

Implications of the National Curriculum and Teaching Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education in India

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Abstract: *The Primary objective of the early childhood care (ECCE) is to achieve positive outcomes in various aspects including optical, physical motor, cognitive, psychoeconomic ethical cultural development, as well as early language literacy and numeracy. The NEP 2020 emphasizes the significance of universalizing early childhood care and education, aiming to ensure that all students entering grade one are socially prepared by the age of 3 to 6 years. Pre - school education will provide a foundational education to children, preparing them for formal education starting from grade one. The pedagogical & curriculum structure of school education has been modified to reflect the importance of ECCE. The NCERT has been looked with creating a national curriculum and pedagogical framework for childhood care & education in the creation to children up to the age of 8 Pre kinder garden classes are being discussed as a transitional program b/w early childhood & primary school. The policy aims to provide certification programs from ECCE to primary school with a focus on digital access to early childhood education.*

Keywords: Awareness of National Educational Policy India 2020, Secondary School Teachers Education Policy, Development, Higher Education, Teachers, and Telangana State

1. Introduction

The Indian Government had introduced the National Education Policy 2020 which aims to bring about significant change in the education system including early childhood care and education (ECCE). The NEP - 2020 which was approved by the union cabinet of India on 29 July, 2020 outlines the vision of India's new education system, the new policy "usurp" the previous National Policy on educational 1986. The framework aimed to provide guidelines and standards for the education and care of young children in India both as well as Vocational training in both rural & urban India. The policy aims to transform India's education system 2021 and implemented by 2022 it emphasized holistic development quality education and appropriate pedagogical approaches for children up to the age of 8 and it is up to the states, Institution and school to decide on the implementation. The NEP 2020 has displaced the 34 year old national education policy. These national education policy which was approved the new academic structure (5+3+3+4) where students will spend 5 year in strengthening their foundation, 3 year in the preparatory stage, 3 year in the middle stage and rest 4 year in the secondary stage. The National Education Policy 2020 accepts the major section in education system. establishing national mission on foundation literacy and numeracy, promoting multilingualism and Indian language vocational courses, the Right education Act 2009 (RTE Act) as much as more these National education policy 2020 (NEP) played an importance role in the universalisation of early childhood care and education (ECCE) with a 2023 target envisages that the present 10+2 school education structure will be remodified as the new pedagogical and curricular structure of school education has been changed to 10+3+3+4 covering the age of

3 to 18 years pre - school will provide basic education to children to prepare them for formal education from "Grade - 1" onwards. In the present 10+2 structure the 3 to 6 years age is not covered. Since class 1 starts at 6 year the new educational framework 10+3+3+4 is a solid foundation of early childhood care and education (ECCE) that begins at age three and aims to improve overall learning development and well-being the overall aim of ECCE to focus on attaining optimal outcomes in the domains of physical and motor development cognitive development, socio emotional ethical development cultural artistic development and the development of communication and early language these developmentally appropriate requirements of this age group build on ECCE policy 2013. NCERT has been asked with the creation of a (National Curriculum and pedagogical framework for early childhood care & education) (NCFECCE) this framework aimed to provide guidelines and standards for the holistic development of children aged 3 to 8 years emphasizing their early learning health, nutrition and overall well-being it focuses on play based, child centric approaches aiming to enhance the quality of early childhood education across the country all these are directed at universal access to early childhood education. The "National Education Policy - 2020" in this regard having or not having experience childhood education has a variety of consequences, child's adjustment to school to academic performance or achievement and school continuation (Strickland & Riley Ayers, 2006; Burger, K, 2010; NICHD Early Child Care Research Network, 2005b; Storch & Whitehurst, 2002). This including early childhood care and emphasizes its inclusion in the education framework, need for strong investment in ECCE but so far there is no mention of the role private players can fulfill in meeting its goal for 2023. The policy emphasizes the universalization on ECCE for children aged 3 - 6 years inclusivity. The framework

promotes inclusivity by catering to the diverse need of children, including those with disabilities and from marginalized back grounds.

Parental Involvement

It encourages parental involvement in a child's early education, fostering a partnership parents and Teachers.

Research – Based Approach

The frame work is designed based on research and best practices in early child hood education, ensuring that it aligns with global standards.

Long – Term Impact

Quality early childhood education can have a long term positive impact on child's educational and life.

Teacher Training

It emphasize of trained and skilled teacher for ECCE, which can improve the Quality of education. Based on the declared outcome and approaches to meeting them, one would expect that the framework for ECCE as created by the 'NCERT' will be along the lines of modern international curriculum and any pre - school meeting international best practices will also meet the requirement of the framework. In (ECCE) in India plays a significant role in shaping the education system for young children. It promotes inclusivity and parental involvement, aligning with global best practices in early childhood care education, Quality ECCE can lead to long term positive outcomes for children; however the actual impact depends on successful implementation, resource allocation, and ongoing evaluation. This framework serves as a guide for policy maker to improve early childhood education, ultimately providing a strong foundation for a child's future development and educational success. According to 2022 UNESCO but my knowledge is limited up until January 2022, and don't have access to real - time date National Commitment to sustainable development goal 4 (SDG4) is essential for improving education worldwide. This goal aims to ensure quality education & promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Government should priorities policies, investment, and initiatives that align with SDG4 to enhance ours to education, improve its quality & faster inclusive and equitable learning environment this advance efforts to achieve education targets by 2030. The rate increased from 65% in 2002 to 75% in 2020 in India. The participation rate in organized learning at least one year prior to entering primary education reached 87.2% in 2020 & to reach 95% by 2025 & least but not last 100% by 2025. On the completion of one year of the national education policy 2020, prime minister "Modi" will address the nation and will launch several key initiatives in the education sector such as the academic bank of credit that will provide multiple entries and exist options for students in higher education & in early childhood care & education has been considered communication & early language, literacy and numeracy, development skills, especially where Anganwadis & Balvatikas and Balvatikas will be co - located with school needs to be ensured.

National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020)

The new 5+3+3+4 school system Curricular and Pedagogical structure of new education policy 2020 it is based on the cognitive developmental stages of the children

Secondary stage - 4 years (Age 14 to 18: Class 9 to class 12)

Middle stage - 3 years (Age 11 to 14: Class 6 to class 8)

Preparatory stage - 3 years (Age 8 to 11: Class 3 to class 5)

Foundational stage - 5 years (Age 3 to 6: (Anganwadi: preschool)

Age 6 to 8 - 2 years (class 1 to class 2)

According to NEP 2020, mother Tongue will be medium of instruction till 5th grade, MHRD tweeted that the medium of instruction grade & arts & science between curriculum & extracurricular activities between Vocational & Academic stems & these programmes may be run through digital distance mode using DTH channels as well as smart phones, allowing Teachers to acquire "ECCE" qualification with minimal disruption to their current work. According to there are several planned in new "National Education Policy 2020" that may actually affect all the state holders (Kalyani Pawan, 2020), (Jha, P. et al., 2020) has discussed drawbacks of the new education policy, 2020 approve be a comprehensive task due to the wide range of perspective and research available. However here's a brief overview of some common themes and finding in the literature and also increasing participation of private players such as (Suryavanshi, S.2020). As per (Kumar, K, et al., 2020) National Education Policy 2020 will prove to be a milestone for Indian Education. NEP - 2020 provides a comprehensive framework for primary education to include teaching business & technical education.

2. Method

In the previous chapter the researcher has discussed in detail about the various review of related literature. This chapter is related to the method and procedures followed in the research study. The details of the methodology are discussed under the following headings type of research, variables of the study, method of sampling, data gathering tool, collection of data and statistical techniques used for analysis of data.

3. Research Design

An analysis of the national educational policy framework, emphasizing key portions of the NEP 2020 policy, and comparing it to present education policy are the methods used in this study identifying the new ideas that came out of focus groups. Predictive analysis is used to examine the policy's effects. Focus group analysis yields a slew of ideas.

Population and Sample

For the purposes of this research, the Primary School teachers working in different regions are taken into account as a population. The aforementioned research focused on government, government - aided and self - financing school instructors. The data was collected using a basic random sampling procedure.

Questionnaire

Using a questionnaire created by the author, the responder will be able to share their thoughts and feelings regarding the National Education Policy 2020. To gather replies, the survey was sent through social media and email to everyone who could see it. Students, parents, instructors, and anyone

who will be involved in some way are all eligible to participate in this survey.

Tools Used

The researcher created a platform to raise awareness about the National Educational Policy (2020). It was decided to use a multiple - choice questionnaire to gather data for this investigation. At least twenty - five of the gadget's components are tied to the National Educational Policy (2020). The specialists evaluated and rectified the device's validity and dependability.

Hypothesis

It is fairly uncommon for people to be unaware about the National Education Policy (2020). Gender, region, style of management, years of service, and family type had no significant effect on secondary school teachers' understanding of the National Education Policy (2020).

Sampling

Sampling is the process by which a relatively small number of individuals or measures of individuals, objects or events selected and analyzed in order to find out something, about the entire population from which it was selected. It helps to reduce expenditure, saves time and energy, permit measurement of greater scope or produce greater precision and accuracy.

Techniques of Sampling / Non - probability sampling

In non - probability sampling the units are selected at the discretion of the researcher. The main types are: Judgment or purposive sampling, Quota or chunk sampling, Incidental or volunteer sampling.

Probability sampling

In probability sampling, the units of the population are not selected at the direction of the researcher but by means of certain procedures, which ensure that every unit of a population has one fixed probability of being included in the sample. Such a method is also called random sampling. The main types are: Simple or unrestricted sampling, Systematic sampling, Cluster and multistage sampling.

4. Results

Early Childhood Care and Education Are Crucial For Several Reasons

Brain Development

The early years are a critical period for brain development, Education and social development.

School Readiness

Early childhood education helps children develop essential skills, such as language social interaction, & problem solving.

Social and Emotional Development

Early education fosters social & emotional skills, helping children learn how to interact with peers, manage their emotions and develop empathy and resilience's.

Reduced Achievement Gaps

Providing equal access to quality early education can help reduce achievement gaps, ensuring that children from diverse backgrounds have an equitable start in life.

Building a Love Learning

Early education can instill a love for learning, curiosity, and a growth mindset that can last a lifetime. Early childhood care and education sets the stage for a child's future by promoting cognitive, social and emotional development and it can have a positive impact on society as a whole.

New Education Policy 2022 - Rein vigorating ECCE

I'm not aware of the details of any education policy or change that occurred after my knowledge cutoff date January 2022, including the specific details of a new education policy 2022" related to early childhood care & education (ECCE). Policies related to education can vary by country and region and they often undergo revision and updates. If there has been a new education policy in 2022, later that focuses on reinvigorating "ECCE" I would recommend checking with official government sources or education institutions for the most up to date and accurate information on the policy objectives can play a crucial role in shaping the future of early childhood education and the overall education system.

Early Childhood Care & Education

A Strong Foundation for Life Long Learning, Absolutely, early childhood education serves as a strong foundation for lifelong learning.

Cognitive Development

ECE programs provide nurturing environment culture children can develop essential cognitive skill such as language, problem solving and critical thinking.

Literacy and Numeracy

ECCE introduction children to basics literacy and numeracy concepts, installing a love for reading math that can persist into adulthood.

Curiosity and Exploration

ECE encourages children's natural curiosity and eagerness to explore.

Social & Emotional Skills

ECCE Teachers children how to interact with other manage emotions & build relationship.

Learning Attitude

ECCE can shape a child's attitude toward learning. Positive early learning experiences can foster a growth mindset a belief in one's ability to learn & improve.

Resilience

Learning outcome challenges and setbacks in 'ECE' can build resilience an essential attribute for facing life's obstacles and pursuing education and career goal. In essence the foundation laid in early childhood education are the building blocks of a lifetime of learning, personal growth & success in various aspects of life.

Planning & Implementation of ECCE

The planning and implementation of ECCE program should be tailored to the specific needs & context of the community regular monitoring and evaluation and crucial to ensure that the program meets its objectives & benefits the young children it serves. Planning & implementing early childhood care & education (ECCE) programs involve several key steps & conditions.

Concept of ECCE nurturing the holistic growth of young learner

ECCE stands for early childhood care & education; it's an approach to education that focuses on the holistic growth and development of young learners typically from birth to 8 years old. This approach recognizes that young children learn best through play exploration & social interaction. ECCE programs often include activities that promote creativity communication, problem - solving & emotional well - being providing a strong foundation for a child's future learning and life.

Empowering early learners the main objective of ECCE curriculum

The main objective of the early childhood care and education (ECCE) curriculum is to empower early learner by providing a developmentally appropriate and holistic developmentally cognitive social emotional & physical development physical development, preparing children for formal schooling and promoting children for formal schooling and promoting lifelong learning. The ECCE curriculum and stimulating environment that supports children's Curiosity, Creativity and overall growth during their formative year.

Holistic development

NEP - 2020 is to foster that holistic growth and development of young learner by emphasizing their cognitive, social emotional, physical and creative ability its aim is to provide as well rounded and inspiring learning experience in India that nurtures the holistic development of these learners. This is achieved by offering a balanced and comprehensive educational approach.

Play based and activity based learners

The ECCE curriculum emphasizes a play based and activity based approach to learning encouraging learner to engage in hands on experiences, exploration and meaningful activities. This approach promotes learning through experimentation play and active participation in the learning process.

Inclusivity and Equity

The NEP - 2020 places a strong emphasis on equality by ensuring equal opportunities and participation for every child.

Skill Development

The NEP - 2020 places a strong emphasis on equality by ensuring equal opportunities and participation for every child. This includes considering factors such as social economic background cultural diversity and availability of resources.

Well - being & Health

The ECCE curriculum prioritizes the welfare and wellness of young learners by emphasizing nutrition, personal, hygiene physical fitness and emotional well - being. The aim of ECCE is to create safe and nourishing environments that support the overall well being of students.

Local and cultural Relevance

The ECCE, NEP - 2020 acknowledges the importance of incorporating cultural relevance by integrating local knowledge, language and traditional practices the goal is to provide young learner with a sense of identity aid in their understanding of routines and foster appreciation for diverse cultural heritage.

Principles of development of ECCE curriculum

The curriculum for early childhood care and education should be tailored to stimulate critical thinking and promote hands on learning experience.

Child Needs

Children should be granted the freedom to learn & express themselves, allowing for development of essential skills necessary to navigate life's challenges. This can be achieved by incorporating practical teaching methods that cater to the specific needs of children.

Child Development

Child development encompasses various areas of growth and can be categorized into motor development, language development, emotional development and social & personal development early childhood care (ECC) plays a vital role in facilitating progress in all true domains.

Play and active learning

Engaging in active learning is a crucial approach in early childhood care and education it involves utilizing various methods such as games, songs, stories, reasoning cards, and a wide range of material like marbles and pebbles by incorporating these diverse tools the teaching & learning process becomes comprehensive as children gain direct experience.

5. Discussion

Holistic Education

The NEP 2020 emphasizes a shift from rote learning to a more holistic and multidisciplinary approach to education many scholars have praised this change, as it encourages critical thinking, creativity and as well-rounded development of students quality education for all (Deb, P., 2020) discussed the Indian ethos and cultural values in teaching that got its place in National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

Early Childhood Education

The policy recognizes the importance of Early Childhood and its impact on a child's future literature often discussed the need for effective implementation and infrastructure for early education programs.

Vocational Education

NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on vocational education to make student more Job ready; researchers have explored

the potential benefits and challenges of integrating vocational education into the mainstream curriculums.

Multilingual Education

The three languages formula proposed in the policy has sparked debates and discussions some researcher have examined the advantages and challenges of implementing this formula in a linguistically diverse country like India.

Digital Learning

With the increased role of technology in education, many scholars have analyzed the policy's approach to digital & online learning. The digital divide infrastructure challenges and digital Pedagogy are commonly discussed topics and especially undeveloped and poor section of the society is aimed to be covered under this innovative policy (Aithal, P. S., Aithal, Shubhrajyotsna 2019; Aithal, P. S., Aithal, Shubhrajyotsna 2020).

6. Conclusion

The revised early childhood education curriculum frame work aim to encourage teacher to effectively involve children in the (NEP, ECCE) 2020 this frame work emphasis the holistic development of young learners, focusing on their cognitive social emotional physical & creative growth, the goal is to faster a well-rounded learning experience by providing a balanced and inclusive approach. To achieve the objective outlined in the NEP, ECCE 2020. It is essential to receive support from civil society organizations experts, and other stake holder to enhance the capacity of early childhood, education teacher NEP - 2020 focuses on implementing a comprehensive programmed that ensures high - quality education and care for children this includes the establishments of educational centers that utilize interactive activities such as games and songs. This policy also aims to extend educational opportunities to tribal areas with the goal of providing education to all children & I have concluded the essay regarding the new education policy 2020 can be summarized that this policy is crucially integrated to aid in the holistic development of our society aid. In the holistic development of our society and country as a whole however success of its implantation will largely determine its effectiveness. Early childhood care (ECC) plays a vital role in a child's development laying the ground work for their future learning and achievements. The NEP - 2020 recognizes the significance of ECC and sets ambitious goals for providing universal accure to quality childcare across all sectors by collaborating with the government communities with the stake holders we can ensure that every child has access to excellent education and succeeds not just in schools but also in life with the NEP - 2020 as our guiding policy. We can create a brighter future for Indian children where each child has the opportunity to reach their full potential by investing in ECCE we are investing in the future of our country fastening a more equitable inclusive & prosperous society for all.

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