

National Education Policy: A Way Towards Learning Physical Activities and Sports in School Curriculum

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Abstract: *Students participating in physical activity will develop a lifelong fitness mindset and achieve a fitness level similar to the Fit India program. In addition, it improves their cooperation, initiative, teamwork and responsibility. 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. Additionally, assessment-specific reforms such as the creation of a national assessment center and tracking progress based on child and learning outcomes are excellent efforts because they focus on the child and whole development, focusing 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. Focusing on vocational education contributes greatly to the overall development of children, and our hope is 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: Students, NEP, sport, development, students

I. INTRODUCTION

The NEP also recommends showing sports activities in sports and giving exclusive rights to sports activities to colleges and universities. Experiential learning is applied at all levels, exploring the connections between different disciplines, as well as practical learning, education that combines art and sports, and, for example, pedagogy focused on storytelling as a standard practice within each subject. Classroom activities are transformed into competency-based learning and teaching to address the achievement gap. In addition, assessment tools, including assessment and "of," and "away" learning is consistent with the learning objectives, skills and attitudes listed for each subject in the given class. The cross-curricular strategy known as arts integration uses different aspects and expressions of art and culture as a basis for understanding concepts in different courses. Another multidisciplinary educational strategy is physical integration, which uses physical activities such as indigenous sports in pedagogical practices to promote the growth of skills such as cooperation, initiative, self-management, self-discipline, teamwork, responsibility, citizenship, etc. To help students develop a lifelong attitude towards fitness and achieve the fitness level envisioned by the Fit India movement, sports-integrated learning is used in the classrooms. Sports support holistic development, improving physical and psychological well-being as well as cognitive abilities, so their inclusion in school education is a clear necessity.

It offers more scenario options and flexibility by allowing students to choose physical education as a required course. The policy also offers "a day where university students can engage in extracurricular sports and professional sports as well as sports activities and gardening. In addition, NEP promotes the creation of school, university, district and exclusive clubs and sports, sports, yoga and health and fitness groups. To provide a diverse and exciting environment, universities began to combine majors with sports, athletics, art and music. Undergraduate packages offer refunds for such guides. The policy proposes to create a curriculum framework for individual education. In addition to basic literacy, numeracy and education, the framework covers lifestyle skills (including health and awareness, childcare and education and family and wellbeing) and further education.

National Policy on Education and sports

The National Education Policy published in 1968 is a comprehensive document dealing with all aspects of education in India and individual education in each rural and urban area. That system was transformed into a better way for the Indian government to promote the education of Indians. The first NPE was made by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968 and another by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986. Above all, American sports should be promoted. Talented players require a precise hobby. High school students should play sports to develop player-friendly physical fitness and improve their skills. Where there cannot be a playground or unique amenities, they must be built as soon as possible. Spiritual and physical growth are intertwined. Physical education plays a central role in achieving education. Sports and physical education should be taught somewhere in America in a completely accurate environment. A. Playgrounds, sports activities Sports equipment and exclusive training and sports equipment should be received by teachers, coaches, etc. The city and open spaces are only for entertainment. To play, you want to put together a school and a residence. One should plan to combine modern education and physical education. All colleges admit people who are very talented athletes. A special hobby is yoga. Yoga belongs to teachers and # 039; curricula. Our choice of teaching materials has undergone a major change thanks to today's #039;National Education Policy 2020 (NEP). At the same time, emphasis was placed on nutrition and child health #039. Education and health care are closely related. Family health can be promoted through accurate and adequate education, despite the fact that healthy people are more likely to be better educated. The recently released National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) calls for a paradigm shift in education in India. As a result, it identifies the need for a healthy diet and daily exercise through effective analysis and recommends several health-related measures.

Growth under NEP

A state of physical indifference was the antithesis of a pandemic because of its presence and unreasonable risk of disease. Interventions that promote physical interest are recommended because of occurrence, health effects, and changes across the lifespan. The Institute of Medicine established a Committee on Physical Education and the School Environment to seek techniques to make exercise a challenge for youth and health. It aimed to examine the current state of exercise and physical interest in the school environment, which includes before and after school, and to explore how these factors affect young and younger people. #039; rapid and long-lasting physical, luxurious and cognitive and psychosocial development. We diagnosed thinking about the reality that many organs and physical interest are related in the beginning of civilization. And first the man had to fight for survival. Running, jumping and throwing are mandatory because they are actually three important movements. Darwin said "the struggle for life" existed in all areas of life. However, as the age and era progressed considerably and modernization took place, the amount of physical interest decreased, making hypokinetic problems even more common. In the current pandemic situation, we see a responsibility in the movement, especially for school-aged youth. Movement is a concept of physical interest and is crucial for the growth of the child and the immune system. Therefore, the importance of physical education is an important part of today's educational landscape. Students participate in excellent physical sports with beauty to improve and maintain their immunity, fight infectious diseases and lead a disease-free life. Therefore, colleges want to pay attention to the required physical schooling to promote awesome health and preserve the situation of the child. Physical schooling is a right trouble with instructional requirements and includes benchmark and standards-based totally definitely assessment. The desires of physical schooling are the development of motor skills, know-how and behavior for a healthy energetic life, along side sports activities sports skills, self-efficacy and emotional intelligence. The cause of physical schooling in colleges is to train university college students the era and practices of a physical energetic and healthy lifestyle (three). It gives location for participation in developmentally appropriate physical interest aimed in the direction of improving children's health, fitness and excellent and gross motor skills.

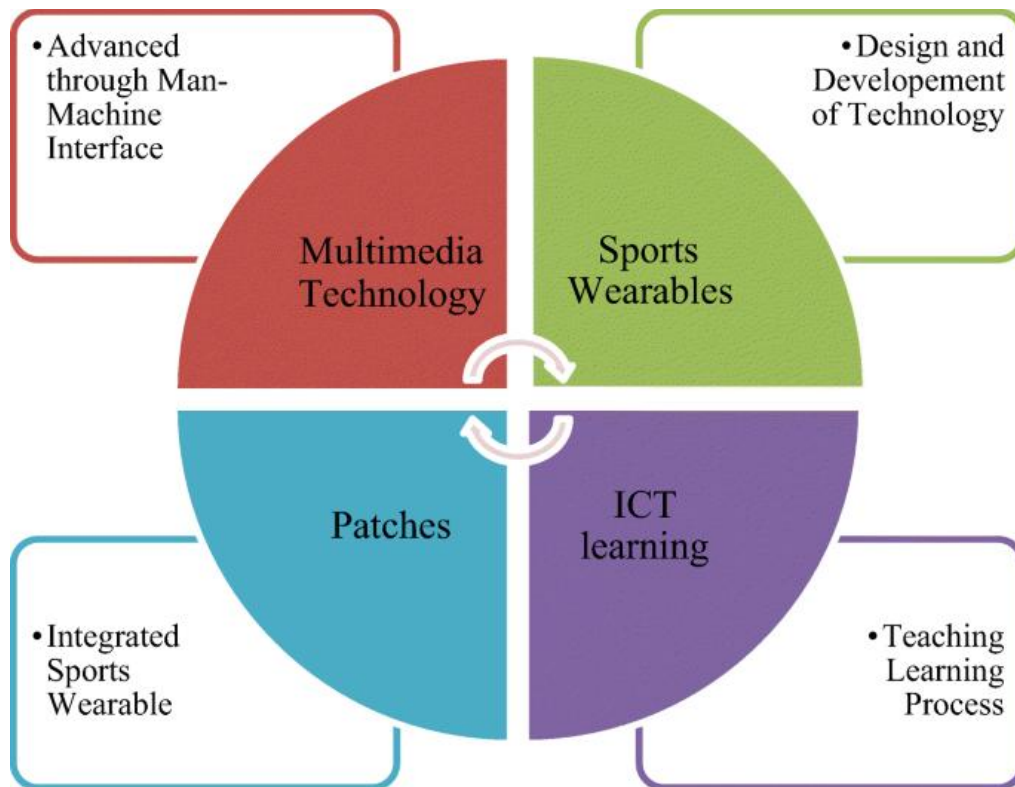


Fig-1 New approaches under NEP

Physical education in curriculum

This is an important reform that can lead to a change in behavior towards healthy habits, considering the increase in non-communicable diseases and the use of inappropriate nutrition. However, there is no road map or reference framework for incorporating health education into the NEP curriculum. Much depends on how the policy is implemented. Experiential learning is applied at all levels, exploring the connections between different disciplines, as well as practical learning, education that combines art and sports, and, for example, pedagogy focused on storytelling as a standard practice within each subject. Classroom activities are transformed into competency-based learning and teaching to address the achievement gap. In addition, assessment tools, including assessment and "of," and "away" learning is consistent with the learning objectives, skills and attitudes listed for each subject in the given class. The cross-curricular strategy known as arts integration uses different aspects and expressions of art and culture as a basis for understanding concepts in different courses. Another multidisciplinary educational strategy is physical integration, which uses physical activities such as indigenous sports in pedagogical practices to promote the growth of skills such as cooperation, initiative, self-management, self-discipline, teamwork, responsibility, citizenship, etc. To help students develop a lifelong attitude towards fitness and achieve the fitness level envisioned by the Fit India movement, sports-integrated learning is used in the classrooms. Sports support holistic development, improving physical and psychological well-being as well as cognitive abilities, so their inclusion in school education is a clear necessity.

II. CONCLUSION

The updates in the national education policy have been eagerly awaited and are causing confusion in India's education sector. Wanting to know what to include and what to leave out. Every young academician and student in India can achieve their multiple goals thanks to this new change. It throws light on the entire education system in India as it is an

ideal foundation for both primary and higher education. Vocational training is an important area of development for India's youth. The most important development goal is education in India, both urban and rural.

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