

ITEP:A REVOLUTION IN INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

ABSTRACT-

ITEP stands for Integrated Teacher Education Programme. This is a pioneering initiative created by the Ministry of Education to offer extensive training to prospective educators in India. This initiative is a premier Programme of the National Council for Teacher Education and is founded on the National Education Policy 2020. ITEP Programme comprises a mix of the interdisciplinary curricula. This guarantees the applicants get a broad-based education spanning a wide spectrum of subjects including assessment, curriculum design, educational psychology, and child development. ITEP initiatives include technology into the course of instruction, therefore helping future teachers to use them as a teaching tool. It maintains their link to the most recent advancements in instructional technology. Among other things, the ITEP wants to provide modern pedagogy, basic reading and numeracy, early childhood care and education, inclusive education, and knowledge of India's values, ethos, art, and traditions. Prospective teachers exiting this course will be armed with 21st-century global standards to help New India determine its future. Completing the course in four years instead of five will save students one year.

KEY WORDS- Integrated Teacher Education Programme, pioneering, National Education Policy 2020, technology. Prospective teachers etc.

INTRODUCTION-

ITEP stands for Integrated Teacher Education Programme. This is a pioneering initiative created by the Ministry of Education to offer extensive training to prospective educators in India. It is a four-year undergraduate Programme that integrates transdisciplinary education with professional training for educators. It integrates the education acquired throughout the B.Ed. Programme and a Bachelor's degree in a specific discipline across four years. This initiative is a premier Programme of the National Council for Teacher Education and is founded on the National Education Policy 2020. The ITEP equips educators for the four phases of the new educational framework: Foundational, Preparatory, Middle, and Secondary. The four-year Integrated Teacher Education Programme aims to cultivate passionate, motivated, qualified, professionally trained, and well-equipped educators who can design and implement suitable learning experiences for students at various educational stages.

OBJECTIVES OF ITEP

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years. This initiative is a premier Programme of the National Council for Teacher Education and is founded on the National Education Policy 2020. The ITEP equips educators for the four phases of the new educational framework: Foundational, Preparatory, Middle, and Secondary. The four-year Integrated Teacher Education Programme aims to cultivate passionate, motivated, qualified, professionally trained and well-equipped educators who can design and implement suitable learning experiences for students at various educational stages.

FEATURES OF ITEP

The characteristics of ITEP stand out from those of other curricula used in educational institutions. Still, there are certain universal elements of an ITEP that are very obvious.

The ITEP curriculum combines subject-specific and education courses to provide complete training to every future teacher. ITEP Programme comprises a mix of the interdisciplinary curricula. This guarantees the applicants get a broad-based education spanning a wide spectrum of subjects including assessment, curriculum design, educational psychology, and child development. ITEP courses provide instant access to teacher certifications, therefore facilitating speedy teacher certification. Candidates for this dual bachelor's degree Programme may concurrently study their teaching as well as their subject degree. This helps them not to have to spend specific time on every certification. These courses stress practical learning to adequately equip applicants for professional life. ITEP courses therefore provide practical experience by means of classroom activities, field placements, and internships. ITEP Programme concentrate on acquiring required teaching abilities that will enable applicants to construct interesting and efficient learning strategies all through their working lives. ITEP Programme provide graduates chances to continue expanding their skills and knowledge after degree completion, therefore promoting professional growth. ITEP initiatives include technology into the course of instruction, therefore helping future teachers to use them as a teaching tool. It maintains their link to the most recent advancements in instructional technology.

BENEFITS OF ITEP

ITEP effectively blends the teacher preparation Programme with under graduate or graduate-level courses. As such, it has several advantages for future instructors. It combines all the course of instruction needed to meet requirements for teacher licensing. This saves applicants time and effort they may be used to finish distinct degree and teacher preparation Programmes. By combining classroom experience with education curriculum, teacher preparation Programme may provide applicants a better awareness of teaching practice. Candidates may also apply what they have learned in class to practical situations and gain professional comments. Moreover, integrated Programme support the development of the pedagogical abilities needed to be a competent teacher. Among other things, students may choose knowledge on classroom management, assessment strategies, and teaching

techniques. ITEP courses help candidates to deepen their understanding of the subjects they will cover. This helps them to become competent in their field of work, hence enabling them to assist their pupils for improved learning. Completing an integrated teacher education Programme entitles students to a teaching license, a degree in their area of study, and actual student experience. They so have more opportunity to get a decent employment.

INTEGRATION OF ITEP IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

ITEP is Launched by the National Council for Teacher Education at 57 Teacher Education Institutions all throughout India is the Integrated Teacher Education Programme. Starting under NEP 2020, this flagship project It started in 2021. It provides a 4-year dual-major undergraduate degree Programme, therefore equipping teachers for the five plus, three plus, three plus, four new school structure: basic, preparatory, middle, secondary education. Among other things, the ITEP wants to provide modern pedagogy, basic reading and numeracy, early childhood care and education, inclusive education, and knowledge of India's values, ethos, art, and traditions. Prospective teachers exiting this course will be armed with 21st- century global standards to help New India determine its future. Completing the course in four years instead of five will save students one year. It will provide innovative pedagogy. It will therefore provide the most recent technology used in teaching strategies and approaches. It will develop basic literacy and support Early Childhood Education and Care.

Early Childhood Care and Education takes the stage in the National Education Policy 2020. 'It is crucial to accomplish early childhood education so that the youngsters entering Grade 1 are ready,' says the NEP 2020. Three years of pre-schooling before Class 1 is thus essential to achieve this. Lack of qualified instructors presents the main obstacle in the ECCE.

"Teacher education is vital in creating a pool of school teachers that will shape the next generation," the National Education Policy 2020 underlines. Teacher preparation calls for knowledge from many disciplines, cultivation of dispositions and attitudes, and growth of practice under the greatest mentors. Teachers have to be rooted in Indian values, languages, knowledge, ethos, and traditions including tribal traditions; they also have to be well-versed in the most recent developments in education and pedagogy. [NEP 2020, para 15.1].

"Recognizing that the teachers will require training in high-quality content as well as pedagogy, teacher education will gradually be moved by 2030 into multidisciplinary colleges and universities," the Four-Year Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP) notes. [Para para 5.22 NEP 2020].

By 2030, the 4-year integrated B.Ed. provided by such interdisciplinary HEIs will be the lowest degree certification required of school instructors. The 4-year integrated B.Ed. will be a dual-major comprehensive bachelor's degree in Education as well as a specialty field like a language, history, music, mathematics, computer science, chemical science, economics, art, physical education, etc. Beyond the teaching of cutting-edge pedagogy, the teacher

education will contain grounding in sociology, history, physics, psychology, early childhoodcare and education, basic literacy and numeracy, understanding of India and its values/ethos/art/traditions, and more [Para 15.5, NEP 2020].

NEP 2020 A REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

Education is important tasks which facilitates learning, acquires skills, knowledge, values, beliefs, morals so and so forth. It supplies new aspirations and imports a habitual view to children. A society which is educated results in better development compared to illiterate. Absence of education poses problems. It is the education which makes equivalent opportunities for both men as well women. Since independence India has concentrated on literacy improvement rate. Still today our government runs several Programmes in promoting Primary and Higher education in our country. India clutches a significant place in the education industry world-wide. Despite there is a necessary ability for further development in the education system.

NATIONAL POLICIES ON EDUCATION

The Indian government developed the National Policy on Education to promote and regulate education in the country. The Kothari Commission (1964-1966) recommendations were considered by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968 to develop 'radical restructuring' which was the first NPE. Teacher training and qualification, compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, 'three language formula' for secondary education were identified by the policy. Hindi, English and the student's native language are there in three language formula. It promoted the national language Hindi as a common language for all Indians. It also promoted an ancient Indian language Sanskrit. 6% of national revenue must be used as education spending which was the proposal of 1966 NPE. In May 1986, Rajiv Gandhi's government announced a new national education agenda. 'Special emphasis on removing gaps and equalizing educational opportunity' The major goal of this policy is to ensure that all people, especially women, members of the ST and SC communities, have equal access to education. Scholarships are being expanded, adult education is being promoted, more teachers from the SC and ST communities are being hired, poor families are being rewarded for sending their children to school on a regular basis, new institutions are being developed and housing and services are being provided. "Child- centered approach" in primary education was suggested by NPE.

To expand primary schools 'Operation Blackboard' was started in the country. In 1985, Indira Gandhi National Open University was established to develop the Open University system. Economic and social growth in rural areas was Gandhi's principle which the policy reflects as a 'rural university' model. In 1992, the P.V. Narsimha Rao government changed the 1986 national strategy on education.

151 In 2005, Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh dubbed the "Common Minimum Programme." It
152 was planned that in India admission to all professional and technical schools will take place
153 by the common entrance examination.

154 To lessen the physical, mental and financial load on students and their parents who writes
155 several entrance exams, three exam schemes for admission to Engineering and
156 Architecture/Planning Programmes were established by the Government of India, namely
157 JEE, AIEEE (All India Engineering Entrance Examination), and SLEEE (State Level Engineering
158 Entrance Examination).

159 In 2019, the Ministry of Human Resource Development published a draught New Education
160 Policy 2019. To improve critical thinking, essential learning, discussion-based and analysis-
161 based learning and more holistic experience, the draft NEP reduced curricular content. To
162 optimize learning based on pupils' cognitive development; it mentioned the change in the
163 curriculum and pedagogical framework as 10+2 to 5+3+3+4 systems. To modify the existing
164 Indian education system, the government of India approved a new National Education Policy
165 on July 29, 2020.

166 The education revolution in 2020 began with implementation of the National education
167 policy of 2020. It has become the first reformatory policy in the education of the century.
168 The policies drive to make sure that education is universally accessible and quality
169 knowledge is provided.

170 Revolution in the education system in India is mainly considered as an aspect to improve the
171 learning ability of students and set up a new trend. To leave an everlasting impression on
172 world history India has always written revolutionary changes. By implementing various
173 modern ways of teaching and learning the education system in India has witnessed drastic
174 transformation. Today the radical changes are making research oriented and directed
175 towards future leaders. India has a vast ancient treasure of knowledge pertaining to them
176 but the goal of every learning Institute is to initiate a proper learning method that provides
177 prosperity. India has witnessed revolution by education apps in the last 2 years. With choices
178 that technology manifolds in front of students it gets easy to create a demanding
179 environment for education. During the times of pandemic virtual classrooms, learning
180 communities, interactive video conferencing tutoring and self learning portals came to
181 rescue. The biggest revolution in the education system in India may be considered as the
182 shift towards digital learning. With the help of Internet and smartphone apps it is easy to
183 learn and grow without hindrances and barriers. People are in charge of their own learning
184 capabilities and with better technology displays it is easy to carry revolution at any place. To
185 create a more established education system with powerful real processes it is essential to
186 adapt to the change. Education revolution in 2020 has helped in shaping the future of the
187 education sector in India by nurturing the talent and finding the actual Foundation of the
188 learning environment. The revolution helps in catering to the challenges that humans face in

189 today's time. By leading to the path of inventions and creativity the modern workforce has
190 tried for imperative teaching ability and progress in a child's formative years.

191 "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." – Nelson
192 Mandela

193 The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 heralds a new era in Indian higher education . In
194 line with its flexible, integrated, and multidisciplinary approach to education, the NEP seeks
195 to prepare students for an ever- changing and dynamic business environment. The National
196 Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a Charter that provides for radical reform in the Indian
197 Education System and seeks to overcome certain challenges. It seeks to improve the reach,
198 the quality, equity and, employment purpose at all levels of education. 2020 NEP aims for
199 overall development of all students, assuming higher education to be multidisciplinary in
200 nature, with flexibility of the curriculum, embracing technology, research and innovations.
201 All the components will lead to develop the twenty-first century education system in India
202 that prepares all the learners as whole persons.

203 The Key Features of National Education Policy 2020 are a Novel Approach regarding
204 Education in India which has the possibilities of Altering the Status Quo and aiding the
205 Nation's Endeavors to Achieve Sustainable Growth and Development.

206 **The NEP 2020 is founded on the five guiding pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability**
207 **and Accountability.**

208 It will equip our young people to face the many national and international issues of the
209 present and the future.

210 Access: NEP stresses at all levels universal access to school education. This covers projects to
211 upgrade infrastructure, provide dropouts other learning choices, and monitor student
212 development to guarantee no kid falls behind.

213 Equity: The essence of NEP focuses on providing fairness in opportunities irrespective of the
214 status. This calls for measures to ensure equity for women, affirmative action groups, and
215 the integration of children with disabilities within education.

216 Quality: Education quality is another point of emphasis in NEP. This is achieved through
217 better training of teachers, more focus on elementary skills, a modified course structure that
218 is more flexible and integrates hands-on training, and a shift to more understanding of the
219 concepts instead of memorizing the topics.

220 Affordability: The NEP policy caters for the burden imposed on the families without
221 specifically considering cost as an issue. Programmes include possible scholarships and more
222 public funding in education which might assist in reducing the cost implicitly.

223 Accountability: NEP indicates that it is essential to enhance responsibility in all levels of the
224 education process. This means that there are going to be specified learning outcomes,

monitoring in relation to National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, and possibly, changing the school board examinations to cover wider range of skills.

The basic intention behind NEP 2020 is to create a better, more inclusive education system and make it easy to access for all Indians. While it is not a main concern directly, the policy recognizes that there are limitations when it comes to the finances and therefore policies are implemented to assist in improving the education system. Managing the Educational Pathway Overall NEP 2020 twists the trajectory of education from the level of Foundation Learning to tertiary education NEP 2020 introduces major changes to several levels of education in India. Picture that an elaborative educational corridor is constructed which commences with the solid and stable ground and gradually progresses to various levels of education making you all the more equipped to venture out into the world. Starting from primary education right up to the level of higher education, it is the aim of NEP 2020.

NEP'S ROLE IN ITEP IMPLEMENTATION

The world is transforming rapidly and the building system is also transforming everywhere. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a policy that aims to transform the education system in India to be more holistic, flexible, and multidisciplinary. The National Education Policy (NEP) plays a crucial role in implementing the Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP).

NEP 2020: Emphasizes teacher training and education reform, Recommends ITEP as a comprehensive, integrated Programme, Aims to enhance teacher quality, capacity, and accountability.

ITEP Objectives: Develop holistic, pedagogically-sound teachers. Integrate theoretical and practical training, Focus on subject-specific, pedagogical, and leadership skills.

NEP'S ROLE IN ITEP IMPLEMENTATION: Policy framework: Provides guidelines and standards.

Curriculum redesign: Aligns with NEP's emphasis on interdisciplinary learning. Teacher training: Supports ITEP's focus on continuous professional development. Institutional reforms: Encourages collaborative, innovative teaching practices. Funding and resource allocation: Ensures adequate support for ITEP initiatives.

Key NEP Recommendations for ITEP: Integrated 4-year B.Ed. Programmes, year M.Ed. Programmes with specialization, Continuous professional development opportunities. Mentorship and coaching Programmes. Teacher education quality assessment and accreditation.

ITEP with NEP 2020- Enhance teacher quality. Improve student learning outcomes. Strengthen education system accountability. The policy's vision is to create an education system that is rooted in Indian ethos and contributes to the country's transformation. The result was given qualitatively learning such as how to solve dilemmas, learning resourcefully, apply emerging technology, develop ethics, upholding moral values, compassionate and caring attitude

toward other and more character building with the right introspection, etc. So that they can excel in the field of construction. Traditionally, a student must consume a minimum of three-year Programme such as a B.A., B.SC, B.COM or master Programme and then if he wants to be an editor, he must enroll in the two-year B.ED. Programme. It is recommended that if a student wants to become a teacher in the future, then after consuming HS degree, he/she can enter directly into the four-year integrated pedagogical building Programme and then at the end of four year he/she will be awarded a bachelor degree as well as a professional diplomain editaccordingly as B education. At a later stage, if a student wants to pursue a master degree, he can continue their education.

CONCLUSION-

In ITEP, a lot flexibility has been provided to students, as students do not need to wait four years for their degree, they can get their certificate instead after one year, after two year they could graduate and after four years graduate with honors with B.Ed. it was mentioned that the duration of ITEP will be four years including eight semesters and student will have a maximum of six years for consume their course. NCTE ministry of construction prepares ITEP Programme and the fledgling Programme allows students to earn degrees in major as well as major such as history, math, science, art, economics or business, they will develop traditional values, ethics and above all a kind person in life. In addition, the admission of students according to ITEP will only be taken by institutions after qualifying from the national common entrance examination (NCET), which will be conducted by the national testing agency (NTA). ITEP curriculum will be multidisciplinary where students will learn Indians value, traditions and culture with a specialized paper in the art and science and it will be on par with world standards. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has played a significant role in the Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP) in several ways - As follow Programme structure. The NEP 2020 mandates the inclusion of a Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) degree, and the ITEP is a flagship Programme under the NEP 2020.

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