

**Jai Mulanivasi**



# Souvenir

**National Multidisciplinary Conference (Virtual)**

**On**

**NEW  
EDUCATION  
POLICY 2020 AND  
LABOUR LAWS**

**(NEPLL-2021)**

**5th April, 2021**

**Published by PROTAN**

*This Souvenir is dedicated*

**To**



**Late Prof. Pandurang  
Sahdeo Athwale**

**Executive President,  
PROTAN, Maharashtra**



**National Multidisciplinary Conference (Virtual)**

**On**

**NEW EDUCATION POLICY  
2020 AND LABOUR LAWS  
(NEPLL-2021)**

**5<sup>th</sup> April, 2021**

**Jointly Organized by**



**Regd. no. ALC/KARYASAN-17/10744**

**Rashtriya Mulnivasi Bahujan Karmachari Sangh's  
Professor Teachers and Non-Teaching Employees  
(PROTAN) Wing and**

**Indian Research Scholar's Association and  
Anjuman Islam Janjira Degree College of Science  
Murud-Janjira, Raigad.**

# Messages



**Waman Meshram**

**Hon'ble National President, RMBKS, India.**

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**From the Desk**

It is indeed pleasure to know that Rashtriya Mulanivasi Bahujan Karmachari Sangh's Professor Teachers and Non-Teaching Employees (PROTAN) Wing and Indian Research Scholar's Association and Anjuman Islam Janjira Degree College of Science, Murud-Janjira, Raigad has taken lead to jointly organise **National Multidisciplinary Conference** on “**New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws**” (NEPLL-2021) on 5th April, 2021 and bring out a souvenir to mark the occasion.

I hope this conference will encourage Bahujan young and senior participants, scholars to take up efforts for this conference.

I congratulate chairman, Conveners, Co-conveners, Secretary, Scholars for organising this National Multidisciplinary conference.

I wish every success for the conference.

**Chief Patron**

**Waman Meshram, NEPLL-2021**



**Prof. Gorakhnath Vetral**  
**National In-charge, PROTAN**

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**From the Desk**

It is my great honor and distinct pleasure to welcome you all to the **National Multidisciplinary Conference** on “**New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws**” (NEPLL-2021) on 5th April, 2021. Jointly Organized by Rashtriya Mulanivasi Bahujan Karmachari Sangh's Professor Teachers and Non-Teaching Employees (PROTAN) Wing and Indian Research Scholar's Association and Anjuman Islam Janjira Degree College of Science Murud-Janjira, Raigad. Professor, Teacher and Non-teaching Employee Wing of Rashtriya Mulanivasi Bahujan Karmachari Sangh founded by Hon'ble Waman Meshram.

Rashtriya Mulanivasi Bahujan Karmachari Sangh (RMBKS) is a registered trade union under act 1926. RMBKS is spread all over India having network in 29 states of India. RMBKS has registered for 849 trade wings. Professor Teachers and Non-teaching Employees (PROTAN) wing is an educational services wing of RMBKS. Education is the key determinant of society. Education should facilitate the students and teachers to have exact understanding, commitment, competence and the practice of living with dignity and definite human values with good conduct. Education must provide an opportunity to participate in the development of human society. The Education policy plays vital role in overall development of society. The just, reasonable and proper legal actions demand in this direction. PROTAN is a wing of RMBKS that shoulders the responsibility to understand, evaluate, analyze and underline the problems associated with the education systems and its stake holders including legal matters specifically related to the mulanivasi bahujan communities including backward, minorities and under privileged social classes of India.

I sincerely hope that, you all will enjoy the key note address and plenary speeches from steward's personalities in the field. Also, you will enjoy Oral Presentation. To make the Conference great success, your esteemed sharing of specialized Knowledge is highly appreciated. I hope the delegates will be benefited and in turn the conference churns out ideas which will benefit the society in future.

**Chairman, NEPLL-2021**

**Prof. Gorakhnath Vetral**

## **Conveners, NEPLL-2021**

### **From the Desk**

It is matter of immense pride and privilege for Rashtriya Mulanivasi Bahujan Karmachari Sangh's Professor Teachers and Non-Teaching Employees (PROTAN) Wing and Indian Research Scholar's Association and Anjuman Islam Janjira Degree College of Science Murud-Janjira, Raigad. Jointly Organising **National Multidisciplinary Conference** on “**New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws**” (NEPLL-2021) on 5th April, 2021.

We are delight to welcome resource persons and delegates on this auspicious occasion. We wish to express our deep sense of gratitude towards Prof. Gorakhnath Vetal for his continuous guidance and encouragement for day-to-day activities of this conference. We are very much thankful to all the resource persons, chair persons, paper presenters, delegates, participants, member of organizing committee and all other who contributed directly or indirectly in making “NEPLL-2021” a grand success.

## **Conveners, NEPLL-2021**

### **Dr. Shubhash Rathod**

President, PROTAN, Maharashtra

### **Dr. L. G. Patil**

North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

### **Dr. P. B. Lokhande**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technical University, Lonere, Raigad

### **Prin. Dr. Sharad Sahebrao Phulari**

Anjuman Islam Janjira College of Science, Murud-Janjira, Raigad

### **Mr. Siddhant Kumar**

National Convener, IRSA, New Delhi

## **Co-Conveners, NEPLL-2021**

### **From the Desk**

It gives us immense pleasure to present you all “New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws” (NEPLL-2021). Rashtriya Mulnivasi Bahujan Karmachari Sangh's Professor Teachers and Non-Teaching Employees (PROTAN) Wing and Indian Research Scholar's Association and Anjuman Islam Janjira Degree College of Science Murud-Janjira, Raigad. Jointly Organising **National Multidisciplinary Conference** on “**New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws**” (NEPLL-2021) on 5th April, 2021.

In the context of research disciplines, these contemporary issues necessitate deeper research investigation, quantitatively as well as qualitatively. In this context, the conference aims to reflect the needs for critical discourse and debate on today's contemporary issues at large and on the theme in specific. We expect this conference NEPLL-2021 will prove a memorable and productive discourse for all those who are a part of this event. We hope this event will motivate everybody.

## **Co-Conveners, NEPLL-2021**

**Dr. M. K. Bhanarkar**

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

**Dr. P. B. Acharya**

Mumbai University, Mumbai

**Dr. Balbhim Chavan**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad

**Dr. Jay Bagul**

North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

**Dr. Shubhash Somkuwar**

Rashtra Sant Tukdoji Maharaj University, Nagpur

**Dr. Raosaheb Latpate**

Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune



**Dr. Dhanraj B. Waghmare**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technical University,  
Lonere, Raigad.

### **From the Desk**

It's my great pleasure to welcome all the delegates of online **National Multidisciplinary Conference on "New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws" (NEPLL-2021)**, jointly organized by RMBKS - PROTAN and AIJ Degree College of Science, Raigad (MS). This conference is a milestone in the *Mulnivasi Bahujan* history. We got overwhelming response from all over India. Delegates from 15 states registered to participate and present papers in this conference.

I hope this conference will be fruitful to enrich the social reforms movement by providing handy document in the form of conference proceedings. Surely the knowledge gained through this conference will help everyone understand the criticality of new education policy and labour laws.

I am confident that outcomes of NEPLL-2021 will help the *Phule-Shahu-Ambedkar* movement in the coming future. I extend my sincere thanks towards the patrons, members of advisory committee, conveners and all other committee members for their valuable suggestions in organizing NEPLL-2021.

**Secretary, NEPLL-2021**

**Dr. Dhanraj B. Waghmare**

**Chief Patron**

**Waman Ji Meshram**

Hon'ble National President, RMBKS, India.

**Patron**

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Hon'ble National General Secretary, RMBKS, India.

**P. L. Salanki**

Hon'ble National Executive President, RMBKS, India.

**Mauji Bhai Rathod**

Hon'ble National Treasurer, RMBKS, India.

**Chairman**

**Prof. Gorakhnath Vetal**

Hon'ble National In charge, PROTAN, India.

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**Dr. Shubhash Rathod**

President, PROTAN, Maharashtra.

**Dr. L. G. Patil**

*under* North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

**Dr. P. B. Lokhande**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technical University, Lonere, Raigad.

**Prin. Dr. Sharad Sahebrao Phulari**

Anjuman Islam Janjira College of Science, Murud-Janjira, Raigad.

**Mr. Siddhant Kumar**

National Convener, IRSA, New Delhi.

**Co-conveners**

**Dr. M. K. Bhanarkar**

Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

**Dr. P. B. Acharya**

*under* Mumbai University, Mumbai.

**Dr. Balbhim Chavan**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

**Dr. Jay Bagul**

*under* North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

**Dr. Shubhash Somkuwar**

*under* Rashtra Sant Tukdoji Maharaj University, Nagpur.

**Dr. Raosaheb Latpate**

Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.

**Secretary**

**Dr. Dhanraj B. Waghmare**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technical University, Lonere, Raigad.

### **About RMBKS-PROTAN**

Rashtriya Mulnivasi Bahujan Karmachari Sangh (RMBKS) is a registered trade union under act 1926. RMBKS is spread all over India having network in 29 states of India. RMBKS has registered for 849 trade wings. Professor Teachers and Non-teaching Employees (PROTAN) wing is an educational services wing of RMBKS. Education is the key determinant of society. Education should facilitate the students and teachers to have exact understanding, commitment, competence and the practice of living with dignity and definite human values with good conduct. Education must provide an opportunity to participate in the development of human society. The Education policy plays vital role in overall development of society. The just, reasonable and proper legal actions demand in this direction. PROTAN is a wing of RMBKS that shoulders the responsibility to understand, evaluate, analyze and underline the problems associated with the education systems and its stake holders including legal matters specifically related to the mulnivasi bahujan communities including backward, minorities and under privileged social classes of India.

## **About Conference**

The Indian Education System is rapidly changing because of implementation of new education policy (NEP). The labour laws are also changing, which impact the social growth along with educational system. The overall development of any country depends on its industrial policy which is driven by the education and labour policy. The new changes need to be evaluated for its social growth and development. Political perceptions on education and labour communities are drastically changing. This change is directly related to the sustenance of different social classes including SC, ST, VJNT, OBC and minorities. Timely criticism is essential on

these matters. The conference expects the critical assessment of these material facts by the professors, teachers, researchers, non-teaching, social groups and relevant stake holders so as to improve them and to provide safeguard.

## **Objectives of the Conference**

This conference is aimed at giving professor, teachers, researchers, non-teaching, social groups and relevant stake holders an opportunity to express their views on the NEP-2020 and new labour laws by writing research papers. To awake and enlighten the stake holders of NEP and to critically analyze the impacts of new labour laws and the different sub themes are designed.

## **Theme of the Conference**

The original papers on the topics indicated below, but not limited to, are welcomed for the conference. Focused areas and key topics for discussion are as follows,

**Indian Education Policies,  
Historical Perceptions and Political Perspectives.**

**Specific impacts of New Labour Laws on  
SC, ST, NT, VJNT, OBC & Minority Classes.**

**Women, Multivasi Bahujan Society and  
Role of Education in India.**

**Importance of Labour Laws in Context of Bahujan Employees.**

**Social and Educational Implications of  
New Education Policy 2020.**

**Higher Education in  
Changing Education Policy Scenario and New Challenges.**

**Status of Educational Institutions in NEP 2020 and Their Future.**

**NEP 2020, Opportunities and Threats to  
the Stakeholders Including Students.**

**Implications of New Education Policy on SC/ST and Minorities.**

**Impact of New Education Policy on  
NT/VJNT and OBC communities.**

**General Implications of New Education Policy.**

**Social Impact of New Labour Laws.**

**Teachers, Non-teaching and New Labour laws.**

**Stratified Social Structure and New Labour Laws.**

**Women Empowerment and Labour Laws.**

**Future Challenges and Threats of New Labour Laws.**

**Science and Technology with Reference to NEP 2020.**

**Government and Public Perception on  
Agriculture and Environment.**

**Teachers Training and NEP 2020.**

**Impact of NEP 2020 on  
Rural Primary Education and Development.**

**Enforcement of NEP 2020 and Sustenance of  
Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Systems.**

**Impact of NEP 2020 and Labor Laws on Constitutional Institutions.**

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## National Multidisciplinary Conference on New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws (NEPLL-2021)

**April 5, 2021)**

**INVITATION...**

### Inaugural Function

(Date: 05-04-2021; Time 10.00-12.00)

Inaugural function will be presiding over by



**Waman Meshram**

Hon'ble National President, RMBKS, India  
Chief Patron NEPLL-2021

Jointly Organized by

In Presence of

Dr. Vinayak Kale, Vice-Dean  
JJ Medical College & Hospital, Mumbai  
Mr. Govind Nandede  
Retired Director of Education  
Mr. P. N. Solanki,  
National Executive President, RMBKS  
Mr. N. B. Kurne,  
National General Secretary, RMBKS  
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National President, IMPA  
Mr. Siddhant Kumar Maurya  
National In-charge, IRSA  
Dr. S. S. Phulari, Conference Convenor,  
Principal, AIJ College of Science, Raigad.  
Prof. Gorakhnath Vetal  
Conference Chairman, NEPLL-2021  
Mr. Rajendra Ingole  
President, RMBKS, MS.  
Mr. Rajendra Rajdeep  
General Secretary, RMBKS, MS.

Rashtriya Mulanivasi Bahujan Karmachari Sangh's Professor, Teachers and  
Non-Teaching Employee (RMBKS-PROTAN)  
Indian Research Scholar's Association (IRSA)  
Anjuman Islam Janjira College of Science, Murud-Janjira, Raigad.



## National Multidisciplinary Conference on New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws (NEPLL-2021)

**(April 5, 2021)**

Session I – Inaugural Session


Time: 10 am to 11.50am

President of Inaugural Session  
Hon'ble Waman Meshram

Anchoring: Dr. Suchita Khobragade

Time	Activity	Person	Designation
10.00 -10.05	Welcome & Inviting for Introduction	Dr. Suchita Khobragade	Vice-President Maharashtra State PROTAN
10.05 -10.10	Introduction of NEPLL-2021	Mr. Ramesh Makasare	In charge- Maharashtra PROTAN
10.10 -10.15	Conference Reading	Prof. Gorakhnath Vetal	National In charge PROTAN, Chairman of NEPLL-2021
10.15-10.30	Inaugural Speech	Dr. Vinayak Kale	Vice Dean, JJ Medical College & Hospital, Mumbai
10.30 -10.45	Invited Guest	Mr. Govind Nandede	Retired Director of Education
10.45-10.55	Invited Guest	Dr. Magan Sasane	National President, IMPA
10.45 -10.55	Invited Guest	Mr. Siddhant Kumar Maurya	National In- charge, IRSA
10.55 -11.05	Invites Guest	Mr. Rajendra Ingole	President, RMBKS, Maharashtra
11.05 -11.15	Invites Guest	Mr. Rajendra Rajdeep	Secretary, RMBKS, Maharashtra
11.15 -11.25	Invited Guest	Dr. S. S. Phulari	Conference Convenor and Principal, AIJ College of Science, Raigad (MS)
11.25 -11.50	Presidential Address	Hon'ble Waman Meshram	National President RMBKS, Chief Patron NEPLL-2021
11.50 -11.55	Vote of thanks of Inaugural Session	Dr. Murali K. Bhanarkar	Co-convenor, and President-PROTAN, Shivaji University, Kolhapur Wing
11.55 -12.00	Declaration and announcement		Dr. Suchita Khobragade

 <b>National Multidisciplinary Conference on New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws (NEPLL-2021)</b>		<b>(April 5, 2021)</b>	
<b>Session II – Keynote address And Paper Presentation</b>			<b>Time: 12 noon to 2.00pm</b>
Session Chair – Hon'ble N. B. Kurne Session Co-chair – Dr. Laxman G. Patil			<b>Anchoring: Dr. Dhanraj Waghmare</b>
Time	Activity	Person	Designation
12.00 -12.05	Welcome & Introduction	Dr. Dhanraj Waghmare	Secretary and MH Vice President, PROTAN
12.05-12.30	Keynote Address I	Prof. Gorakhnath Vetal	National In-charge, PROTAN
12.30-12.35	Introduction of Second Session	Dr. Siddharth Kamble	Treasurer, Maharashtra State PROTAN
12.35-01.10	Oral Paper Presentation: Group I		
01.10-01.50	Oral Paper Presentation: Group II		
01.50-01.55	Announcement	Dr. Dhanraj Waghmare	
01.55-02.25	Concluding by Session Chair	Hon'ble N. B. Kurne	National General Secretary, RMBKS
02.25-02.30	Vote of Thanks	Dr. P. B. Acharya	Co-convener, PROTAN President, Mumbai University

 <b>National Multidisciplinary Conference on New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws (NEPLL-2021)</b>		<b>(April 5, 2021)</b>	
<b>Session III – Paper Presentation</b>			<b>Time: 2.30 pm to 5.00pm</b>
Session Chair – Mr. P. N. Solanki, Patron NEPLL-2021 Session Co-chair – Dr. P. B. Lokhande			<b>Anchoring: Dr. Asmita Pradhan</b>
Time	Activity	Person	Designation
02.30 -02.35	Welcome & Inviting for Introduction	Dr. Asmita Pradhan	Vice President, Shivaji University PROTAN Wing
02.35 -03.00	Keynote Address II	Hon'ble Kumar Kale	National Secretary BAMCEF
03.00 -03.05	Introduction of Third Session	Dr. P. B. Lokhande	Co-convener and Maharashtra State Secretary, PROTAN
03.05-03.45	Oral Paper Presentation: Group III		
03.45-04.25	Oral Paper Presentation: Group IV		
04.25-04.55	Concluding by Session Chair	Mr. P. N. Solanki	National Executive President, RMBKS
04.55 -05.00	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Jay Bagul, Co-convener, President, KBBC North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, PROTAN	



National Multidisciplinary Conference on  
New Education Policy 2020 and Labour Laws (NEPLL-2021)

(April 5, 2021)

Session IV – Valedictory Function		Time: 5 pm to 6 pm	
Chairman: Dr. Kesheo Prasad, IIT BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh and National Advisory Board Member-NEPLL-2021		Anchoring: Dr. Sanjay Dhabarde	
Time	Activity	Person	Designation
05.00 -05.05	Welcome & Inviting for Introduction	Dr. Sanjay Dhabarde	Secretary, Maharashtra State PROTAN
05.05 -05.10	Summary Presentation Valedictory Function	Dr. Laxman G. Patil	Convenor, North Maharashtra PROTAN In- charge
05.10 -05.40	Chairman Remark	Dr. Kesheo Prasad	IIT BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
05.40 -05.45	Vote of thanks	Dr. Dhanraj Waghmare	Secretary and Maharashtra State Vice President, PROTAN
05.45 -05.50	Declaration of Session	Dr. Sanjay Dhabarde	

## Groups for Oral Presentation

Groups	Time of Presentation	Abstract No.
I	12.35 – 01.10	1,2,3,4,6,7
II	01.10 - 01.50	8,9,10,11,12,14
III	03.05 – 03.45	15,16,17,19,20,21,23
IV	03.45 – 04.25	18,24,25,26,28,29,30 and 5,13, 22,27,31,32.

## **NEPLL-2021 PROGRAMME**

5<sup>th</sup> April, 2021

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10	Impact of New Education Policy 2020 on higher education in rural India	Prem Bhagwan Acharya,	31
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# Abstracts

## ORAL PRESENTATIONS

## Abstract 1

चौधरी धर्मश आर.

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### भारत में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और शिक्षा नीति - 2020

#### *सारांश*

शिक्षा हमारे देश और सभी देशों का मुख्य आधार है। यह शिक्षा राष्ट्रीय मानव संसाधन में विकास का एक उपकरण है। शिक्षा प्रणाली ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि छात्रों का भविष्य बने और छात्रों का समग्र विकास हो। शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बदलने के लिए कई आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किए जाने चाहिए। और शिक्षा अभी तक सारे बच्चों तक नहीं पहुंची है। इस तथ्य के पीछे क्या कारक हैं कि कुछ बच्चे आज कई क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा से वंचित हैं? क्या वजह हो सकती है? यह आपको हर चीज के बारे में सोचना चाहिए और समाधान निकालना चाहिए। भारत में शिक्षा का एक लंबा और अनूठा इतिहास है। प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा का उद्देश्य केवल ज्ञान प्राप्त करना ही नहीं था, बल्कि व्यावहारिक ज्ञान भी प्रदान करना था, ताकि कोई सामाजिक जीवन या व्यावहारिक जीवन जी सके। लेकिन आजकी शिक्षा पहले जैसी नहीं रही। वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए, आज हमें वैश्वीकरण के साथ-साथ नए संसाधनों के माध्यम से छात्रों को शिक्षित करना शुरू करना है तभी छात्रोंको शिक्षा दे सकेंगे। शिक्षा नीति - 2020 हमें भारतीय परंपराओं, संस्कृतियों और भाषाओं की विविधता को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाई गए हैं।

## **Abstract 2**

# **National Education Policy 2020 and Higher Education**

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### **1) Introduction**

Nelson Mandela says that Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. National Education Commission popularly known as Kothari Commission was an advoc commission set up by the Government of India to examine all aspects of the educational sector on India to evolve a general pattern of education and to advice guidelines and policies for the development of education in India.

Mahatma Phule was fully conscious about the importance of education as a tool of social justice and equality. In fact he saw education as the harbinger of a social revolution. The essence of the educational philosophy of Mahatma phule was that education is a human right.

Higher education plays an important role in development of the country. Higher education has contributed sustaintically to their socio-economic, political and cultural development. It supplies man power required by industry, agricultural, science and technology and services, as such the objectives of self reliant economy can be achieved only when professionals, managers, technicians are available plan and research activities. Hence expenditure on education particularly on higher education has been regarded as an important investment. The return on investment in higher education has been considerably high because of its contribution to human resource development. So New Education Policy 2020 set clear targets for higher education.

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### **Abstract 3**

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#### **New Education Policy and its Impact on Contemporary Society: An Evaluation**

##### **Abstract**

The development of human society depends mostly on the policies proposed by academics, social thinkers, social reformers and the politicians who dedicated themselves for the cause of social wellbeing. Proposition of policies and their implementation bring out the fruits of the policies for people. Education has been playing crucial role in the lives of Indians since India got its freedom and adopted constitution. Education is the only means which brought change in the lives of millions of Indians. The iconoclasts, Shahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar spent their lives to make people aware about education. The traditional education system has been declared outdated by the government and it wants to introduce New Education Policy. It will be implemented in upcoming future. Tremendous changes have been made in the old educational system by the policy makers. Though it has been opposed by the academics and social thinkers, it has been imposed. The present paper discusses the impact of this New Education Policy on contemporary society. It also discusses the provisions in the policies and their adverse impact on the lives of the Indians. Indian constitution guarantees free, compulsory and standard education up to the age of fourteen. Private schools are denying that by collecting fees from the parents.

Nowadays new private schools are being opened from the point of view of business. It seems that education has now become business in India. The chief aim of establishing an educational institute has been changed from social betterment to trade and commerce. The neutrality of the people towards this sensible issue of education gives opportunity to the policy makers to modify it or introduce new policies every now and then. Many issues of teachers, professors and non-teaching staff have emerged due to implementation of the policies in hurry and without proper discussion.

**Key words:** New Education Policy, social wellbeing, contemporary society.

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## **Abstract 4**

### **New Education Policy 2020: Importance of Internships during Higher Education and its Need in the Present and Future**

Rajeshwarya R. Tayade

#### **Abstract**

The New Education Policy 2020 passed by Union Cabinet emphasises on holistic and multidisciplinary education system. Multidisciplinary education means combining different disciplines in one education institution. Many new ideas are presented in the policy one of which being internships at higher level education. Internship is a foundation of a student's career after their basic education is completed. It acts as a bridge from coursework to practical world. Internships are like playing test match before playing a real game, the candidate gets to know the work environment, job expectancy, leadership, and work ethics and so on. The objective of this study is to bring light on the topic of internship, the importance of internship discussed in the New Education Policy, and to know the present and future need of internship in education system. To study the objective of this research paper a survey was employed to 53 participants. The questionnaire was prepared to know the opinion of participants on internships. The comments and suggestions made by the participants are discussed in the research paper. The result analysis of the data shows a strong need of internship programs. The overall results and finding have shown immediate demand of internship opportunities in India. With the growing demand for skilled based job, it is essential that organizations move towards hiring interns and mould them into skilled labour.

*Keywords:* new education policy, internships, higher education, skill development, employment

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## **Abstract 5**

**आधुनिक भारतीय समाजातील शिक्षण आणि शिक्षकाचे बदलते स्थान**

प्रा. लक्ष्मण पाटील

जळगाव

**संक्षिप्त गोष्टवारा**

शिक्षण हे समाजाचे अत्यंत महत्वाचे अंग आहे, भारतीय राज्यघटनेने शिक्षणाचा दिलेला मुलभूत अधिकार राखून प्रगती करण्यासाठी समाजातील सर्व घटकांना पूरक, आवश्यक साधनसुविधांच्या सोयीनी युक्त आणि शिक्षकसुलभ शैक्षणिक धोरणाची देशाला गरज आहे. त्यामुळे, सर्व सामाजिक घटकांना पूरक धोरण आखून प्रोत्साहित करण्यासाठी आवश्यक घटकांचा थोडक्यात उहापोह महारष्ट्रातील सद्यस्थितीच्या संदर्भाने या शोधनिबंधात केला आहे.

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## **Abstract 6**

### **National Education Policy 2020 And Teacher Education**

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#### **Abstract:**

The National Education policy has strong political will and deep commitment to the univesalisation of elementary education.

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential developing in a society & promoting national development education policy are most essential for the leadership of the global stage it terms of economic growth, social justice and equality. New education policy 2020 deals with rural & urban areas development of education particularly SC,ST, NT, OBC & Deprived classes in our country.

In this way new education policy 2020 most important in our developing country as well as to education of training for teachers faculty members, students, parents, etc.

**Key words:** National Education Policy 2020, Teacher Education, suggestions Etc.

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## Abstract 7

### ABSTRACT

#### Impact of NEP 2020 on Rural Primary Education and Development

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The NEP 2020 is supposed to be the first policy developed for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is supposed to be the best for achieving the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills. The national education policy has adopted 5+3+3+4 mode for school education. The model will support the students for taking education in their mother tongue. This is very good to say so. If thought of the policy and the actual conditions of the rural area, we might say that it is only a hard nut to crack. The policy talks about Early childhood care education (ECCE) which cannot be easily achieved as there is a great difference between the provisions by the policy and the actual conditions of the *Angawadis*. The policy makes the students collage ready, not career ready. If the option is given, the students would prefer their mother tongue which would be limited only for their area. If most of the students prefer their mother tongue as the medium of their education, they would stay away from the education of the world and there would be no English Language Learner in the rural area. The dropout rate of the students is a major problem the policy has to encounter. The rate of dropout is greater. The child labor rate should be dropped down to attract the students to schools. As we do not find such provisions in NEP 2020, it fails to impart world class education to the students in remote villages in India.

#### Key words

- 1) Early Childhood Care Education
  - 2) Digital and Distance Education
  - 3) Multilingualism
  - 4) College and career ready
  - 5) Dropout rate
  - 6) Suggestion
-

## **Abstract 8**

### **THE ROLE OF TRADE UNION IN INDIA**

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Miss. Kavita Wasudeo Chandankhede, Gadchandur

**Abstract:** Trade Union is the organization of workers which works for the welfare of the workers. There are 16154 trade unions on paper. Yet few trade unions are working actively in India. Political Parties established their trade unions and trade unions became the puppets in the hands of political parties. That's why the problems of workers are increasing day by day. RMBKS is only the trade union of Bahujan Samaj which established in 2013, is the only solution to the present scenario.

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**Abstract 9**

**Critical Analysis of implications of New Education Policy on weaker sections of society in India**

**Dr. P. B. Lokhande**

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**Abstract:**

Education is the basic need of any citizen in the country and it helps to change the society by improving and strengthening skills, ethical values, scientific temper, social equality, fraternity, Justice and feelings of nationality. In this paper an attempt has been made to discuss the provisions made in the NEP-2020 to cater the problems of downtrodden and marginalized people of India. The comparative study of educational status of India and other countries reveals the need to seriously focus on the different aspects to improve the provisions made in education system. It is also necessary to make provisions in NEP to safeguard the constitutional rights of SC/ST/OBC/MC people and ensure them freedom for their future progress.

**Keywords:** NEP, Human Development Index, Total Fertility Rate, GER

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## **Abstract 10**

### **Impact of New Education Policy 2020 on higher education in rural India**

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#### **Abstract:**

Rural development is not only important for the majority of rural communities living in rural areas, but also necessary for the overall development of the Indian economy. If the socio-economic inequality in the country is to be eradicated, the flow of education must reach the rural areas. The Constitution maker made Provision of free and compulsory education in Article 21 (a) in the Constitution. Sections 29 and 30 provide for the protection of the interests of minorities and the establishment and administration of educational institutions. Sections 45 and 46 provide free and compulsory education for children and for the protection of the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections in the country. This section says it is the duty of States. After the implementation of the constitution Mudaliar Commission was set up in 1952 under the chairmanship of , Dr. Laxmanshastri Mudaliar to reform secondary education in the country. After that, the University Grants Commission was established in 1956, from then until the new educational policy 2020, many education policies and commissions were appointed. Now India has 943 Universities, amongst them 46 Central Universities, 435 State Universities, 385 Private Universities, 127 Autonomous Universities, 23 IITs, 19 IIMs, 31 NITs, 18 IIITs and 5 ISR Institutions. Out of 39050 colleges, near about 60% colleges are in rural areas. So far, various finance commissions, considering the five-year plan, the expenditure on education is negligible of GDP.

With the reforms in the education sector in independent India reaching 85% of the SC/ST/OBC and other weaker section in the country. But the new educational policy 2020 will create many problems for the students, parents and teachers in the weaker section. Due to this educational policy, the progress of SC/ST/OBC and other weaker will be less and the decline will be more. If the Central Government implements the New Education Policy 2020, the remaining government educational institutions will be completely privatized and the 85% weaker section will not get the constitutional right to education. This research paper will looks at the impact of post-independence changes in the education sector on the SC/ST/OBC and other weaker, the history behind the implementation of the new education policy and the impact on the social elements in rural areas.

## **Abstract 11**

### **A STUDY OF ROLE OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY IN INDIAN EDUCATION**

Dr. Rani Somnath Shitole

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#### *Abstract*

*National Education Policy is a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in the country. The main aim of new education policy is to develop good human beings, to producing productive and contributing citizens. It is based on flexibility. Learners have choice to select subject as per his/her choice. It provides multidisciplinary and holistic education for a multidisciplinary world. The vision of the new education policy is to develop knowledge, skills, values, spirit, and values among the students which help in supporting responsible commitment to human rights. New education Policy provides an opportunity to brilliant professionals to enter in education sector. It provides dignity, respect, good living standard and autonomy to teacher.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Introduction, Role of new education policy towards the students, Early Childhood Care and Education, Structure of New Education Policy*

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## **Abstract 12**

### **AUTHOR**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper highlights on various policies announced in the higher education system and compare them with the currently adopted system. Various innovations and predicted implications of NEP 2020 on the Indian higher education system along with positive and negative impact are discussed. As it is well known that education is a concurrent subject and the implementation of the proposal under the New Education Policy 2020 depends on the future regulations by the centre and state. The new policy aims to pave the way for transformational reforms in school education and higher education systems in the country. The national education policy or NEP is a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in the country. The new education policy in India that the government has brought and has taken into account almost all the issues and brought a radical change in the education system. The education policy was just that students only need to choose one stream and students cannot study the subject of another stream. But now the government has changed this through new education policy students have more flexibility in choosing their subjects. Hence, some suggestions are proposed for its effective implementation towards achieving its objectives.

*Key Words: Implementation, Positive & Negative Impact, Issue*

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**Abstract 13**

**Kiran Somaiya**

**Social and educational implications of new education policy 2020**

After a long time period of 34 years the New Education Policy 2020 has replaced the old education system in our country. This new education system would bring change in the overall education framework of India. With the help of this new education system in the coming time , we may also hope to see bright young adults with an innovative approach towards life and work, rather than pawns obsessing over Marks and mugging up bookish knowledge.

The new education policy spells a long term concept with far reaching influence and will change future challenges into chances by improving the quality education system.

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## **Abstract 14**

### **The Changing Scenario Of Primary Education in India : A Study**

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#### ***Abstract***

My research paper tries to show the impact of upcoming National Education Policy 2020 on the primary school education in India. The whole development of the students is the soul of this policy. It will be implemented from the next year. All the student will be bring in the flow of education. We will find new pedagogical and curricular structure in the education. The foundational, Preparatory, Middle and Secondary are the stages in the school education system. The curriculum of the school is skill based. This is highly structured educational Policy. The Use of Information communication technology is the urgent need in teaching -learning process. So it is included in this policy. According to this educational policy the education system will change and make the students able to compete with foreign students. To impart the quality education to all and to inculcate the constitutional and human values are the aims of this policy. An Innovative teaching approach method will be accepted . This policy is inclusive one .The three language formula will be accepted and the students will be given the choice to select according to him or her. As we know that this policy is inclusive as far as students enrollment is considered. The Students with Disabilities will also become a part of the school and higher education. To teach these students different types of technology will be used by the teachers. It will help to create confidence among them. The age old and classical languages of India will be the part of curriculum. It will be skills oriented education. The different types of skills will be offered along with the school's course of study. Indian education system in this policy is shaped and structured in such a way to the standards of international level. This policy in some way will change the scenario of school education in India . Here the study will be more practical. The education really shapes the future of a country. The scientific and artistic attitude will be developed as well. The doors of knowledge will be open for all.

**Key Words:** Stages of School Education, Drop out Ratio, Inclusion of all, Three Language Formula, Use of ICT.

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## **Abstract 15**

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### **चमकता भारत : वास्तविकता या भ्रम ?**

#### **महिला सशक्तिकरण और श्रम कानून के विशेष सन्दर्भ में**

चमकता भारत: वास्तविकता का भ्रम ? महिला सशक्तिकरण और श्रम कानून के विशेष सन्दर्भ में है। चमकते भारत की अवधारणा को समझने के लिए हम न केवल दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्र के स्तर पर बल्कि विश्व स्तर पर भी इसका प्रभावशाली रूप देख सकते हैं जैसे वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति तीसरे स्थान पर है तथा दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्रों में (SAARC, BIMSTEC, ASEAN, BRICS) इत्यादि संगठनों में भी भारत की अहम भूमिका देखी जाती है। प्रत्येक देश व समाज का विकास इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि उस देश की आधी आबादी अर्थात् महिलाओं का समाजिक, आर्थिक, एवं राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में क्या स्थान है। महिला सशक्तिकरण और श्रम कानून का सही मायनों में वास्तविक अर्थ यह है कि यह सिर्फ कागज पर न होकर वास्तविक अर्थों में पूरे समाज की भागीदारी के साथ एक जुट होना चाहिए। अतः इस प्रकार के कानून तभी सफल होंगे जब स्वयं नारी तथा श्रमिक अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक होकर अपने शोषण के विरुद्ध आवाज बुलंद करेंगे। कानून हमें सिर्फ राह दिखा सकता है कि क्या सही है या क्या गलत। लेकिन इसके लिए हमें खुद संगठित होकर समाज के नजरिये को बदलने की जरूरत है। पूरे विश्व में महिला सशक्तिकरण और श्रम कानून आज की सदी का सबसे ज्वलंत मुद्दा है। माना सरकार द्वारा सभी नीतियों का निर्माण किया जाता है। क्या यह सभी नीतियाँ पूर्ण रूप से लागू होती हैं अगर हाँ, तो क्या इनका सफल प्रयोग हमें देखने को मिलता है और अगर नहीं, तो क्या यह सिर्फ कागजों तक ही सीमित रह जाती है। इन सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर जांचना ही मेरे इस पत्र का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है।

**मुख्य शब्द:** सशक्तिकरण, कानून, अधिकार, जागरूकता।

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## **Abstract 16**

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### **A B S T R A C T**

#### **IMPLICATIONS OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY ON SC / ST AND MINORITIES**

The repetitive focus on merit-based admissions indicates that the system is likely to best benefit those who have already beat the odds of social oppression. In contrast, only half a page in the entire document is exclusively devoted to addressing education of children belonging to SC communities and OBCs, while one page speaks of education of tribal children.

In a paragraph on page 13 of the National Curricular Framework for Teacher Education (2009) that specifically looks at caste and acknowledges the consequences of social oppression, the framework said, “The second and more insidious pattern of exclusion is the social exclusion of children who come from socially and economically deprived backgrounds — Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), minority and other communities, girls and children with diverse learning needs. There is a dire need to equip teachers to overcome their biases in this regard and to develop professional capacities to address these challenges. The education of socially and economically disadvantaged groups, especially the SCs/STs and minorities has remained a primary national concern of education for several years.”

Caste inequalities have started manifesting in novel ways in new-age India and it is rudimentary to assume that people from backward castes are less represented in the education system due to reasons of monetary barriers or supply scarcity. “It is a conscious policy construct, egged on by corporate lust for cheap labour, to trample the educational aspirations of marginalised people like SC/STs, by working their claim to superior occupations.”

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## **Abstract 17**

### **Social and Educational Implications of New Education Policy 2020: Boon or Bane**

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**Abstract**— The ministry of education, India has presented a new national education policy (NEP), 2020 after the last education policy in 1986. For a country like India with around 1.3 billion people, it is certainly an important revolutionary. It would not be an overstatement to say that the correct education policies can change the future of the entire country. At the policy draft level, it looks strong, however, the implementation systems will actually define the strength of the context. An attempt is made here to explore the possibilities of NEP as boon or bane by taking into consideration the national curricular and pedagogical framework, reforms to be implemented, emphasis on mother tongue/regional language for English-medium schools, plans of the government to open up higher education to foreign companies along with privatization, liberalization and globalization in general. Moreover, an attempt is made to suggest that government must facilitate the process of society's capacity to meet its own educational needs rather than strangle its ability to improvise, invent, and innovate.

**Keywords:** national curricular and pedagogical framework, NEP reforms, emphasis on mother tongue, plans of government, privatization, liberalization and globalization.

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## **Abstract 18**

### **Education Policies Laws and its output towards SC ST and OBC in India**

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**Introduction :** Ancient education policy, current education policy and upcoming education policy 2020 which is being implemented into over all India. All Policies are totally different according to their stated objectives. But one thing is common towards build of society and its output. It is seemed value base education but output shows discrimination into implementation. Example, ratio of SC ST OBC in higher post, in Class one and Class two post is not adequate as per their population. Reservation was the one policy to give proper and adequate representation to these wicker section, suppressed people whose population in India is 85 %. These people has no decision making power and any power to implement the welfare policy for these huge population. All the implemented power is isolated in the hands of policy maker. Who is policy maker ? only upper cast or Three varna people accumulated power, wealth, legislature, judiciary, executive and media. Value base education was sabotaged by Varna system and its graded inequality. The traditional attitude towards education policy is there.

#### **Objective of the study:**

1. To study socio economic system though education policy of India
2. To know the present scenario of output of education
3. To know to the mechanism of governing class

#### **Data Collection:**

There are two types of data i. e. primary data and secondary data. Here secondary data is used. All data are collected from secondary data. Various books, reports, web sites, news paper etc. are the source of secondary date which has been used.

#### **Scope and limitation of the study:**

The research paper is having base of secondary data. It is related socio economic study of the Indian people. Social and economic system of India is analyzed with the help of books reports news paper etc. so the research paper is limited up to social and economic study of Indian people and governing class.

**Keywords:** Education policy Socio, Economic, Varna, System, Class

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## Abstract 19

### नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 आणि उच्च शिक्षणातील विषमता

प्रा. डॉ. ए. पी. बर्वे (सहयोगी प्राध्यापक) अर्थशास्त्र विभाग

कै. रमेश वरपुडकर महाविद्यालय सोनपेठ

जिल्हा परभणी

#### प्रस्तावना

मानवी जीवनामध्ये शिक्षणाला अतिशय महत्वाचे स्थान आहे जगात आणि भारतात शिक्षणाविषयी अनेक संशोधने झाली आहे जय शिक्षण जलप आणि सर्वांगीण विकासाचे प्रभावी साधन असून तसेच शिक्षण आणि विकास यामध्ये विचार आणि संबंध महत्वाचा असतो विकास शिक्षणाचा प्रभाव पडत असतो त्यामुळे शिक्षण धरण कसे आहे हे महत्वाचे असते विशेषामध्ये उच्च शिक्षणाचा भाग टक्केवारी जास्त आहे भारतामध्ये उच्च शिक्षण प्रमाण कमी आहे एका बाजूला आर्थिक विकास आणि पुसऱ्या बाजूला उच्च शिक्षणात कमी प्रमाण ही विसंगती भारतामध्ये पिसून येते शैक्षणिक धोरण शिक्षणाच्या विकासात महत्वाचे योगदान पेत असते म्हणून उच्च शिक्षणाच्या चौकटीत मूल्यमापन करणे महत्वाचे आहे या धोरणामुळे पेशामध्ये विषमता निर्माण पुण्यास होण्यास मपत होणार आहे

## **Abstract 20**

### A STUDY OF ROLE OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY IN INDIAN EDUCATION

Dr. Rani Somnath Shitole

Shri Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Pune

#### *Abstract*

*National Education Policy is a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in the country. The main aim of new education policy is to develop good human beings, to produce productive and contributing citizens. It is based on flexibility. Learners have choice to select subjects as per his/her choice. It provides multidisciplinary and holistic education for a multidisciplinary world. The vision of the new education policy is to develop knowledge, skills, values, spirit, and values among the students which help in supporting responsible commitment to human rights. New Education Policy provides an opportunity to brilliant professionals to enter the education sector. It provides dignity, respect, good living standard and autonomy to teachers.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Introduction, Role of new education policy towards the students, Early Childhood Care and Education, Structure of New Education Policy*

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## **Abstract 21**

### **Indian Education 2020 and Economic Policy SEZ leads to undermine: Special reference to Other Backward Classes**

**Dr. L. C. Kurpatwar S. D. College, Soegaon Dist. Aurangabad.**

#### **Introduction:**

Economic and education policy are backbone of Indian society. It influences to all social category given by Indian Constitution. 85 % population is trodden by traditional books and its attitudes. Education and trade commerce is a major source to live standard life. It increase human index. Index of standard of living and having share in four pillars of democracy gives us status and direction and inspire us to move forward.

#### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To know socio economic development through SEZ
  2. To know new education policy 2020
  3. . To know the problems in economic and education policy
  4. To suggest some remedies on problem
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**Abstract 22**

**Rural Worker's Understanding and Awareness About the New Labour Law-2020**

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**Abstract**

In this research paper there is light on the social, cultural, educational and financial life of rural workers. Maximum population is existed and engaged in agriculture and agriculture related occupations in town side of country. Before and after the freedom of Nation the rules and regulations about the labours are not properly implemented by the rulers, land lords, contractors, traders and industrialist in our country. There are several reasons responsible for the injustice for rural workers. There is complex of peculiar and whimsical Varna and castes systems for workers degradation. Still, 75 years of freedom of nation. All citizens are not literates means there is not spreading the education to last persons of society therefore not getting information about the rules and regulations of state and central Government. Here is discussion about the rural worker's age group, castes, educations, occupations, monthly income, and current affairs of nations. Which rules or policies are declared or implemented for the workers. Does they know about the old Labour Act?, Does they know about the New Labour Law -2020?. What is minimum wage Act, Compensation Act, Factory Act. Bonuses, working hours, muster, overtime, All these questions are discussed in this research questions

**Key Words: Labour Act, Minimum Wage Act, Compensation Act.**

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## **Abstract 23**

### Impact of New Education Policy on Backward Classes in India

Rajendra Motghare

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Nagpur

Abstract:

*The role of education in the process of all round development of man and woman is wide and very important not only in our economic life (economic opportunities and employment) but our social progress too which is depend on our educational achievements. Individual progress and socio-economic development is depending only on an education. Therefore, Education is a Human Right as per The Constitution of India. So, it is the responsibility of the union and state government to educate people without caste discrimination and to eradicate illiteracy. Illiterate people have no use for Democratic Rights.*

*The recently released The National Education Policy is silent on eradication of inequality in education and annihilation of caste discrimination. The policy makers do not concentrated their attention to eliminate these problems. Therefore, one of the important features of this policy is inherent unequalitarian nature. Policy recommends the universlization of education for three to Eighteen yrs without making a legal right while an education is our fundamental right. There is no mandatory mechanism for the union and state to make it reality. This policy pushes the children into the labour market on the name of vocational education. In this paper, author briefly discuss on denial of education among the SCs, STs, DTs/NTs and OBCs peoples on the name of privatization and commercialization of education. Author through light on 'Why the policy is silent to provide common school, common syllabus and common education which will ensure uniform quality education to all ?*

*Key Words: Development, Social Progress, Human Rights, Privatization, Commercialization*

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## **Abstract 24**

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**Abstract** – The whole Educationists of the country are crying out for the New Education Policy 2020. In this context, I believe in the ‘Mantra of Dr Ambedkar’ to solve this gaudy problem. The Mantra would be nothing but “Educate, agitate and organize.” If agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy then I would categorically affirm that the education is the backbone of women and Sc/St/obc and other Mulnivasi Bahujan people of India. I believe that education supplies world vision, self-sustenance, self-respect, knowledge of the constitutional provisions, and historical exclusions of Indian Hindu society. In most of the developed countries the ratio of the women education is high. Thus, we have human and gender inequality in the highest rate in the country. I dream an India where the equality in all sphere should acknowledged or praised. Keeping these aspirations, I make a study. Specially this study sought the importance of women empowerment and aware to sc, st, obc and minority community’s people specially with education policies. This paper also tried to study of focus why we should at least begin and focus at current stage, specially in the new education policy 2020 in India. This study also focuses on the career aspiration, attitude toward gender and awareness of women rights specially in Mulnivasi Bahujan society. Keeping these objectives, I conclude that the education is the backbone or key to solve the entire catastrophes in the field of women rights and educational rights of Sc, St, Obc and Minority communities.

**Keywords: Women Empowerment, Mulnivasi, Bahujan, Gender Inequality, Mantra of Ambedkar.**

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## **Abstract 25**

### **Higher education in Changing education policy scenario and new challenges**

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#### **ABSTRACT-**

In this modern era Technology has become an essential factor in everybody's life. Technology supports learning 24x 7 and builds 21st century skills. We can now communicate with others across the world. Technology gives students abundance of quality information which leads to learning quicker rate than before. Technology provides a variety of knowledge. Technology gives an opportunity for students and teachers to learn from a broader perspective of learning other skills. Technology has the potential to transfer teaching by establishing new models of integrated learning that help them to improve their personalized learning. Technology in the world today has become necessary in every area of our life and education is not behind. New Educational Policy 2020 is very useful for providing our students with more knowledge and making them competitive in the job market. Teaching is becoming one of the most challenging professions in our society.

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## **Abstract 26**

**PRESENTATION TITLE: “TO STUDY IMPACT OF NEP2020 ON RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION.”**

RESEARCHER: MURLIDHAR KRISHNARAO JADHAO

RESEARCH FOCUS: PRIMARY EDUCATION AND NEP2020

SCHOOL: SAINT GADGE BABA AMARAVATI UNIVERSITY AMARAVATI.

STUDENT LEVEL: PRIMARY

PRESENTATION TYPE: POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

ABSTRACT:

Socio-eco-political perceptions of education are changing. The change is directly proportional to the social classes including OBC/SC/ST/VJ NT/ DNT/SBC. The NEP-2020 has many significant social, economical, lifelong values concern with Indian Rural Primary Education aren't proven scientifically.

NEP-2020 ensures to do major reforms that bring the highest quality, equity, and integrity into the system from early childhood care, education, curriculum, and pedagogy in school, teachers capacity building re-establish them at all levels of the most respected and essential members of our society. It bonds with legacies to the world heritage, nurture, preservation, and posterity of Indian culture and philosophy, dominates upper-class monarchy. It promotes lifelong opportunities for all regardless of social and economical background. Access to privatization prefers to sabotage the representation of backward, constitutional stakeholders. Enforcement through the private sector simultaneously declines the ratio of representation through NEP-2020 is ensuring all students are provided various targeted opportunities to enter and Excel in the educational system.

NEP-2020 is promoting school complex accreditation for school education. It is the consequence of closing all kinds of rural primary institutions.

Expertise cited their different aspects of NEP-2020. The researcher has chosen this subject to inculcate inverse and direct influence on backward. Observations and survey methods enhance the credibility and reliability of collected data. Findings determine the adequate representation of SC/ST/OBC/VJ NT/DNT/SBC in worldwide opportunities of social-economical educational, cultural development.

It proves Rural Primary Education is under incline and decline influence of NEP-2020.

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**Abstract 27**

**NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020 & IT'S IMPACT ON SOCIETY**

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“English education is the Tigress’s milk, the one who will drink it will not be without roaring.”

Dr.B.R .Ambedkar

The Union Government has launched the New National Education policy- 2020 on July 29,2020.NEP2020 is based on the premise that only knowledge can transform our society from stagnation and poverty to dynamism and prosperity ,from marginalization and deprivation to empowerment and recognition, from ignorance and delusion to enlightenment and liberation and from conflict and intolerance to peaceful co –existence and nonviolence. This is the” Dream Project ‘of the union government “making India a global knowledge superpower which will be completed in the year 2040.The NEP-2020 is meant to provide an enlightening vision and compendious framework for both school and higher education across the country and the Indian education system will become closer to international standard.

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**Abstract 28**

**राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020**

प्रा. डॉ. रमेश के. शेंडे

मातोश्री अंजनाबाई मुंदाफळे

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**प्रस्तावना –**

जग हे जागतिक खेडे होत असताना समाजाच्या उन्नतीसाठी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर विचार घेऊन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे आम्ही स्वागत करीत आहोत. पुढची पिढी आत्मनिर्भर भारतासाठी, नवनिर्माणासाठी सज्ज होण्याच्या दिशेने टाकलेले एक पाऊल म्हणजे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० होय.

देशात किमान शिक्षणाचा टक्का वाढत असला तरीपण, गुणवत्तेच्याबाबतीत काही प्रमाणात प्रश्नचिन्ह आहे. सुमारे ४०,००० कॉलेज व आठशेपेक्षा जास्त विद्यापीठे आहेत. परंतु, विद्यार्थी नाव नोंदणीमध्ये प्राथमिक आणि माध्यमिक शिक्षणाच्या तुलनेत उच्च शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण २०१८ मध्ये २६.३ टक्के असून आता नव्या शैक्षणिक धोरणात ते २०३५ साली किमान ५० टक्क्यापर्यंत वाढविण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवलेले आहे. १९८६ च्या शैक्षणिक धोरणातील अनेक मुद्दे मागील ३४ वर्षांत पूर्ण न होऊ शकल्याने त्यांचे पुनरावलोकन करून ज्या बाबी अपूर्ण आहेत, त्यात काही सुधारणा करण्याच्या संधी आहेत, याकडे लक्ष देण्यात आले. त्याचप्रमाणे, महिलांच्या शिक्षणासाठी विशेष प्रयत्न, पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षणाकडे विशेष लक्ष, व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाची आवश्यकता या मुद्द्यांचाही विचार नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणात केलेले आहे.

## **Abstract 29**

### **Women Rights under Indian Labour Laws**

**Prof. Shweta Subodh Patil**

**Assistant Professor, J. S. M. College, Alibag-Raigad**

#### **Abstract**

Women form an integral part of the Indian workforce. due to industrialization and urbanisation new social norms and values emerged. After independence of the country the number of women to come out of their houses for work increased day by day. Although entering of women into work forced raised their economic and social statue, yet it gives rise to many problem and difficulties to them by way of exploitation, discrimination and dismal working conditions.

One of the greatest thing is that the women facing the problem relating to the rights and privileges of women in India. From the ancient to still today, women are struggling to find their social status and respectable place in the society at the time Indian women were I a need of some laws in order to improve their social position and ensure proper safety against mental and physical torture.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar took certain constructive and much needed steps in favour of Indian women. Due to the revolutionary changes brought by our constitution and efforts made by Indian women, they have earned themselves a respectable position in the society. The constitution also safeguards the dignity of women workers and ensures that they are provided a safe working environment free of sexual harassment. Recently a special law has been enacted to protect against sexual harassment at the workplace

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**Abstract 30**

**Impact of National Education Policy 2020 on Mulnivasi Bahujan Society**

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**Abstract:**

While the implementation of the educational policies or thoughts of Father of the Nation Jyotirao Phule, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is essential for National Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the National Educational policy 2020 has been passed to enslave the Mulnivasi Bahujan Society in this country by removing their educational policy. The present research paper has briefly highlighted the impact of this policy on the Mulnivasi Bahujan Society.

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### **Abstract 31**

#### **Impose National Pension Scheme (NPS) and their Future Insecurities.**

**Dr. Kanhaiya M. Dadure**

**Bajaj college of science wardha**

One of the biggest myth many of us holding since long is that National Pension Scheme (NPS) will provide us the pension when we retire. Sadly the answer is NO. It is accumulate of your retirement corpus. Using this you have to forcefully buy an annuity product or pension product from Life Insurance companies.

After the 6th Pay commission Government simply out sourced the job to third party (Private Sector) and allowed them **to put** your hard earn money in equity market which is mandatory to invest and Yes, it is a forcefully marriage between you and NPS for the long-term commitment where No GoI Contribution, Long Lock-in Period, Market Dependent Returns.

**Keywords: NPS, corpus, annuity.**

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