

A study of New Education Policy trends setting new pedagogical strategies

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ABSTRACT

One of the chief elements contributing to a nation's development is education. It should be updated to the demands of the time and the dynamic nature of the global environment. The introduction of a new education policy brings about a significant amount of change in the educational system, shouldering the students to embrace pragmatic knowledge and enhancing their perspectives as future generations. The goal of the adjustments to the elementary school structure of education is to create a curriculum that fosters learners' interests. The prime aim of the policy is to increase students' confidence through skilled maneuvers. It focuses on creative methods for classifying and reclassifying knowledge, how to approach issues from new and different angles, and finally, how to create a new future civilization to handle the difficulties ahead. The bourn of the paper is to figure out how well students have accepted the new policy, which is based on recently evolved trends and visualizes a primary focus on three aspects: the highest quality, equity, and integrity in the educational system, from schooling to higher education.

Key Words: NEP, changing scenario, skilled maneuvers, pragmatic knowledge, fresh perspective

Quality education is an essential element for attaining complete human potential, developing a justifiable and fair society, and stimulating national growth. And The secret to India's continuous rise and leadership on the international stage in terms of economic growth, social fairness and equality, scientific and technical advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation is high-quality universal education. The world's knowledge and job landscapes are currently undergoing fast transformations. In this situation, an educational system must develop and mould character, empower students to be moral, logical, sensitive, and caring, and simultaneously get them ready for lucrative jobs. It should be mentioned that the current learning results and what is needed can be reconciled by changes to the educational system. From Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) to Higher Education (HE), the reforms inevitably bring about quality, equity, and integrity in the system. Therefore, it was essential that India have a system of education that provides all students, regardless of social or economic background, with equal access to a high-quality education.

"Countries plan their education systems to progress further." (Rizvi & Lingard, 2009).

The Government of India (GOI) has created the National Education Policy (NEP) to advance education for all socioeconomic groups and to include commoners/ordinary people in society. This strategy covers a wider range of educational contexts, including both rural and urban configurations, from elementary school education (literacy level) to colleges for higher education (focused specialization). The GOI proposed and released the first NEP in 1968. The second policy was released in 1986. The current Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, released the third major reforming programme in 2020. (Govt. of India, 2020).

The NEP focuses on updating the educational system to reflect the learner's whole growth as we enter the new century. The policy's goals are to prepare students for the contemporary age. The main goal of this policy is to humanise education with a focus on disciplines related to the humanities by introducing multi-disciplinary, inter-disciplinary, and trans-disciplinary approaches. Since former policies did not allow it, even a student pursuing a professional degree can now acquire some humanities topics. Additionally, this policy places a strong emphasis on employability through skilling as well as vocational training to satisfy the expanding employment needs.

II-OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- The preeminent goal of this research is to examine how New Education Policy 2020 will affect higher education.
- The study also identifies the key elements of NEP and examines how they will impact the current educational system.
- To forecast how NEP 2020 may affect the higher education sector in India.

III-NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY SETTING NEW STRATEGIES:

Quality higher education must take an aim to encourage individuals who are exceptional, thoughtful, adaptable, and creative. It must give someone the opportunity to study one or more specialised fields of interest in-depth and to develop their character, ethical and constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, scientific elements, inventiveness, service spirit, and 21st century skills in a variety of fields, such as the sciences, social sciences, the arts, human sciences, languages, personal, technological, and vocational subjects. The main features of the new education policy include the establishment of multi-disciplinary universities and colleges, with at least one in or close to every district, the redesign of student curriculum content, pedagogy, evaluation, and encouragement for an improved student experience, and the creation of a National Research Foundation to support outstanding peer-reviewed studies and efficiently launch study at universities and colleges.

The goal of holistic and multi-disciplinary education should be to develop all aspects of human potential, including mental, cultural, social, physical, emotional, and moral. Long term, all undergraduate programmes, including those in the medical, technical, and vocational fields, will follow this comprehensive education model. The best learning environments and student assistance provide a comprehensive strategy that includes an acceptable curriculum, interactive pedagogy, regular formative evaluation, and enough student support.

The goal of the newly proposed NEP is to formally implement systemic reforms from the school level to the college/university level. Education content moving forward will concentrate on key concepts, ideas, applications, and problem-solving stances in light of the evolving situation. The country's higher education system is anticipated to have good and long-lasting effects as a result of the National Education Policy.

IV- THE STRUCTURE AND LENGTHS OF DEGREE PROGRAMMES:

Any undergraduate degree will take three or four years to complete under the National Education Policy 2020 system, regardless of the institution. During this time, one may withdraw from the degree programme. Any educational institution will have to award the student a diploma after they have studied for two years, a degree after they have studied for three years, and a certificate after they have studied for one year in any professional or vocational course of their choice.

The Indian government will also assist in establishing an academic bank of credit to store academic records electronically. This will allow the universities to add the credit to the student's degree at the end. For those who might need to abandon the course in the middle, this will be useful. They don't have to begin over the course from scratch; they can pick up where they left off later. It may be challenging to develop a one-year PG degree for students who have completed a four-year UG degree and a two-year PG degree for students who have achieved a two-year UG degree, even if NEP 2020 states that higher education institutions would have the freedom to offer PG courses.

A. FOREIGN UNIVERSITY CAMPUS:

The government's decision to permit international colleges to establish campuses in India is an admirable one. This will enable the children to benefit from a local education that is of a high international standard. The introduction of multi-disciplinary institutions will result in a renewed emphasis on all academic disciplines, including the arts and humanities, and this method of instruction will support students' holistic learning and development. Students will therefore possess a stronger knowledge basis.

B. COMMON ENTRANCE:

National Testing Agency will conduct the uniform entrance exam for all higher education institutions (NTA). The test is optional. Another constructive measure that will lessen the pressure of having to prepare for so many difficult tests is the implementation of a single universal entrance test.

C: MULTIPLE ENTRY AND EXIT PROGRAMME:

For those who choose to abandon the course in the middle, there will be a variety of access and departure points. The Academic Bank of Credits will transfer their credits.

Dr. Bijaya Kumar Sahoo, Founder, SAI International Education Group; Advisor (Rank of Minister of State), Govt. of Odisha, correctly stated in one of the interview by India Today: *"With the flexibility for the choice of the subject across streams, this move in the National Education Policy is aimed at building skills in the students' subjects of interest."* (Interview by India Today)

D: LANGUAGE CHOICE:

It is anticipated that this will aid students in choosing the course and profession of their choice. The language barrier is among the most serious problems Indian students encounter. Every 20 miles, the language, and accent can be different in India. Due to their inability to learn in their native tongue, many talented students are unable to reach their full potential. Under the NEP, undergraduate students will have access to a variety of numerous exit options. It also becomes difficult for the government to guarantee that every student has a chance due to its enormous size. The government's excellent endeavour to integrate language learning into the curriculum of schools prevents interruptions in the student's education by eliminating the barrier of language. The policy also emphasises using local languages as a medium of instruction up to grade V.

V- ANALYSIS OF ACCEPTANCE BY THE LEARNERS

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) will implement a bold and significant transformation that has the potential to completely alter the nation's educational system. India's educational system will undergo radical changes as a result. One of the endowing principles of the New Education Policy is the *"full realisation and freedom of the self."*

Students can aspire to discover an untapped reservoir of information by studying a variety of courses. Without the artificial limitations of streams, it will undoubtedly enable students to examine the world through the lenses of several different subjects. Therefore, a multi-disciplinary education has given students a much wider opportunity to extend their learning outside of the class-room and into the actual world. This idea eliminates rigidity and gives students more autonomy over their education.

The new educational system ought to inspire students to have higher aspirations for our nation than just becoming the "Back office learner." Inventions, as opposed to innovations, require a distinct kind of mental process, one that entails having an innate curiosity.

Emphasis is placed on experiential and practical learning, which will enable students to develop the inventiveness and analytical thinking necessary for the twenty-first century. On July 29, the National Education Policy (NEP) will have been in effect for a full year. Ramesh Pokhriyal, the man behind NEP, stated that the "country's education policy is now being accepted throughout the world."

"In an exclusive interaction with India TV, Ramesh Pokhriyal said, "Education Minister from across the world, including educationists, have approached to know about the government's education policy. The policy has been well received by all. students and teachers from various universities worldwide have shown interest in National Education Policy. Till now, the minister has communicated with around 20,000 students and teachers worldwide, discussing various issues on NEP, the former minister said." (<https://www.indiatvnews.com/education/news-nep-2020-now-being-accepted-worldwide-ramesh-pokhriyal-exclusive-interview-722640>)

NEP has not yet faced any opposition in the nation. The new policy would aid in the expansion of education, research, science, technology, and other sectors while attempting to construct a nation by reforming India." Pokhriyal has added. "The NEP 2020 emphasises the value of visual thinking.

Beyond a shadow of a doubt, pedagogical research has shown that children learn most effectively in primary courses when they speak their mother tongue. This merely means that English should not be used as the major language of instruction throughout the early years of education.

The reorganised 5+3+3+4 is a positive move, and equipping each student with skills while in school will raise the profile of skill-based education and improve youth employability. International educational criteria are met by switching from a 10+2 system to a 5+3+3+4 system for the pedagogical structure. This structure is founded on recognising how a child develops during their early years and attempting to instill key traits like curiosity about the world, logical reasoning, and social skills like communication and teamwork, among others. The brand new 5+3+3+4 curricular structure outlined in the NEP 2020 is in line with the global aim of safeguarding a student from extreme stress by preserving their mental health.

There won't be any employment options restricted to students due to curriculum specialisation because to the absence of inflexible streams in secondary education. To proffer a fair and accurate assessment of students' abilities, a review of the grading system was urgently required.

VI- CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is rather remarkable to observe the government's initiative to change the educational system. The New Education Policy was promoted as having ground-breaking concepts. The government's desire to overhaul the educational system, with particularly radical reforms to the higher education system, is extremely audacious. As it focuses on ensuring that education is accessible and equal, NEP will reshape the nation's educational landscape. The NEP places a strong emphasis on the value of early childhood curricula and pedagogical frameworks that enhance each person's foundation. It is encouraging to see how the new NEP has correctly highlighted the significance of cultivating scientific aptitude at a young age.

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