NEP 2020: Analysis on Hits and Misses

Dr. Amruta Pawar[1], Dr. Sharad Phulari[2], Devansh Tank[3], Srushti Raut[4]

Assistant Professor[1], Principal[2], TY BSc. IT[3], FY BSc. IT[4]

ZSCT's Thakur Shyamnarayan Degree College, Kandivali (E), Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: *The National Education Policy (NEP) was approved by the Union cupboard of Republic of India on July twenty eighth, 2020. when a niche of thirty four years, the Indian government consolidated feedback from a pair of.5 large integer village-level stakeholders to 2 national parliamentary level committees, over over fifty months of consultations and workshops. However, the extent to that the policy has incorporated recommendations remains unknown. In the thick of multiple op-eds and commentaries concerning the NEP, this text tries to analyse the policy from the lens of practitioners. especially, we have a tendency to examine 9 key chapters of the 'school education' section from our expertise over the last 5 years of getting seen the policy life-cycle through formulation, implementation, and (lack of) analysis in geographic region.*

Keywords: National education policy 2020

REFERENCES

[1]. KalyaniPawan. (2020). An Empirical Study on NEP 2020 [National Education Policy] with Special Reference to the Future of Indian Education System and Its effects on the Stakeholders.Journal of Management Engineering and Information Technology - JMEIT, 7(5), 17. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4159546

[2]. KjerstiKarijordSmørvik& May Kristin Vespestad (2020) Bridging marketing and higher education: resource integration, co-creation and student learning, Journal of Marketing for Higher Education, 30:2, 256-270, DOI: 10.1080/08841241.2020.1728465

[3]. Kugiel, P. (2017). India's soft power: A new foreign policy strategy. Taylor & Francis.

[4]. Kumar, K., Prakash, A., & Singh, K. (2020). How National Education Policy 2020 can be a lodestar to transform future generation in India. Journal of Public Affairs, 20(4), e2500. https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.2500

[5]. Min Hong (2020) A comparative study of the internationalization of higher education policy in Australia and China (2008–2015), Studies in Higher Education, 45:4, 768-779, DOI: 10.1080/03075079.2018.1553154

[6]. Mollie Dollinger& Jason Lodge (2020) Student-staff co-creation in higher education: an evidence-informed model to support future design and implementation, Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management, 42:5, 532-546, DOI: 10.1080/1360080X.2019.1663681

[7]. NancyThakur, DeepikaBajwan and Jithin Thomas Parel (2021). A Review of National educational Policy 2020 and Professional Education, International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods (IJARESM), 9 (1).1885-1886.

[8]. NEP (2020) (1): Policy document released by Government of India Retrieved from https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English.pdf on 10 May 2021;22.20 hrs.

[9]. NEP (2020) (2) Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Policy_on_Education https://www.oneindia.com/india/new-education-policy-2020- advantages-and-disadvantages-of- nep- 3127811.html on 10 May 2021; 21.30 hrs.