

Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

81
82

B.Aadhar

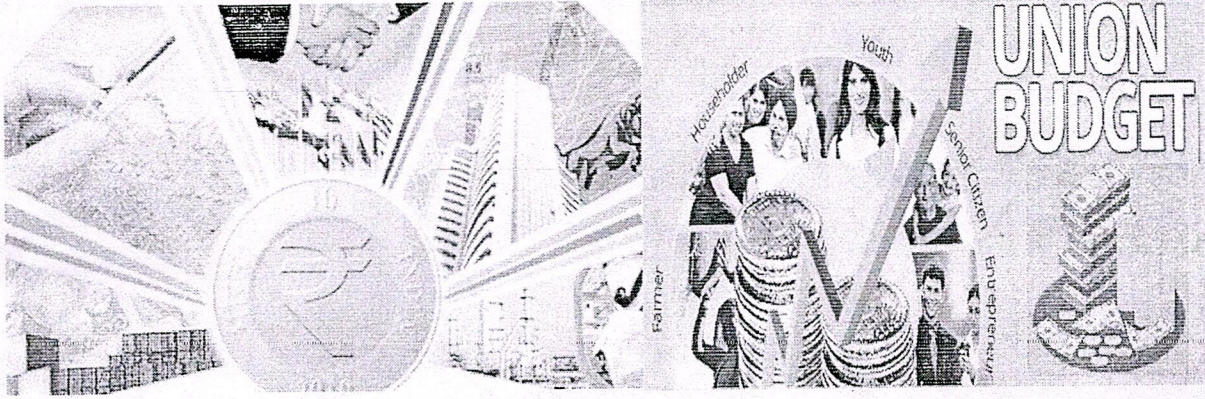
Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

ISSUE No- (CCCVII)307

July-2021

REVIEW OF UNION BUDGET OF INDIA 2010 TO 2020



Prof. Virag.S.Gawande
Chief Editor
Director
Aadhar Social
Research & Development
Training Institute Amravati

Dr.B.T Lahane
Executive Editors
Principal
Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidyalaya
Jalkot Tq-Jalkot Dist-Latur

Mr.Narayan V.K.
Head of Dept. Commerce

Mrs.Kendra K.K.
Commerce Dept

Dr.Mundkar S.M
HOD Economics

Editor

Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidyalaya Jalkot Tq-Jalkot Dist-Latur

This Journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

Aadhar Publication Amaravati M.S



Impact Factor – 7.675

ISSN – 2278-9308

B.Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed & Refreed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

July-2021

ISSUE No- (CCCVII) 307

REVIEW OF UNION BUDGET OF INDIA 2010 TO 2020

Prof. Virag.S.Gawande

Chief Editor

Director

Aadhar Social Research &, Development Training Institute, Amravati.

Dr.B.T Lahane

Executive Editors

Principal

Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidyalaya Jalkot Tq-Jalkot Dist-Latur

Mr.Narayan V.K.
Head of Department Commerce.

Mrs.Kendra K.K.
Department Commerce.

Dr.Mundkar S.M
Head of Department Economics.

Editor

Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidyalaya Jalkot Tq-Jalkot Dist-Latur

Aadhar International Publication

For Details Visit To : www.aadharsocial.com

© All rights reserved with the authors & publisher



INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Authors' Name	Page No.
1	Review Of Union Budget Of India 2010 To 2020	Swapnil S. Fokmare	1
2	Role Of Ethics And Accountability In The Corporate World	Dr. B. T. Chavan	5
3	Trends in Health and Education sector expenditure in India: A Decadal evaluation.	Kailas D. Landge	9
4	Foreign Exchange Exposure and Risk Management	Dr. Ratnaparkhe Sanjay D.	16
5	Review of union budget of Indian 2010 to 2020	Dr Lalita Maroti Yadpalwar	19
6	Review of union budget Banking Sector Rural Co-Operative Banks in India.	Dr. Sudhir Mane	24
7	New Structure Changes In Union Budget Indian Income Tax Policy F.Y.2017-2018, 2018-2019,2019-20200 A.Y.2018-2019, 2019-2020,2020-2021.And It's Effects.	Mr. Narayan Vinod Kadubal	28
8	Studies on Rural Development in India-Overview	R.B. Yedatkar	34
9	A Study On Recent Trends Of Bankingsector In India	Dr. B. S. Sawant	40
10	Impact of New Education Policy On education System	Prof.R.S.Tambe	44
11	"Review Of Union Budget Of India 2010 To 2020" With Special Reference to Skill Development.	Dr. Pradnya Bharat Vhankate	48
12	"Recent Technologies used in Electronic Money Transfer and its Benefits"	Mrs. Agrawal Nikita Kachrual	54
13	A Review Of Union Budget Of India 2010 To 2020 With Special Reference To Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises	P.A.L.N.S. Kalyani	58
14	Review Of Union Budget Of India 2010 To 2020 Of Income Tax Plan (Gst, Customers, Etc)	Pratiksha B.Wahul	62
15	An Impact of New Education Policy-2020 on Higher Education Institutions	Dr. Kavita S. Biyani / Sharma Shivnarayan Shrirang	66
16	Online learning Methods adopted by Higher Education industry during pandemic	Asst. Prof. Anuradha Niwrutti Hajare	69
17	Rural Development through Higher Education	Asst Prof. Kendra Kalpana Kashinath	75
18	Higher Education in COVID-19 Rural Area Issues and Problems.	Kendra Kalpana Kashinath / Dr. Kulkarni H. W.	78



An Impact of New Education Policy-2020 on Higher Education Institutions

Dr. Kavita S. Biyani

Research Centre, Co-ordinator Assistant Professor, Dayanand College of
Commerce, Latur

Sharma Shivnarayan Shrirang

Research Scholar (M.Phil. in Commerce) School of Commerce & Management
SRTMU, Nanded.

The Indian government replaced a 34 years old National Policy on Education, framed in 1986 with the new education policy of 2020. The draft of new national education policy was submitted by panel headed by the former ISRO Chief, Padma Vibhushan Prof. K. Kasturirangan in December 2018.

In India, a new education policy typically framed once every few decades. The first education policy was framed in 1968, introduced by the administration under Mrs. Indira Gandhi as a Prime Minister. This was replaced by the National Education policy in 1986 by Shri. Rajiv Gandhi who was Prime Minister at that time. A few years later in 1992, it was slightly modified again by the then Prime Minister Shri. P.V. Narasimha Rao and now in the year 2020 New Education Policy is third series framework since independence.

“National Education Policy focuses on multidisciplinary method. It also seeks to reorient the research and the regulatory systems. Thus, there will be a much needed, fundamental re-look at the education system in India under the National Education Policy”, said by M. Venkaiah Naidu, Honorable Vice-President of India during the 13th e-convocation address of ICFAI university, Sikkim on 26th November, 2020.

Major Provisions of Higher Education

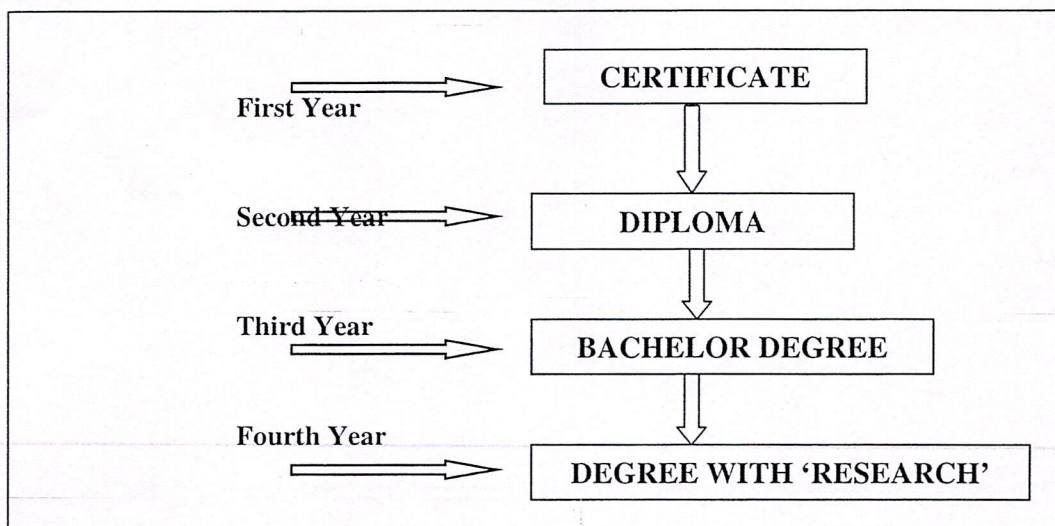
1) The gross enrollment ratio will be increased from 26.3 percent in the year 2018 to 50 percent by the year 2035. Also 3.5 crore new seats to be added in higher education.

2) The National Testing Agency (NTA) will conduct a Common Entrance Examination (CEE) for admission to all universities/colleges across the country. A single gateway to go from school to college.

3) A single governing body for entire higher education named as ‘Higher Education Commission of India’ (HECI), excluding medical and legal education. Public and Private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation and academic standards.

4) There is no rigid separation between faculties such as Science, Arts, Commerce etc, between curricular, extra-curricular and co-curricular activities and also between vocational and academic streams. Students have wide choice of subjects.

5) Under graduate degree will be either of three or four years duration with multiple exit options within this period. Colleges will be mandated to give certificate after completing 1st year. After completing two years of study, it becomes diploma. After three years, Bachelor degree will be completed. The fourth year will be based on internship. The students may complete a rigorous research project in Higher-Education Institution study programme. It will be lead as a degree ‘with Research’.



6) There will be large multidisciplinary universities, colleges and higher educational institutions clusters/knowledge hubs, each of which will aim to have 3000 or more students. It is the highest recommendation of this policy regarding the structure of higher education. Higher Education Institutions cluster will encourage high quality multidisciplinary and cross disciplinary teaching and research across fields. They have full autonomy of academic and administrative. These Higher Education Institution will convert into Autonomous Colleges.

7) Higher Education Institutions includes a university or automomous college. A university will offer a high quality of under graduate and graduate programmes. It includes two types of universities i.e. Research-intensive universities and teaching-intensive universities. R-I university place equal emphasis on teaching and research. On the other hand, T-I university have much emphasis on teaching but still conduct research. There will also be Autonomous degree-granting colleges (AC) offers undergraduate degrees to students.

8) In addition to teaching and research, Higher Education Institutions will have crucial responsibilities of supporting other Higher Education Institutions in their development, community engagement and service, contribution to various fields of practice, faculty development and support to school education.

9) A National Research Foundation (NRF) will be set up to promote research culture in all HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. It would being fund and support for research in all disciplines such as science, technology, social sciences and arts and humanities. Successful research will be recognized. These researches will be implemented through linkages with governmental agencies as well as with industry and private organization.

Conclusion :

After 73 years of independence, we are taking a great lift for our educational upliftment for sustainable society. It requires sincere and active co-operation of all section of society. India will not have any future if we do not perform sensibly and honestly in the next 20 years.

Education is a globally recognized instrument to improves human lives in terms of life expectancy, living standards and overall well being. Therefore an education is an essential tool which leads to economic and social progress of country.

The National Education Policy 2020 is a landmark document in the Indian education history. It has broad the system of education by using holistic and multidisciplinary approach, keeping education and knowledge of difference skills. It has encouraged research and innovations, digitalization of technology and setting up of national professional standards.



Remember, National Education Policy 2020 is the future of our future generations full of dreams, aims, ambitions and aspirations. That will bring a true sense of our sovereignty and independence to us. So by adopting National Education Policy 2020 we will apply the formula of "Reforms perform and Transforms". This is only way of becoming and being a world power ! is second half of 21st century.

References

- 1) K. Praveena, New Education Policy-2020 : An overview, University News,, Volume-58, 30th Nov. to 6th Dec. 2020, Page No. 14 to 16.
- 2) S.K. Sharma and Jaspal Singh Warwal, NEP-2020 : An Appraisal of Innovation, merits and challenges, University news, Volume-59, March 22-28, 2021, Page No.17 and 18.
- 3) H.V. Deshpande, Implementation of National Higher Education Policy-2020 Issues, challenges and prospectus, University News, V-59, January 18-24, 2021, Page No.46.
- 4) NEP-Final-English-O document on www.education.gov.in.