



**VOLUME I**  
**ISBN No.: 978-93-94004-04-7**

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

**3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> November 2022**

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## **AWARENESS ON NEW EDUCATION POLICY AMONG SCHOOL TEACHERS**

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### **Abstract**

The New Education Policy (2022) Draft Act released from the Government of India. They gave two month's for Teacher Educators, Principals, and Policymakers to submit their insight. Objective: to find the Awareness on New Education Policy (2022) among the Primary School Teachers. Methods: The investigator used the survey method for the present study. Sample: Three Hundred teachers from primary schools. The total sample was selected through a simple random sampling technique. There is a significant difference between the awareness of New Education Policy (2020) primary school teachers' with respect to gender, type of management.

**Key Words:** Nep, Teachers.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out the level of awareness of National Education Policy 2020.
2. To find out the significant difference between the awareness of New Education Policy (2020) among the primary school teachers with respect to background variables, such as gender, location, type of management.

### **INTRODUCTION**

In general, primary school teachers have low awareness of the New Education Policy (2020). The awareness program must be organized by the state or central Government, at least for teachers only. In general, females do not have satisfactory intention to know about new development. But it is not correct we must make awareness for, particularly female teachers. Additional than rural teachers are not interested to know about the new updates due to location. Self-finance teachers have no way to interact with other peoples, so they have low awareness; the state or central Government must organize awareness programs to make conscious of the New Education Policy (2020) extremely.

The old education policy has recently been changed by the minister of human resource management. This change has been done under the chairmanship of ISRO Chief Doctor K Kasturirangan for better education.

The national education policy was approved on 29 July 2020 by the union cabinet of India. It replaced the existing educational policy of India which was made in 1986. This policy brings a big positive change in the education of India. It is a framework for elementary education till higher education which includes vocational training in both urban and rural areas. The main aim of launching the National Education Policy 2022 is to remodel India's education policy. Under this new national education policy, nobody is forced to take any particular language. Now the students can choose the language according to their interests.

The world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. With various dramatic scientific and technological advances, such as the rise of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence, many unskilled jobs worldwide may be taken over by machines, while the need for a skilled workforce, particularly involving mathematics, computer science, and data science, in conjunction with multidisciplinary abilities across the sciences, social sciences, and humanities, will be increasingly in greater demand. With climate change, increasing pollution, and depleting natural resources, there will be a sizeable shift in how we meet the world's energy, water, food, and sanitation needs, again resulting in the need for new skilled labour, particularly in biology, chemistry, physics, agriculture, climate science, and social science. The growing emergence of epidemics and pandemics will also call for collaborative research in infectious disease management and development of vaccines and the resultant social issues heightens the need for multidisciplinary learning. There will be a growing demand for humanities and art, as India moves towards becoming a developed country as well as among the three largest economies in the world.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

1. To study national education policy 2022 awareness among the secondary school teachers.
2. To study national education policy 2022 awareness between private and Public Senior Secondary School teachers.

This research is a descriptive study. The necessary secondary data was collected from various websites including those of Government of India, magazines, journals, other publications, etc. This data was then analysed and reviewed to arrive at the inferences and conclusions.

### **MAJOR OUTCOMES OF NEP**

- Mother tongue or regional language will be used as a medium of instruction for teaching the students.
- Counseling will be given to the parents for the early childhood care.
- Qualitative education will be provided to the students.
- With the adoption of modern technology, education will reach to a higher one.
- After studying analytical based subjects, students will be able to think critically and logically after participating in the discussion session organized by the school authorities.
- Children with special needs will be given same facilities as the normal student's access.
- Promotion will be based on the merit-based test.
- Qualitative opportunities in the field of higher education will be provided to the individuals.
- After the set up of Digital Library, students will be able to access digital form of books online.

### **HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNERS**

The key overall thrust of curriculum and pedagogy reform across all stages will be to move the education system towards real understanding and towards learning how to learn - and away from the culture of rote learning as is largely present today. The aim of education will not only be cognitive development, but also building character and creating holistic and well-rounded individuals equipped with the key 21st century skills. Ultimately, knowledge is a deep-seated treasure and education helps in its manifestation as the perfection which is already within an individual. All aspects of curriculum and pedagogy will be reoriented and revamped to attain these critical goals. Specific sets of skills and values across domains will be identified for integration and incorporation at each stage of learning, from pre-school to higher education. Curriculum frameworks and transaction mechanisms will be developed for ensuring that these skills and values are imbibed through engaging processes of teaching and learning. Curriculum Framework for early childhood and school education.

### **WHAT ARE THE KEY TAKEAWAYS OF NEP 2020?**

The objective of this reformation of the Indian education system is “**No child will be left behind**”. It is intended to fill the gaps in the current education scenario. So, we can say, NEP 2020 is brought for the ‘learning to learn’ approach.

*Highlights of the new education policy:*

- The present school system will be divided into 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 stages as Foundation, Preparatory, Middle & Secondary respectively.
- Mother tongue or regional language will be taught up to at least class 5.
- Vocational education will be integrated from class 6 with 10 days of mandatory internship.
- National Testing Agency will conduct SAT-Like college entrance tests twice a year.
- Students will be benefitted with a 4-Year multi-disciplinary bachelor's program.
- Mid-term drop-out students will be able to complete the degree after a break.
- Foreign colleges could enter India, and Indian universities would go global.

### **CONCLUSION**

Education is an important aspect in deciding the economy social status, Technology adaptation and healthy human behavior in every country. Improving ger include every citizen of the country in education offering is the responsibility of the education department of the country national education of the India 2022 is marching toward achieving such objective by making the innovative policies to improve. The attractiveness, affordability and increasing the supply by opening the education for private sector and the same time with the strict control to maintain the quality in every educational institution.

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