CHALLENGES OF NEW AGE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

NEW CHALLENGES OF EDUCATION-

- LACK OF PERSONALISED LEARNING.

- LEARNING GAP AND LOSS.

- ADDICTION TO TECHNOLOGY.

- CHALLENGES OF ASSESSMENTS.

- CURRICULUM UPGRADATION.

- MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES OF STUDENTS.

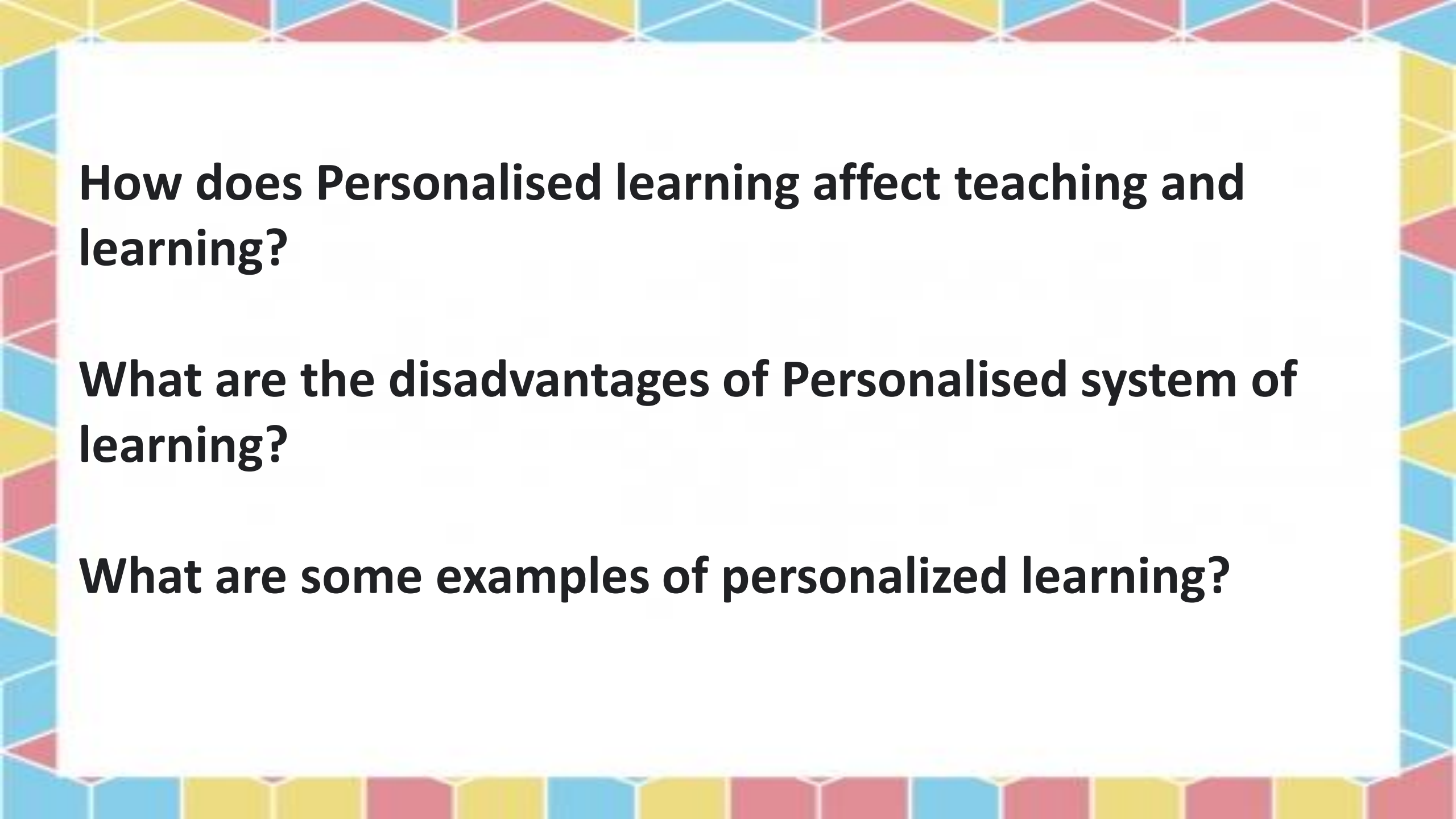- UPSKILLING AND RESKILLING OF TEACHERS.

LACK OF PERSONALISED LEARNING.

Personalized learning (PL) refers to practices that tailor the <u>pace and focus</u> of instruction to address the <u>needs and goals</u> of each student.

Personalized learning prioritizes a clear understanding of the needs and goals of each individual student and the tailoring of instruction to address those needs and goals.

<u>Technology</u> can play a role in supporting the complexity of the personalization process. When properly supported by teachers, it can help students <u>learn independently and work at their own pace.</u>

Technology can also enable educators to take a more <u>personalized approach</u> in their teaching efforts and other activities they undertake to support student learning and development.

How does Personalised learning affect teaching and learning?

What are the disadvantages of Personalised system of learning?

What are some examples of personalized learning?

Personalized learning helps learners move at their own pace, take initiative over their own education, and learn from each other. It also improves engagement, knowledge retention, and the ability to apply what they've learned in a practical context.
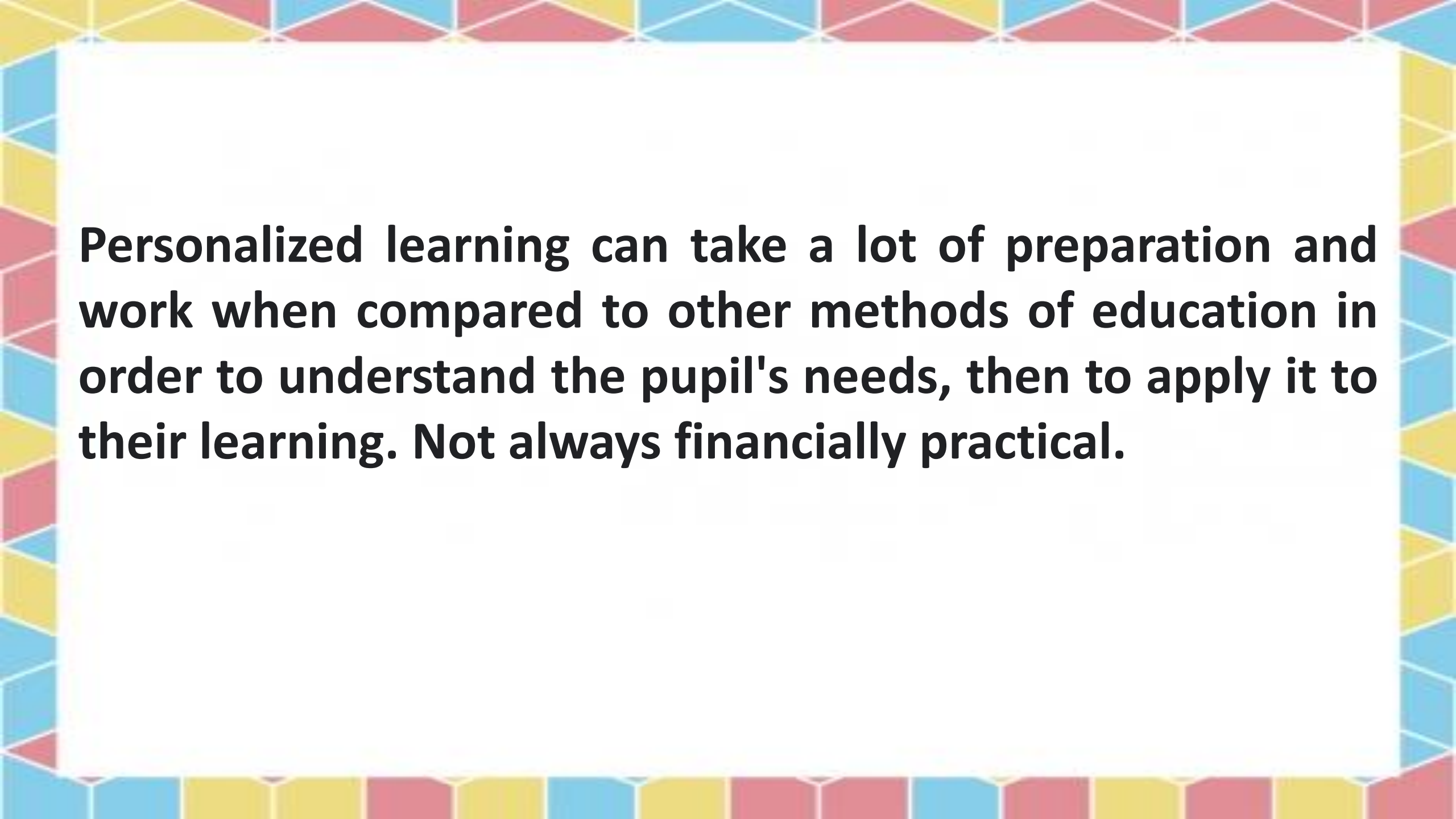
What are the disadvantages of Personalised system of learning?

What are some examples of personalized learning?

Personalized learning can take a lot of preparation and work when compared to other methods of education in order to understand the pupil's needs, then to apply it to their learning. Not always financially practical.

Use ed tech

Give students many ways to show their knowledge

Use flexible seating arrangements

Flip lecture and work

Use personalized learning playlists

Allow students to choose the format of educational content

Use formative assessment

Form lessons from students' own experiences

Let students teach

LEARNING GAP AND LOSS.

5 Different types of learning gaps

- **Skills gaps –** A student lacks the practice and mastery of necessary skills.
- **Motivation gaps –** A student lacks the motivation or desire to learn the concepts.
- **Knowledge gaps –** A student does not know or lacks exposure to correct information.
- **Environmental gaps –** A student does not have access to a conducive learning environment.
- **Communication gaps –** A student lacks clear communication of concepts or expectations.

Learning gaps make it difficult for students to keep up with their peers in the classroom, negatively impacting their confidence and mental health.
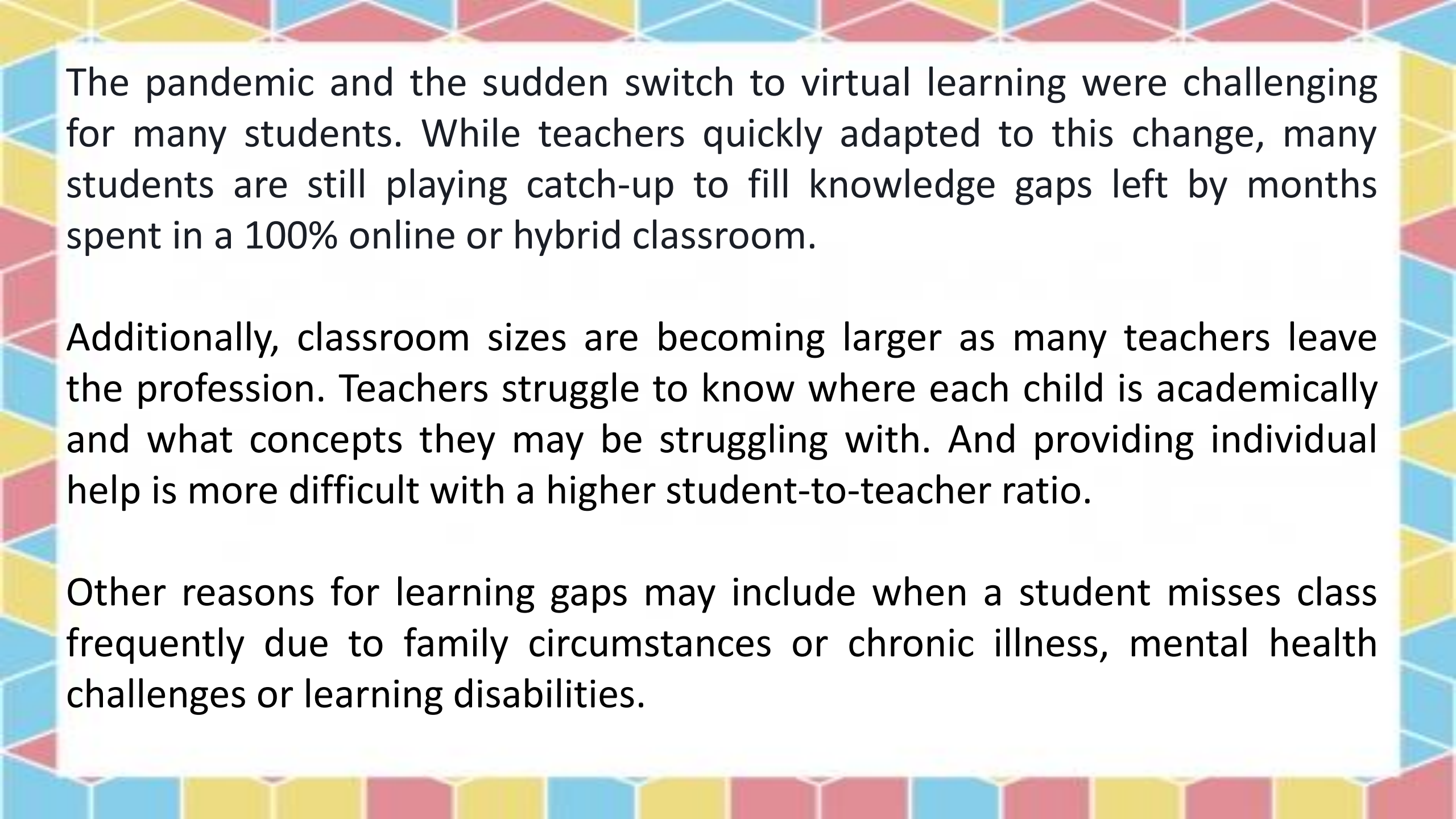**It often turns into a snowball effect,** becoming a bigger problem the longer it goes without a remedy.

It's important to understand the distinction between a learning gap and an achievement gap.
An achievement gap means an inequality in educational opportunities whereas a learning gap is focused on what a student should know by a certain point but doesn't. Some may use these terms interchangeably, but they require different remedies to address.

Why do learning gaps appear?

The pandemic and the sudden switch to virtual learning were challenging for many students. While teachers quickly adapted to this change, many students are still playing catch-up to fill knowledge gaps left by months spent in a 100% online or hybrid classroom.

Additionally, classroom sizes are becoming larger as many teachers leave the profession. Teachers struggle to know where each child is academically and what concepts they may be struggling with. And providing individual help is more difficult with a higher student-to-teacher ratio.

Other reasons for learning gaps may include when a student misses class frequently due to family circumstances or chronic illness, mental health challenges or learning disabilities.

ADDICTION TO TECHNOLOGY.

Technology has revolutionized education by providing access to vast amounts of information, interactive learning experiences, and collaborative tools. It can engage students, facilitate personalized learning, and improve educational outcomes when used appropriately.

Addiction to technology can have detrimental effects on learning. Excessive screen time can lead to reduced attention span, poor concentration, decreased critical thinking skills, and limited face-to-face communication abilities. It may also contribute to academic underachievement and hinder the development of essential life skills.

It is crucial to find a balance between leveraging technology for educational purposes and avoiding excessive reliance on it. Schools should promote digital literacy and responsible technology use, including educating students about healthy screen time habits, digital citizenship, and the importance of offline activities.

CHALLENGES OF ASSESSMENTS.

Top 5 challenges of assessments both online and offline-:

Online Assessment

1. Encounter technical difficulties
2. Time to upload the questions and time to upload the images
3. Framing papers is difficult for teachers
4. Unfamiliarity in how to complete the assessment
5. Answering subjective type questions posed problems to middle and high school

Offline Assessment

1. Time Management
2. Planning ahead/study skills
3. Paucity of time to practice in class
4. Ongoing assessment is time-consuming
5. Personalized attention and picking the learning gap tedious

CURRICULUM UPGRADATION.

Educators need to focus on **upgrading specific elements in their the existing curriculum purposefully and gradually**. Professional growth caused by a transformational-process experience is best described as a **spiral process**. When teachers upgrade, they often express a desire to transform the same unit of study again, or do so with a new unit of study. The **transformational process spiral** consists of four phases:

- **APPRAISAL AND BRAINSTORMING**

- **COMMITMENT AND COMMUNICATION**

- **REACTIONS AND REFLECTIONS**

- **REVISIONS**

NEP 2020 FOCUSES MORE ON PRACTICAL RATHER THAN THEORETICAL LEARNING.

THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY ENABLES EVERY STUDENT TO GET QUALITY EDUCATION IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND, GENDER OR DISABILITY.

IT GIVES STUDENTS THE FREEDOM TO CHOOSE ANY SUBJECT OR STREAM WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS.

NEP 2020 EMPHASISES THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

What are the changes in curriculum of NEP?

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION (ECCE):

- **INTEGRATING EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION INTO THE FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEM.**

- **FOCUS ON THE HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN AGED 3-6 YEARS.**

5. **FOUNDATIONAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY:**

- **ENSURING FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS IN READING, WRITING, AND NUMERACY FOR ALL STUDENTS BY GRADE 3.**

- **IMPLEMENTING REMEDIAL MEASURES AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING METHODS.**

6. **5+3+3+4 CURRICULAR STRUCTURE:**

- **REPLACING THE 10+2 SYSTEM WITH A NEW CURRICULAR STRUCTURE: 5 YEARS OF FOUNDATIONAL STAGE, 3 YEARS OF PREPARATORY STAGE, 3 YEARS OF MIDDLE STAGE, AND 4 YEARS OF SECONDARY STAGE.**

WHAT ARE THE MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES FOR STUDENTS?

MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES OF STUDENTS.

Common issues at this age aggravating mental health issues are – **parental pressure, peer pressure arising due to comparison by themselves or others, study and exam anxiety, bullying, gender dysphoria, substance abuse, relationship troubles, etc.**

Mental health problems can affect a student's energy level, concentration, dependability, mental ability, and optimism, hindering performance. Research suggests that depression is associated with lower grade point averages, and that co-occurring depression and anxiety can increase this association.

Mental disorders can affect classroom learning, such as poor attendance, difficulties with academic performance, poor social integration, trouble adjusting to school, problems with behavior regulation, and attention and concentration issues, all of which is critical to the success of the student.

UPSKILLING AND RESKILLING OF TEACHERS.

TEACHERS not only need to keep up with the changes and transformations, but also must unravel and repackage knowledge, skills, pedagogies and learning outcomes to stay relevant and connected to the future.

Teachers should be proficient in digital literacy, which involves the ability to find, evaluate, and utilize information from digital sources critically. They should understand concepts such as digital citizenship, online safety, and responsible use of technology to guide students in the digital world.

With the diverse learning needs of students, teachers should be trained in personalized learning strategies. Teachers can benefit from upskilling in project-based learning (PBL) and problem-solving methodologies.

Upskilling and reskilling of teachers should be an ongoing process.

WHAT ARE THE PROVISIONS UNDER N E P REGARDING UPSKILLING OF TEACHERS?

BIGGEST CHALLENGES OF MODERN EDUCATION

1. Students have diverse learning needs – from learning disabilities to social anxiety.

2. Families need flexibility in education schedules as well as choices.

3. Students learn at different paces.

4. Education is moving towards developing a resourcefulness and self-service learning approach.

5. Safety is an utmost concern today and there's no place safer than home.

1. Students have diverse learning needs – from learning disabilities to social anxiety.

For students with learning disabilities or special needs, individualized education plans can be developed in collaboration with parents, special education professionals, and other relevant stakeholders.

Assistive technology tools can provide invaluable support to students with learning disabilities. Creating opportunities for collaborative learning can foster a supportive classroom environment. Pairing students with diverse learning needs with their peers can encourage social interaction, cooperative problem-solving, and mutual support.

Recognizing and valuing the unique strengths and challenges of each student promotes their overall well-being and academic success.

2. Families need flexibility in education schedules as well as choices.

This can include providing alternative school hours, such as extended day programs or evening classes, to accommodate working parents or students with extracurricular activities. Additionally, flexible scheduling may involve offering online or blended learning options that allow students to learn at their own pace and in their preferred environment.

Providing families with a range of educational options is crucial. School choice allows parents and students to select from various types of schools, including public, private, charter, magnet, or homeschooling.

Schools should establish open lines of communication with families to understand their needs, preferences, and concerns. Engaging in regular dialogues and seeking feedback from families can help schools adapt their policies and offerings to better meet the diverse needs of the community.

3. Students learn at different paces.

Differentiated Instruction: Differentiated instruction involves tailoring teaching methods, materials, and assessments to accommodate the diverse learning needs of students.
Personalized Learning Paths: Personalized learning allows students to progress through the curriculum at their own pace and take ownership of their learning. By leveraging technology and adaptive learning platforms, students can receive tailored content, activities, and assessments that align with their individual needs.

Regular formative assessments provide valuable insights into students' understanding and progress. By using formative assessment strategies, teachers can gather ongoing feedback and adjust instruction to meet the individual needs of students.

Fostering a growth mindset in students encourages them to embrace challenges, persist through difficulties, and believe in their ability to improve.

4. Education is moving towards developing a resourcefulness and self-service learning approach.

Technology Integration: Technology plays a vital role in enabling self-service learning. Educational platforms, online resources, and digital tools provide students with access to a vast array of learning materials and opportunities.

Blended and Online Learning: Blended learning models combine traditional face-to-face instruction with online learning components. Online learning, whether fully virtual or blended, offers students the flexibility to access educational materials and participate in learning activities at their convenience.

Inquiry-Based and Project-Based Learning: Inquiry-based and project-based learning approaches encourage students to take an active role in their education. These approaches foster resourcefulness and self-service learning by prompting students to ask questions, conduct research, and explore real-world problems independently.

5. Safety is an utmost concern today and there's no place safer than home.

1.Familiarity and Comfort: Home is a familiar and comfortable space where individuals feel secure. Being surrounded by personal belongings, loved ones, and a sense of familiarity can contribute to a feeling of safety.

2.Control and Privacy: In one's own home, individuals have control over their surroundings and can implement security measures according to their preferences. This sense of control and privacy enhances feelings of safety and security.

3.Emotional Security: Homes often serve as a place of emotional security, where individuals can relax, unwind, and feel emotionally supported. The presence of loved ones and the familiarity of the environment can provide a sense of emotional well-being and safety.

4.Reduced Exposure to External Risks: Being at home can reduce exposure to various external risks, such as accidents or dangers present in public spaces.

Teachers play a crucial role in this changing landscape and must adapt to meet the demands of the modern education system.

Technological Integration: Technology is transforming the way we teach and learn. Teachers need to embrace and integrate technology into their instructional practices to enhance student engagement, personalize learning experiences, and facilitate effective communication and collaboration. They must become proficient in using educational tools, digital resources, and online platforms to support student learning.

Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills: In a rapidly changing world, students need to develop critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills. Teachers must shift from solely delivering information to facilitating active learning experiences that promote higher-order thinking skills. They should encourage inquiry-based learning, project-based learning, and opportunities for collaborative problem-solving, helping students develop the skills required for success in the 21st century.

Cultivating Digital Literacy and Media Literacy: With the abundance of information available online, teachers need to guide students in becoming digitally literate and media-savvy individuals. This involves teaching students how to evaluate information for credibility, discern reliable sources, and navigate the digital landscape responsibly. Teachers should equip students with the skills to analyze, interpret, and communicate effectively in the digital age.

Lifelong Learning and Adaptability: The changing education system necessitates a shift towards lifelong learning. Teachers must model a growth mindset, embracing ongoing professional development and staying abreast of new educational research, practices, and technologies. They should be adaptable and open to change, willing to explore innovative teaching methods and approaches that align with evolving educational trends.

Cultural Competence and Inclusivity: Today's classrooms are diverse, encompassing students from various cultural backgrounds and identities. Teachers need to develop cultural competence, understanding and valuing diverse perspectives, beliefs, and experiences. They should create inclusive learning environments that foster respect, empathy, and equity, ensuring that all students feel welcomed and supported.

Social-Emotional Learning and Well-being: Students' social-emotional development and well-being are crucial for academic success. Teachers need to prioritize social-emotional learning, helping students develop self-awareness, self-regulation, and interpersonal skills. They should create supportive classroom environments, provide emotional support, and promote mental health and well-being among students.

To adapt to the changing education system, teachers must be lifelong learners themselves, embrace technological advancements, personalize instruction, foster critical thinking, and cultivate cultural competence and inclusivity. By continually evolving their teaching practices, teachers can effectively prepare students for the future and empower them to thrive in a rapidly changing world.

Collaboration among policymakers, educators, parents, and technology providers is crucial. It requires a commitment to ongoing research, experimentation, and continuous improvement to create effective educational systems that prepare students for the demands of the modern world. By addressing these challenges, new-age education has the potential to foster creativity, critical thinking, and lifelong learning skills among students, enabling them to thrive in an ever-evolving society.