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

3rd & 4th November 2022

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SCIENCE COLLEGES TOWARDS NEW EDUCATION POLICY
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PROSPECTS OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY

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Abstract

The New Education Policy is a comprehensive and all-encompassing policy that seeks to revamp the Indian education system. 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. The New Education Policy also proposes introducing multiple exit options. This 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 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.

Introduction

The New Education Policy is a comprehensive and all-encompassing policy that seeks to revamp the Indian education system. 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 more holistic education, as students will be exposed to a broader range of subjects and disciplines. In addition, the New Education Policy also proposes introducing multiple exit options so that students can choose to leave the education system if they so desire. This 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 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.

Prospects of New Education Policy

Education and learning is a continuous process, thus, continuous improvement and training is very much needed. Following are the Prospects of New Education Policy.

Quality and Affordable Education

The policy emphasizes on providing quality and affordable education to all children in the age group of 3-18 years.

Changes in the pattern

The current structure of 10+2 school education will be replaced with the 5+3+3+4, to reduce students' burden of board exams. This 5+3+3+4 structure corresponds to ages from 3 to 8, 8 to 11, 11 to 14 and 14 to 18. 12 years of schooling, 3 years if Anganwadi and pre-schooling are included in this structure. There will also be a focus on vocational learning right from class 6 to 8, so that the students can learn practical skills such as gardening, carpentry, plumbing, artists, potters, etc., to identify and understand their interests.

Huge options to Learn

The children in classes from 9 to 12 will now have multidisciplinary course options available to them, which means that the different streams will be more available with various subject combinations. Any student will be able to take up subjects of their interest, even if they are outside of their core discipline without strict adherence to the streams of Arts, Science and Commerce.

Focus on Critical Thinking

The board exams system that primarily tested the memorization will be replaced to develop critical thinking, rationalization, and creativity of students with the practical application of their knowledge.

Education become a Basic Right

The Government aims to make schooling available to everyone with the help of NEP 2020. Approximately two crore school students will be able to come back to educational institutes through this new approach.

Learn Coding at School level

The introduction of computers and coding classes as early as class 6 will be in the curriculum will be a

positive step towards upgrading the learning process.

Entrance Tests for Colleges

Instead of countless independent entrance tests for getting admission in colleges, standard entrance tests will be conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA) for uniformity and better clarity, which in the long run, will support students in getting into the disciplines and educational institutes of their choice as expensive, sometimes exploitative entrance tests can be ended. The national level entrance test for admission into the undergraduate courses in the Indian Universities to be held twice in a year. Now, the candidates can have the opportunities for seeking admission to various universities colleges without incurring much cost. Such initiative definitely shall enhance the diversity of the students admitted in a university and shall provide a sense of national integration among the young minds of the country.

Upgraded Undergraduate Program

The 3-year undergraduate program will be replaced with a 4-year program that will give the option to have a one-year degree after completing the 1st year, a diploma after completing the 2nd year, and a degree for the completion of 3 years. The fourth-year will be research-based. The students will also have the option to change their discipline, their accrued credits will be transferable and available till their education pursuit is active.

Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities

Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities at par with the IITs and IIMs will be set up in the country. These are scheduled to be set up for introducing multidisciplinary academic.

Multiple Entry and Exit at undergraduate level

Multiple Entry and Exit option is available to students.

Academic Bank of Credit

An Academic Bank of Credit will be established. The credits earned by the students can be stored and when the final degree gets completed, those can be counted.

Fee structure

The implementation of NEP will put a ceiling on the extent fee is charged, so that the private institutions may not charge more than that for higher education. This step will make education more accessible and affordable, even to economically poor students.

More Scope for Global Education

The new NEP will welcome the global educational institutions and foreign universities to set up their campuses in India. The Indians will have a better reach to quality education in their nation, making the dream affordable to more students as it may even reduce the brain drain. The high performing Indian universities will be encouraged to setup campuses in foreign countries. Further, selected foreign universities from among the top 100 World ranking shall also be facilitated to operate in India. That way, it encourages healthy competition among the universities in India and it paves the way to become globally comparable institutions. Collaborations among the institutions shall bring quality and excellence in higher learning and hence, Indian universities are to be encouraged for collaborative venture among the universities within India and abroad. Ultimately, Indians now shall be getting global level quality education at affordable cost.

Promotion of India as Global Educational Destination

Internationalization of Indian education is an important agenda in NEP-2020. It aims at promoting India as global study destination for premium education at affordable cost. Every university/Institution hosting foreign students shall set up an International Students Office to facilitate the foreign students. Such initiatives shall widen the horizon of visions in the educational administration for global benchmarking. Every institution should try to develop certain areas of competence for study to attract the foreign students and in turn the university shall have more diversity of the student enrolment creating a good ambience for higher learning.

Propagation of Culture

The Indian culture will be part of the learning curriculum so that the students will be able to learn about India's ancient history and its glorious past, a step towards reviving our traditions and promote unity and brotherhood right at the early stage.

Improvement in Teaching Quality

By 2030, B.Ed. will be made a mandatory 4-year course to improve the quality of education for teachers and steps will be taken to make them capable of tackling various issues of the education system, including providing support and mentorship to the students, as well as being trained to teach the students with disabilities.

Transformation of regulatory system of the higher education in India

Establishment of a single regulatory body called Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) overhauling of UGC, AICTE, NCTE except the medical and law college is a great transformation in regulatory system of the higher education. There shall be four independent verticals to be functioning under this umbrella. Special focus is also given to curb the commercialization of education by formulating multiple mechanism with checks and balances. There shall no longer be multiple regulatory body for running courses in higher

educational institutions.

The three language for school education

Mother tongue or local language shall be the medium of instruction up to 5th Std. That way, the learning of the students will become faster and it will provide avenues to familiarize the various cultural diversities of the country and at the same time these Indian languages shall remain relevant and vibrant. In fact, all the languages are closely linked with the arts and culture of the speaking community and as such, NEP-2020 spells various activities for preserving the local arts and culture associated with the languages.

Other Areas of Focus

Further, there are other recommendations such as establishment of National Research Foundation and National Committee for Integration of Vocational Education for the vocational and traditional knowledge developed in India. The Policy speaks about the other areas of focus such as adult education and lifelong learning, use of ICTs and promotion of Indian languages, arts and culture.

Conclusion

Education and learning is a continuous process, thus, continuous improvement and training is very much needed. Educational innovation with more variety in knowledge, skills, attitude and behavior of the students should be taken into account while imparting education for holistic development of the learners. The success of any policy framework is very much dependent on the effective implementation of the guidelines. It is not denying the fact that quality of teaching is one of the most important factors for producing good quality students. Besides good infrastructure and curriculum, good academicians are utmost important for imparting quality education with the use of modern pedagogy.

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