

## BuBasis and Objectives of the National Education Policy

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Education is such a broad word that it is not easy to define its meaning. Since ancient times, human society has defined some meaning of education. Education is the basic foundation of man. Education shows man the path from darkness to light. Although it is impossible to imagine a healthy society without education, today no one has been able to agree on its exact meaning and significance, every country and its philosophical thought has defined different meanings of education based on its own style.

The definition of education is that by which a person is considered worthy, that is, considered as a human being in society. According to Aristotle, education is the "creation of a healthy mind in a healthy body". The eminent educationist John Deaver says that education is the means by which all the powers of a person are developed. The famous Indian scholar Shankaracharya said that - "Sa Vidya Ya Brahmagati Prada" i.e. education is the path to attaining Brahman. According to Mahatmaji, education is the means by which the all-round development of the child occurs i.e. the physical, mental, social and spiritual development of the child, which is called education.

Keeping this education policy in mind, our Union Education Minister Dhamendra Pradhan has formulated the National Education Policy 2020. The aim of this education policy is to create a human capital factory that has moral values along with patriotism, courage, empathy, and above all, scientific thinking will help in building a bridge of unique coordination and connection to take this education policy forward.

Although various educational policies have been implemented in the field of education in the year of completion of the Indian Year of Sanskrit, the National Education Policy 2020 is one of them. This National Education Policy is the first education policy of the 21st century. This education policy has a great combination of tradition and progress, a unique coordination. This education policy will be successful in fulfilling the developmental goal of the year of India. It has 27 chapters divided into four parts. The first part of this policy discusses school education. Every child is unique. Recognizing and understanding each child's unique potential is a priority, with every child acquiring basic literacy and numeracy skills by second grade.

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There will be no division between arts and science, curricular and extracurricular programs, vocational and oral programs.

Emphasis on understanding content and concepts rather than academic rigor.

Special attention should be paid to the development of creativity and critical thinking.

Emphasis on teaching moral, humane and democratic values.

In the second chapter, I have discussed how language plays an important role in the teaching and learning process and given an example of how language or mother tongue multilingualism has been emphasized in the National Education Policy 2020.

→ The importance of language and multilingualism in the teaching and learning process has been emphasized.

Extensive use of technology has been made in the teaching and learning process.

Early childhood coordination between the curriculum, starting from equipment and education to higher education education has been protected.

Providing life skills education.

Rich heritage and glory, diversity, ancient and modern culture and traditions Above all, the rich heritage and glory, diversity, ancient and modern culture and traditions are highlighted.

The National Education Policy was formulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. And it was approved by the Union Cabinet on 29 July 2020. Earlier, the school system was 10+2 education. Now, according to the new education policy in the National Education Policy 2020, this system has been changed to 5+3+3+4. First of all, this education policy has given importance to early childhood education. The main thing in this is that 85% of the development of a child's brain is said to occur before the age of 5 or 6. Earlier, according to the 10+2 education policy, the education system was 3 to 6. The education system is not intended for 3 years, but the National Education Policy 2020 states that the main education is Anganwadi education, initially for 3 to 6 years.

→ Primary stage (3 to 8 years) i.e. Anganwadi 2 years, Nursery 3 years, Class II. (Sports-based, activity-based and inquiry-based learning is flexible and multifaceted)

→ The preparatory phase (8 to 11 years, grades 3 to 5) will consist of games, research, practical, critical, teaching, and curriculum.

Middle School - (11 to 14 years, grades 6 to 8) Along with subject-based education, humanities will be taught, experiential learning will be provided. Vocational education and coding will be taught, etc.

→ Secondary stage (14 to 18 years) (Classes 9 and 10 in the first part) (Bes in the second part)

Multi-subject study will be linked to the curriculum, the education system according to the students'

preferences, and the hopes and aspirations for future life.

The fourth chapter discusses the need for skill-based learning, experiential learning and discovery-based learning for deep thinking. How can a teacher make the classroom fun so that students get more opportunities for discussion and the classroom becomes happy during question and answer sessions? In scientific education, sports-related, art-related, work-related < and story-based education can be adopted to explore the relationship between each subject and move towards skill-based learning, which is the main goal of the National Education Policy 2020.

For this, there is a need for continuous incremental development of teachers.

Teachers should be given more freedom in choosing teaching methods.

Sustainable global development

Along with various skill development opportunities organized by the government, you can also take advantage of the online platform available. According to the basic principles of the National Curriculum 2020, the main goal of education is language, while giving priority to recognize and develop the different abilities of each student, while giving priority to their general education.

There is no doubt that under this education policy, the student will have the opportunity to determine his own future. This groundbreaking step taken by the Government of India, this National Education Policy will undoubtedly prove that India is a world-class nation.