



Conceptual Terminology inherited in Foundational literacy and Numeracy (FLN)

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Abstract

In the Indian education system, Foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) is the education of children of 3 to 8 years age. As per the National Education Policy (NEP 2020), FLN spans from preschool up to grade 2. Foundational literacy is the capability to comprehend and distinguish letters, read well-known words, and establish various forms of communication. Literacy assists students to read, write and speak clearly. Foundational numeracy is understanding and identifying numbers, discriminating between numbers, and performing basic mathematical calculations (addition or subtraction). Future education and lifetime learning both depend on the capacity to read, write, and execute basic mathematical operations. People with these skills can think critically and creatively, which advances the country (GOI, NEP 2020).

After 34 years of National Education Policy 1986, The New Education Policy 2020 came into effect in India. In New Education Policy, new provisions were introduced for the overall development of education starting from Bal Vaatika. In this program, FLN (Foundation Literacy and Numeracy) was introduced to improve the basic knowledge, knowledge, language and statistical skills of children from infancy till the age of 9 years. The ultimate objective of FLN (Foundation Literacy and Numeracy) is to bring equality within every child for the sake of imparting knowledge related to language, for the sake of making them adept with the vision. NEP 2020 states in clear words that student's academic learning outcomes will be ensured by FLN. Its full name is Foundation language and literacy. As the name suggests, it is based on knowledge of statistics and language at the foundational level. To achieve the objectives FLN mentioned in the New Education Policy 2020, the year was set for 2025 but later it was extended to 2026-27.

Introduction

Foundation numeracy and literacy was proposed by the Central Board of Secondary Education CBSE in the Indian education system in which FLN (Foundation Literacy and Numeracy) is used as a means to achieve the maximum learning outcome of each student. In FLN (Foundation Literacy and Numeracy) each word has its meaning which has been explained one by one in the distributed form.

Foundation language and literacy

Foundation language and literacy words are used to develop children's oral language, where each child is given a good understanding of the practice of coding and decoding of words and at the same time the skill of reading can be brought to fluency. During this period, it is important to ensure that the child's reading comprehension skills are developed. It has been seen in the early years that a child whose reading skills are not good does not feel like a person can educate him and this is the main reason for dropout. So, to solve this problem, in the early years of education, the main thing is the language path. It is necessary to develop certain skills.

Numeracy

The word Numeracy is used in children to develop the ability to count, in which each letter can be used to get simple information about simple addition and subtraction and other mathematical operations and to develop the ability of differentiating between different mathematical operations in children. . Students of class till age 3 should be ensured to develop the skill of solving calculations up to at least 3 digits and also to recognize shapes in children, data handling and basic measurement.

In view of the successful implementation of FLN, Nipun program was started in India, whose full name was national initiative for proficiency in reading with understanding and numeracy. Nipun bhara is introduced after the report proposed by IOC (Institute of Competitiveness) was approved by the EAC-PM (Economy advisory council of prime minister) in which it mentioned the progress of FLN in 2020.

Objective of FLN

The main purpose of introducing FLN was to provide the last leg of the society with the ability to speak common language and use mathematics in daily life. One who can communicate the inner thoughts of each child and can inculcate in him the natural trend of meditation. In this way every child can be encouraged to engage in education.

our educational system will move from a summative examination that primarily measures rote learning abilities to more continuous and formative reviews (NEP, 2020). The Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Model (FLNM) will be competency based, encouraging children's learning and advancement while also assessing higher-order abilities like analysis, critical thinking, and conceptual clarity and their academic achievement.

Developmental Goal

The main purpose of introducing FLN from the perspective of development is that people can develop effective communication skills and can use them in their daily life is also necessary to generate general awareness so that they can make proper adjustment in their life. minimum level of learning of language and mathematics have been ensured for children from Kindergarten to grade 3 which is as follows...

Bal Vaatika

The age of Kindergarten Children is 5 to 6 years. Children of this age group should be taught to recognise the words related to their daily life and they should be taught how to count and write numbers from 1 to 9. Along with that, basic information should be given about some common shapes which they can observe in their surroundings.

Grade 1

At grade 1, the age of the child is between 6 to 7 years. At this age, efforts should be made for the child to understand the simple meaning of the words, so that they can use the words a little and write the numbers from 1 to 99. What is included in the curriculum for the students of that grade level.

Grade 2

The age of students studying in grade 2 is between 7 to 8 years. Children of this age group should know about 45 to 60 words and should be taught any other word and should develop such skills for the sake of their knowledge. Children of Grade 2 level should know how to read and write numbers up to 999. They should also know how to solve simple addition and subtraction problems.

Grade 3

The age of Grade 3 level students is 8 to 9 years, hence students of this age group should develop the ability to read at least 60 words in 1 minute. Therefore, the skill of reading comprehension should be developed in the students so that one can develop one's own thoughts about the material one reads and one can develop the ability to think logically. Along with this, the students should be able to read numbers up to 9999, develop the power of understanding and provide basic information about simple mathematical operations. The children of this level should be taught the operations of multiplication and division along with addition and subtraction through the method of successive addition and successive subtraction.

Method of assessment

Two types of evaluation methods have been proposed within the foundation literacy and literacy.

1. school based assessment
2. large scale standardized assessment

1-School based assessment

Under this type of evaluation, the process of evaluation is improved by using various techniques in the classroom. These various techniques are written below:

Play Way Learning

Inquiry based Assessment

Story Telling Learning

ICT based Assessment

2.Large scale standardized assessment

In this type of evaluation, four factors have been proposed which are as follows:

Identifying- This is the time when the child's necessary activity and interest is identified and on the basis of these instructions are transmitted.

Potentiate- During the evaluation, the child's performance is observed and changes are made in the directions as per the requirement.

Collaborate- During this step The development of critical thinking is observed by the child and a series of guidelines are ensured to develop the child's society.

Contributive- This is the last phase of large scale standardized assessment in which the quality of application of the subjects studied by student in daily life is tested and the knowledge learned by student to be used in daily life and makes his contribution for the country.

Conclusion

Higher education will be able to contribute to the development of the country only when the quality education system is ensured by making significant improvements in the pre-primary and primary education system of the country. Therefore, more and more interest will have to be invested in the primary education system. In today's time, no one wants a teacher in primary and ECC main, everyone wants to do less in higher education. So this is the time of revolution in the world, the teachers who are teaching in the lower level classes should be encouraged and the government should also recognize the work of teaching in the kindergarten.

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