

Role of Physical Educational and Teachers in NEP

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Abstract: *The new national education policy is a welcome development at a time when the health, happiness and integrity of children and #039 are increasingly important due to the pandemic. The new NEP has several important components that are essential for the child and overall growth. The NEP recognizes sport as essential together with other subjects such as English or science, breaking down the strict division between academic and extracurricular activities, increasing the fun and engagement that students so desire in school. Children can grow physically, cognitively and socially through play. In addition, we found that gamification has beneficial effects on participation rates, classroom behavior and learning outcomes. Additionally, assessment-specific reforms such as the creation of a national assessment center and child and outcome-based progress tracking are excellent efforts because they focus on child and whole-person development with a focus on learning progress. To ensure that all children experience the magic of play and sport, and to create a nation of healthier and stronger children through the school system, we expect sport and play to be taught and valued with the same rigor and structure as core academic subjects. The overall development of children is greatly supported by the focus on vocational education, and we hope that students will be able to choose physical activity and sport as a vocational subject. It throws light on the entire education system in India as it is an ideal foundation for both primary and higher education.*

Keywords: National Education Policy, Teachers, Physical education

I. INTRODUCTION

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY:

The national policy on education, published in 1968, is a comprehensive document that addresses every facet of education in India, including adult education in both rural and urban areas. This plan was developed by the Indian government to encourage education among Indians. The administration of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi issued the first NPE in 1968, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi issued the second in 1986. Sports in the nation need to be specifically improved. Players with talent require special considerations. Secondary students should participate in sports as well to develop a player-friendly physique and improve their skills. Where there isn't a playground or other amenities, they should be built as soon as possible. Mental and physical growth are intricately intertwined. Physical Schooling has a significant role in the achievement of education. Sports and physical education need to be taught in a unique atmosphere across the nation. By qualified instructors, coaches, etc., playgrounds, sports equipment, and other apparatus for physical education and sports should be supplied. The city's open areas will only be used for recreation. To play, a school and hostel must be created. The combination of general education and physical education must be planned. All of these colleges will admit people who are extremely talented athletes. A particular consideration is yoga. Yoga will be included in curricula for teacher education. Our educational system has undergone a significant transformation as a result of the recent National Education Policy 2020 (NEP). In doing so, it has also given children's nutrition and health first emphasis. Education and health are closely related. The health of a family can be improved by proper education, even though healthy people are more likely to have superior educational achievements. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP), which was just issued, calls for a paradigm shift in Indian education. As a result, it acknowledges the necessity of a healthy diet and regular exercise for effective learning and suggests a number of health-related measures.

ROLE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION:

Physical education is a formal subject that has set academic requirements and includes benchmark- and standard-based assessment. Developing healthy active living motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors such as sportsmanship, self-efficacy, and emotional intelligence are the goals of physical education. The goal of physical education as a topic in

schools is to instruct students in the science and practices of leading physically active, healthy lives. It provides a space for taking part in developmentally appropriate physical activities aimed at improving children's health, fitness, and fine and gross motor abilities. In accordance with their capacity to contribute to the nation's many expanding developmental imperatives on the one hand, and to the creation of a just and equitable society on the other, the vision for India's new educational system has been developed to ensure that it touches the life of every citizen.

ROLE OF TEACHERS:

India's National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to transform the country by improving its past education policies. The aim of NEP is to instill 21st century skills in children and make the country's education more inclusive and flexible. It recognizes that teachers play a crucial role in achieving these goals and emphasizes the need to improve the quality of education in India. Here are some pointers on how the role of teachers is key to the success of India's national education policy.

Although the NEP 2020 has arrived after 34 long years, it is a welcome document for all stakeholders in education. This policy aims to create an education system that will benefit the children of India. And the important thing is that teachers play an important role in this.

Some of the points NEP 2020 emphasizes on school teachers

- Transfers of teachers are not common. Potential transfers are completely open.
- In the future, teachers will not be asked to perform tasks not related to teaching in the school.
- Continuous professional development, career management and promotion of teachers are organized
- Teachers have full autonomy to choose the most effective pedagogy for their students in the classroom.

The above points show that teachers are given freedom where there was none before. This means that students meet happy teachers, and happy teachers are teachers who can inspire. If teachers themselves are free, they can also cultivate free thinking in their students. The current teachers are already more open and adaptable to changes. They have a passion for learning, are more innovative in teaching and their ideas are limitless. With the 50 hours of continuing professional development offered by NEP 2020 and the creation of the National Professional Standard for Teachers (NPST), teachers today can take that step forward to become the best they can be.

Our earlier teachers, the Gurukul Gurus, tried more to help their students broaden their horizons and not just impart academic subjects. They did not act as knowers waiting to impart knowledge to students who were like empty vessels. To raise a child, to ignite a spark in him, the teacher must always be open to learning. He must awaken the spirit of inquiry in the children. Just as an empty cup cannot be turned upside down, a teacher must fill himself with the ability to think clearly and healthily. Hopefully, in NEP2020, our schools will no longer be fields where teachers are machines and children are products; We hope that they will now become a learning ecosystem where both teacher and student develop as people.

II. CONCLUSION

The vision of India's new education system is designed to touch the lives of every citizen. The new national education policy is a welcome change in this regard at a time when the health, happiness and integrity of children are highlighted due to the corona pandemic. The new NEP-2020 contains several key points that are important for the overall development of a child. Removing the rigid distinction between the curriculum and extracurricular activities, NEP-2020 recognizes that sport is as important as any other subject, such as English or science, to increase children's fun and engagement in school. In addition, assessment-specific reforms, such as the development of the Assessment Center and the monitoring of the child's progress towards learning outcomes, are excellent initiatives because they focus on the progress of learning and thus the multifaceted development of the child. We expect sport and play to be mediated and valued at the same robust and structured level as core subjects, ensuring that all children experience the magic of Play and Sport and developing a nation of healthier and better children through the school system. Emphasizing vocational education is also a big step towards the versatile development of children, and we hope that children can choose physical education and sports as vocational subjects. We look forward to translating the policy to reflect a more playful, fun and engaging school environment for children, while meeting adult learning outcomes. In conclusion, educational reforms are not easy. There are too many players in the game and motivating them in a certain direction is

a great task. The most difficult thing is to convince academics and educational leaders. But we still hope for better movement and sports in the educational scenario.

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