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Savitribai Phule Pune University

Ganeshkhind, Pune – 411007

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Telephone : 020-25621156/57/60
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विषय :   शिक्षकांची नियुक्ती, सेवांतर्गत पदोन्नती, मार्गदर्शक मान्यता
इत्यादीसाठी शोधनिबंध (Research Paper) ग्राह्य धरण्याबाबत.

विद्यापीठ अधिकार मंडळाच्या संबंधित निर्णयानुसार शिक्षकांची नियुक्ती, सेवांतर्गत पदोन्नती (CAS) संशोधन मार्गदर्शक मान्यता (CAS) इत्यादींसाठी खालीलप्रमाणे शोध निबंध ग्राह्य धरण्याच्या मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

अ) UGC Approved List of Journals आणि UGC Care List अस्तित्वात येण्यापूर्वी ISSN क्रमांक असणाऱ्या सर्व संशोधन पत्रिकेतील शोध निबंध.

ब) यापूर्वी पुनर्विलोकन केलेल्या (Peer Reviewed Journal) संशोधन पत्रिकेतील शोध निबंध. परंतु स्थापनाची यंत्रणा प्रक्रिया Single blind review/Double blind review/Open or Transparent Peer Review पध्दतीने पूर्ण केल्याबाबतचे संबंधित संशोधन पत्रिका प्रकाशकांनी प्रमाणपत्र आवश्यक राहील. उपरोक्त प्रक्रिया न करता संशोधन पत्रिकेच्या प्रकाशकाने केवळ स्वतःहून पुनर्विलोकन केलेले (Peer Review Journal) असे नमूद केले असेल तर ते ग्राह्य धरण्यात येऊ नये.

क) वेळोवेळी प्रसिध्द केलेल्या UGC Care List मध्ये Index केलेल्या संशोधन पत्रिकेत प्रसिध्द शोध निबंध.

यापूर्वी योग्य पूर्वलक्षी प्रभावाने लागू असणाऱ्या वेळ अथवा यापूर्वी विहित संख्येइतके शोध निबंध प्रसिध्द असणाऱ्या प्राध्यापकांस वाळकराच्या न्याय कारणास्तव आलेले चांगलेही प्रस्ताव या धोरणाप्रमाणे मान्य होऊ शकणाऱ्या अशा अर्थदायक गुणा धऱ्याने प्रस्ताव सादर करावा लागेल.

मा. प्राचार्य/मा. संचालक, सर्व संलग्न महाविद्यालये/मान्यताप्राप्त परिसंस्था आणि मा. विभागप्रमुख, विद्यापीठातील सर्व शैक्षणिक विभाग यांना विनंती की, सदर परिपत्रकाच्या आशय सर्व संबंधितांच्या निदर्शनास आणून द्यावा.

(डॉ. पुंजाजी गायके)
उपकुलसचिव

गणेशखिंड, पुणे — ४११००७   )
जा क्र — पीबी/६६२   )
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8. Involvement of Students in Decision-Making

Dr. R. L. Nirmale

I/C Principal, College of Education, (B.Ed) Peth Vadgaon, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

Abstract

Man is seen as an element of this society. A child first comes into contact with school. Development of different skills among students is achieved in the school. One of the skills is decision making skills. Skill development in students is very important. But some students cannot make their own decisions. Due to the high expectations of the parents from the children, the students have to make decisions.

Today's students are going to become citizens in future life. A community is made up of individuals. Therefore, it is important to develop the skills of the students who will become future citizen. Decision making skills build confidence in students. It gives him mental satisfaction and he can prepare to face a situation even if he makes a wrong decision at some point but it can give him experience. It is important to have decision-making ability in students. There are also many ways to develop this decision-making ability in students.

Key words: Need and reasons for decision making skills, Significance and implications,an important step in decision making ,ways to improve decision-making skills in students

Introduction

The modern era is evolving quickly. Every industry is experiencing a high pace of change. Additionally, there are many changes occurring in the political, cultural, economic, and social spheres. Thus, the modern learner is perplexed Expectations are being exceeded by everyone. The student is burdened by their parents' high expectations at home and the teachers' high expectations at school. As a result, pupils' capacity to understand themselves is also dwindling. Because if he doesn't live up to others' expectations, he will lose himself. because he doesn't make his own decisions. A student today will join society tomorrow as a citizen. So how would a pupil thrive in society without the ability to make decisions? Students must be capable of making decisions.

Decision Making Skills

The capacity to select the most practical, ideal course of action is known as decision-making ability. Based on the student's confidence and the various experiences he has, he makes his own decisions. His self-assurance grows after that. So that he can decide for himself. The same pupil is a citizen of the neighbourhood. Students therefore need to be capable of making decisions. The following are the causes

1. Confidence

when a kid is in charge of their own decisions. Similar to that, he experiences happiness. so that the learner may confidently make decisions at various times. Decision-making abilities and confidence are related. Therefore, students' confidence rises if they have decision-making abilities. Additionally, he can make wiser choices when he has confidence in himself.

2. Lead to Good Results

The student gains when the proper choice is made at the right time. However, he gains knowledge even if his choice proves to be incorrect at some point. And at this very moment, he understands that choosing poorly means that nothing changes. It gives us the impression that we are capable of making the right choice even after making a poor one.

3. Causes of Change

Whenever a student chooses. Sometimes it can even change your life. Such as our post-tenth or post-twelfth plans. Students will benefit in the long run if they make the right choice at the appropriate moment. A choice you make can alter the course of your entire life. But it's crucial to pay attention to what other people have to say. But a crucial factor in it is our choice.

4. Mental Satisfaction

Poor decision-making can contribute to students' poor mental health. They start to feel a certain kind of fear. The pupil experiences some psychological gratification if he makes his own decision.

5. To prepare for the Future

The student of today must decide whether to improve himself as a citizen of the next generation. So that you can have a strong future as well. He won't rely on other people. His self-assurance will rise. So that he can confidently complete any task and develop the ability to tell what is good from poor.

Facilitating a person's full growth is the ultimate purpose of education. Since character formation and personal development are intertwined, developing one's own character requires the acquisition of crucial life skills. To be flawless, humans need to have life skills. Life skills are also referred to as psychological skills because they are acquired through education.

The World Health Organization has awarded 10 life skills as follows

1. Self-awareness

2. Empathy

3. Problem solving

4. Decision making ability

5. Effective communication

6. Correlation between individuals

7. Creative thinking

8. Physician considerations

9. Adjustment of emotions

10. Adjustment of stressors

The ten life skills listed above are crucial for a person. And the pupil is taught all of these through education. In this life skill, the ability to make decisions is crucial. The society will gain better citizens if pupils learn to make decisions. These eight life skills need students to have decision-making abilities.

Decision Making Skills

When making decisions, a person or group of people obtains all the data they require to solve a particular situation. The best choice is isolated before choosing another. Making the best decisions enables a speedy resolution of the issue. It's crucial to make an honest choice. Decision-making is determined by decisions. This is a crucial life skill that should be taught.

1. Changing Circumstances

The course of events can be changed by one choice. Therefore, sometimes a single choice we make can irrevocably alter the course of our entire existence. Making decisions is crucial for students since they can alter their futures. For example, a student in the tenth grade may have to pick between choosing science or business as their career.

2. There are Serious Consequences to be Faced

In other words, if we do not make the proper choice at the appropriate time, we must deal with major consequences. Making the wrong choice can cause us problems for the rest of our lives. This is where having good decision-making abilities is crucial. Only if we learn from it and use it as experience will we be able to distinguish between right and wrong and make the best choice in every situation moving forward. In other words, the learner needs to be capable of making decisions; even if he makes a mistake, he gains experience and can do so again.

3. Increasing Confidence

When a person or student's capacity for decision-making improves, they can make better choices. The student completes all work with complete confidence; that is, he will accept any decision he makes with confidence. If they take it with confidence, they will never make the wrong choice. In some challenging situations, he made a wise decision, and this time, he was confident that he could handle them. In other words, decision-making skills are complementary to one another.

An important Step to Developing Decision-making Ability in Students

For students, choosing decisions is a crucial process. Making decisions requires brain processing skills. A person encounters many different types of challenges in life, and when presented with a variety of possibilities, he finds it difficult to decide which is most practical for him. That is, it is unknown which course of action to take. The student must be thoughtful while making decisions since when we select one from a variety of possibilities, that one can change our lives. The best choice is to have decision-making abilities. Then, his entire life might alter. As a result, it is crucial for the needs of the student. Students must exercise sound judgement. Decisions made at the student period are crucial since they can alter a student's career.

1. Seek Expert Advice

If two people's opinions are considered when making a decision, the choice is not incorrect. As a result, kids should discuss it with their teacher, a senior citizen, and a close friend before making a decision. Students need information about a school project in order to improve their decisions to the point of achievement. The project will receive suitable direction and the students' work will be successful if the assistance of the subject-related teacher is sought after.

2. Determining the Priority task Sequence

In order to make the most critical decisions first and the less significant ones afterwards, students need learn to differentiate between important and unimportant decisions. so that the choice is made at the appropriate moment. That is to say, selecting the department for admission should come first before deciding whether to apply for admission.

3. The time Limit should be Set

In order to know when to make judgments and when not to, a student needs be aware of the level of his work. The student has more time if decision-making is quicker, which allows him to do his task more quickly. Prior to considering his options and making judgments, the student must comprehend the significance of his work. Students will learn how to manage their time.

4. Experimenting

Students should always try something out if they are unsure or in doubt about it. The learner will gain an understanding of the mistakes that could result from earlier experiments and learn how to make wise judgments as a result of this.

Some ways to improve decision-making skills in students

Individuals must make decisions at every stage of life, and kids must also make these choices while still in school because they will affect how they will live in the future. They may occasionally be faced with a fully developed environment when making decisions, so we must determine which choice is sound. They are in an ideal setting and are making judgments that feel correct. It is crucial for the student to be informed and possess good decision-making abilities in these situations since selections that are misleading are more likely to be incorrect decisions. Since judgments must be made quickly in today's fast-paced world, it is crucial for pupils to do so. A student finds it difficult to make decisions in such a hurried environment.

1. Students Should Pursue some Arts and Hobbies

Hobbies are incredibly human, like. When one has these interests, they are entirely content. In order to live a clean life, students should offer their hobbies and artistic endeavours at least a few hours per week. Although they may seem time-consuming, hobbies aid in improving pupils' focus. Both of these elements are crucial when deciding whether or not there will be excitement in pupils' daily conduct. When a student is faced with a critical decision, this concentration aids him and enables him to make the best choice. Also, if a student is not familiar with the art, he can try to learn it and give scope to his talents, for example, if someone cannot

draw, he can learn to draw. This will give the student an advantage in that he will continue to try to do what is impossible.

2. Focusing on Developmental Aspects and Developing Language Skills

We should enhance this talent and encourage the improvement of our linguistic abilities by encouraging pupils to study a new language. Your leisure time will also be valued because it will enable the learner to be more active than passive and take responsibility for his own actions. He must possess a wide range of abilities in order to teach kids how to make decisions. in order for one skill to benefit another.

3. Students should Approach Everyone Irrespective of Age

Students are accepted regardless of age. Contact should be made with both adults and kids. You will be better able to comprehend elders' planning if you have touch with them. Students who interact with seniors may become more future-focused. There will be a sensation of accomplishment and failure as a result of exposure to small. The student will decide what is correct, and the past will stop him from repeating his victories in failure. Students are able to learn from their previous mistakes and make wise decisions for the future when they interact with people of all ages.

4. Exercise for a Healthy Body

All diseases benefit from exercise. Additionally, there are no other forms of exercise like sports. Students should develop a sport; they should play the sport they enjoy on a regular basis so that their bodies will be fit and ready to perform any tasks. If the student's body is healthy, he or she may competently make the appropriate decision.

5. Spend time on a Hobby of Interest

Students should be involved in their interests and preferred activities all the time. If the person is more involved in their hobby of interest, it will be advantageous. Therefore, if a student can't decide, it means that he is preoccupied with his hobby. Appropriate and wrong selections will then be presented to him, and he will make the right choice to allow him to make the right choice.

6. Being Social

Students need to get socialised since the mind is influenced by the lives of different people as a result of being socialised, which happens as one interacts with peers more and more. Students can stay in touch with many people in the modern web era. The students are impacted

by their life as well. Along with becoming a part of a broader society, students also develop an ideological viewpoint. A student has a lot of these examples when he is making a decision. one who can distinguish between the appropriate and inappropriate options and make the appropriate choice.

7. Write Merits and Demerits

When a student needs to choose between two options for how to handle a circumstance or problem, there are two outcomes: the right choice and the wrong option. Before making a choice, he should carefully consider both the negative effects of a bad option. At one point, the student had the idea that he ought to ask an expert for guidance, heed it, and then decide after giving the matter some thought.

Conclusion

The aforementioned illustrates how crucial decision-making abilities are for kids. It demonstrates how crucial it is for both the present and the future as well as for our past. Since this is the moment when students receive their turn, decisions have a special significance in the life of a student. A student may make his own judgments and take control of his destiny if he or she knows the difference between good and wrong.

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GENIUS

ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

❖ EDITOR ❖
Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole

M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.),
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

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सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ

गणेशखिंड, पुणे - ४११००७

Savitribai Phule Pune University

Ganeshkhind, Pune – 411007

परिपत्रक क्र. २२४/२०२२

विषय :- शिक्षकांची निवड्ती, सेवांतर्गत पदोन्नती, मार्गदर्शक मान्यता इत्यादींसाठी शोधनिबंध (Research Paper) ग्राह्य धरण्याबाबत.

विद्यापीठ अधिकार मंडळाने घेतलेल्या निर्णयानुसार शिक्षकांची निवड्ती, सेवांतर्गत पदोन्नती (CAS) संशोधन मार्गदर्शक मान्यता (CAS) इत्यादींसाठी खालीलप्रमाणे शोध निबंध ग्राह्य धरण्यास मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

अ) UGC Approved List of Journals आणि UGC Care List अस्तित्वात येण्यापूर्वी ISSN क्रमांक असणाऱ्या सर्व संशोधन पत्रिकेतील शोध निबंध.

ब) यापूर्वी पुनर्विलोकन केलेल्या (Peer Reviewed Journal) संशोधन पत्रिकेतील शोध निबंध, परंतु स्वागताची मान्यता प्रक्रिया Single blind review/Double blind review/Open or Transparent Peer Review पद्धतीने पूर्ण केल्याबाबतचे संबंधित संशोधन पत्रिका संपादकाने प्रमाणित आवश्यक राहील. उपरोक्त प्रक्रिया न केल्या संशोधन पत्रिकेच्या संपादकाने केवळ जाहिरातीही पुनर्विलोकन केलेले (Peer Review Journal) असे नमूद केले असल्यास तर ते ग्राह्य धरण्यात येऊ नये.

क) वेळोवेळी प्रसिद्ध केलेल्या UGC Care List मध्ये Index केलेल्या संशोधन पत्रिकेत प्रसिद्ध शोध निबंध.

सदरचे धोरण पूर्वलक्षी प्रभावाने लागू असल्याने जेव आधुना यापूर्वी विहित संस्थेच्यालक्ष शोध निबंध प्रसिद्ध झालेल्यांच्या कागदपत्रांच सादरकरण्यात आलेली धोरणाची प्रस्ताव या धोरणाप्रमाणे मान्य होत असल्यास अशा अर्जदारांच पुन्हा नव्याने प्रस्ताव सादर करावा लागेल.

मा. प्राचार्य/मा. संचालक, सर्व संलग्न महाविद्यालये/मान्यताप्राप्त परिसंस्था आणि मा. विभागप्रमुख, विद्यापीठातील सर्व शैक्षणिक विभाग यांना विनंती की, सदर परिपत्रकाच्या आशयाच सर्व संबंधितांच्या निदर्शनास आणून द्यावा.

(डॉ. मुज्ताबा मुघले)
उपकुलसचिव

16. Implementation of National Education Policy 2020 through Multidisciplinary Approach in B.Ed.

Smt. R. L. Nirmale
IC Principal, College of Education (B.Ed.), Peth Vadgaon.
Shri. Sorate S. K.
Assistant Professor, College of Education (B.Ed.), Peth Vadgaon.
Smt. Shirtode V. L.
Assistant Professor, College of Education (B.Ed.), Peth Vadgaon.
Smt. Sawant A. P.
Assistant Professor, College of Education (B.Ed.), Peth Vadgaon.

Abstract

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India has transformed the education system. This paper explores the implementation of NEP 2020 from a multidisciplinary perspective in the context of Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) programmes. Its purpose is to analyze the influence of this approach on teacher education and its potential for improving teacher quality.

Objectives

1. To examine the important provisions of the National Education Policy 2020 and their relevance to teacher education.

2. To examine the concept of multi-discipline approach and its potential advantages among B.Ed programs.

3. To assess the challenges and opportunities related to applying multi-disciplinary approach in B.Ed.

4. To analyze the potential influence of the multidisciplinary approach on teacher preparation and quality of instruction.

Information

The National Education Policy 2020 in India emphasizes on multidisciplinary approach in higher education. The need for multidisciplinary approach in education has been felt many times that multidisciplinary approaches are considered in the curriculum of education science but only to a limited extent. Multidisciplinary education is about bringing together many disciplines

to create experiences through learning. Once these multiple subjects come together, each student will be able to access the lowest and best quality of information from a variety of subject perspectives. NEP 2020 emphasizes on incorporating academic perspectives into the curriculum by thinking from a multidisciplinary perspective from an early age.

1. The first encourages interdisciplinary courses.
2. Encourages integration of traditional Indian knowledge system in modern curriculum.
3. The NEP encourages the inclusion of diverse subjects such as mathematics, science, arts, technology and anthropology and the development of curricula and programs.

The NEP is preparing students for a rapidly changing world with access to a wide range of knowledge and skills. This approach encourages students to pursue a wide range of subjects, promote holistic thinking and holistic development. In the context of B.Ed programmes, this meant incorporating subjects beyond academics such as science, arts and social sciences into the curriculum. This approach aims to produce good all-round teachers who are able to meet the diverse needs of students.

The New Education Policy (NEP) in India, as of my last knowledge update in September 2021, introduced a multidisciplinary approach to education. Here are some detailed points about the multidisciplinary approach in the NEP:

1. Integration of Subjects

NEP promotes the integration of subjects across various disciplines, allowing students to study a combination of arts, sciences, and vocational subjects. This helps in a holistic understanding of real-world problems.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India introduced significant changes to the education system.

In NEP 2020, there was a focus on integrating subjects and promoting a multidisciplinary approach in education. This approach aimed to break down traditional subject silos and encourage students to explore a wider range of topics. The NEP emphasized the importance of holistic and well-rounded education.

Please note that educational policies and guidelines can change over time, so I recommend checking the latest information from official government sources or educational authorities for updates on the implementation of integrated subjects in the NEP or any subsequent policy changes beyond September 2021.

2. Flexibility in Choice

It provides flexibility to students to choose subjects based on their interests and career goals, reducing the rigid separation of arts and sciences. This allows students to explore a broader range of subjects.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India aims to provide flexibility in choice to students at various levels of education. It emphasizes a multi-disciplinary approach, allowing students to choose subjects across different streams and promoting vocational education. The NEP 2020 also encourages credit transfer between different institutions, making it easier for students to switch courses or pursue a diverse set of subjects. Overall, the policy seeks to empower students with greater flexibility in their educational choices to foster holistic development.

3. Curriculum Design

The curriculum design emphasizes a multidisciplinary and holistic approach, where concepts from different subjects are interlinked to provide a comprehensive understanding of a topic.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India aims to bring about significant changes in the education system. Here's a simplified curriculum design framework that aligns with the key principles of NEP 2020:

A. Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN)

- Early childhood education focused on FLN.
- Play-based learning to develop cognitive and social skills.
- Introduction to basic language and math concepts.

B. Multidisciplinary Education

- Reduce rigid subject boundaries.
- Integrate various subjects to promote holistic learning.
- Encourage project-based and experiential learning.

C. Curriculum Flexibility

- Allow students to choose subjects of interest.
- Offer a diverse range of elective courses.
- Encourage vocational and skill-based education.

D. Assessment Reforms

- Shift from rote learning to continuous assessment.
- Assess critical thinking, creativity, and practical skills.
- Reduce the emphasis on high-stakes exams.

E. Teacher Training and Professional Development

- Train teachers in innovative pedagogical methods.
- Foster a learner-centric approach.
- Continuous professional development for educators.

F. Technology Integration

- Use technology for personalized learning.
- Provide access to digital resources.
- Develop digital literacy skills among students.

G. Ethical and Moral Values

- Include value education in the curriculum.
- Promote ethical behavior, empathy, and social responsibility.
- Encourage civic engagement and community service.

H. Languages and Cultural Diversity

- Promote multilingualism.
- Preserve and celebrate cultural diversity.
- Encourage the learning of regional languages.

I. Teacher-Student Ratio and Infrastructure

- Ensure adequate teachers for quality education.
- Improve infrastructure and access to education.
- Create inclusive classrooms for students with disabilities.

J. Research and Innovation

- Encourage research-oriented learning.
- Establish innovation hubs and research centers.
- Support student-led innovation projects.

K. Global Exposure

- Promote international collaborations.

- Offer opportunities for exchange programs.

- Introduce global perspectives in the curriculum.

L. Environmental Education

- Integrate environmental awareness and sustainability.

- Encourage eco-friendly practices in schools.

- Promote outdoor and nature-based learning.

Remember that this is a simplified framework, and the actual curriculum design should be tailored to specific educational institutions and grade levels. It's essential to involve educators, experts, and stakeholders in the curriculum development process to ensure successful implementation of NEP 2020 principles.

4. Critical Thinking

It encourages critical thinking and problem-solving skills by exposing students to diverse perspectives and knowledge domains, fostering a well-rounded intellectual development.

5. Project-Based Learning

The NEP encourages project-based learning, where students work on interdisciplinary projects, combining knowledge from various subjects to solve real-world issues.

Project-Based Learning (PBL) is an effective teaching approach that aligns with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India, which emphasizes experiential and holistic learning. Here's how you can implement PBL in line with NEP 2020:

1. Align with NEP 2020 Goals

- Ensure that your PBL projects align with NEP 2020's goals, such as promoting critical thinking, problem-solving, and interdisciplinary learning.

2. Select Real-World Problems

- Choose projects that address real-world issues, fostering a sense of relevance and practicality in students' learning.

3. Interdisciplinary Approach

- Encourage projects that require students to draw knowledge from multiple subjects, promoting holistic learning.

4. Student-Centered Learning

- Empower students to take ownership of their projects, allowing them to make decisions and develop problem-solving skills.

5. Assessment and Evaluation

- Develop assessment criteria that consider not only the final product but also the process, collaboration, and critical thinking involved.

6. Integration of Technology

- Utilize technology to facilitate research, collaboration, and presentation in PBL projects, aligning with NEP 2020's focus on technology in education.

7. Community Engagement

- Encourage students to interact with their communities and experts related to their project topics, promoting experiential learning.

8. Multilingual Education

- Incorporate multilingual elements into PBL projects to support NEP 2020's emphasis on preserving and promoting regional languages.

9. Inclusive Education

- Design projects that accommodate diverse learning needs and abilities, ensuring inclusivity in education

10. Assessment of 21st-Century Skills

- Assess students on skills like communication, collaboration, creativity, and critical thinking, aligning with NEP 2020's emphasis on skill development.

11. Continuous Professional Development

- Train teachers in PBL methodologies to effectively implement this approach in the classroom.

12. Feedback and Reflection

- Encourage students to reflect on their learning experiences, fostering a growth mindset.

13. Documentation and Sharing

- Document and share the outcomes and experiences of PBL projects to promote best practices and peer learning.

6. Research and Innovation

The multidisciplinary approach promotes research and innovation by breaking down traditional silos and encouraging collaboration across disciplines.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India emphasizes research and innovation in education. Some key points related to research and innovation in NEP 2020 include:

1. Multidisciplinary Research : NEP encourages the establishment of multidisciplinary research universities and institutions to promote cross-disciplinary collaboration.

2. Research Funding : The policy aims to increase research funding, both public and private, to support innovative research projects across various disciplines.

3. National Research Foundation (NRF) : NRF is proposed to be established to facilitate research and innovation in India. It will fund competitive research proposals and promote a culture of research in higher education institutions.

4. Academic Credit Bank : NEP suggests creating an Academic Credit Bank, which would store academic credits earned from various higher education institutions. This encourages students to pursue diverse subjects and engage in interdisciplinary studies.

5. Innovation and Entrepreneurship : The policy promotes innovation and entrepreneurship by integrating them into the curriculum and providing support for startups and innovation hubs.

6. Teacher Training : NEP emphasizes the importance of continuous professional development for teachers, including training in research and innovative teaching methods.

7. Language of Instruction : Encourages research and innovation in Indian languages, not just English, to make education more accessible and relevant to the Indian context.

8. Global Collaboration : The policy encourages collaboration with international institutions to foster global research partnerships and enhance the quality of education and research.

These are some of the key aspects of research and innovation highlighted in the National Education Policy 2020 in India, aimed at fostering a culture of inquiry, creativity, and innovation in the education system.

7. Skill Development

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India emphasizes holistic skill development. Here are some key points for skill development under NEP 2020:

1. Early Childhood: Focus on a strong foundation in early childhood education to develop cognitive, social, and emotional skills.

2. Vocational Education: Integration of vocational education from the school level to provide practical skills and knowledge.

3. Multiple Entry and Exit Points: Flexible learning paths allowing learners to acquire skills at different stages of education.

4. Technology: Leveraging technology for online and blended learning, especially in skill development programs.

5. Internships and Apprenticeships: Encouraging experiential learning through internships and apprenticeships to bridge the gap between education and employment.

6. Teacher Training: Preparing educators with the skills needed to foster holistic development among students.

7. Industry Collaboration: Collaborations between educational institutions and industries to align curriculum with industry requirements.

8. Life Skills: Integrating life skills education to enhance problem-solving, communication, and critical thinking abilities.

9. Continuous Learning: Promoting a culture of lifelong learning to adapt to evolving skill demands.

10. Assessment Reforms: Moving away from rote learning and focusing on competency-based assessments.

11. Language Skills: Emphasizing multilingualism and communication skills to enhance employability.

12. Entrepreneurship: Encouraging entrepreneurship education and innovation as part of skill development.

It's important to stay updated with the implementation of these policies and explore opportunities for skill development through formal education, vocational training, and online resources to align with the goals of NEP 2020.

8. Teacher Training & Higher Education

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India introduced several significant changes related to teacher training and higher education. Here are some key highlights:

1. Teacher Training

- The NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of high-quality teacher training. It promotes the implementation of four-year integrated teacher education programs that will replace the traditional one-year B.Ed. program. This aims to provide teachers with a more comprehensive and holistic education.

- Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programs are encouraged to help teachers stay updated with the latest teaching techniques and subject knowledge.

- Technology-based teacher training and online resources are promoted to reach a wider audience of educators.

2. Higher Education

- The NEP 2020 proposes significant reforms in higher education to make it more flexible and multidisciplinary.

- It introduces a 4-year undergraduate program with multiple exit options, allowing students to earn a certificate, diploma, or degree based on their choices and the duration of study.

- The policy encourages the establishment of Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) to facilitate credit transfer and mobility between institutions.

- It promotes research and innovation in higher education institutions and encourages partnerships with foreign universities.

- The policy aims to increase the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education and improve the quality of education through various measures.

The implementation of these reforms may vary by state and institution.

9. Assessment Reforms: The assessment methods are revamped to assess students' holistic development and understanding across subjects, moving away from rote learning.

10. Industry Relevance: The curriculum is aligned with industry needs, ensuring that students acquire a skill set that is relevant to the job market.

11. Global Perspective: By encouraging a multidisciplinary approach, NEP aims to prepare students for a globalized world, where problems often require knowledge from multiple domains.

Please note that the implementation of the NEP may have evolved since my last update in 2021. It's advisable to check the latest developments and policy changes to get the most accurate information.

Conclusion

The findings of the research indicated that the implementation of multidisciplinary approach in B.Ed programs is related to the objectives of the National Education Policy That has the potential to produce teachers with a more comprehensive understanding of the educational

landscape. However, successful implementation faces challenges such as curriculum design, faculty development and infrastructure. Nevertheless, the benefits of improved teacher preparation and instructional quality are a promising avenue for improvement.

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विषय :—   शिक्षकांची नियुक्ती, सेवांतर्गत पदोन्नती, मार्गदर्शक मान्यता इत्यादींसाठी शोधनिबंध (Research Paper) ग्राह्य धरणेबाबत.

विद्यापीठ अधिकार मंडळाने घेतलेल्या निर्णयानुसार शिक्षकांची नियुक्ती, सेवांतर्गत पदोन्नती (CAS) संशोधन मार्गदर्शक मान्यता (CAS) इत्यादींसाठी खालीलप्रमाणे शोध निबंध ग्राह्य धरण्यास मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

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ब) बाह्यकडून पुनर्विलोकन केलेल्या (Peer Reviewed Journal) संशोधन पत्रिकेतील शोध निबंध. परंतु न्यायासाठी सदरची प्रक्रिया Single blind review/Double blind review/Open or Transparent Peer Review पद्धतीने पूर्ण केल्याबाबतचे संबंधित संशोधन पत्रिका संपादकांचे प्रमाणपत्र आवश्यक राहील. उपरोक्त प्रक्रिया न करता संशोधन पत्रिकेच्या संपादकाने केवळ बाह्यकडून पुनर्विलोकित केलेले (Peer Review Journal) असे नमूद केले असेल तर ते ग्राह्य धरण्यात येऊ नये.

क) वेळोवेळी प्रसिद्ध केलेल्या UGC Care List मध्ये Index केलेल्या संशोधन पत्रिकेत प्रसिद्ध शोध निबंध.

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मा. प्राचार्य/मा. संचालक, सर्व संलग्न महाविद्यालये/मान्यताप्राप्त परिसंस्था आणि मा. विभागप्रमुख, विद्यापीठातील सर्व शैक्षणिक विभाग यांना विनंती की, सदर परिपत्रकाचा आशय सर्व संबंधितांच्या निदर्शनास आणून द्यावा.

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(डॉ. पूजाजी मगरे)
उपकुलसचिव

21. Importance of NAAC in Educational Institutes

Ms. R. L. Nirmale
IC Principal, College of Education (B.Ed.), Peth Vadgaon.

Abstract

NAAC stands for the National Assessment and Accreditation Council. It is an autonomous body in India responsible for assessing and accrediting higher education institutions such as universities and colleges. NAAC evaluates these institutions based on various parameters, including teaching and learning processes, research, infrastructure, and governance. Accreditation by NAAC is significant as it helps institutions maintain and improve their quality standards, making them more accountable and transparent in delivering quality education. This accreditation is used to measure and ensure the quality of education provided by institutions in India.

Keywords: NAAC, Accreditation, Quality Assurance, Benchmarking, OBE

Introduction

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is an autonomous body in India responsible for assessing and accrediting higher education institutions. Its importance at the institutional level includes:

1. Quality Assurance

NAAC assesses the quality and performance of institutions, ensuring they meet certain standards and benchmarks in education, research, and infrastructure.

2. Improvement

Accreditation by NAAC encourages institutions to continually improve their academic and administrative processes to meet or exceed the established criteria.

3. Recognition

NAAC accreditation enhances an institution's reputation and credibility, making it more attractive to students, faculty, and funding agencies.

4. Funding Opportunities

Accredited institutions are often eligible for various government grants and funding opportunities, promoting financial stability and growth.

5. Benchmarking

NAAC provides a framework for benchmarking institutional performance against peers, facilitating healthy competition and best practices.

6. Global Recognition

Accreditation by NAAC can enhance an institution's global recognition and collaborations, promoting international partnerships and student exchanges.

NAAC accreditation is vital for institutions as it ensures quality, promotes improvement and opens up opportunities for growth and recognition in the higher education sector.

Objectives

- Helping to know about NAAC
- Helping to know all information about NAAC.
- To facilitate awareness about NAAC and its implementation.
- Helping to know the importance of NAAC

The importance of NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council) accreditation:

1. Quality Assurance

NAAC accreditation ensures that higher education institutions in India maintain high academic standards and quality in education and research.

2. Benchmarking

It provides a standardized benchmark for evaluating and comparing the performance of different institutions.

3. Continuous Improvement

NAAC emphasizes the importance of ongoing improvement and encourages institutions to implement recommendations for enhancement.

4. Funding Opportunities

Many government grants and schemes in India require institutions to have NAAC accreditation, making them eligible for increased funding.

5. Recognition and Reputation

Accreditation enhances an institution's recognition and reputation, both nationally and internationally.

6. Student Confidence

NAAC accreditation provides assurance to students and their parents about the quality of education and facilities offered by an institution.

7. Employer Confidence

Employers often prefer graduates from NAAC-accredited institutions, as they are perceived to have received a quality education.

8. Curriculum Enhancement

NAAC assesses curriculum, teaching methods, and evaluation processes, leading to potential curriculum enhancements.

9. Outcome-Based Education

NAAC encourages institutions to adopt outcome-based education models, focusing on learning outcomes and skill development.

10. Transparency

The accreditation process is transparent and data-driven, promoting accountability and fairness.

11. Institutional Autonomy

NAAC respects the autonomy of institutions, allowing them to showcase their unique strengths and characteristics.

12. Global Recognition

NAAC accreditation adds to an institution's global recognition, making it more attractive to international students and collaborations.

13. Innovation and Best Practices

Institutions are encouraged to showcase innovative practices and initiatives that can be adopted by others, fostering a culture of innovation.

14. Faculty and Staff Development

NAAC assesses faculty and staff development programs, promoting professional growth and development within institutions.

15. Cyclical Review

Accreditation is not a one-time process; institutions undergo periodic reviews to maintain and improve their accreditation status.

16. Data-Driven Decision Making

NAAC accreditation relies on data and evidence, encouraging institutions to make decisions based on empirical information.

17. Enhanced Infrastructure

Institutions often invest in improving their infrastructure and facilities to meet NAAC's criteria, benefiting students and faculty.

18. Global Mobility

Graduates from NAAC-accredited institutions may find it easier to pursue further studies or work opportunities abroad.

19. Research Opportunities

Accreditation can open doors to research collaborations and grants, facilitating research activities within institutions.

20. Accountability

NAAC accreditation holds institutions accountable for their performance and encourages them to meet specified quality standards.

NAAC and its implementation at the institute level

1. NAAC Overview

- NAAC stands for the National Assessment and Accreditation Council, an autonomous body in India.

- Its primary purpose is to assess and accredit higher education institutions to ensure quality and excellence.

2. Accreditation Process

- Institutions initiate the accreditation process by applying to NAAC.

- They undergo a thorough self-assessment and prepare a Self-Study Report (SSR) based on NAAC's criteria.

3. Peer Review

- NAAC forms a peer review team consisting of academic experts and administrators.

- This team conducts an on-site visit to the institution.

4. Evaluation Criteria

- NAAC assesses institutions based on several criteria including Curricular Aspects, Teaching-Learning and Evaluation, Research, Infrastructure, and more.5. Grading System:

- NAAC assigns a grade to the institution (ranging from A++ to D) based on its assessment.

- The grade reflects the institution's overall performance.

5. Continuous Improvement

- NAAC emphasizes the importance of continuous improvement.

- Institutions receive recommendations from the peer team and are encouraged to implement them.

6. Funding and Recognition

- NAAC accreditation can lead to increased funding opportunities from government and other sources.

- It enhances an institution's recognition and reputation.

7. Quality Assurance

- NAAC accreditation ensures that institutions maintain high academic standards and quality in education and research.

8. Impact on Students

- NAAC accreditation provides assurance to students and parents about the institution's quality.

- It helps students make informed decisions when choosing a college or university.

9. Mandatory for Grants

- Many government grants and schemes in India require institutions to have NAAC accreditation to be eligible.

10. Institutional Autonomy

- NAAC respects institutional autonomy and allows institutions to showcase their unique strengths.

11. Self-Assessment and Documentation

- Institutions document their policies, practices, and achievements in the SSR.

- This process aids in identifying areas for improvement and self-reflection.

12. Timeline

- The accreditation process typically takes several months to complete, from application to final grading.

13. Impact on Curriculum

- NAAC assesses the curriculum, teaching methods, and evaluation processes, which can lead to curriculum enhancements.

14. Outcome-Based Education (OBE)

- NAAC encourages institutions to adopt outcome-based education models, focusing on learning outcomes and skill development.

15. Benchmarking

- Accreditation allows institutions to benchmark themselves against others in the same category and aspire to higher grades.

16. Cyclical Review

- Accreditation is not a one-time process; institutions undergo periodic reviews to maintain and improve their accreditation status.

17. Faculty and Staff Development

- NAAC assesses faculty and staff development programs, promoting professional growth.

18. Innovation and Best Practices

- Institutions are encouraged to showcase innovative practices and initiatives that can be adopted by others.

19. Global Recognition

- NAAC accreditation adds to an institution's global recognition, making it attractive to international students and collaborations. These points outline the comprehensive process and implications of NAAC accreditation at the institute level in India.

Conclusion

The implementation of NAAC accreditation is crucial for maintaining and enhancing the quality of higher education institutions. It fosters accountability, global recognition, financial support, and self-improvement, all of which contribute to the overall development and success of these institutions.

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