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**Recent Trends in Social Sciences & their Implications
within the National Education Policy-2020**

(NCRTSS-2024)



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AN IMPORTANT INSIGHT INTO THE NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract:

This research paper refers to the New Education Policy 2020, which mainly describes the main features of the Education Policy 2020. The National Education Policy 2020 envisages an India-centric education system, which is ready to make its valuable contribution in bringing about a change in its tradition, culture, values and ethics. The aim of the new education policy is to provide an equal opportunity to every individual to grow and develop without any ball boat and to develop the attitudes of the students by creating knowledge, skills, intelligence and self-confidence. Through which it wants to show the real silent features of the new education policy which is based on qualitative levels. On the basis of the above analyzed facts, the researcher presents many valid suggestions of this research paper, which are necessary for the Indian education system.

Keyword: National Education Policy 2020 Digital Age, Learners Knowledge, Education |

Introduction

National Education Policy 2000 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020. The New Education Policy 2020 outlines the vision for India's new education system, replacing the previous National Education Policy 1996. The National Education Policy lays out a comprehensive framework for education from primary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The National Education Policy aims to transform India's education system by 2021 and the Policy 2020 will help transform India. So they contribute and looks at the education system rooted in the Indian ethos. It aims to provide a level playing field for all to grow and develop without any discrimination of religion, gender, caste or creed and to maintain and nurture the existing vibrant knowledge society by providing high quality education to all. It is also a step towards making India a global knowledge superpower. This policy envisages that the curriculum and pedagogy common to our institutions should inculcate in the students a sense of respect for fundamental duties and a connection with the constitutional values of our country and a

changing world. To develop among people not only in thought but also in values and attitudes, with knowledge, skills, self-confident intelligence and action that support human rights, sustainable development and life, and a responsible commitment to global well-being, thereby creating a truly global Citizen reflects.

The objective of quality higher education should be to develop individuals who are of excellent thinking and good creative nature. To enable in-depth study in areas including character, moral and ethical values, curiosity, scientific temper, creativity, service spirit and to develop 21st century skills to the required extent. The new education policy brings some fundamental changes in the present system. And the main attraction in this is the multi-disciplinary university and college which have at least one student in or near each district, five-cycle pedagogy, assessment and support for better student experience, an important establishment. The National Research Foundation will support excellent peer-reviewed work and seed studies effectively in universities and colleges.

The New Education Policy 2020 focuses on five pillars-Affordability, Accessibility, Quality, Equity and Accountability. It is tailored to the needs of the citizens as knowledge demands in the society and economy, to ensure continuous learning process, leading to continuous learning on a regular basis. But the need to acquire new skills can be met. Thus, providing quality education and creating lifelong learning opportunities for all is one of the goals listed in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 to fulfill and The aim of the New Education Policy 2020 is to move towards productive employment and decent work. The New Education Policy has replaced the previous National Education Policy of 1986 and has created a comprehensive framework to transform both primary and secondary education in India by 2040. The New Education Policy 20000 calls for significant reforms in both school and higher education to prepare the next generation to move forward and compete in the new digital age. Thus the New Education Policy multidisciplinary has a great impact on digital literacy, written communication, problem solving, logical reasoning and vocational performance.

Objective of the study

1. To focus the main features of higher education related to the New Education Policy 2020.
2. Introducing the New Education Policy 2020.
3. To Know the main features of higher education in the new education policy 2020.
4. To reflect the increase in gross enrollment ratio in higher education.
5. To give a glimpse of increasing the state's expenditure on education.

Research Methodology

This study using textual, critical evaluative, descriptive analytical and explanatory methods as a critical approach with special reference to higher education through primary and secondary sources of New Education Policy 2020

Review of Literature

In the words of Ajay Kurian and Sudip B Chandrallana, the announcement of the New Education Policy 2020 was completely unexpected by many. Changes are recommended. He was something many academics never saw coming. Although the education policy has affected school and college education alike, this article mainly focuses on the New Education Policy 2020 and its impact on higher education. The paper also outlines the salient features of the New Education Policy and analyzes how this impacts the existing education system. The New Education Policy assuredly provided for a real-time evaluation system and consultative monitoring and review framework. This will empower the education system to continuously improve itself instead of expecting a new education policy every decade to change the curriculum. This in itself would be a remarkable achievement. The New Education Policy 2020 is a defining moment for higher education, only effective and time-bound implementation will make it truly path-breaking.

National Education Policy 2020: Reforms in Higher Education

The policy is a comprehensive framework for the transition from primary 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 new education policy has been introduced with an aim to formalize formal changes in the system from the school level to the university level. Keeping in view the changing scenario, henceforth the educational content will focus on key concepts ideas, applications and problem solving angles. The National Education Policy is expected to have a positive and long-lasting impact on the higher education system of the country. The fact that foreign universities are allowed to set up campuses in India is a commendable initiative by the government. This will help students experience the quality of education over time in their home country. The policy of starting multidisciplinary institutions will give a renewed focus to all areas such as the humanities and this form of education will help students learn and grow over time.

Higher Education in the National Education Policy 2020 To increase the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education from the current 26 percent to 50 percent by 2030 NEP 2020 was conceived. It aims at building holistic personality of the students by strengthening the infrastructure for open and distance learning, online learning and enhancing the use of technology in education. Apart from this, National Research Foundation (NRF) will be established to promote research work in the country. A National Accreditation Council (NAC) will be set up, envisaged as a single regulator

for higher education institutions across the country. The Higher Education Council of India (NECI) will have multiple verticals to cater to different roles. Efforts will be made to set up a National Recruitment Agency for all government entrance exams and a Common Eligibility Test (CET) for various recruitment exams of similar level. In addition courses and programs in subjects such as Ideology, Indian Languages, Ayush System of Medicine, Yoga, Arts, Music, History, Culture and Internationally Relevant in Modern India, Science, Social Science and beyond Meaningful opportunity to achieve this goal of global quality standards Social engagement, quality residential facilities and campus Support etc. will be promoted.

Accreditation in Higher Education

Accreditation to be conducted by an independent body among other key functions in the higher education regulatory system Institutions will have the option to run Open Distance Learning (ODL) and online programs provided they are accredited to do so Enhancing their offerings Improving access To enhance the GER and to provide lifelong learning opportunities. Accreditation Scheme for Improving Credibility of Learning Service Providers National Board of Education and Training is being implemented by Quality Council of India Department for Promotion of Industrial and Internal Trade (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India) Accreditation ensures quality assurance such as trainers, faculty, infrastructure, program design (development and delivery), training management systems (3D hardware, software, mindware, skin ware) etc.

Education and skills in cyber security

According to the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2021, cyber security failure is the fourth most important threat to the world. As education and learning have already moved to cyberspace due to the ongoing pandemic, it has become extremely important to protect the privacy and security of each and every individual. Thus, since the adoption of digitization is on center stage. Therefore it is of utmost importance to make our network and cyberspace secure. In this present scenario it becomes relevant that capacity building for cyber security resilience is given prime importance and included in the higher education curriculum irrespective of the mode of learning.

Research and Innovation in Higher Education

One of the key areas of the new National Education Policy 2020 is to encourage higher R&D investment from government and private sectors. This will encourage innovation and innovative mindset. To facilitate this, industry-based Kopkilingchi skilling requires a strong industry commitment and close engagement with academia. In addition, it becomes relevant to enhance knowledge about Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and develop skills for its protection to provide benefits from it.

National Education Technology Forum (NETF)

The NETF envisaged to be set up under the New Education Policy 2020 is a step in the right direction. Teaching-teaching Quality Wal Ed Tech tools across all dimensions of delivery will help educational institutions to adapt quickly. Cyber security Privacy and security beyond standards compliance, adoption of firewalls and intrusion detection systems (IDS)"Indigenous Ad Tech Tool on Open Source Development Platform with in-built cyber security flexibility to ensure hosting is required. This will protect the individual privacy of each student.

Conclusion:

In the end, after studying the entire form, it can be said that according to the New Education Policy 2020, education is more than rote learning, completing deadlines and scoring marks, but the real meaning of education is knowledge, skills and values. To achieve and continue to work and progress in the field in which one pursues one's interest. There is no doubt that if the New Education Policy 2020 is implemented properly, it can take Indian education to new heights. Although some of its objectives are unnamed for the clarity of goals, we cannot really judge it until its written plans are put into action. We can only hope for the best results. After all, it is the students' time development and Keeping in view the progress.

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