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"INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES & PRACTICES IN TEACHING, LEARNING AND EVALUATION PROCESS FOR ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGES TOWARDS NEW EDUCATION POLICY-2022"

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CONTENTS

AN INSIGHT INTO THE INDIAN EDUCATION TOWARDS NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2022

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ABSTRACT

Education is an activity directed at achieving certain aims, such as transmitting the knowledge, bringing out the talents, fostering the skills, transferring the cultural heritage from one generation to the next generation, etc., Education may be formal or non formal. Formal education takes place in educational institutions, whereas the non formal or informal education is, a person learns or observes from day to day activity in life, which leads him to think, create new ideas, etc., The **National Education Policy (NEP)** is being framed to bring a change in the education system. It is a welcome step towards revamping the education system in the country. It is a bold and ambitious policy that seeks to bring about a radical transformation of the education system over the next decade. India is about to bring dramatic changes to its education system to become a global power. The new system, which is still being implemented, includes an emphasis on online learning, more school hours and a shift away from memorization learning.

KEYWORDS: Education, NEP, Education Policy, skill, online learning

INTRODUCTION

The New Education Policy is a comprehensive and all-encompassing policy that seeks to revamp the Indian education system in its entirety. One of the most significant changes proposed by the NEP is the switch from the 10+2 **education** structure to a new **5+3+3+4 education system.** Under the new system, students will spend five years in elementary school, three years in middle school, three years in high school, and four years in college. This will allow for a better-rounded and holistic education, as students will be exposed to a broader range of subjects and disciplines. In addition, the **New Education Policy 2022** also proposes introducing multiple exit options so that students can choose to leave the education system after completing elementary school, middle school, or high school if they so desire. The **NEP 2022** is an ambitious and far-reaching policy that seeks to transform the Indian education system into one that is on par with the best in the world.

The new national education policy focuses on students' individual needs. It aims to create a more flexible and adaptive education system that can meet the needs of students and the economy. Vocational Education is part of **the** new education policy**.** It includes teaching the mother tongue and regional languages up to the 5th year of schooling. Training in vocational skills will be included from the 6th class onwards. The comprehensive 360-degree approach allows teachers to observe the learner and measure progress in different ways, such as through self-reporting or measuring the learner's achievement on multiple competencies and skills. This also allows them to use the most effective methods in their classrooms. The new national education policy (NEP) lays down objectives for improving the quality of the education system. The policy aims at creating a "Global Knowledge Superpower" in the field of education. The policy also makes it mandatory for schools and colleges to make their curriculum flexible and holistic.

AN INSIGHT INTO THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY

The New Education Policy aims to provide quality and equitable education to all children in India. Some of the concepts of the policy are as follows:

The policy emphasizes on providing quality and affordable education to all children in the age group of 3-18 years. It emphasizes on holistic and multidisciplinary education instead of memorization learning.

Students will now be tested on their abilities to apply concepts to solving real problems rather than on how well they remember things from books. It emphasizes that the three-language formula will be followed in schools, focusing on the regional language, Hindi and English. To make it easier for students to learn

regional languages, instruction in the first five grades will be taught in those languages instead of English.

The school curriculum in India has been updated to incorporate more core concepts and vocational education. The policy focuses on using technology in education to make it more accessible and effective.

It envisages a system where there is no distinction between rural and urban areas, and all children have access to quality education. The policy proposes several measures to improve the quality of teaching, such as mandatory teacher eligibility tests, teacher professional development programmes, and teacher education programmes at the elementary, secondary and tertiary levels.

The policy also focuses on providing vocational and technical education to students so that they are better equipped to enter the workforce. The policy proposes to set up a National Higher Education Regulatory Council to oversee the regulation of higher education institutions. The policy also seeks to provide greater autonomy to higher education institutions and promote academic mobility. As a result, the public and private universities will both be governed by the same regulations.

This policy introduces a new 5+3+3+4 education structure, which moves away from the current 10+2 system. It aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to 50% by 2035.

INDIAN EDUCATION TOWARDS NEW EDUCATION POLICY

The Indian education is moving slowly towards implementation of New Education Policy. The following are the changes made in Indian education.

School board examinations will continue in 10th and 12th classes and be redesigned to be more holistic and developmental.PARAKH is a new national assessment platform. It will assess students' learning and help them to analyze their strengths, weaknesses, gaps, and potentials. The new system will focus on strengthening the local language/regional language and mother tongue as a medium of education. It will be available for grades 1 to 5.

Sanskrit will be available to all students as an option for their education, with three language formulas, at school and college levels. Vocational education will start in school, starting with grade 6, also known as middle school. Internships will be a part of that vocational education curriculum as well. There are plans for literature in India and other classical languages as an option. Students who pursue those degrees will have the freedom to choose which language they wish to study and what they want to study within that language. The same goes for those pursuing degrees in other disciplines like science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

Higher education will receive flexibility in subjects. There will be multiple entry points and exit points for all students.UG programmed courses can range in duration from three to four years. The minimum duration required to get a certificate is one year. However, students can opt for a different route if they want to, such as obtaining a two-year Advanced Diploma or getting a
B. Tech degree. The new system will be student-centric, where all subjects' education is reduced to its core essentials. Regulators for higher education will be light but tight.

Focus on online learning to ensure that students are educated to the highest standard. In the new system, e-learning will be expanded to include online courses, which will provide flexibility in terms of location and time for students. By the end of 2040, they aim that all universities will become multidisciplinary institutions, each of which will have 3000 or more students. College affiliation will be phased out in the coming years (next 15 years).At least one oversized multidisciplinary HEI (higher education institution) should be built-in or near every district by 2030.

BENEFITS AND FEATURES

The benefits and features of this policy are as follows:-

Education will now be universalized under the national education policy which excludes Medical and law studies. Earlier the pattern of 10 plus two was followed but now the pattern of 5
+ 3 + 3 + 4 will be followed under the new education policy. Previously there was Science Commerce and Arts stream but now there will be no such stream. Student can choose a subject as a wish like they can study account with physics or arts. Students will be taught coding from the six standards. All schools will

be digitally equipped. All types of content will be translated into regional language along with that virtual labs will be developed.6% of the GDP will be spent to implement the NEP. The student will be able to study Sanskrit and other ancient languages of India if they want. Board exams will happen twice a year to reduce the burden from the shoulders of the student.

Artificial intelligence software will also be used to make learning easier. M. Phil's degree from higher education is being abolished. The student will be taught three languages that the state will determine. The national curriculum framework for schooling will be prepared by the National Council of educational research and training. For implementing the National Education Policy, many institutions will be established. Special attention will be paid to the children's education as well as skills.

CONCLUSION

All in all, while the policy is not legally bound to any action, it definitely makes clear the government's vision to lead in some landmark changes to the education sector. As with any other policy, a lot will depend on transparent and swift implementation. Loosening of criteria for setting up private schools will mostly be adopted by low-cost private schools, resulting in stratification of students' educational experience and an attitude of _low-cost is good enough for the poor'.

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POSITIVE CHANGES IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT:
In today's world of globalization, all the countries are running in a competitive manner. Every nation strives hard to upgrade its own country. Similarly India is also running towards a developed nation. To achieve this goal, India is making lot of changes in the society. One among them is the education system. Indian education system is to be upgraded. In this path of up gradation, the New Education Policy is being implemented. This article is an attempt is to analyze the positive changes to be expected in the Education System of India after the implementation of NEP 2020.

KEYWORDS: Education system, NEP, Positive change, Education policy, up gradation.

INTRODUCTION

A technological improvement has accelerated the economic growth in India. Science and Technology plays a crucial and major role in economic development. India is equipped with huge number of youth manpower. Proper education will play a major role in guiding the youth and hastening the economic growth by providing skilled persons, speeding up the country's industrial development. Continuous research is going on for improvement of all the aspects of the education. It covers teaching learning process, staff and student's assessment/grading, teaching tools, industry institute interaction and many more. Enhancing Teaching Learning: Research in academics is based for evaluation of staff and students or based on different learning approaches. NEP has been implemented with different approaches to bring out the talents and skills of the students. This article is an attempt to bring out the changes that will be brought by NEP.

POSITIVE CHANGES

The following are the changes that are to brought out by implementing NEP.

1. Ensuring Universal Access at All Levels of schooling from pre-primary school to Grade 12.
2. Ensuring quality early childhood care and education for all children between 3-6 years.
3. New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure (5+3+3+4).
4. No hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra- curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams.
5. Establishing National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy.
6. Emphasis on promoting multilingualism and Indian languages; The medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be the home language/mother tongue/local language/regional language.
7. Assessment reforms - Board Exams on up to two occasions during any given school year, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired.
8. Setting up of a new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development).
9. Equitable and inclusive education - Special emphasis given on Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs).

STAGES OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY

The new national education policy has completely renovated the previous policy and the stage of this policy are as follows:-

1. **Foundational Stage:** This is further subdivided into two parts: 3 years of preschool or Anganwadi, followed by classes 1 and 2 in primary school. This will cover children of ages 3-8 years. The focus of studies will be on activity-based learning.
2. **Preparatory Stage:** Classes 3 to 5, which will cover the ages of 8-10 years. It will gradually introduce subjects like speaking, reading, writing, physical education, languages, art, science & mathematics.

3. **Middle Stage:** Classes 6 to 8, covering children between ages 11 and 13. It will introduce students to the more abstract concepts in subjects of mathematics, sciences, social sciences, arts &humanities.

4. **Secondary Stage:** Classes 9 to 12, covering the ages of 14-18 years. It is again subdivided into two parts: classes 9 and 10 covering the first phase while classes 11 and 12 cover the second phase. These 4 years of study are intended to inculcate multidisciplinary study, coupled with the depth and critical thinking. Multiple options of subjects will be provided.

INNOVATION POLICIES

As a system, education would benefit from having a well-designed innovation strategy. Contrary to common belief, education is not innovation averse: the amount of change in education is comparable to similar public sectors, and education professionals consider their workplaces to be as innovative as the economy at large. Despite this, education has not managed to harness technology to raise productivity, improve efficiency, increase quality and foster equity in the way other public sectors have. Innovation policies in education have often focused on fragmented issues or on the wrong goals, sometimes driven by a concern for quick wins, but without sustainable gains in the long run. Well-designed innovation strategies in education could leverage the potential of new technology and, with the right kind of policy mix, can contribute to both more efficiency and better outcomes for quality and equity.

CONCLUSION

In the larger domain of human capital, education and skill development has a big role. Census 2011 data on literacy gives us a quick perspective on the current status of education. However, education is not just about literacy. RTE act acts as a cornerstone for Indian education. Nevertheless, it is the various education policies, charted out since Independence, which led to the historical evolution of the education system in India. The results of these policies can be said to be mixed. There is still a lot of room for improvement.

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