiya, Dr. Suresh J. Phule</b>	
5. NEP 2020: Impact and issues	31
<b>Aman K. Shaikh V. D. Panchal</b>	
6. Overview of Nep 2020	37
<b>Dr. Prakash Ratanlal Rodiya</b>	
7. National Education Policy 2020: Skill Development and Vocational Education	42
<b>Mr. Krishnkant Bhujang Walasange</b>	
8. New Education Policy 2020: A Comparison with 1986 Policy	47
<b>Miss. Aakanksha Kashinath Balsaraf</b>	
9. National Education Policy overview and principles	55
<b>Prof. Sampada Suresh Kale</b>	
10. New Education Policy and its Impact areas	61
<b>Miss Jaya M. Nahata</b>	
11. Higher Education in NEP 2020	69
<b>Dr. Sachin Bhandare</b>	

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

importance for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society and promoting national development. And universal high quality education is the key to India's continued ascent and leadership on the global platform in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality; scientific and technological advancement; national integration and preservation of culture as well. At present, the world is undergoing rapid changes in knowledge and employment landscapes Universal high quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talent sand resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. India, being a growing liberal country for educational reforms, currently has about 845 universities and approximately 40,000 higher education institutions (HIEs), reflecting the overall high fragmentation and many small sized HEIs in the country which are affiliated to these universities. It is found that over 40% of these small sized institutions are running single program me against the expected reform to a multidisciplinary style of higher education which is an essential requirement for the educational reforms in the country for the 21st century. It is also noted that over 20% of the colleges have annual enrolment less than 100 students making them nonviable to improve the quality of education and only 4% of colleges enroll more than 3,000 students annually due to regional imbalance as well as the quality of education they offer. Some of the reasons found for the fragmentation of the higher education (HE) system in India are: It is predicted that India will be the third largest economy in the world by 2030-2032 with estimated GDP of ten trillion dollars. It is evident that the ten trillion economies will be driven by knowledge resources and not by the natural resources of the country. To boost the growth of the Indian education sector, the present government decided to revamp it by introducing a comprehensive National Education Policy 2020. This is in line with the Prime Minister's recent call on leveraging the Fourth Industrial Revolution to take India to new heights. The currently introduced National Education Policy

2020 envisions an India centered education system that contributes directly to transforming our nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all.

### **National Education Policy:**

Under the new education policy of 2020, the educational system has been fixed by 2030. The curriculum will be divided on the basis of the educational system of 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 in place of the currently running 10 + 2 model. The target of investment of Central and State Government has also been set for the new Education Policy 2020 in which Central and State Governments will invest in education sector equal to 6 percent GDP of the country for cooperation in the education sector. "We have tried to create a policy that will change the educational landscape in our understanding so that we can prepare the youth to face the current and future challenges. It has been a journey in which every member has taken a personal and collectively, we have tried to cover different dimensions of the broader educational landscape of our country. This policy is all based on the guiding objectives like access, capacity, quality, affordability, and accountability. From pre-primary to higher education, we have taken this field Seen in an uninterrupted continuity as well as encompassing other areas connected to the broader landscape" (K. Kasturiranjana, committee chairman).

### **Problems Related to NEP2020:**

**The Rural Education:** For the large majority of the population living in rural areas, education is highly dependent on government-run or aided schools and non-governmental organizations. But rural areas still face various barriers that directly impact the country's literacy rate. The National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes digital learning as an alternative to the conventional classroom model but implementing this in rural India will face some challenges.

**Financial Issues:** To start with, meagre incomes lead to education taking a backseat. Parents tend to see education as

an expense rather than an investment. They would rather have the children work and earn. When it comes to higher education, lack of good institutes close by means students have to look at shifting to cities, which adds to their expenses. This leads to low rates of enrollment and higher dropout rates.

#### **Trained and Qualified Teachers Requirement:**

Today, there are more than 200 universities and 8000 colleges. Kothari commission remarks “The destiny of India is being shaped in its classrooms.” No doubt education plays a significant role in nation’s development but the quality of education is greatly determined by the quality of teachers, therefore, great efforts were made and still are being made to improve the quality of teacher education. Some of the problems concerning teacher education are: Problem of selection, Deficiencies of small time period provided for Teacher’s training, Incompetency of student teachers, Defects concerning papers, Problems of practice teaching, Problem of supervision of teaching, Supervision before classroom teaching, Supervision during the classroom teaching, Lack of subject knowledge, Faulty methods of teaching, Isolation of teacher education department, Poor academic background of student-teachers, Lack of proper facilities, Lack of regulations in demand, supply, Inadequate Empirical Research and Lack of facilities for professional development. Growing Pressure among Teachers.

**Rural Poverty:** Education is one of the primary needs besides the food, shelter and clothing in modern life. The Constitution of India has granted right to live with dignity and honor to every citizen. With nearly 80% of the poor living in rural areas, it is imperative that efforts be made for revival and progress of the rural economy in general with thrust on agriculture in particular. Transformational change in rural areas is only possible by linking Education to such areas to build the architecture of an Inclusive Nation. The Education must contribute for the upliftment of socio-economic status and development of rural areas. Due to lack of Education, Social and Economic development of rural

areas become a challenge. Education can help for specialized training, decision making, creating more opportunities for employment and income generation sources. It can lead to increased productivity and public participation of the rural people. Quality Education will be instrumental for entrepreneurship, which will create more employment opportunities that will induce growth and prosperity of individual as well as that of any nation. There are about 271 million poor people in India.

Although education is a right, it still remains a distant dream for many of India’s children (Where knowledge is poor). It is clear that it is not enough to make laws; they need to be augmented by more efforts. Education should be accessible to all if democracy is to succeed. Many communities and groups like disadvantaged castes and women have been historically excluded from education.

**CONCLUSION:** No doubt NEP 2020 is one of the best education policy but it must be implemented properly from all the areas of education from urban to rural all, if we solve all above problem then the dream of all. The new National Education Policy, 2020, which has been approved by the central government to change the Indian education system to meet the needs of 21st century India, if it is implemented successfully, this new system will make India one of the world’s leading countries. Equivalent Under the new education policy, 2020, children from 3 years to 18 years have been placed under the Right to Education Act, 2009. The aim of this new education policy, which came after 34 years, is to provide higher education to all students, which aims to universalize pre-primary education (age range of 3-6 years) by 2025.

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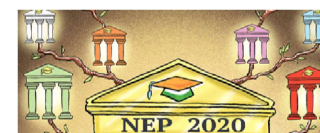
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## 6. Overview of NEP 2020

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### Abstract:

The National Education Policy-2020 is defined as a patch up of Education system of our country and lay down the outline for modern India. It was affirmed Indian cabinet on 29th July 2020. This paper is an endeavor to highlight NEP 2020 and India's vision towards overall transformation Education system of our country to meet the challenges of 21<sup>st</sup> Century. This study is based on secondary information and exploratory in nature. Discoveries are based on an efficient audit of existing literature. It was found that one of the most destinations of NEP 2020 is to extend student's enrollment in all primary to HE by 2030. To attain that it has proposed dynamic change within the existing education and administration frameworks. This think about is preparatory survey of approach report and it can be taken as base for future investigate with observational information to consider the effect of NEP after its implementation. NEP 2020 is anticipated to provide enormous jump to HE in India. The vision is to form India for the 21<sup>st</sup> century which is bound to require leadership part at worldwide field. NEP 2020 is generally an awfully dynamic record, with a firm get a handle on the current socio-economic landscape and the prospect to meet future challenges. In case executed appropriately, at that point it has