

“NEP and Distance and Open Learning Education.”

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ABSTRACT

The national education policy was framed in 1986 and modified in 1992. More than Three decades have passed since previous policy. During this period significant changes have taken place in our country. Society economy and the world at large it is in this content that the education sector needs to gear itself towards the demands of the 21st century and the needs of the people and the country. National Education Policy 2020 has been welcomed with a lot of enthusiasm by the education fraternity. It seeks to revolutionize the overhaul of the education system in India by carving out new structures for school and higher education, a new teacher training system, a revised curriculum framework and a new assessment system. Quality innovation and Research will be the pillars on which India will become a knowledge superpower clearly a new education policy is needed the new education policy which aspires to embrace education from preschool to Secondary School. Was approved by the union Cabinet in July 2020 is a comprehensive framework that covers all levels of education from elementary to higher education in the country. It replaced the education policy made in 1986.

INTRODUCTION

The new education policy is basically a comprehensive policy issued by the Government of India in 20th July 2020, the new education Policy was discharged by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) under the steering of prime minister Narendra Modi. The new national education policy (NEP 2020) replaces that 34 year old national education policy that was developed in 1986. The new education policy 2022 could be a comprehensive and blanket policy that seeks to revamp the Indian education system in its totality. One of the foremost important changes planned by the NEP is the switch from the 10 + 2 education structure to a

brand new 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 education system. The NEP 2020 has a special focus on online education. Universities and institution like NIT and IGNOV will be conducting pilot research studies for maximizing the benefits as digital learning in India online tools and platform like DIKSHA (Digital infrastructure for knowledge sharing) and SWAYAM (Study webs of active learning for young aspiring mind) will be upgraded with new inside to training content you content in class resources assessment aids profile etc. That will allow seamless interaction it also focus on creation of public digital and interoperable infrastructure that can utilised by multiple platforms the present age driven by digital technology and whole global come under the influence of Internet and World Wide Web the internet equip both the education seeker as well as education provider and let them together under the virtual proof.

Keywords: National Education Policy DIKSHA (Digital infrastructure for knowledge sharing), SWAYAM (Study webs of active learning for young aspiring mind), NETF, SEDGs. HMRD.

Objective: 1. To study the function of NEP and distance and open learning education.

2. To Study scope of NEP and distance and open learning education.

3. To study various platforms.

Research Methodology: The whole study is depended on theoretically. It is totally secondary in nature from various sources like, video lectures on YouTube, journals articles.

Limitation: 1. The study is totally dependent upon the secondary data.

2. This study is taken from limited theoretical source.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

1. To study the function of NEP and distance and open learning education: Open and distance learning will be expanded there by playing a significant role in increasing the cross enrollment ratio to 50% major such as online course and digital repositories, funding for research, improved students services, credit based recognition of moocs etc. Will be taken to ensure it is at par with the highest quality in class programmers.

*Technology in education - an autonomous Body the national education Technology forum (NETE) will be create to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas and the youths of technology to enhance learning. Assessment planning administration appropriate integration of Technology into all level of education will be done to improve classroom processes support teacher professional development in Hans educational Access for disadvantages group and streamline educational planning administration and management Technology based education platform such as DIKSHA / SWAYAM, will be better integrated across School And Higher Education. HEIs will play and active role in conducting research on disruptive Technology and in creating infrastructure infrastructural materials and course including online course in cutting-edge domains.

*Online education and digital education:- A comprehensive set of recommendation for promoting online education consequent in the recent rise in epidemics and pandemic in order to ensure preparedness with alternative modes of quality education whenever and wherever traditional and in person modes of education are not possible, has been converted a dedicated unit for the purpose of orchestrating the building of digital infrastructure, digital content and capacity building will be create created in the MHRD to look after the e-education needs of both school and higher education.

2. To Study scope of NEP and distance and open learning education: 1) Institution will have the option to run open distance learning (ODL) and online program, provided they are accredited to do so, in order to enhance their offering, improve access, increase GER, and provide opportunities for lifelong learning.

2) All ODL programmes and their component leading to any diploma or degree will be of standard and quality equivalent to the highest quality programmes run by the HEIs on their campuses.

3) Top institution accredited for ODL will be encouraged and supported to develop high quality online course.

4) Such quality online courses will be suitably integrated into curriculum of HEIs and blended mode will be preferred.

5) To facilitate learning for all students, with special emphasis on socio – economically disadvantages group, (SEDGs) the scope of school education will be broadened to facilitate multiple pathways to learning involving both formal and non formal education modes.

6) Open and distance learning programmes offered by the (NIOS) National Institute of open schooling and state open school will be expanded and strengthened for meeting the learning needs of young people in India who are not able to attend a physical school.

3. To study various platforms.

under National education policy 2023 ODL play an very important role. Various platforms are available for learning such as

i) DIKSHA: digital infrastructure for knowledge sharing. The DIKSHA platform offers engaging learning material relevant to the prescribes school curriculum to teacher student and parent. DIKSHA is a national platform for school education and initiative of National Council for education research and training under the agency of the ministry of education launched in 2017 by honorable Vice President of India Shri M venkaiah Naidu. DIKSHA has been adopted by almost all the state. Union territories .Central autonomous bodies/ board including CBCS . DIKSHA was developed on the basis of the strategy and approach paper for the national teacher platform released by the then hon. Minister for HRD shri prakash javdekar in sep, 2017. Diksha can be accessed by learner and teacher across the country and currently supported 36 Indian languages. DIKSHA has been declared as ‘one nation one digital platform.

ii) SWAYAM: stand for study waves of active learning for young aspiring mind the program was launched by government of India in 2017 the course hosted on swayam are in four quadran.

I) video lecture

ii) specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded or printed

iii) self assessment test through test and quize

iv) an online discussion forum for clearing the doubts

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SWAYAM has benefits like best in class instructor, weekly assignment, proctored exam, easy credit transfer, active local chapter, systematic approach.

Conclusion:- oral the nap and distance and open learning is expected to have positive impact on Indian education system or style for creating will educated and skill workforce needed search policy and such kind of program on various platforms in India July 2020 adapted new education policy with globally accepted initiative. 21st century we have ICT and its tools which are so powerful to get information. By DIKSHA and SWAYAM student get legal and acceptable qualifications degree in any stream which student want to get. Coming forward on this point NEP and open and distance learning is vary important and advantages to all kind of students. So it will be helpful to become a literate country in the world.

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