Index

Sr. No	Name of the Book/ Chapter/Papers Published	Author
1	Review on NEP and Changing Role of Teacher	Prof. Chaudhari Dipali
2	New Education Policy 2020 of India: A Theoretical Analysis	Prof.Madhuri Londhe
3	A Review on Need, Advantages & Disadvantages of Multidisplinary Education	Prof.Waghulde Dipali
4	National Education Policy 2020 for Higher Education	Prof.Kulkarni Swarupa
5	Review on NEP and Digital Education	Prof. Shital Alhat
6	A Roadmap for India's New Education Policy(NEP)2020- Impact on Higher Education Institutes(HEI's)	Prof. Swapnil More
7	Thriving in the new digital age-A NEP Policy 2020	Prof. Sarita V. Hupare
8	Biotechnology the paradigm for the NEP 2020	Dr. Rutika Jagtap
9	National Education Policy 2020 and Higher Education	Dr. Devdatta Shelke

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REVIEW ON NEP AND CHANGING ROLE OF TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT:

*The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, which had been in place for 34 years, was replaced with the NEP 2020, the first education policy of the twenty-first century which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29th July 2020. This policy, which is based on the fundamental pillars of **Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability, and Accountability**, is in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and seeks to transform India into a thriving knowledge society and a global knowledge superpower.*

The present paper discusses the Features of NEP 2020. The also focuses on role of teachers for nation building. The present paper studies the National policies and the interrelation to the teachers. Also the present paper focused on role of teacher, as a Teacher is to shape the minds of the younger generation. The students- teacher interaction is verysignificant in the new education era.

Key words: *Features of NEP, Role of Teacher*

INTRODUCTION:

The National Education Policy as submitted by the Kasturirangan Committee submitted an education policy that seeks to address the following challenges facing the existing education system:

1. Quality
2. Affordability
3. Equity
4. Access
5. Accountability

- The policy provides for reforms at all levels of education from school to higher education.
- NEP aims to increase the focus on strengthening teacher training, reforming the existing exam system, early childhood care and restructuring the regulatory framework of education.
- Other intentions of the NEP include:
- Increasing public investment in education,
- Setting up NEC (National Education Commission),
- Increasing focus on vocational and adult education,
- Strengthening the use of technology, etc.

NEP 2020 & Role of Teacher:

The Role of Teacher is to shape the minds of the younger generation.

NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020 OF INDIA: A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT:
Education has a key and decisive role in this scenario of contingencies. The National Education Policy 2020 has therefore been transformed into the framework of this reform, which could help to build a new education system in the country, in addition to strengthening those economic and social indicators. That still needs to be improved. NEP 2020 provides for quality higher education through multidisciplinary universities and autonomous colleges. We have critically examined the policy in this paper and proposed changes to ensure a seamless continuum with its predecessor in addition to its predecessor, boosting its importance. The current paper describes the analysis of the requirements for NEP 2020 provisions and management practices at the university level. Recommendations are made for the design and implementation of NEPs at national and HEIs (Higher Education levels).

Keywords: National Education Policy, Teacher training, Indian Education, HEIs

INTRODUCTION:

Change is the eternal and unwavering rule of the universe. Here, it varies from moment to moment. No society is untouched by the process of change. Social change is the nature of society. Indian society is also no exception to this. It is known from the historical study of Indian society that many social, economic, political, and other changes have also taken place from the primitive era to the present era. There are mainly two types of change. One is the changes which are made by nature and the other types of changes are done by human beings themselves. Natural changes are not within our control. But through human change, one tries to innovate by bringing changes in life and society. Presently, if there is to be some change in terms of development in a society, then the education policy should be changed first. The picture of education in any country shows that the place of education is the priority of the government there and how much it deals with it. After India fell behind in the list of better quality universities around the world in recent years, it was expected that the government and the entire system would take some concrete steps to improve the matter so that some improvement could be made in this situation. . Keeping in view the development objective of the entire country, the Indian government decided to change India's education policy after 34 years. To formulate a new education policy, the Central Government in 2017, Dr K.K. Kasturirangan constituted a committee under the chairmanship of the Kasturirangan committee drafted the National Education Policy 2019. In India in July 2020, the Central Government approved the National Education Policy 2020. In connection with this approval, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

A REVIEW ON NEED, ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MULTI-DISCIPLINARY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT:

The world is exploring rapidly different thing. There is a need of different subjects to learn and explore the different ideas. Also it is the need to imbibe different moral values for the youth empowerment. But it not possible by just getting masters in any specific subject. That's why there is a need of multi-disciplinary education that gives the students a right to choose their favorable subjects, courses and programs. This paper gives a review on the need, advantages and disadvantages of multi-disciplinary education.

Key Words:

Multidisciplinary education, need, advantages & disadvantages of multidisciplinary education.

INTRODUCTION:

Multidisciplinary education can be explained as a unique approach that helps students to choose, learn and explore different subjects or curricula from different disciplines. An example of a multidisciplinary education would be BA LLB. Here the student will be learning arts as well as law which are two completely different disciplines. It is a method of curriculum integration that helps bring together the various perspectives of different disciplines to bring out a subject, issue or theme. In such a curriculum, multiple disciplines can be studied under the same topic. The importance of multidisciplinary education has been steadily increasing in the 21st century because of the hyper-competitive world that we live in today.

What Is Multi-Disciplinary Education?

A multidisciplinary education means studying the same topic from the viewpoint of more than one discipline. It is also called cross-disciplinary which indicates the aim to cross boundaries between disciplines. Multidisciplinary approach is a method of curriculum integration that highlights the diverse perspectives that different disciplines can bring to illustrate a theme, subject or issue. In a multidisciplinary curriculum, multiple disciplines are used to study the same topic. When we speak of the hierarchical educational structure, the concept of "learning" gets bounded with so many aspects such as-curriculum, teaching-learning methodologies, time limitations, and much more. The most important point is that; the vision of education gets compromised. That's why the role of multidisciplinary education is important in today's hyper-competitive world, limitless learning, a

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT:

The National Education Policy 2020 aims to strengthen experiential learning. It has brought a framework with much-awaited reforms which will prove helpful in crafting 21st century India .

Benefits of the NEP will be seen as we understand it more closely and implement it on the ground. This policy will prepare youth to build an 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' (self-relaint India),

With an eye on the future, the NEP speaks to all aspects of education during our times. This policy is in many ways radically different from all its predecessors, and it looks at our educational requirements in a new way.

Keywords: National Education Policy, specialised skill, Technology, Self-reliance, Atamnirbhar Bharat, Higher Education.

INTRODUCTION:

The last national education policy was created in 1986. During these 34 years, the world has changed in unprecedented ways. Revolutionary alterations in the world's political economy, fuelled by technological developments, have significantly contributed to the dismantling of the barriers of gender, class, caste, culture, geographical distance, and so forth. All this has created a strong sense of aspiration and hope among the people. Rapid economic developments after 1991, the year when India opened economically, have triggered a high demand for knowledge and specialised skill. During the two-and-a-half decades since economic liberalisation, no comprehensive national vision could be conceived to address the gross systemic inadequacies impeding the momentum of an aspirational and restless India.

The new National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, released on 29 July 2020, is a historic and ambitious document. With an eye on the future, it speaks to all aspects of education during our times. This policy is in many ways radically different from all its predecessors, and it looks at our educational requirements in a new way.

However, many students consider online learning a supplemental option rather than a substitute for classroom learning. Also, educators have concerns regarding the assessment of online courses. So, how can institutions cater to lifelong learners in this case? Building a subscription-based model could be an approach to consider. This model reimagines college education as a platform for continual learning that provides students with multiple opportunities to develop soft and critical technical skills, not just during traditional college going years but whenever necessary during their lifespan.

REVIEW ON NEP AND DIGITAL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT:

The National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) emphasises that education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, and for the development of an equitable and just society. Clearly, digital technologies are impacting our lives in all aspects - social, political, economic. The effectives of such impact in education would need to be seen against the extent to which its use can support in the achievement of educational aims. The NEP rightly visualizes that digital technologies can play a big role in creating, studying, curating, adapting and publishing of curricular resources in multiple languages spoken in the country, to create a rich learning environment in all courses at all levels, including through translation. While the NEP does emphasize the need for digital technologies to support teacher professional development, it sees it largely in terms of building skills of teacher to become 'users'. Yet critical perspectives on technology are most relevant, especially in the context of dangers to the aims of education through privatization and commercialization of education, hence teacher development needs to enable teachers to become creators, visualizers, designers of digital technologies to their contexts, and be restricted to using products developed by business entities.

Digital education is mostly a new idea from the last few decades, though it existed in different forms a little earlier. With the digitalization of some parts of the system, big changes are coming to the educational system soon. These changes will help protect against natural and man-made pandemics like Covid-19 in 2020.It is all possible because of the internet and other electronic media. Online learning is available on many platforms, such as MOOCs, YouTube, social media, Telegram, and others. MOOCs are the most popular way to learn online, and they offer degrees just like traditional schools. This paper will look at digital education in India, including its goals, perspectives, and problems with changing paradigms, as well as the problems that will come up as a result of its inclusion in the NEP-2020

Keywords: Digital Education, NEP 2020, MOOCs, ICT

INTRODUCTION:

A distinct and innovative education policy is essential for a country at all levels due to the reason that education leads to economic and social progress. Different countries adopt different education systems by considering the tradition and culture and adopt different stages during their life cycle at school and higher education levels to make it effective.

Recently Government of India announced its New Education policy which is based on the recommendations by an expert committee headed by Dr. Kasturirangan, Former

A ROADMAP FOR INDIA'S NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP) 2020
-IMPACT ON HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES (HEI'S)

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ABSTRACT:

The foundation of any country's growth and development is its educational system, the National Education Policy 2020 has been repurposed as the foundation for this reform, which might aid in the development of a new educational system in the nation as well as the improvement of those economic and social indices. Due to the fact that education promotes social and economic advancement, a nation's school and college levels require a well-defined and futuristic education strategy. Taking into account tradition and culture, different nations implement various educational systems. It must be beneficial at many points in their life cycles at the high school and college education levels. Recently, the Indian government unveiled a new education plan based on a panel of experts' recommendations. Many education professionals never anticipated the adjustments that NEP 2020 has suggested. Although both high school and college education have been touched by the education policy, this article primarily concentrates on NEP 2020 and its effects on higher education. This paper also discusses the key NEP components and examines how they impact the current educational system.

INTRODUCTION:

"Education is a key to success and this success can be attained by the appropriate implementation of the policy." NEP is essentially a thorough framework for directing the growth of education in the nation. The need for such a framework was first felt in 1968, and it was then reviewed and updated in 1986. In 1992, this was once more examined and revised to reflect the situation. Since then, there have been significant changes in both the sector as a whole and the entire world. Therefore, in year 2020, the government made the decision to update these policies to make them more attractive and relevant for the environment of education. The new NEP was introduced with the intention of formalising systemic improvements from the K–12 to the college/university levels. Education content moving forward will concentrate on key concepts, ideas, applications, and problem-solving stances in light of the evolving situation. Similar to this, NEP has implemented numerous changes and innovative initiatives in the higher education sector. The country's higher education system is anticipated to have good and long-lasting effects as a result of the National Education Policy. The government's decision to permit international colleges to establish campuses in India is an admirable one. This will enable the children to benefit from a local education that is of a high international standard. The introduction of multidisciplinary institutions will result in a renewed emphasis on all academic

THRIVING IN THE NEW DIGITAL AGE – A NEP POLICY 2020

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ABSTRACT:

The New National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century to replace the previous National Education Policy which was issued in 1986 and revised in 1992 and 1998. The NEP 2020 policy is built on access, equity, quality, accessibility, Accountability is five traditional core pillars that aim to meet the educational needs of 21st century students. This policy is linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and a global knowledge superpower by making school and higher education more holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, 21st century responsive and focused on achieving unique capability of every student. A specialized unit will be created in the MHRD for the purpose of organizing the building of digital infrastructure, digital content and capacity building, which will take care of the needs of e-learning in schools and universities.

(https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5294663_Salient-Featuresofnep-Eng-merged.pdf).New technologies including artificial intelligence, machine learning, block chain, smart boards, handheld computing devices, adaptive computer testing for student development, and other kinds of educational software and hardware will change not only what students learn in the classroom, but how they learn. and these areas and beyond would thus require extensive research on both the technological and educational fronts. Teaching and learning e-content will continue to be developed by all states, along with regional languages, also NCERT, CIET, CBSE, NIOS and other bodies/institutions and can be uploaded on the DIKSHA platform. Given the emergence of digital technologies and thus the increasing importance of using technology for teaching and learning at the smallest levels from school to education. This policy recommends the following key initiatives: Online Learning Pilot Studies, Digital Infrastructure, Online Learning Platform and Tools, Content Creation, Digital Storage and Dissemination, Addressing the Digital Divide, Virtual Labs, Teacher Training and Incentives, Online Assessment and Examinations, and Blended learning models. The new National Education Policy 2020 released by the Ministry of Education (MOE) strongly emphasizes digital and online learning to make education accessible to every child in India. Harnessing the power of modern technology in education, the NEP Policy 2020 aims to completely transform India's education system and make the country a "global knowledge powerhouse" by 2030.

Key words: block chain, artificial intelligence, MHRD

BIOTECHNOLOGY THE PARADIGM FOR THE NEP 2020

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ABSTRACT:

In order to make the nation an autonomous global leader, NEP-2020 has conceptualised the goal of producing well-rounded, talented individuals. In a similar vein, we must develop a curricular framework that incorporates NEP 2020's goals. The diverse field of biotechnology has a significant influence on our daily lives. The technology that uses cells or compounds produced from cells for a variety of applications has been around for a while. It is known as the "technology of hope" and has a wide range of applications that affect human health, the welfare of other living forms, and our environment. In the healthcare system, personalised medicine is becoming more widely accepted; this could be possible with intended and enormous research. Biotechnology has also had an effect on the environment, which has been polluted by hazardous substances as a result of human urbanisation and industrialization. The bioremediation procedure uses living or artificial organisms to remove harmful contaminants from the environment. A key focus of agricultural biotechnology is increasing crop production to alleviate the global food and feed crisis. Technology development has been concentrated on the creation of alternative, sustainable, and renewable energy sources for the manufacturing of biofuels. With the aid of NEP 2020, the field of "Biotechnology" can be forced to depend more on expertise and experimentation.

INTRODUCTION:

Education is fundamental for achieving brimful human potential, developing an equitable society, and promoting national development. In terms of economic progress, social fairness and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation, ensuring that everyone has access to high-quality education is essential to India's sustained rise and leadership on the international arena. The best strategy for advancing our nation's tremendous potential and resources for the benefit of the society, the nation, and the world is to provide universal access to high-quality education.

As per the current data given by United Nation, India is set to become the world's most populous country this year, overtaking China with its *1.4 billion people*. The rise in the population strives to foster the culture of empowerment and autonomy to innovate, also to empower multidisciplinary education. The first education policy of the twenty-first century i.e. National Education Policy 2020, strives to address the nation's numerous, expanding developmental needs. India being a developing country have to sustain a long route in the overall development by providing a better education, skilled workers and collaborative research. To fulfil the needs of energy, water, food, and sanitation there will be the requirement of new skilled workers, particularly in the fields of biology, chemistry, physics, agriculture, climate science, and social science. The

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 AND HIGHER EDUCATION: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT:

The year 2020 has been an exceptional year for countries across the globe. In India, apart from Covid19, one of the important changes that took place was the development of the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020. This paper aims to identify the concerns and focus of NEP 2020. This conceptual research article is based on NEP 2020 focuses on Higher Education (HE). We intend to bring out features, impact areas and opportunities to stakeholders as well.

Keywords: National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), Higher Education, Quality Education, Education System, Sustainable Development.

BRIEF 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. The reforms necessarily bring about quality, equity and integrity into the system, from Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) to Higher Education (HE). Therefore, it was necessary that India should have an education system with equitable access to the high quality education for all learners regardless of social or economic background.

NEP 2020 and Higher Education:

National Education Policy (NEP 2020) aims to transform education, keeping the learner at the centre. It builds on the recommendations of Education Commission (1964-66) and justice J. S. Verma Commission (2012) as well as the previous versions of the policy i.e. National Policy on Education 1986, modified in 1992, Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. In fact, it is a huge stride in the right education. It mainly focuses on to the holistic development of students by ensuring access, relevance, equity, quality and strong foundational learning. The policy offers numerous benefits for education sector stakeholders. It envisages creating synergies in the curriculum across childhood care and education to school and the higher education segments. Major focus area of the policy is quality improvement in the learning outcomes. Another focus area is bringing assessment reforms, which remained much awaited change. Most importantly, NEP 2020 is expected to put India on the track to attain goals of 2030 agenda for sustainable