



MANAVLOK'S COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK

(NAAC Accredited 'B' Grade)
Ring Road, Ambajogai, Dist. Beed - 431 517



3.3.2

Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher

2020-2021

Sr. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference
1	Dr. Arundhati Patil	Gendering Violence		
2	Dr. Rama Pande	National Education Policy 2020	An overview of national Education Policy 2020 for higher education	

R. A. Pande
Coordinator IQAC
Manavlok's College of Social Work
Ambajogai Dist. Beed -431517

R. A. Pande
Principal
Manavlok's College of Social Work
Ambajogai Dist. Beed 431517

Dr. Arundhati Patil is Associate Professor in Manavlok's College of Social Work, Ambajogai. She is associated with a Voluntary Organization Manavlok (Marathwada Navnirman Lokayat), Ambajogai since 2000 in addressing issues of women in the region.

She has completed three Major Research Projects sanctioned by ICSSR, New Delhi and Marathwada Development Board, Aurangabad in last seven years and working on one Minor Research Project funded by State Women's Commission, Maharashtra.

She is a member of Academic Council of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. She wrote two books focusing contribution of women in the journey of women emancipation.

Gendering Violence

Dr. Arundhati S. Patil

मुक्तेश्वर

प्रकाशन

Gendering Violence



Dr. Arundhati S. Patil

ISBN : 978-93-81447-91-8



978-93-81447-91-8

Price : Rs.300/-

मुक्तेश्वर
प्रकाशन

Gendering Violence

Dr. Arundhati Suryakant Patil
Associate Professor
Manavlok's College of Social Work,
Ambajogai

© Dr. Arundhati Suryakant Patil

ISBN : 978-93-81447-91-8

Publisher :

Maharudra Mangnale
"Muktrang Prakashan"
Yashwantrao Chavan Shopping complex,
Main Road, Latur - 413512
Mob.9422469339,9096139666
E-mail : mmangnale8@gmail.com/muktrang.ltr@gmail.com

Publish No.: 803

First Edition : 20 June 2020

Cover Designer : Sahil Patil, Ambajogai
Mob. 8888188473

Typing:

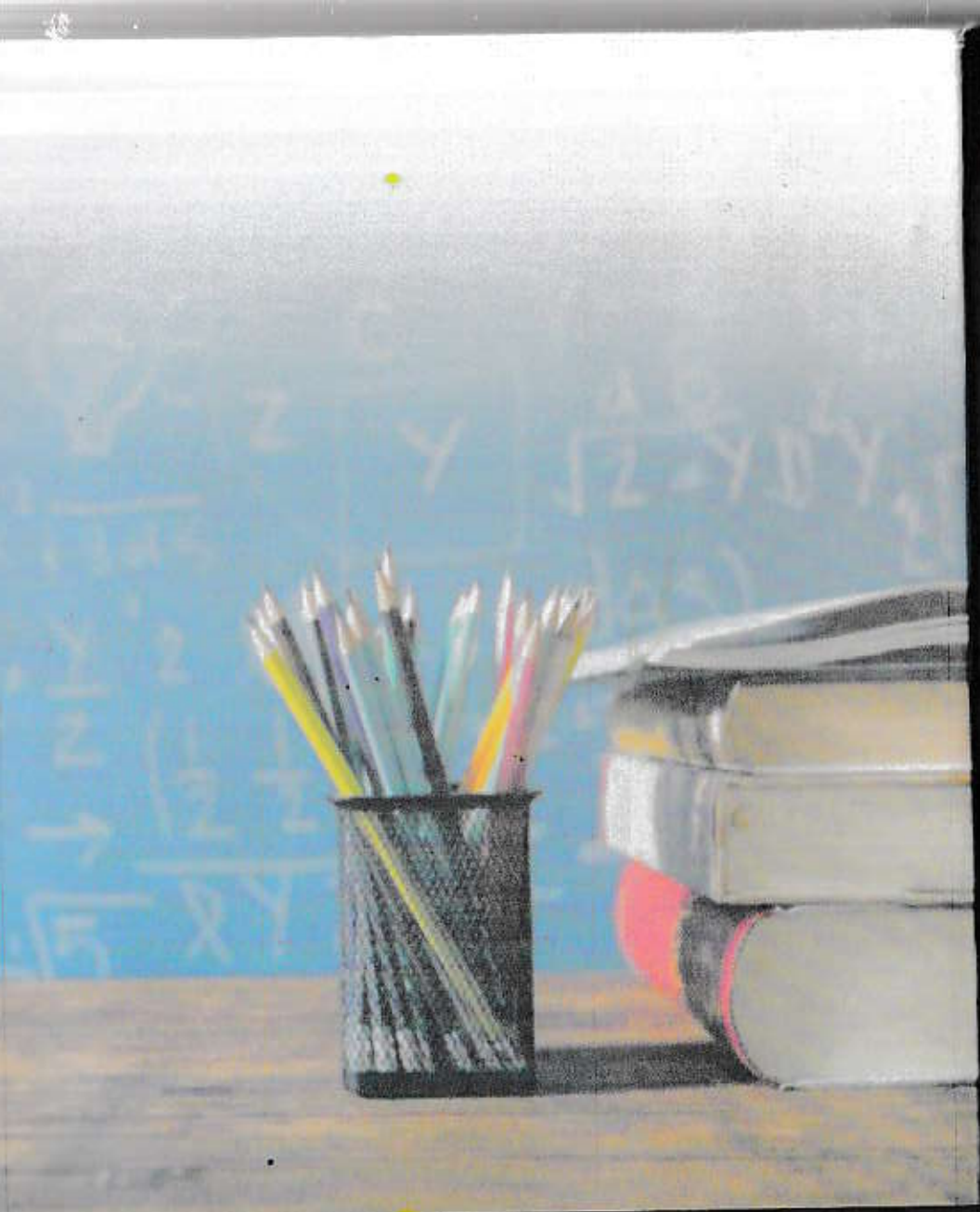
Friends Communicaiton
"Muktrang Prakashan"
Yashwantrao Chavan Shopping complex,
Main Road, Latur - 413512
Mob.9422469339,9096139666

Price : Rs.300/-

Acknowledgements

I am very pleased to bring out this book that includes academic, analytical, legal as well as activist aspects of addressing violence against women and children. This book is an attempt to manifest the issues related to women and girls exploitation that was located in the rural sector of Maharashtra. This publication is the culmination of Two research projects and a baseline study carried with the support of Indian council of Social science research (ICSSR) and SWISSAID India, evaluating the prevalence of domestic violence and its impact in large on women. The other studies that reflect the sexual abuse on girl child and extended trauma and plight of girls suffered. As I belong to social work background, I have explained the strategic mode of action implemented in the context of intervening the issue at micro and macro levels. The parent organization Marathwada Navnirman Lokayat (MANAVLOK) where I work as a teacher in its college of social work , provide me opportunity to work in the social settings of Beed district where economic deprivation has been resulting in terms of vulnerability of women and children especially girls.

This book was made possible only because of steady persuasion of my life partner Suryakant and technical help by Mr. Bibhishan Ghadge. I am immensely grateful to Mr.

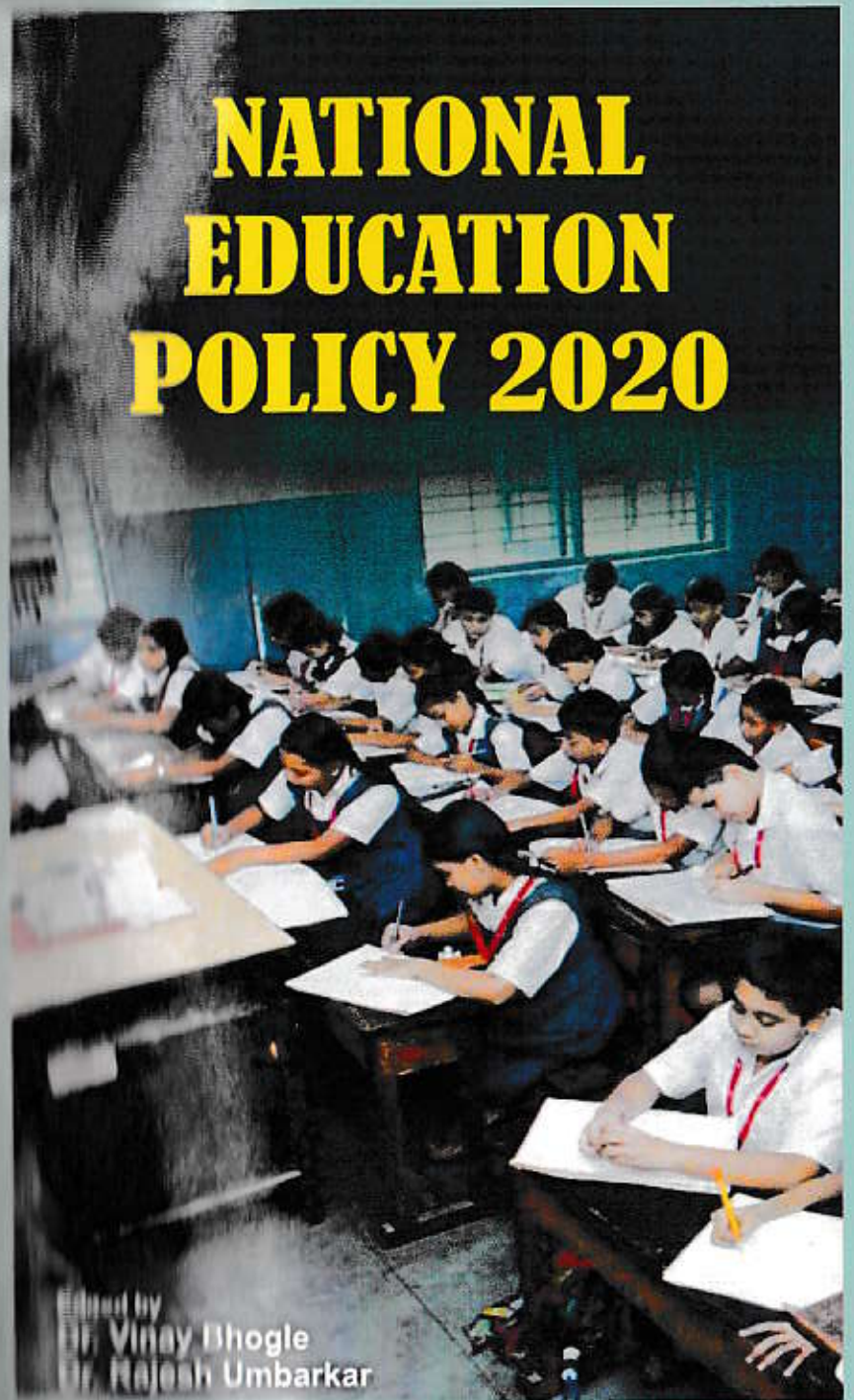


SIDDHI
PUBLISHING HOUSE

(National Publication)
Nanded, Maharashtra (India)
website: www.widj.com



NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020



Edited by
Dr. Vinay Bhogle
Dr. Rajesh Umbarkar

ISBN No.: 978-81-950500-1-7

प्रकाशक

सिद्धी पब्लिकेशन,

मारोती मंदिरा जवळ,

भावसार चौक, तरोडा खु. नांदेड

मो. 9623979067

ई मेल - shrishprakashan2009@gmail.com

*

अक्षर जुळवणी

डॉ. राजेश गंगाधराव उंबरकर

umbarkar.rajesh@yahoo.com

*

मुद्रक

अनुपम प्रिंटर्स

श्रीनगर, नांदेड. मो. 9175324437

*

प्रथम आवृत्ती

12 जानेवारी 2021

किंमत १००/- रु

सर्व अधिकार प्रकाशकाकडे

(पुस्तिकेतील लेखपुष्पातील मत स्वतः संशोधकांचे वैयक्तिक मत आहे. त्यास संपादक व प्रकाशक हे सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. या पुस्तिकेतील कोणताही संदर्भ पूर्व परवानगी शिवाय प्रयुक्त करू नये.)

:: शुभ संदेश ::



माणसाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी शिक्षण आवश्यक आहे. अविद्येमुळे अनेक अनर्थ घडतात. शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून चारित्र्याचे संवर्धन, मनुष्यत्वाचा विकास, कर्तव्याचे भान, आत्मविश्वास या गोष्टी पूर्ण होणे आवश्यक असते. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात शिक्षणाचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाला. शाळा, महाविद्यालये आणि विद्यापीठांची संख्यात्मक प्रगती झाली. हे जरी खरे असले तरी गुणात्मक प्रगतीमध्ये आम्ही कमी पडलो. हे देखील मान्य करावेच लागेल. म्हणूनच उच्च विद्या विभूषित डॉक्टर स्त्रीभूषण हत्या करण्यास मागे पुढे पाहात नाही. अभियंता निकृष्ट बांधकाम करण्यास काहीच गैर मानत नाही. कार्यालयातला कर्मचारी भ्रष्टाचार करणे आपला हक्क समजत आहे. भ्रष्टाचार हाच शिष्टाचार मानला जात आहे. समाज आणि देशाप्रती आपल्या कर्तव्याचा विसर पडल्याचे पदोपवी दृष्टीपथास येते. भारताची प्राचीन शैक्षणिक परंपरा उज्वल होती. परंतु तेजस्वी सुर्यांस ग्रहण लागले तसे इंग्रजांच्या आगमनानंतर शैक्षणिक व्यवस्था ढासळत गेली.

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर राधाकृष्ण आयोग, मुदलीयार आयोग, कोठारी कमिशन, शिक्षण निती, ज्ञान आयोग याप्रकारे अनेक आयोगामार्फत शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत परिवर्तन करण्यात आले. १९८६ ला झालेल्या परिवर्तनानंतर ३४ वर्षांनी "राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण - २०२०" या नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणास मान्यता देण्यात आली. अनेक अपेक्षा या नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाकडून आहेत. प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणीमध्ये अनेक अडचणीही उभ्या राहणार आहेत. परंतु सक्षम, समर्थ, आत्मनिर्भर भारत निर्माण करण्यासाठी हे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण - २०२० हे यशस्वी ठरेल असा विश्वास वाटतो. शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील तज्ज्ञांनी नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणावर चिंतन करून लेख लिहिले आहेत. त्या लेखांचे संकलन करून पुस्तक रूपाने प्रकाशित करण्यात येत आहे. संपादन कार्यास योगदान देणारे डॉ. विनय भोगले व डॉ. राजेश गं. उंबरकर यांचे मी मनःपूर्वक अभिनंदन करतो व भावी कार्यास शुभेच्छा देतो.

डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन

प्र. कुलगुरु, स्वा.रा.ती.म. विद्यापीठ, नांदेड.

Editorial Board & Review Committee

Dr. Vasant Bhosle

Dean Faculty of Commerce and Management
S.R.T.M. University Nanded, Maharashtra.

Dr. Vaijyanta Patil

Dean Faculty of Interdisciplinary
S.R.T.M. University Nanded, Maharashtra.

Dr. Deepak Bachewar

Associated Dean, Faculty of Interdisciplinary
S.R.T.M. University Nanded, Maharashtra.

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title of the Paper	Name of Author	Page No.
01.	National Educational Policy 2020: Evolution Of Educational Reforms In India To Shape The Policies In Correlation With The Evolving Challenges	Anil B. Chidrawar	9
02.	National Education Policy: 2020 Innovative Changes	Prof. Milind S. Marathe	15
03.	Opportunities And Holistic Approaches In Technology And Other Fields	Dr.D Sumathi. J.Angelin Devakumari	27
04.	National Education Policy 2020 From The Perspective Of Physical Education And Sports	Amal C Bose	34
05.	Difference Between New Education Policy And Previous Education Policy	Sradhanjali Swain	43
06.	New Educational Policy-2020 In The Light Of Physical Education And Sports	Dr. Asif Jamal	52
07.	Telangana Gurukul Educational Society Implementation And Performance – A Study	Dr. Basani Lavanya	63
08.	An Overview Of National Education Policy 2020 For Higher Education	Prof. Dr. Rama Pande	71
09.	The Difference Between Old Education Policy And New Education Policy	Pavan Ramchand Chungde	78
10.	A Roadmap For Inclusive Education In India (Nep 2020)	Urna Bhattacharjee	85

AN OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Prof. Dr. Rama Pande

Associate Professor

Manavlok's College of Social Work Ambajogai Dist. Beed –
431517

ABSTRACT:

The new education policy which was approved by the union cabinet and the Human Resource Development (HRD) ministry has renamed as education ministry another major change is that there will be single regulator for all the higher education and M Phil to be discontinued.

The main agenda behind introducing the same is the need of the hour and it will prepare the students to face the challenges of the new world. The New Education policy will promote skill based education and enhance the practical skills of the students.

The new ministry says that the new education policy will play an important role in making India self-reliant and the aim of this new policy is to strengthen research and innovation in the country.

INTRODUCTION:

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was approved by the Union Cabinet on 29th July 2020. The policy lays out a vision for the future of education in India at the levels of preschool and higher education.

The policy signifies a huge milestone for India's Education system, which will certainly make India an attractive destination for higher education worldwide. The policy is based on the pillars of "Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability, and Accountability" and will transform India

in to vibrant knowledge hub. The National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes systemic and Institutional improvements to regulation, governance and promotion of multi disciplinary academics and research in Indian higher educational institutions.

At the higher educational level also National Educational Policy is most student centric, giving flexibility to students to pursue their passion at the same time enhancing their skills enabling them to become more employable.

The National Education Policy (2020) section on Higher Education and Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) emphasizes on multidisciplinary education. All HEIs are encouraged to plan to become multidisciplinary by 2030 and single streamed HEIs will be phased out over time. In order to attain a holistic and multidisciplinary education, the curricula of HEIs will comprise of credit based courses with multiple entry and exit points the length of the degree programmes are recommended to be of a 3 year duration for a bachelor's degree or 4 year for multidisciplinary bachelor's degree with research. Additionally: one can also exit after the first year with a diploma and come back later to complete the remaining credits for a degree.

The objectives of the article are to understand the major reforms in higher education. National Education Policy – 2020 (NEP) is drafted with a long term vision of making India a global knowledge super power with a focus on inclusiveness, participation and holistic approach NEP, 2020 is third in series since independence, the first two were introduced in 1968 and 1986 respectively.

The National Education Policy, 2020 aims to shift towards more scientific approach to education. The policy has risen public spending on education by the states to 6 percent of its total GDP on education.

The major reforms in higher education are as follows –

- National Education Policy, 2020 aims to increase the gross enrollment ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3 % in 2018 to 50% by 2035 and aims to add 3.5 corer new seats to higher educational institutions.
- The policy envisages broad based, multidisciplinary, holistic under graduate education with flexible curricula, creative combinations of subjects, integration of vocational education and multiple entry and exit points with appropriate certification.
- Academic Bank of Credits to established to facilitate transfer of credits.
- Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs), at par with IITs, IIMs to be setup as models of best multidisciplinary education of global standards in the country.
- The National Research Foundation will to be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education.
- Higher Education commission of India (HECI) will setup as a single overarching umbrella body for entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education.
- The commission will have four independent verticals - National Higher Education Regulatory council (NHERC) for regulation, General Education Council (GEC) for standard sitting, Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for funding and National Accreditation Council (NAAC) for accreditation, Public and Private Higher Education institutions will be governed by the same set of

norms for regulation, accreditation and academic standards.

- Affiliation of colleges is to be phased out in 15 years and a stage wise mechanism is to be established for granting graded autonomy to colleges. Over a period of time, it is envisaged that every college would develop into either an autonomous degree granting college, or a constituent college of a University.
- Under National Education Policy, there will be no rigid separations between disciplines like Arts, Science; Commerce etc. between curricular and extracurricular activities, between vocational and academic strengths students can select subjects of their liking across the streams. Students can follow their passion through multidisciplinary course through multiple entry and exit.
- A National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) would be created and e- courses will be developed in eight regional languages initially and virtual labs will be developed. It will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration and so on, both for Schools and Higher Education.

A rich variety of educational software will be developed and made available for students and teachers at all level (Students in remote areas and with disabilities). The Teacher Student Ratio shall range from 1:10 to 1:20 depending on the programme. Faculty will be appointed to individual institutions and not be transferable across institutions, so that they may feel truly invested in, connected to, and to their institutions and community.

The flexibility afforded to students enter and exit at multiple points and from various HEIs will, however, make

the enrollment at higher education highly unstable and will in turn make the fluctuating workload which is calculated on the basis of enrollment. A fluctuating workload will mean contractualisation of teaching positions as permanent positions cannot be offered against a workload that might not exist the following year.

The envisioning of National Research Foundation (NRF) to enable a culture of research in Universities is an acknowledgement of necessity to promote research. The NRF will fund Research across all disciplines as also act as a liaison between researchers and the relevant branches of the government and the industry.

CONCLUSIONS:

Any policy is only as good as its implementation. Such implementation will require multiple initiatives and actions, which will have to be taken by multiple bodies in Synchronised and systematic manner.

The policy also addresses the issue of adult and continuous education as also creating infrastructures for digital education. "The digital divide" is acknowledged by NEP 2020 and its points towards the importance of addressing concerns related to equity when discussing online and digital education. It also recommends the creation of a dedicated unit for building of world class digital infrastructure and educational digital content.

Some of the important benefits of New Education Policy 2020 are –

- The New Education Policy will give importance to students practical knowledge instead of just pushing them towards rote learning.
- It will help students to develop scientific temper from a young age.
- The National Education Policy aims to make it easier to setup new quality of Higher Educational Institutes which will be at par with global standards.

- The National Educational Policy is expected to bring positive and long lasting impacts on the Higher Education system of the country. The fact that foreign Universities will be allowed to open campuses in India is a commendable initiative by the government. This will help the students experienced the global quality of education in their very own country. The policy of introducing multidisciplinary institutes will lead to a renewed focus on every field such as Arts, Humanities and this form of education will help students to learn and grow holistically. Thus the students will be equipped with stronger knowledge base.
- The introduction of a Single Common Entrance Test (CET) is another positive step which will reduce the stress of multiple competitive exams and ease off the pressure of preparing for so many of them. It will also ensure a level playing ground for all students applicants going for work. Establishing Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) is definitely a robust idea to store the Academic Credits that students earn by taking courses from various recognized higher educational institutions.

National Education Policy 2020 is a vision statement that lays out the direction in which Indian education will move. Some of recommendations are concert while others meet to be worked out overtime. The efficacy of the policy document will, however, depend on how much of an intent to implement, it is demonstrated by the Government of the day. Bringing in relevant legislative amendments and ordinances if required, making budgetary allocations, and maintaining the autonomy of regulatory and other institutions are what will create the eco system for effective delivery of the vision National Education Policy 2020.

This is the first education policy of the 21st century and replaces the 34 year old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986. Built on the foundational pillars of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability, this policy is aligned to 2030 agenda for sustainable development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge super power by making both school and college education more holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, suited to 21st century needs and aimed at bringing out the unique capabilities of each student.

REFERENCES :

1. Praveena.k.(2020), National Education Policy 2020 : An overview. Magazine, University news New Delhi. Vol-58- November 30, Dec. 06.2020.
2. Tamang Munish(2020) National Educations Policy 2020 and the challenges in its implementation, employment News 11 Sept 2020, Delhi.
3. www.avanse.com>blog>impact of the new Education Policy on Higher Education.
4. [en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki](http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Education_Policy_2020)> National Education Policy 2020.
5. www.education.gov.in/files- National Education Policy 2020.
6. Education – services.british council.org
7. [Https://www.india today.in/education/story/national_education-policy- 2020.](https://www.india_today.in/education/story/national_education-policy-2020)