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Date 25 / 03 /2023

3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in  
National/International conference proceedings per teacher during last five year

Sr. No	Name of the teacher	Title of the book /chapters published	National / International	Name of the publisher
<b>Academic Year 2021-22</b>				
1	Mr. Gawali N.T.	Films: A kaleidoscopic View	National	LAMBERT Academic Publishing Str.A.Russo Chisinau 2068 Republic of Moldova Europe
2	Dr.Magar S.R.	Status of Women at 75th Anniversary Of Indian Independence	National	--
3	Dr. Bhandari. J.M.	Innovative Research in Science and Technology	National	Rushi Publication Aurangabad
<b>Academic Year 2021-22</b>				
4	Mr. Gawali N.T.	Proceedings of the National seminar on promoting quality research and innovation in higher educational institutions	National	Paramount Publishing House, New Delhi.



1

  
Principal

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Shrimati Shantabai Kantilal Gandhi  
Arts, Amolok Science, Panalal Hiralal  
Gandhi Commerce College  
Kada, Tal.Ashti, Dist.Beed



Film has emerged as one of the leading Arts in the present scenario. Even in the underdeveloped countries like India, the film industry has captured a considerable part of the socio-economy. Many times it reflects society, subsequently people construct their ideas like protest, fantasy, passion, devotion, family, nation etc. through the films and vice versa. In short, it not only tenders interests of every age, gender, class, caste and creed but solidly engages them to enhance their understanding of certain concepts. The audio-visual nature of film makes one understand the surrounding rather than 'lyrics', 'theater' and 'pocket-theater' that are the traditional tools to understand human society. Films always blend social reality and the fantasy of youth. The audiences try to understand society and eulogize their dreams through the films.



Dr. Madhav Radhakisan Yeshwant is working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of English at Shri Sadguru Gangageer Maharaj Science, Gautam Arts and Sanjivani Commerce College, Kopargaon, Dist. Ahmednagar 423601 (Maharashtra). He has been awarded with Ph.D. by 'The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad'.

Madhav Yeshwant

## Films: A Kaleidoscopic View



Chapt  
in  
Books

Madhav Yeshwant

## Films: A Kaleidoscopic View

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Cover image: [www.ingimage.com](http://www.ingimage.com)

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Publishing group

str. A.Russo 15, of. 61, Chisinau-2068, Republic of Moldova Europe

Printed at: see last page

**ISBN: 978-620-4-97930-4**

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## William Shakespeare from Stage to Page to Screen

Mr. Gawali Narendra Trimbak  
Assistant Professor  
Head, Department of English  
S.K. Gandhi College Kada, Dist. Beed  
narendra.gawali123@gmail.com  
9423162356

### Abstract:

Shakespearean tragedies have been a perennial source of inspiration for all filmmakers across the world. There are many feature-length film and TV versions of William Shakespeare's plays as having been produced, making Shakespeare the most filmed author ever in any language. The practices of displacing the settings is commonly applied to Shakespeare's plays both on stage and screen in order to create the effect of poetry Shakespeare movies are so numerous; they form their own sub-genre. However, the plays are always altered and modified to fit into the context of Indian Cinema and thus, sometimes the movie is unable to do justice to the original script of Shakespeare. In Bollywood Shakespeare has found many admirers, who have turned his plays and stories into Bollywood blockbusters

**Keywords:** Indian Cinema, setting, Bollywood blockbusters

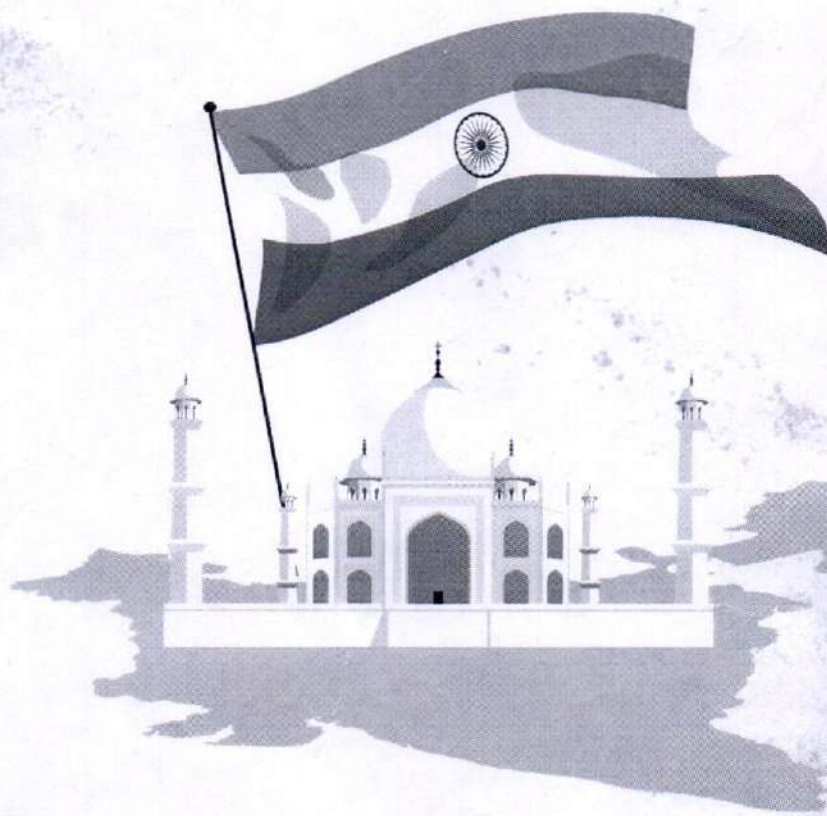
### Introduction:

Hindi cinema, often known as Bollywood, is recognized as the largest film producing industry in the world. It produces films in a variety of genres, like comedy, tragedy, satire, action, romantic, etc. Among these various genres, adaptation films are also seen now and then in the industry. Adaptation is a specific process which includes the changeover of one genre to a new genre: novels and plays into films or musicals, or film adaptation is the transfer of a work or story into a feature film. In doing so, breakdown its original form and structure and add something new to make it more taken as a turn of modification.

Shakespeare tragedies have been a perennial source of inspiration for all filmmakers across the world. There are many feature-lengths film and TV versions of William Shakespeare's plays as

Status of Women at  
**75**<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

of Indian **INDEPENDENCE**



**Dr. Rajani Shikhare**  
**Dr. Pravin Sonune**  
**Dr. Hanmant Helambe**  
**Dr. Santosh Nagre**



## महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठीचे शासकीय कायदे आणि धोरणे

डॉ. एस. आर. मगर

श्रीमती एस. के. गांधी कॉलेज, कडा.

### प्रस्तावना:

भारत हा जगातील सर्वात ज्यास्त लोकसंख्या असलेला देश आहे. देशातील जवळपास आर्धी लोकसंख्या महिलांची आहे. देशातील असलेली महिलांची ज्यास्त संख्या आणि त्यांचे असलेले विविध प्रश्न सोडवण्यासाठी शासनाला विविध कायदे, धोरण, योजना आणि कार्यक्रम यांची वेळोवेळी अंमलबजावणी करावी लागत असते. भारताला फार प्राचीन आशी सांस्कृतिक परंपरा लाभली आहे, या परंपरेचा प्रभाव आजही सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि आर्थिक क्षेत्रामध्ये दिसून येतो. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व कालखंडामध्ये राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्र्य चळवळीत, दुर्बल घटकांच्या हक्कांच्या चळवळीत, सामाजिक सुधारणा, उत्पादन प्रक्रिया, जातीप्रथा निर्मुलन, कामगार चळवळ, शेतकऱ्याची चळवळ, आणि विषमता निर्मुलन यात स्त्रियांचा महत्वपूर्ण सहभाग होता. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडामध्ये महिलांचे शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण वाढले परंतु महिलांचा सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि आर्थिक क्षेत्रामध्ये अपेक्षित सहभाग दिसत नाही.

आज जगातील सर्वच देशातील महिलांना विविध समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे. कौटुंबिक आणि सामाजिक असुरक्षितता, बेरोजगारी, आरोग्य सुविधा, स्थलांतर, आरोग्य सेवा, दारिद्र्य, लैंगिक अत्याचार, मानवी हक्कांची पायमल्ली, कुपोषण आणि दैनंदिन सुविधांचा अभाव इत्यादी. भारतातील समाज हा पितृसत्ताक आहे, आजही पुरुषप्रधान समाज असल्यामुळे स्त्री, पुरुष यांच्या बाबतीत भेदभाव केला जातो. स्त्रीयासाठी वेगळी नितीमुल्ये आणि पुरुषासाठी वेगळी नितीमुल्ये लावली जातात. आजही स्त्रियांना म्हणावा तसा वाव विविध शासकीय व खाजगी क्षेत्रामध्ये मिळालेला दिसत नाही. पारंपारिक विचारसरणीचा पगडा भारतीय समाजमनावर आहे यापासून राज्य यंत्रणा, दंड यंत्रणा, नोकरशाही, न्याय यंत्रणा, राजकीय संस्था, शिक्षण संस्था, प्रसार माध्यमे खाजगी



अस्थापना, कृषी क्षेत्र आणि राजकीय पक्ष त्यापासून मुक्त नाहीत. याबरोबरच धर्म, जात, वर्ग, आणि लिंगभाव अश्या सर्व बाजूनी महिलांवर भेदभाव होत आहे.

महिलांबाबत होणारे सर्व भेदभाव दूर करण्यासाठी आज जगातील विविध राष्ट्र आणि संघटना काम करत आहेत. यासाठी करावे लागणारे ठराव वेळोवेळी केले जात आहेत. भारतातील महिलांचे विविध प्रश्न सोडवण्यासाठी आणि त्यांना सन्मानाने जगता यावे यासाठी भारत सरकारनेही वेळोवेळी विविध कायदे, धोरण, योजना आणि कार्यक्रम राबवले आहेत. परिणामी देशातील महिलांना सन्मानाने जगता येत आहे. स्वतंत्र्य प्राप्तीपासून ते आजपर्यंत भारत सरकारने महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी विविध कायदे केले आहेत याबरोबरच विविध धोरणेही राबवले आहे आणि दरवर्षी वेगवेगळे कार्यक्रम केंद्र शासन आणि राज्य शासनामार्फत राबवले जात असतात.

### संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ आणि महिला धोरण:

इ. स. १९४५ साली सर्वप्रथम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने मानवी हक्कांची सनद तयार केली, ही सनद तयार करतेवेळी महिलांचा विचार त्यात केला नाही. ही सनद सर्वांसाठी समान होती. महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी काही विशिष्ट तरतुदी यात केलेल्या नव्हत्या. महिलांच्या काही वेगळ्या समस्या आणि प्रश्न असतात याबरोबरच महिलांच्या मानवी हक्काचा उहापोह या सनदेमध्ये झाला नव्हता. पुढे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाला याची जाणीव झाली आणि १९७५ हे वर्ष संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने 'अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष' म्हणून जाहीर केले. याचेच पुढे महिला दशकात रूपांतर करण्यात आले.

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने इ. स. १९७९ मध्ये 'Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women' हा अत्यंत महत्वाचा दस्तावेज तयार केला. या दस्तावेजात असे निर्देशित केले आहे की, संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या सर्व सदस्य राष्ट्रांनी महिलांची एका विशिष्ट गतीने प्रगती घडवून आणावी. याबरोबरच इतर अंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनांनी वेळोवेळी महिलांसाठी कायदे तयार केले आहेत परिणामी महिलांची सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारण्यास मदत झाली आहे.





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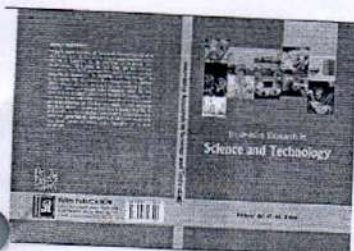
Rgd. No.: 1641500310731143

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☎: +91 9975080017

Ref. No. RP/2022/22

Date: 28 Feb. 2022



## Innovative Research in Science and Technology

An edited book by Rushi Publication  
(A National Publisher)  
ISBN No. 978-81-951034-5-4



### Letter of Gratitude

To,

**Dr. J. M. Bhandari**

Department of Physics, Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal's  
Smt. S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science and P. H. Gandhi Commerce College,  
Kada, Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed,

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With reference to the subject cited above, I kindly state to you that, An edited book  
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**Science and Technology**" bearing ISBN No. 978-81-951034-5-4 includes your one  
chapter, namely, **Chapter 22: Initial Permeability Studies of Copper Substituted Nickel  
Ferrite**, has been accepted. It has also been published on Date, 28 Feb. 2022 on the occasion  
of National Science Day.

So, I express my sincere gratitude for your valuable contribution to this academic enterprise.

We appreciate your academic work and expect the same in future also.

With warm regards

Dr. Surekha S. Lakkas  
PUBLISHER

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## Initial Permeability Studies of Copper Substituted Nickel Ferrite

**Dr. J. M. Bhandari**

Department of Physics, Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal's  
 Smt. S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science and P. H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada,  
 Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed,

Email: jmbhandari\_1969@yahoo.co.in

### ABSTRACT

Polycrystalline soft spinel ferrite samples having the chemical formula  $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$  with varying  $x$  ( $x = 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0$ ) were prepared by standard ceramic technique. The formation of single phase cubic spinel structure of all the samples was characterized by X-ray diffraction technique. X-ray diffractograms did not show any impurity phases. The values of lattice constant increases as Copper ( $Cu^{2+}$ ) percentage increases. The initial permeability  $\mu_i$  was measured by measuring inductance (L) using LCR-Q meter. It is found that  $\mu_i$  increases with Cu substitution. Curie temperature measured through permeability versus temperature plot.

**Keywords:** Spinel Ferrite, Initial Permeability, Curie temperature.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The magnetic oxides, namely ferrites, having the formula  $MFe_2O_4$  have been investigated extensively by many workers because of their interesting combined property of magnetic conductor and electrical insulator. They are of great importance to the technologists and academicians owing to their remarkable electrical and magnetic properties. The high electrical resistivity, low eddy current and dielectric loss, high saturation magnetization, chemical stability etc. are the important aspects of ferrite material which make them useful in many applications. These aspects are highly sensitive to the preparation methodology [1], amount of constituent metal oxide [2], sintering condition [3] etc. Usually, ferrites are prepared by ceramic technique. It is well-known that the properties of ferrite materials are influenced by the material composition and microstructure. The sintering temperature, sintering time, sintering atmosphere etc. also plays an important role in governing the properties of ferrites [4].

Spinel ferrites are important in several applications, hence studies of structural, electrical, magnetic and other properties of spinel ferrites is very essential [5-6]. The interest in these materials is sustained till date because of their applications in the field of drug delivery, multilayer chips, magnetic recording, sensors, catalysts, etc. The substitution of divalent, trivalent and tetravalent ions in spinel ferrites leads to diversification in various properties. The properties of spinel ferrites can be modified by substituting the various kinds of cations. In the literature, many reports are available on the structural, electrical and magnetic properties of Zn, Cd, Al, Cr, Ti, Mn substituted spinel ferrites [7-8].

In the present work, the properties of Nickel ferrites were modified by substituting  $Cu^{2+}$  ion in place of  $Ni^{2+}$  ions with a view to improve the permeability properties. We report the structural and initial permeability studies of  $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$  with  $x = 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0$ .

### 2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

$NiCu$  spinel ferrites of the chemical composition  $Ni_{1-x}Cu_xFe_2O_4$  with  $x = 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0$  were prepared by using the standard ceramic method. A.R. grade  $NiO$ ,  $CuO$  and  $Fe_2O_3$  were used for the preparation of ferrite as a raw material. The compositions of these ferrites are shown in Table 1. The oxides were mixed thoroughly and ground in stoichiometry proportion. First pre-sintering of powder was carried out at 1225K for 12 hr. The sintered powder is again reground and sintered at 1375K for 12 hr. To measure the initial permeability toroids of outer diameter 2 cm and inner diameter 1 cm are prepared. The prepared samples were characterized by X-ray powder



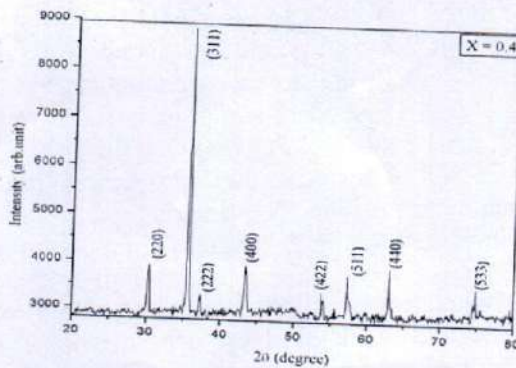
diffractometer (Phillips X-ray diffractometer, Model PW 3710) using Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5406\text{\AA}$ ) in the  $2\theta$  range 200-800.

**Table 1:** Chemical composition of various components of Ni $_{1-x}$ Cu $_x$ Fe $_2$ O $_4$  system in mole percentage.

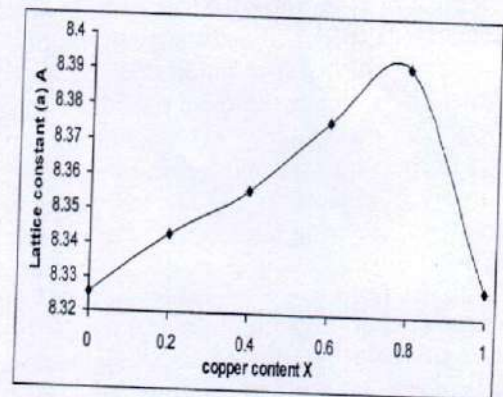
Composition x	NiO	CuO	Fe $_2$ O $_4$
0.0	50	0	50
0.2	40	10	50
0.4	30	20	50
0.6	20	30	50
0.8	10	40	50
1.0	0	50	50

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The structural characterization of all the samples of spinel ferrite system Ni $_{1-x}$ Cu $_x$ Fe $_2$ O $_4$  with  $x = 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0$  was carried out using X-ray diffraction technique. Results indicate that these oxides crystalline with a single spinel cubic structure. Fig.1 shows the typical X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of Ni $_{1-x}$ Cu $_x$ Fe $_2$ O $_4$  (for  $x = 0.4$ ) spinel ferrite system. The XRD patterns indicates that all the composition exhibits single phase cubic spinel structure and exclude the presence of any secondary phase. The Bragg's reflection observed in XRD pattern are intense and sharp. The XRD pattern shows the reflections (220), (311), (222), (400), (422), (511), (440) and (533) belonging to cubic spinel structure. The analysis of XRD pattern reveals the formation of single phase cubic spinel structure. No extra peak has been detected in the XRD pattern.



**Fig. 1:** XRD patterns of Ni $_{1-x}$ Cu $_x$ Fe $_2$ O $_4$  for  $x = 0.4$



**Fig.2:** Variation of lattice constant (a) with copper content  $x$  for the system Ni $_{1-x}$ Cu $_x$ Fe $_2$ O $_4$

Using XRD data the inter planer spacing ( $d$ ) was calculated using Bragg's law and the values of lattice constant ( $a$ ) of all the samples was calculated by the relation

$$a = d_{hkl} (h^2 + k^2 + l^2)^{1/2} \tag{1}$$

Where, 'a' is the lattice constant,  $d$  is inter planer spacing and ( $h k l$ ) is the Miller indices.

The values of lattice constants are given in the Table 2. The variation of lattice constant 'a' with composition  $x$  is shown in Fig. 2. From Fig. 2 it is observed that lattice constant increases with Cu substitution. The increase in lattice constant is related to the difference in ionic radii of copper and nickel. In the present case, nickel ions with ionic radii  $0.69 \text{\AA}$  are replaced by copper ions of ionic radii  $0.72 \text{\AA}$ , and hence lattice constant of the NiCu system increases with increasing copper content.

The variation of permeability  $\mu_i$  was measured as a function of temperature. The initial permeability  $\mu_i$  was calculated using the following relation.

$$L = 0.0046N^2h\mu_i \text{Log}_{10} \left( \frac{d_2}{d_1} \right) \tag{2}$$





[Estd: 1954]



**Proceedings of the National Seminar on  
"Promoting Quality Research and Innovation in Higher  
Educational Institutions"**

**Sponsored by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)  
4<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> March 2022**



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**Affiliated to Osmania University,  
Reaccredited with "B++" Grade by NAAC  
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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE NAAC SPONSORED  
NATIONAL SEMINAR ON  
PROMOTING QUALITY RESEARCH AND  
INNOVATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL  
INSTITUTIONS  
(4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2022)**

ISBN: 978-93-93259-12-7

*Organized by*

INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL

RBVRR WOMEN'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), NARAYANAGUDA, HYDERABAD



**Paramount Publishing House**

• NEW DELHI • HYDERABAD



## National Education Policy (2020): A Boost for Innovation in Education

Narendra Gawali

Asst. Prof. & Head Dept. of English, S.K. Gandhi College Kada, Dist. Beed, Maharashtra  
Email: narendra.gawali123@gmail.com

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### ABSTRACT

*The Education scenario till present time has not been satisfactory for India. Inadequate infrastructure, poor economic conditions, lack of proper sanitary and other equipment's resulted in lack of research policy in India. Our Ancient research perspective like Takshshila, Nalanda had set the highest standards of research and innovation. Through the Gurukul system India has produced great scholars like Aryabhata, Patanjali, Maitreyi and many more. Therefore there is need for change and Innovation in the 21st Century education scenario. The present National Education is the right platform for this Education system.*

**Key Words:** Ancient research, NEP, Aryabhata, Patanjali, Maitreyi, Takshshila,

### INTRODUCTION:

The Education scenario till present time has not been satisfactory for India. Inadequate infrastructure, poor economic conditions, lack of proper sanitary, lack of planning, insufficient resources and other equipment's resulted in lack of research policy in India. Our Ancient research perspective like Takshshila, Nalanda had set the highest standards of research and innovation. Through the Gurukul system India has produced great scholars like Aryabhata, Patanjali, Maitreyi and many more, who made contributions to world knowledge in diverse fields like Mathematics, Yoga, Literature and more.

Research in science and technology is the base for any developed nation globally. Besides this India's spending on research and innovation is 0.7 of GDP as compare to china which is 2.1 and U.S.A. 2.8 respectively. The total patent applications filled till recent in India is around 53 thousand as compare to 14 lakh of China and 7 lakh of U.S.A. respectively. Our country's rank according to Global Innovation Index (GII) 2019 is 52 as compared to China whose rank is 14. Therefore there is need for change and Innovation in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century education scenario. The present National Education is the right platform for this Education system.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- 1) To examine the features of National Education policy 2020 and its implementation.
- 2) To create awareness among the students of Higher education for virtual learning.



### ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

The union cabinet approved the National Education policy 2020 on July 29, 2020. It is based on the Draft National Education Policy 2019, chaired by Dr. K. Kasturirangan, former chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation - submitted to the Ministry of Human Resource Development on December 15, 2018.

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Principal

S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's  
Smt.S.K. Gandhi Arts Amolak Science  
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College, Kada