

# Significance of School Education with Reference to National Education Policy 2020

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## *ABSTRACT*

Teacher Education is vital in creating a pool of schoolteachers that will shape the next generation. Teacher preparation is an activity that requires multidisciplinary perspectives and knowledge, formation of disposition and values and development practice under the best mentors. Teacher must be grounded in Indian values, languages, knowledge, ethos and traditions, while also being well versed in the latest advances in education and pedagogy. As far the time factor is concern, it has been suggested by the NEP proposing as 5+3+3+4 structure for school education, replacing the former 10+2 structure. This means five years of fundamental education, followed by three years preparatory education, three years of middle school education and four years of high schooling. The policy, too, promotes multilingualism and suggest that students should be taught in their mother tongue or regional language unless until at least the fifth grade. Proper autonomy and freedom, the school teachers have been provided so that they may teach in the manner they find most effective for the students in their classrooms.

**Keywords:** Utmost, Universalization, retention, attuning, signaled, equitable, segments, multilingualism

### **Introduction:**

National Education Policy -2020 has signaled a new vision for school education, providing much needed revision and reform agenda to the system. It has set the vision for a fundamental change in how education is delivered, opening up new opportunity for education sector, stakeholders while ensuring that every school-aged child in India has access to and is provided with an equitable and high quality education. The existing infrastructure of Anganwadies, pre primary sections attached to schools and independent pre- schools centers are expected to be strengthened for ECE and this can be done only if the government works out a clear road map. It also suggests that there should be continuity between the ECE curriculum and grade 1 and 2 curricula. Though these proposed changes have a potential to transform early learning in India, a lot will depend on how we actually implement them.

We can't make every student the Best in the country, But we can unravel 100 % potential of each student, thus bringing out the best in them. Much in the same way school students, just like rough diamonds with lots of hidden potential, process involving learning, problem solving, Mind turning, Mentoring and grooming to unravel true potential and get the best possible outcome.

It is of utmost importance in today's world, the school education, as it leads to the overall development of an individual. It is, now, a practical reality that school education has to be done to uplift this sector towards new horizons of change. This new education policy - 2020 gives much importance to the school education of all stages (primary, secondary & higher secondary). After independence, the govt. of India came up with various educational policies that give importance to the Universalization of education at this sector raising the literacy level through the implementation of various programs / schemes which have got great successes. In the recent century, the government initiated new policy (National Education Policy - 2020) aiming to bring changes in education at this sector to reform with prominence.

This new policy is giving emphasis to improve the quality of teaching, learning and assessment. India has achieved enormous expansion in primary education by providing school facilities in almost every village. There is also rapid growth in secondary and higher secondary education sector. Retention rate of girls child education has also remarkable improved. This policy has focused on need based school education by getting quality education. It is universally

accepted that Early childhood is a period of brain development when foundation for lifelong learning can be laid. It is , therefore every childhood care and education (ECCE). Women and child Development (WCD) , Health and Family Welfare (HFW) and (ECCE) are such programs which are striving for holistic development and active learning capacity of all children below 6 years of age by promoting free universal, inclusive, equitable , joyful and opportunities buying foundation and attuning full potential.

National Education Policy - 2020 has signaled a new vision for school education , providing much - needed revision and reform agenda to the system. It has set the vision for a fundamental change in how education is delivered , opening up new opportunities for education sector , stakeholders while ensuring that every school - aged child in India has access to and is provided with an equitable and high quality education.

The NEP envisages creating synergies in the curriculum across Early childhood care and Education (ECCE) to school and higher education segments by creating a national curriculum and pedagogical framework , which is competency - based , innovative , inclusive and focuses on comprehensive development of children. School curriculum is expected to imbibe the human value system and provide greater facility and expose students to acquire future skills in the areas of computation, coding, design thinking, digital literacy, ethical and moral reasoning. The NEP promotes building of strong foundational skills right from early childhood.

In India , early childhood education is carried out by government through Aanganwadi and through pre - schools and play groups in private sectors. The early childhood years are the formative years of a child's development stage. As for the time factor is concern , it has been suggested by the NEP proposing as 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 structure for school education , replacing the former 10 + 2 structure. This means five years of fundamental education , followed by three years preparatory education , three years of middle school education and four years of high schooling. The policy, too , promotes multilingualism and suggest that students should be taught in their mother tongue or regional language until at least the fifth grade.

Teacher education is vital in creating a pool of school teachers that will shape the next generation.

The school teachers will be facilitated with the qualities of reforming , transforming and performing at the same time. The teachers that in line with NEP and needs and demands of 21<sup>st</sup> century , it is essential that the digital resources are appropriately inter-wined in the teaching learning process with a focus on the process of knowledge creation. The National Education Policy recognizes and identifies teachers as the heart of the learning process. This policy will empower teacher (school ) of India and lists out various reforms for their recruitment, continuous professional development, service conditions etc.

### Conclusion:

Teachers will be given more autonomy so that they may teach in the manner they find most effective for the students in their classrooms. For many decades now we have been hearing about teaching at the satisfaction level. This can not be happen without proper autonomy and freedom. School teachers are need to be part of rigorous monitoring system by self - appraisal , peer - review and student review. The NEP will honors and recognize the efforts of all educators in making India a ' Vishwa guru ' and ' Aatamanirbhar ' in the context of education and knowledge at all stages of the child development. It will be the responsibility of the teachers to train the children on the points related to social feelings. The all round and professional development of the children will now be the first goal of the teachers.

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