

Pedagogical Practices at Schools Based on the NEP 2020

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the multifaceted nature of pedagogy, highlighting its evolution from traditional in-person methods to incorporating modern modalities such as online, hybrid, and blended learning environments. It underscores the importance of student-centered approaches, authentic assessments, the integration of AI tools like Chat GPT, accelerated course formats, and the use of ePortfolios. The discussion includes various pedagogical practices and approaches, such as constructivist, collaborative, and inquiry-based learning, emphasizing their impact on teaching quality, student engagement, and diverse learning styles. The article concludes by affirming the critical role of effective pedagogy in enhancing educational outcomes, fostering collaboration, and accommodating special needs students, thereby promoting a holistic and inclusive learning experience.

Keywords: Pedagogical practices, NEP 2020, AI tools, Hybrid

INTRODUCTION

Pedagogy is generally understood as the philosophy and practice of teaching, encompassing the methods and processes by which educators approach teaching and learning with a particular curriculum and certain objectives in mind. The term “traditional pedagogy” mostly describes the in-person learning environment and its theoretical underpinnings. Over the last few decades, conventional teaching has evolved to incorporate new modalities, particularly the internet environment. The majority of instructional strategies used in conventional in-person classrooms can also be successfully implemented in online, hybrid, or blended learning settings. Effective pedagogical practices, regardless of method or learning environment, need to be planned with the learner in mind to increase engagement and ultimately influence mastery of student outcomes.

Pedagogy involves teachers imparting knowledge both theoretically and practically. It is influenced by educators’ teaching philosophies and encompasses their knowledge of various learning styles and cultures. Pedagogy builds on previous learning, requiring students

to create meaningful relationships in the classroom. Whether it is the theory or practice of teaching, pedagogy describes the method used to instruct students, linking learning methods with culture and focusing on skill and attitude development.

Pedagogy in Teaching¹ :

Pedagogy in education refers to a teacher’s understanding of their students’ learning processes. The main goal is to provide a curriculum suited to students’ needs. Education professionals can determine the best teaching practices by researching pedagogy, which helps in modifying instruction to align with how pupils assimilate and process knowledge, ultimately improving the educational process. A pedagogical method is a series of activities that a teacher uses to teach in the classroom. Computational Thinking, Deep learning, and Flipped Learning are all included. Compared to the complete pedagogical method, it is more detailed.

Teacher Pedagogy:

“Teacher pedagogy” is an instructional approach centered on the teacher, who is responsible for delivering

essential course content. This approach places significant responsibility on the teacher to convey accurate information effectively, regardless of students' preferred learning styles. The teacher's role extends beyond instruction to include modeling effective use of the target language.

Pedagogical Practices:

The following are the Pedagogical Practices that has been compiled through Research.

1. **Engaged Education:** A student-centered method called "active learning" involves the students in the educational process. Students are encouraged to communicate, participate, and reflect, with instructors acting as facilitators.
2. **ChatGPT and AI:** Educators must arm themselves with the knowledge and expertise required to handle inquiries, recognize the potential advantages, applications, and misuses of AI tools, and understand how to use instructional design techniques and accessible technologies. This helps welcome the opportunities AI presents and mitigate its misuse.
3. **Case-Based and Experiential Learning:** Real-world examples in case-based teaching techniques provide a collaborative learning environment. These scenarios help students solve problems, make decisions, and think critically.
4. **Diversity and Inclusion²:** Improving diversity and inclusion starts with assessing the course and its materials through a culturally sensitive lens and developing an inclusive curriculum.
5. **Tutoring First-Year Students:** Supporting first-year students' transition to higher education involves considering their specific requirements to help them meet academic demands.
6. **Cooperation and Teamwork:** Collaborative learning approaches where students work together in small groups to achieve common objectives are critical for student learning.
7. **Universal Design for Learning (UDL):** UDL provides a set of guidelines for teaching that accommodates diverse learners.
8. **ePortfolios:** An ePortfolio is a website that allows students to gather electronic proof of their education. They are useful tools for educators to assess students' growth.

9. **Mind Maps:** Mind mapping helps students understand and analyze complex ideas by visually organizing related themes or subtopics.
10. **Flipped Classroom:** In a flipped classroom, students are introduced to schoolwork outside the classroom through online video lectures or readings, with in-class time dedicated to interactive activities.
11. **Accelerated Course Formats:** Transforming classes into expedited formats allows educators to repackage content to fit the rapid pace of this format. Accelerated courses require careful attention to how work is distributed, combining material and activities previously divided among fifteen weeks.
12. **Realistic Evaluation:** Authentic assessments measure student learning through meaningful applications of knowledge or skills or real-world problems. These usually take the form of a project or product.

Approaches of Pedagogy³:

This is a comprehensive, integrated way of seeing instruction. It borrows elements from every pedagogical method, be it constructivism, behaviorism, or liberalism. It also uses that methodology in every facet of instruction.

1. **Constructivist Approach:** The constructivist method is one of the five main pedagogical learning approaches. It allows students to actively participate in the process of comprehending and gaining knowledge, as opposed to only passively absorbing information. Students are given the opportunity to engage with what they are learning in a learning environment that fosters critical thinking.
2. **Collaborative Approach:** In this setting, students organize into learning groups and cooperate to solve problems, develop ideas, methods, and products, or finish tasks. Students are working together intellectually on this project, either with the teachers' assistance or on their own.
3. **Integrative Approach:** With this method, students are provided with a classroom setting that facilitates their engagement with the material covered in the curriculum. The following are the four goals of integration:
 - Being aware of how learning occurs.

- Differing topics according to importance.
- Applying the knowledge to real-world situations
- Connecting the ideas to everyday life

4. Reflective Approach: Students are encouraged to assess themselves in accordance with the reflective method. It entails watching what the professors and other students do in the classroom and evaluating the rationale behind and mechanism of their actions.

5. Inquiry-Based Learning Approach: Teachers using this approach are supposed to create a culture in which students' ideas are examined, contested, improved, and developed in addition to providing answers to their questions. Its goal is to move pupils from a state of wondering to one of understanding an answer and then raising more questions about it.

The Benefits of Pedagogy in Instruction⁴:

- 1. Enhances Teaching Quality:** When a thoughtful pedagogy is used in the classroom, the standard of instruction can significantly rise. By assisting the students in fully comprehending the course material, this will aid to improve the learning outcomes
- 2. Promote a Cooperative Learning Environment:** When pedagogy is used in the classroom, students are encouraged to collaborate in order to complete tasks and gain knowledge from one another. This broadens their perspectives by allowing them to comprehend and incorporate the opinions of their peers, enabling them to adjust to cooperative learning situations and become more effective future leaders.
- 3. Get Rid of Boredom in Learning:** Child growth and pedagogy go hand in hand. It supports the learner's ability to think creatively and go beyond the conventional approaches to learning through memory and understanding. It encourages pupils to engage in sophisticated learning processes like analysis, evaluation, and creative thinking. Moreover, it increases the students' receptivity to the teacher's lessons.
- 4. Students Can Learn in the Ways That Suit Them:** Well-considered pedagogy can assist

students in understanding knowledge in a variety of ways. It accommodates a range of student learning styles. Students are free to choose and adhere to their chosen methods of learning. Students gain a deeper comprehension of the subject matter in this method, which eventually enhances their abilities and learning objectives.

5. Convenient Learning Approach for All: Students with special needs require different ways of learning and teaching in the institutes. Implementation of a suitable pedagogical approach will help them learn better and encourage them to be a part of the mainstream learning community.

6. Improves Teacher - Student Communication: The teacher understands the student in a better way which helps them to focus on the student's weaknesses and guide them.

Pedagogical Types:

- 1. Social Pedagogy:** Its goal is the students' well-being, social development, and awareness. Moral education and morals must be the focus of the instruction.
- 2. Critical Pedagogy:** It attempts to understand and dissect a number of topics and difficulties that arise in daily life. It pushes the learner to delve deeper and make an effort to comprehend their ideas and opinions on a certain subject.
- 3. Culturally Responsive Pedagogy:** This approach seeks to address the differences in student cultures. It raises awareness of cultural differences in the classroom and aids in the comprehension of cultural differences among the pupils.
- 4. Socratic Pedagogy:** It encourages students to learn more from outside sources in addition to what is taught to them. This aids the pupils in coming up with different answers.

Pedagogy's Function in Effective Learning⁵:

- 1. Enhances Teaching Quality:** It increases student engagement in the classroom and increases their receptivity to instruction.
- 2. Promotes Diverse Learning Styles:** Students are allowed to learn in a way that suits them best, with the primary emphasis being on the

course objectives.

3. **Facilitates Learning for Students with Special Needs:** It pushes students with special needs to interact with other students and participate in regular classroom activities.
4. **Clearly Specifies Learning Objectives:** Students study a subject with a specific set of results in mind, such as expanding their knowledge and skill set.

Effect of Pedagogy on the Learner:

1. **Student-Centered Approach:** Pedagogy is a student-centered method where students are in charge of their own education.
2. **Continuous Assessment of Students:** Teachers assess students on a frequent basis to determine whether they are making progress and heading in the right direction.
3. **Promotes Teamwork:** The study techniques promote group projects and teamwork so that students can collaborate with and meet like-minded people.
4. **Develops Cognitive Skills:** By employing assessment, in-depth analysis, comprehension, and course application, this program aids

students in developing cognitive skills.

Conclusion:

Thus, thoughtful, contemporary pedagogy is a comprehensive integration of concepts and ideas with methods of instruction for pupils. It also suggests a direct relationship between these practices and the accomplishments, outcomes, and abilities that students acquire as a result of using the strategy.

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