





SLC(University of Delhi) Shyam Lal College

IQAC & UBA

organize

National Student Seminar

"NEP 2020-A New Paradigm to Empower India"

16th February, 2021

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ABOUT THE COLLEGE



Shyam Lal College (SLC), a co-educational constituent college of the University of Delhi, was established in 1964 by the great visionary and entrepreneur Padmashree (late) Shri Shyam Lal Gupta, the then Chairman of Shyam Lal charitable trust. The College is

housed in a spacious building on G.T. Road, Shahdara with a sufficiently large infrastructure for both academic as well as extra-curricular activities. SLC has earned its legitimate reputation as the most efficient and prominent educational institution in the entire East Delhi region. The College is among the best institutions in the entire University of Delhi, and over the past several years, has been making steady progress towards achieving academic excellence. SLC has become the center of academic excellence since its inception and aims to make quality education accessible to the students, especially girls, from economically and educationally disadvantaged community of East Delhi. The endeavor of the College has always been to make higher education more committed, job oriented, meaningful and pragmatic, and at the same time more adaptable to the ever-changing demands of our society and the world. Over a period of 56 years, the College has distinguished itself by providing a plethora of courses and PG course with a rich

contribution from distinguished faculty in different departments. SLC is fully equipped with state-of-the-art Computer labs, Science labs, Knowledge Resource Center and Library, Sports facilities to upgrade knowledge, skills and capabilities of the students needed for grooming them as future leaders. The college has been, for three years consecutively, been among the top 100 colleges of India in the NIRF Rankings for Colleges (61st 2018; 41st 2019 and 69th 2020) The College has rapidly emerged as a prominent educational institution of the country and the Hon'ble Vice President of India Shri Venkaiah Naidu has graced our 55th Annual Day and Prize Distribution function, 2018-19.

कॉलेज के बारे में

श्यामलाल कॉलेज (एसएलसी), 1964 में महान दूरदर्शी एवं उद्यमी तथा श्यामलाल चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट के तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष पद्मश्री (स्व.) श्री श्यामलाल गुप्ता, द्वारा 1964 में स्थापित दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का एक सह—शिक्षा महाविद्यालय है। यह कॉलेज जी.टी रोड, शाहदरा पर एक विशाल इमारत में अवस्थित है। इसके पास अकादिमक के साथ ही पाठ्येत्तर गतिविधियों के लिए भी समुचित बड़ी अवसंरचना है। एसएलसी ने पूरे पूर्वी दिल्ली क्षेत्र में सर्वाधिक सक्षम एवं महत्वपूर्ण शैक्षणिक संस्थान के तौर पर अपनी अपनी प्रतिष्ठा अर्जित की है। इस कॉलेज की गिनती पूरे दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के सर्वश्रेष्ठ महाविद्यालयों में से एक के तौर पर की जाती है और पिछले कई वर्षों से यह अकादिमक उत्कृष्टता हासिल करने की दिशा में निरंतर प्रगति कर रहा है।

एसएलसी अपनी स्थापना के बाद से अकादिमक उत्कृष्टता का केंद्र बन गया है और इसका उद्देश्य पूर्वी दिल्ली के आर्थिक और शैक्षिक रूप से वंचित समुदाय के छात्रों, विशेष रूप से लड़िकयों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराना है। कॉलेज का प्रयास हमेशा उच्च शिक्षा को अधिक प्रतिबद्ध, रोजगारोन्मुख, सार्थक तथा व्यावहारिक और साथ ही हमारे समाज और विश्व की सतत परिवर्तनशील मांगों के हिसाब से अधिक अनुकूल बनाने का रहा है।

56 वर्षों की अविध में, कॉलेज ने विभिन्न विभागों के सुयोग्य संकाय सदस्यों के समृद्ध योगदान की बदौलत अनेक पाठ्यक्रमों के साथ ही स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम भी प्रदान करके अपनी पहचान बनाई है। छात्रों को भविष्य के नेतृत्वकर्ताओं के रूप में तैयार करने के लिए आवश्यक ज्ञान, कौशल और छात्रों की क्षमताओं को सविधित करने के लिए एसएलसी पूरी तरह से अत्याधुनिक कंप्यूटर लैब, साइंस लैब, नॉलेज रिसोर्स सेंटर और पुस्तकालय एवं खेल सुविधाओं से संपन्न है।

कॉलेज लगातार तीन वर्षों से, कॉलेजों के लिए एनआईआरएफ रैंकिंग में भारत के शीर्ष 100 कॉलेजों (61 वां— 2018; 41 वां— 2019 और 69 वां— 2020) में रहा है। कॉलेज काफी तेजी से देश के एक प्रमुख शैक्षणिक संस्थान के रूप में उभरा है। भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति माननीय श्री वेंकैया नायडू ने हमारे 55 वें वार्षिक दिवस और पुरस्कार वितरण समारोह, 2018—19 की शोभा बढ़ाई है।

ABOUT IQAC

As per National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) guidelines every accredited institution should establish an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) as a post-accreditation quality sustenance measure. Since quality enhancement is a continuous process, the IQAC, SLC works towards realization of the goals of quality enhancement and sustenance. The prime task of the IQAC is to develop a system for conscious,

consistent and catalytic improvement in the overall performance of the College through monitoring and facilitating academic, co-curricular and extra-curricular initiatives. The IQAC of the College achieves all these through a systemic and regular feedback mechanism and pursues towards achievement of new agendas and goals.

आईक्यूएसी के बारे में

राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन और प्रत्यायन परिषद (एनएएसी) के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, प्रत्येक मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थान से मान्यता पश्चात गुणवत्ता निर्वाह के उपाय के रूप में एक आंतरिक गुणवत्ता आश्वासन सेल या इंटरनल क्वालिटी एश्योरेंस सेल (आईक्यूएसी) की स्थापना की अपेक्षा की गई है। चूंकि गुणवत्ता संवर्धन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए आईक्यूएसी, एसएलसी (श्यामलाल कॉलेज) गुणवत्ता वृद्धि और जीविका के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति की दिशा में काम करती है। आईक्यूएसी का मुख्य कार्य अकादिमक, सह—पाठ्यचर्या और पाठ्येतर पहल के सुगमीकरणएवं उसकी निगरानी के माध्यम से कॉलेज के समग्र प्रदर्शन में सचेत, सुसंगत और उत्प्रेरक सुधार के लिए एक प्रणाली विकसित करना है। कॉलेज की आईक्यूएसीएक प्रणालीबद्ध एवं नियमित फीडबैक तंत्र के माध्यम से इन लक्ष्यों को हासिल करता है और नए एजेंडा और लक्ष्यों की हासिल करने की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाता है।

ABOUT UBA

SLC (University of Delhi), Shyam Lal College is a participating institute in the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA 2.0) which is the flagship programme of MoE, GoI. Under this project, SLC has adopted 5 villages. UBA team of SLC has conducted extensive surveys of the said villages, participated in the Swachata hi Sewa campaign, interacted with villagers and other stakeholders. The UBA, SLC team has also led from the front and helped the adopted villages during COVID-19 pandemic in various ways. The village visits, surveys conducted, data collected and interactions with villagers and concerned stakeholders of the villages have helped to pin-point problem areas for which the SLC UBA team has already started work.

यूबीए के बारे में

एसएलसी (दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय), श्याम लाल कॉलेज, शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के प्रमुख कार्यक्रम उन्नत भारत अभियान (यूबीए 2.0) में भाग लेने वाला संस्थान है। इस परियोजना के तहत, एसएलसी ने 5 गांवों को गोद लिया है। एसएलसी की यूबीए टीम ने उक्त गांवों का व्यापक सर्वेक्षण किया है, स्वच्छता ही सेवा अभियान में हिस्सा लिया है, ग्रामीणों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ संवाद किया है। यूबीए, एसएलसी टीम ने सामने से नेतृत्व करते हुए कोविड—19 वैश्विक महामारी के दौरान गोद लिए गए गांवों की विभिन्न तरीकों से मदद की है। गांवों के दौरे, सर्वेक्षण, आंकड़ों के संग्रह और ग्रामीणों और गांवों से जुड़े हितधारकों के साथ संवाद ने समस्या की पहचान करने में मदद की है जिसके लिए एसएलसी, यूबीए की टीम ने पहले ही काम शुरू कर दिया है।

ABOUT SEMINAR

Education is a dynamic process towards achieving full human potential, establishing an equitable, inclusive, ethical society, and promoting national progress. Accordingly, resurgent India is progressively working towards providing quality education to its citizens for maximizing access to economic growth, scientific advancement, national integration, cultural preservation, social justice and equality and to achieve Atmanirbharta to bring prosperity to the nation. NEP–2020 promises a giant leap in creating universal high-quality education for developing and maximizing our country's abundant human resources, talents, rich traditions and ancient

knowledge networks. India has one of the highest population of young people in the world with 29.5 people in the 0-14 age group (Indian Census, 2011b). Thus, such progressive policies as NEP 2020, to provide high-quality educational opportunities to all, will determine the future of our country. The rapid changes in the knowledge landscape, all over the world, have brought in scientific and technological advances in the fields of machine learning, artificial

intelligence and big data. These advancements require a skilled workforce as well as multidisciplinary collaborations across the sciences, social sciences, and humanities for maximum benefit.

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was notified on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. NEP 2020 aims to bridge the gap between the current state of learning outcomes and future education requirements by building pathways to major reforms that bring the highest quality, equity, and integrity into the system, from early childhood care and education through higher education. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education, vocational training in both rural and urban India, no compulsory language as medium of instruction, the "10 + 2" structure to be replaced with "5+3+3+4" model, multiple exit options in the proposed 4-year multi-disciplinary bachelor's degree etc. The policy envisions transformation in India's education system by re-establishing our great country as one of the super powers of knowledge.

सेमिनार का विषय

शिक्षा पूर्ण मानवीय क्षमता प्राप्त करने, एक समतामूलक, समावेशी, नैतिक समाज की स्थापना और राष्ट्रीय प्रगति को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में एक गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। पुनरुत्थानशील भारत अपने नागरिकों को आर्थिक विकास, वैज्ञानिक उन्नति, राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण, सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण, सामाजिक न्याय और समानता तक अधिकतम पहुंच के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने और राष्ट्र की समृद्धि लाने के लिए आत्मिनर्भरता प्राप्त करने की दिशा में उत्तरोत्तर काम कर रहा है। एनईपी— 2020 हमारे देश के प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध मानव संसाधनों, प्रतिभाओं, समृद्ध परंपराओं और प्राचीन ज्ञान नेटवर्क को विकसित करने और उसे अधिकतम सीमा तक ले जाने के लिए सार्वभौमिक उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा के निर्माण की दिशा में एक बड़ी छलांग का वादा करता है।

0—14 आयु वर्ग (भारतीय जनगणना, 2011 बी) में 29.5 प्रतिशत लोगों के साथ भारत दुनिया में सबसे अधिक युवा आबादी वाला देश है। इस प्रकार, सभी को उच्च—गुणवत्ता वाले शैक्षिक अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए एनईपी 2020 जैसी प्रगतिशील नीतियां हमारे देश के भविष्य का निर्धारण करेंगी। पूरी दुनिया में ज्ञान

परिदृश्य में तेजी से बदलाव ने, मशीन शिक्षण (मशीन लर्निंग), कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलीजेंस)

और बिग डेटा के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी विकास लाने का काम किया है। अधिकतम लाभ हासिल

करने के लिए इन प्रगतियों के लिए एक कुशल कार्यबल के साथ-साथ विज्ञान, सामाजिक विज्ञान, और

मानविकी में बह्-विषयक सहयोग की जरूरत है।

29 जुलाई 2020 को अधिसूचित राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी 2020) भारत की नई शिक्षा प्रणाली के दृ

ष्टिकोण को रेखांकित करती है। एनईपी 2020 का उद्देश्य बाल्यावस्था देखभाल एवं शिक्षा से उच्चतर शिक्षा

तक उच्चतम गुणवत्ता, समता और ईमानदारी लाने वाले बड़े सुधारों के लिए रास्ता बनाकर वर्तमान शिक्षा

परिणामों और भविष्य की शिक्षा आवश्यकताओं के बीच की खाई को पाटना है।

यह नीति प्राथमिक शिक्षा से लेकर उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए एक समग्र फ्रेमवर्क है। यह ग्रामीण और शहरी

भारत के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, शिक्षा के लिए कोई अनिवार्य भाषा नहीं होने, "10 + 2" संरचना को "5

+ 3 + 3 + 4" मॉडल से बदलने का एक प्रारूप पेश करती है। यह प्रस्तावित 4-वर्षीय बहु-विषयक

स्नातक की डिग्री के दौरान कई बिंदुओं पर निकास विकल्प मुहैया कराती है। यह नीति हमारे महान देश

को फिर से ज्ञान की महाशक्तियों में से एक के रूप में स्थापित करके भारत की शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन

का खाका पेश करती है।

Dr. Kusha Tiwari Coordinator, IQAC & UBA Prof. Rabi Narayan Kar Principal, SLC

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

NEP 2020- A New Paradigm to Empower India

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

16 February 2021

Inaugural Session: 10:30 am - 12:00 Noon

Inaugural Address: Sh. Atul Kothari Ji, National Secretary, Shiksha Sanskriti Utthan Nyas

Guest of Honour: Prof. P.C. Joshi, Vice Chancellor, University of Delhi

Distinguished Guest: Prof. Balaram Pani, Dean of Colleges, University of Delhi

Plenary Session: 12:00 Noon – 1:00 pm

Speakers:

Prof. V.K. Kaul, Senior Professor, Department of Business Economics

Prof. Kumar Suresh, NIEPA Delhi

Dr. Debasis Dash, Senior Scientist, CSIR-IGIB

Parallel Sessions I/II/III: 1:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Vote of Thanks: 3:30 pm



रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक' Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank'



शिक्षा मंत्री भारत सरकार MINISTER OF EDUCATION GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure that IQAC in collaboration with UBA of Shyam Lal College, University of Delhi is organising a National Student Seminar in virtual mode on "NEP 2020 - A New Paradigm to Empower India" on 16th February, 2021.

It is worthwhile to bear in mind that the National Education Policy 2020 focuses on promoting cognitive capacities, critical thinking, constitutional values and also imbuing the students with India's great civilisational heritage and eternal values. NEP 2020 is a holistic, comprehensive, lofty, futuristic and yet pragmatic, broad based and flexible, inclusive and grounded in equity and justice and, above all, catalytic in content and transformatory. The formulation of the NEP 2020 has brought laurels for India from far and wide. I am quite sanguine that the NEP will transform India once again as a global hub of higher education. I am quite optimistic that the Seminar would provide a valuable opportunity to the participants to understand the power and potential of NEP 2020, a holistic paradigm to empower and transform India as a new hub of global education.

I am sure the large audience comprising of policy makers, students, industry associations and other stakeholders meeting virtually will have very extensive and mutually enriching deliberations and tangible outcomes will emerge from the Seminar. I congratulate the organisers and the participants and wish the National Student Seminar a grand-success.

(Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank')



सबको शिक्षा, अच्छी शिक्षा

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दिनांकः-15.02.2021

शुभकामना-संदेश

यह अत्यंत आनन्द का विषय है कि श्यामलाल कॉलेज (एसएलसी), दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, के द्वारा 16 फरवरी, 2021 को 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 सशक्त भारत के लिए एक नया प्रतिमान' विषय पर राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी आयोजित कर रहा है। यह अपने आप में एक पथ-प्रदर्शक पहल है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा, मूल्य प्रणाली एवं भारतीय भाषाओं के महत्व को सुनिश्चित करते हुए देश की शिक्षा व्यवस्था को हमारी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरुप एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर के समकक्ष लाना चाहती है। यह आयोजन राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 के विभिन्न आयामों पर एक व्यापक समझ निर्माण करने का काम करेगा। यह पहल अपने आप में विशिष्ट है क्योंकि इस संगोष्ठी के माध्यम से छात्र, युवा प्रतिभागियों को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 के क्रियान्वयन में योगदान देने का अवसर प्रदान करती है।

मैं इस राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी के आयोजकों को हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं देता हूं, जिन्होंने इस पहल के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 की व्यापक समझ और समग्रता से क्रियान्वयन की दिशा में उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों की भूमिका का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है। इसके साथ ही मैं एसएलसी की आईक्यूएसी और यूबीए (उन्नत भारत अभियान) टीमों की भी प्रशंसा एवं उनका साधुवाद करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि यह पहल भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने की दिशा का सफल एवं सार्थक प्रयास है।

भवदीय

(अतुल कोठारी) राष्टीय सचिव

प्रो. धीरेन्द्र पाल सिंह अध्यक्ष

Prof. D. P. Singh Chairman





विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

University Grants Commission
Ministry of Education, Govt. of India



MESSAGE

I am pleased to know that Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) in collaboration with Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) of Shyam Lal College, University of Delhi, Delhi is organizing a National Student Seminar on "NEP 2020-A New Paradigm to Empower India" on 16th February, 2021. Such an event will bring greater understanding of various aspects of National Education Policy-2020 which aims to bring Indian Education System at par with the international standards along with strengthening the importance of ancient Indian wisdom and value system. This initiative is unique as it offers the opportunity to young participants to contribute towards the implementation of National Education Policy-2020.

The national seminar will provide a platform to promote a dialogue between students of various fields/streams about the importance of timely implementation of NEP 2020 for providing high-quality educational opportunities to all. The seminar will help the participants to deliberate upon the emphasis on quality, multidisciplinarity, medium of instruction, skill education and frameworks of educational learning in NEP 2020. I am sure that the seminar will see meaningful discussions and yield constructive results.

I extend my best wishes to the organisers and participants of the national seminar.

(Prof. D.P. Singh)

1st February, 2021

Message for National Seminar



It is a great pleasure to see such a pioneer initiative, taken by the SLC, University of Delhi in organizing National Student Seminar on "NEP 2020-A New Paradigm to Empower India" on 16th February, 2021. Such an event will bring greater understanding of various aspects of National Education Policy- 2020 which aims to bring Indian Education System at par with the International standards along with strengthening the importance of ancient Indian wisdom and value system. This initiative is unique as it offers the opportunity to young participants to contribute towards the implementation of National Education Policy-2020.

I wish all the luck to the organizers who, with this initiative, have shown the way towards the involvement of higher education institutions for greater understanding and implementation of National Education Policy-2020. With this I appreciate and support this pioneer initiative by the IQAC and UBA teams of SLC and hope this initiative will go a longway in paving the path for a complete makeover of Indian Education System. In the end, I congratulate Dr Rabi Narayan Kar, the dynamic Principal of SLC for taking such important initiatives from time to time.

(P.C.Joshi)

Vice Chancellor (Acting) & Pro-Vice Chancellor Delhi University आचार्य श्री नरेंद्र मोदी

ACHARYA (CHANCELLOR)
SHRI NARENDRA MODI

उपाचार्य प्रोफेसर विद्युत चक्रवर्ती

UPACHARYA (VICE-CHANCELLOR)
PROF. BIDYUT CHAKRABARTY

H./No

विश्वभारती

VISVA-BHARATI

(Established by the Parliament of India under Visva-Bharati Act XXIX of 1951 Vide Notification No.: 40-5/50 G.3 Dt. 14 May, 1951)

> संस्थापक रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर

FOUNDED BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE



शांतिनिकेतन – 731235 SANTINIKETAN - 731235 जि.वीरभूम, पश्चिम बंगाल, भारत DIST. BIRBHUM, WEST BENGAL, INDIA फोन Tel: +91-3463-262 451261 531 फैक्स Fax: +91-3463-262 672 ई-पेल E-mail : vice-chancellor@visva-bharati.ac.in Website: www.visva-bharati.ac.in

दिनांक/Date. 12.02.2021

It gives me great pleasure to be able to put forth my perspective on the highly pertinent matter of our approach to education and pedagogy. On this occasion, I heartily congratulate the Shyam Lal College community, especially its principal Dr. Rabi Narayan Kar and his colleagues, for holding such an event wherein students may come together and critically think about the newly-designed National Policy of 2020.

Our National Education Policy has, at its core, a humanistic commitment to the intellectual, emotional, and cultural wellbeing of India's most precious resource today--its youth. From consolidating Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) to revamping Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in favour of multidisciplinary study, NEP 2020 is geared towards facilitating the growth of a rich 'glocal' pedagogy that prioritizes students' needs and orientations, and renders them perfectly equipped to not only enter the global workforce, but also to take their country and their communities forward. The policy is attuned to modern-day concerns, such as environmental conservation, the need for digital education, and the danger of pigeonholing vibrant young minds within particular academic streams. With its plans for digitizing textbooks, strengthening virtual learning portals, making these digital aids accessible, introducing interdisciplinary studies from the school level onwards, and many more policy targets, the NEP is a truly revolutionary document, which holds within its pages the blueprint for a powerful new

Bidgut Charrabanty 12/02/2021



Vice-Chancellor Visva-Bharati Santiniketan West Bengal-731235 India

MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT



Prof. K.B. Das
Pro Vice Chancellor
Central University of Odisha

It is a great pleasure to see such a pioneer initiative, taken by the SLC, University of Delhi in organizing National Student Seminar on "NEP 2020-A New Paradigm to Empower India" on 16th February, 2021. Such an event will bring greater understanding of various aspects of National Education Policy- 2020 which aims to bring Indian Education System at par with the International standards along with strengthening the importance of ancient indian wisdom and value system. This initiative is unique as it offers the opportunity to young participants to contribute towards the implementation of National Education Policy-2020.

I wish all the luck to the organizers who, with this initiative, have shown the way towards the involvement of higher education institutions for greater understanding and implementation of National Education Policy-2020. With this I appreciate and support this pioneer initiative by the IQAC and UBA teams of SLC and hope this initiative will go a longway in paving the path for a complete makeover of Indian Education System.

Higher Education Abroad, NEP 2020 and Self-reliance

Rajshree, Department of Political Science, Jesus and Mary College, University of Delhi, New Delhi 11001, India

Abstract

This study aims to review the current scenario of Indian students pursuing higher education abroad and determine how the choices of students who want to study overseas may get influenced by the National Education Policy, 2020. As per UNESCO Institute of Statistics, more than 3, 00,000 Indian students are pursuing tertiary education overseas as of 2017, which has made an average annual growth rate of 22% from 2000 to 2016. Indian students choose to study abroad due to specific pull factors such as greater exposure, better quality and standard of higher educational institutions and enhanced research opportunities, funds and employment opportunities. The National Education Policy, 2020, seeks to transform the higher educational institutions in India and make them globally competitive through the implementation of plans like an increased investment of overall public expenditure on the education sector six per cent of the GDP, branch campuses of foreign universities, joint and dual degree programmes, open and distance learning, liberal education programmes, National Research Foundation with separate funding in research, Institutes of Eminence and greater use of technology. With dual-degree and joint degree programmes, branch campuses of foreign universities in the special education zones, enhanced research funding along with upcoming challenges of travel restrictions and economic recession due to the pandemic, decisions of students planning to pursue higher education abroad may get affected. Primary data was collected through the method of an online survey based on snowball sampling of over thirty students to fulfil the objective of the research. Based on the findings, it is visualised that the future trend of higher education in India as an effect of NEP, 2020 and COVID-19 will be based on the three pillars of Online Education, established Branch Campuses of foreign universities and Open and distance learning. The major driving factors in establishing such a trend include the role of technology, the growing travel restrictions, economic recession, return of investment, emphasis on 'local' and family influence.

Keywords: Higher Education, National Education Policy 2020, Pandemic, Online education

Introduction

It was in the year of 1990s with the privatisation of higher education in India that the mobility of students to pursue higher education in foreign universities intensified. Students from developing countries were welcomed as there was also a demand of the younger workforce at a lower cost.

As per UNESCO Institute of Statistics, more than 3, 00,000 Indian students are pursuing tertiary education overseas as of 2017, which has made an average annual growth rate of 22% from 2000 to 2016 (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, n.d.). India comes second after China, with the largest source of student emigration. Such emigrations of students happen due to specific push and pull factors which include issues like unemployment, low ranked universities, low research funding and highly ranked universities, more significant employment opportunities, higher exposure respectively.

The top five countries in terms of preference of Indian students to pursue higher education include United States of America, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom and Germany as of 2017 as per UNESCO Institute of statistics. Underlying reasons for choosing these include world-class tertiary educational institutions, better employment and standard of living.

The most chosen area of study is Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) with approximately 77% of Indian students enrolled in STEM as per Open Door Statistics as of 2018-2019 in particular to the United States of America (Institute of International Education, n.d.). Business Management and Administration ranks second in the list with 10% of Indian students pursuing the degrees abroad. Life and Physical Sciences, Medical, Law, Social Sciences, Creative Art and Design are now becoming popular options to pursue.

Placing India at the international level, only three Indian universities were able to secure a place in the Q.S. World University Rankings 2020 (QS Quacquarelli Symonds Limited, n.d.). India's union budget allocation for the education sector from the financial year 2015 to the financial year 2020 has dropped from 4.14% to 3.4%, thus ranking third amongst the BRICS nation in

education spending. India comes nowhere near the average education spending of 4.5% (as on 2018) of OECD nations (Thakkar & Sud, 2020).

What is exciting and relevant to note, however, is the new policy of the Indian government to make shifts in the education sector with the motive of making India a global hub of education through the National Education Policy 2020. It aims at transforming the country and establishing a vibrant knowledge society.

The motive is to create world-class higher education institutions across the nation. It is to make education more responsive and innovative and at the same time, allow open and distance learning. Internationalisation of Higher Education and the competitive system is built through a collaboration between foreign and Indian Institutions (MoUs), facilitating the entry of International students and researchers and faculty exchange.

This research paper aims to undertake a review of Indian students pursuing higher education abroad and visualise the future trends.

The research paper has been divided into sections.

- The first section reviews the current scenario of Indian students pursuing higher education abroad and presents specific statistical information based on both primary and secondary data about Indian students.
- The second section analyses the effects of National Education Policy, 2020 on students pursuing higher education abroad.
- The third section visualises the emerging future trends concerning Indian Students pursuing or planning to pursue higher education abroad in the coming ten years.

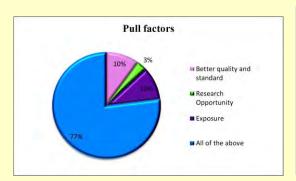
The Current Scenario

As per UNESCO Institute of Statistics, three lakh Indian students are pursuing higher education abroad. Such emigrations of students happen due to specific reasons which include push and pull factors. Push factors are the conditions which make the Indian students leave the country and include issues like unemployment, low ranked universities and low research funding and opportunities. While, the pull factors consist of conditions which attract students to another country for higher education and include circumstances like a better quality of education with

highly ranked universities, more significant employment opportunities, higher exposure and favourable migration policies.

Primary data was collected through the method of an online survey based on snowball sampling of over thirty students to fulfil the objective of the research. The study area consisted of the countries where Indian students prefer to move to pursue higher education including countries of North America like United states of America, Canada, European countries like United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway; Asian countries like South Korea, China. (Refer to Appendix A)

Figure 1 and Figure 2 shows seventy-seven per cent of the students went abroad to pursue higher education based on the pull factors which include better quality and standard of education, research opportunities and exposure. On the other hand, fifty per cent of students considered low ranked universities, low-quality education and low research opportunities and funding as the push factors.



Push Factors

3%

Low ranked university

Low quality of education

Low research opportunities and funding

All of the above

None of the Above

Fig. 1. Pull factors

Fig. 2. Push Factors

Figure 3 portrays the top five countries in terms of preference of Indian students to pursue higher



education which includes the USA, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and Germany as of 2017.

The USA ranks first in terms of preference of Indian students with more than one lakh

Fig. 3. Top five countries prefered by Indian Students

Source: UNESCO, 2017, Global Flow of Tertiary level students

Indian students pursuing tertiary education there. The reasons include enhanced employment opportunities, quality of life, exposure, greater emphasis on practical learning. Not only this but, the world's top multinational companies are headquartered in the United States, which is again a pull factor for business students

It is followed by Australia, with over fifty thousand Indian students. Affordable education, good scholarship programs, highly ranked universities, diverse courses along with enhanced quality of life and favourable immigration policy form pull factor.

Canada ranks third with over thirty thousand students. It is another country with highly ranked universities, affordable tertiary education, higher quality of life and standard of living and favourable visa and immigration policies. With a large population of Indians, the country provides a homely environment.

The United Kingdom, with over sixteen thousand students, has been affected as a student destination due to its visa rules and Brexit. Nevertheless, the country remains as one of the preferred leading destinations for tertiary education for Indian students due to the highly ranked universities, exposure, and affordability.

Germany, with more than thirteen thousand students, is an attractive tertiary education destination mainly due to its higher education with no tuition fees policy. Many of the universities offer courses in both English and German languages which is another pull factor. Highly ranked universities, student-friendly environment, greater exposure are other reasons.

Figure 4 portrays the most chosen areas of study by Indian students. Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) is the most chosen area of study by Indian students. Advanced technology, highly qualified faculty, sophisticated labs, practical approach to learning and optional practical training are some of the reasons for the Indian students to pursue tertiary education in STEM subjects abroad. Approximately 37 per cent of Indian students prefer to study maths and computer science courses as per Open Door Statistics as of 2018-2019 (Institute of International Education, n.d.).

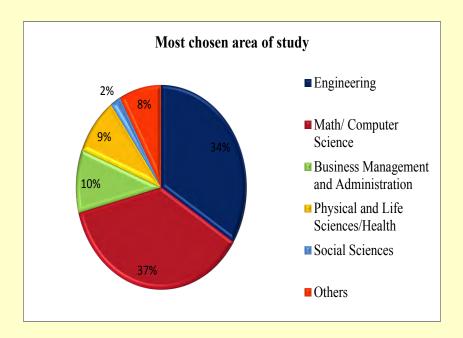
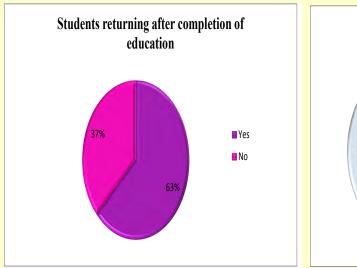


Fig. 4. The most chosen area of study by Indian students

Source: Open Door Statistics, 2018-2019

Based on the primary data collected, Figure 5 and Figure 6 shows the students (in percentage) who are planning to return after completion of their education abroad and their plan to repay the Indian society.



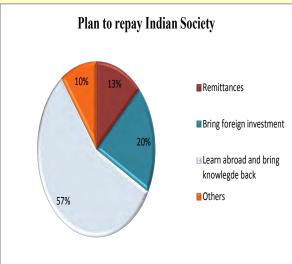


Fig. 5. Students planning to return after completion **Fig. 6.** Plan to repay Indian society of education

Sixty-three per cent of Indian students are planning to return to India after pursuing their degrees abroad.

Entrepreneurial aspirations, attractive opportunities, dynamic job market, homely environment, are some pull factors back to the homeland. Not only this, but Indian corporations also grant higher value and benefits to foreign education as it is more research-based and involves meticulous training. Specific issues like unfavourable immigration policies and visa problems form the push factors.

Fifty-seven per cent of students have a plan of learning abroad and bringing knowledge back to the country. While twenty per cent and ten per cent plan of bringing foreign investments and remittances, respectively.

Overall, the motive of all the students is to become a potential for development. It is to become a positive force and contribute to a productive economy. They plan to explore opportunities abroad, gain enhanced exposure and return to the homeland to help in nation-building and development.

Effects of National Education Policy, 2020 on Higher education abroad and its implication

To paraphrase the National Education Policy, 2020, the objective of higher education must be to allow the building of an intellectual, socially aware, informed and skilled nation that can inspire the people and become self-reliant.

Based on the primary data, the fundamental reasons why Indian students choose to study abroad in foreign universities is due to the better standard and quality of educational institutions, research opportunities and greater exposure.

The NEP, 2020 seeks to re-energise the higher education system and overcome challenges like lack of research in universities and colleges, fragmented system and paucity of world-class educational institutions. To attain the goal, policy validates an increased investment of public expenditure by both state and central governments to reach six per cent of the GDP at the earliest (National Education Policy, 2020). It also sets to establish Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities, which will be of the global status like that of the Ivy League Institutions, to set high standards of multidisciplinary education across India.

Specific segments of the policy which will influence the decisions of students who choose to study abroad include the establishment of Branch Campuses of foreign universities in the special education zones, provision of the dual degree, joint degree programmes and National Research Foundation with increased funding in research.

The policy envisions inviting foreign universities to operate within India. Select universities (the top 100 universities of the world) will be allowed to operate within India and establish branch campuses in exclusive education zones and have to follow the suggested legislative framework. It also stimulates twinning programmes, i.e. joint degree programmes wherein a part of the degree is completed in the Indian university and the rest in a Foreign University.

To stop the brain drain, the Ministry of Education has also planned to increase seat capacity in premier institutions by forty per cent and the Institutes of Eminence be increased to fifty. Such a proposal has come amid the pandemic, as concerns have led upon how students prefer to pursue higher education abroad than in India.

National Research Foundation (NRF) is suggested to be established to regulate, monitor and fund quality peer-reviewed research in India to permeate a culture of research in higher educational institutions (Sreeramana & Shubrajyotsna, 2019). **Figure 7** portrays investment in education by various countries of the world. The draft highlighted how investment in research has declined from 0.84 per cent of GDP in 2008 to 0.69 per cent in 2014.

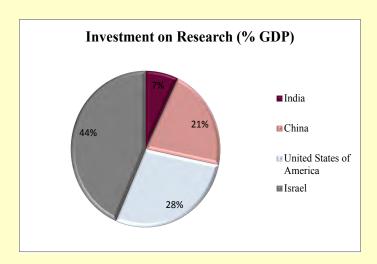


Fig. 7. Investment on research by various countries

Source: Economic Survey of India 2017-2018; PRS

Thus, with the establishment of NRF, a boost will be provided to research in India. It will allocate funds for research projects with equal consideration to both public and private institutions. The major aim of the Institution is to fund peer-reviewed grant proposals, facilitate research at academic institutions, collaboration between researchers and government to focus on relevant, demanding issues, and regular seminars and acknowledgement of good researches done.

As per the report of AISHE, 2019, the total number of international students in India is 47,427 (All India Survey on Higher Education 2018-2019, 2019) and they come from 164 countries across the globe, mostly neighbouring countries. As per the report, the maximum number of students are enrolled in the Undergraduate courses (73.4%) followed by Post- Graduate (16.15%).

The objective the NEP, 2020, is to build India as the hub of higher education. India had had universities like the Nalanda, Vallabhi, Vikramshila and Takshashila University in the past, which was an epitome of learning. Following our set paths and tradition, the idea is to revolutionise the education sector in India through the launching of courses in subjects like Indology, Yoga, History, and Culture.

Thus, if the proposals are adopted by the government, the Higher education sector in India will be revolutionised. With a greater emphasis on research and enhanced fundings, students will get plenty of research opportunities with good fundings within India itself. Consequentially, there may be a reduction in those moving abroad seeking similar opportunities. Not only this, with the establishment of branch campuses of foreign universities and dual and joint degree programmes, there is a chance of a reversal of students moving abroad to pursue higher education.

The Future Trends

The National Education Policy 2020, with an emphasis on higher usage of Information Communication and Computation technology, will have a paramount roleplay in the coming years.

There are certain factors which are going to drive the future trend of higher education in India. These factors include:

- 1) Role of Technology: With the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, technology will form the basis of the new normal. It is technology which can help solve the problem at hand and allow the teaching-learning process to go uninterrupted. It is thus inevitable, and therefore the future trend of higher education will be driven by technology-based education based on more significant usage of information communication and computational technology allowing the possibility of open and distance learning, online classes, e-libraries, greater emphasis on virtual courses.
- 2) Travel restrictions: The first preferred countries by Indian students include the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Australia. Due to the steep growth and spread of the virus, many countries have closed their borders while others have made stricter rules in the grant of the visas, immigration allowance and post-study leave extension. Such restrictions are going to affect the number of students who choose to pursue higher education overseas.
- 3) Return of Investment: With the growing travel restrictions and the world facing an economic recession, the unemployment rate is on the increase. Since one of the pull factors for Indian students to study abroad was employment opportunities and a good return of investment; the reduction in placement offers can lead to a chance of reduction of Indian students going abroad.
- 4) Emphasis on local education: The Indian government in the wake of the pandemic emphasised on the policy of "Atmanirbhar Bharat" that is, self-reliant India. The National Education Policy, 2020 is based on the idea of making India self- reliant and 'Vishwaguru' through the launch of courses like Indology, Indian Languages, Yoga, Arts, Music. It sets to revive the learnings of ancient universities like Takshshila, Vallabhi, and Nalanda. With more considerable efforts being put on the improvement of the higher education sector by releasing more funds, more excellent funding to research, the establishment of Institute of eminence and select branch campuses of top 100 foreign universities, and many students may choose the Indian educational institutions than moving abroad.

Based on the above driving factors, the future trend of higher education in the coming ten years is visualised to be based on three crucial pillars. First, the growing significance of Online Education, second, Open and distance learning through online classes with the help of webinars,

e-labs and virtual modules and third, Branch campuses of foreign universities in India. Figure 8 depicts the visualised future trend of higher education in India in the coming ten years.

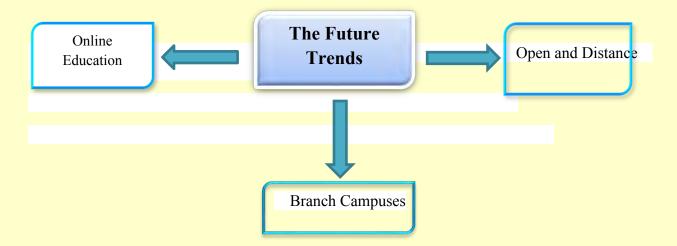


Fig. 8. The Future Trend of Higher Education Abroad

Conclusion

India pledges to become a country based on the ideal of self-reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat). One of the policies drafted following the same quest has been the National Education Policy, 2020, which seeks to bring revolutionary changes in the higher educational institutions in India and make the institutions globally competitive. Based on the primary data, the fundamental reasons Indian students choose to study abroad in foreign universities is due to the better standard and quality of educational institutions, research opportunities and greater exposure. The policy seeks to re-energise the higher education system and overcome challenges like lack of research in universities and colleges, fragmented system and paucity of world-class educational institutions. With increased funding in the education sector, the infrastructure of universities are likely to get enhanced, branch campuses of foreign universities will give a chance to Indian students to continue their education here, National Research Foundation with separate funding in research will provide better research opportunities in future. Open, and distance education, joint and dual degree programmes with an enhanced role of technology are other positives which are likely to have an impact on prospective students planning to pursue education abroad.

Based on influences; technology, travel restrictions, economic recession, the return of investment, emphasis on 'local' education are going to be the driving force in the development of

a new future trend in higher education. The new trend in the coming ten years will thus be based on the three pillars of Online Education, Open and Distance learning and branch campuses of foreign universities.

Appendix A

The primary research study based on snowball sampling

Primary data was collected through the method of an online survey based on snowball sampling of over thirty students. The objective of the study was to ascertain the current scenario of Indian students pursuing higher education abroad, explore the possibilities of how National Education Policy, 2020, the on-going pandemic of COVID 19, and an economic recession that follows will affect foreign education, and determine the future trends in higher education in the coming ten years.

Study Area

The study area consisted of all the countries where Indian students prefer to move to pursue higher education including countries of North America like United states of America, Canada, European countries like United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway; Asian countries like South Korea, China.

Methodology

An online survey was conducted to collect quantitative data to fulfil the objective of the research. Since the student population is spread all across the world, survey research was considered as the appropriate method to allow the data to be collected remotely.

Sampling

Due to the lack of a specific location of Indian students pursuing higher education abroad, a snowball sampling technique was adopted. Initial contacts were made to known students who had moved abroad in the last five to ten years. From each of the respondents, names were obtained from other known Indian students who had travelled to the same country. The respondent, thus identified, was asked to answer the online survey and identify other researchers. This process continued until the number of respondents reached 30. Efforts were made to make

the sample as diverse as possible, with respondents belonging to the fields of STEM, social sciences, medical, commerce.

Data Analysis

The quantitative data thus obtained was studied carefully. Descriptive Statistics was used to portray the current scenario of Indian students pursuing higher education abroad. Inferential data was used to determine the future trends in higher education in the next ten to fifteen years, the role of Information communication and computational technology in higher education in India, the possibilities of how the ongoing pandemic of COVID 19 and an economic recession that follows would affect the foreign education. Based on this, it was be analysed whether the hypothesis is negated or proven.

Questionnaire

• What is your present education qualification?	•	What	is your	present	education	qualification?	
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 Which coun 	rse field are y	ou pursuing abroad	d or want to pursue	in future?
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- 1) Sciences 2) Social Sciences 3) Medical 4) Commerce 5) Others
- What level of education are you pursuing or want to pursue abroad?
- 1) Undergraduate 2) Postgraduate 3)PhD 4) Postdoctoral 5) Others
- Which country/countries are you in or planning to go for higher education?
- What is your reason for opting for higher education abroad?
- 1) Better quality and Standard 2) Research Opportunity 3) Better Placements
- 4) Exposure 5) All of the above 6) None of the above
- Are you planning to return to India after the completion of your education?
 - 1) Yes 2) No
- In your view, is Brain Drain a myth or reality?
 - 1) Myth 2) Reality
- Do you think adequate employment opportunities are available in the country?
 - 1) Yes 2) No

• Do you think your country provides you with jobs of your intellectual capability and
deserving salaries?
1) Yes 2) No
• In your view, have the present higher educational institutions in India served you well? If no,
why not?
• In your view, what does Indian Higher Educational Institutions lag in as compared to other countries?
1) Low ranked universities 2)Low quality of Education 3)Low research opportunities
and Funding 4)All of the Above 5)None of the above
• Do you think the government's decision of privatisation of Higher Education and opening of
Branch Campuses of foreign universities solves the problem?
1) Yes 2) No
• Do you think the adoption of separate Employment Policy help tackling unemployment?
1) Yes 2) No
• In your view, will increase in Education Budget help in the enhancement of Higher
Educational Institutions?
1) Yes 2) No
• In your view, are research grants and funds in India adequate to carry out extensive studies
and researches?
1) Sufficient 2) Insufficient(Must be increased)
• If the Indian government takes adequate measures for enhancement of educational
institutions, research opportunities and funds, would you have stayed back in India?
1) Yes 2) No
 Can the increase in the number of branches of premium institutions like Indian Institute of Technology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Indian Institute of Management help reduce the loss of Intellectual capitals? 1) Yes 2)No
 How do you think you can contribute or repay Indian society?
1) Remittances 2) Bring Foreign Investment 3) Learn abroad and bring knowledge back
4) Others
• Can Brain Drain be reversed? If yes, how?
1) Yes 2) No

National Education Policy 2020: Challenging The Epistemic Violence Induced By Colonial Policies By Highlighting The Learning Of Indegenous Languages.

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ABSTRACT

The present day education system in India more or less follows the format established by the formal education system of colonial India. Such an understanding should not devalue the evolution of higher learning and research in post-independent India. Rather it is to be realized as a result of the epistemic violence induced in the colonized by the colonizers. To understand the development of the education system in India it is significant to look at its evolution through various committees, commissions and councils which come into being in Pre and Post-Independence periods. The development of education system in post-colonial India could be traced from the Radha Krishnan Commission, 1948 to the National Education Policy, 2020. The National Education Policy 2020 is aimed at transforming the Indian education system to meet the needs of the present century. One of the sparkling features of NEP 2020 is its potential to bring a climax to the strident debate on the medium of instruction in early education. It stresses on making mother tongue, local language or the regional language the medium of instruction at least till Grade V, which is considered the best medium of teaching. Language has always been a site of struggle and has been used by the oppressors as a tool to exercise their monopoly over the oppressed. Thus making the mother tongue the medium of instruction in a child's early formative years do play a significant role in decolonizing the younger minds. This paper is an attempt to point out the anti-colonial implication of the NEP 2020 through the special attention given to the emphasis given to the medium or language of instruction.

Key words: language, decolonization, epistemic violence, neocolonialism

Education in India dates back to its early civilization where teaching and learning processes revolved around the Gurukul system. The dynasties of Medieval India like Palas and

Cholas promoted the learning, arts and literature. In the colonial India British style universities were established in Culcutta, Bombay and Madras in the year 1857. These learning centres were focused on generating English speaking working class for the British administrative services. Lord Macaulay had been responsible in making English the language of instruction across the education system in India. In William Shakespeare's play *The Tempest* (1611) Prospero, the great sorcerer teaches Caliban, the representative of colonial concept of native his language. The objective behind Prospero's act was similar to what the colonizers attempted to do by teaching Indians English that is to create servants to do the masters' bidding. As Macaulay's infamous "Minute on Education" (1832) British intended to govern a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect. These days English is often identified as the global language. Teaching and learning of English language in India itself should not be seen as a threat. The role English language plays as the medium of communication worldwide is not to be denied. The problem appears when the English language itself becomes a symbol of status or in other words English becomes the tool of neocolonialism. This becomes a concern when within a colonized nation "the struggle for self-definition is conduced within language" (Kiberd 11). Gayathry Spivak's use of the term epistemic violence aptly describes the situation. Postcolonial theory is not limited to "the study of how nations recovered from colonization but is more concerned with adopting of an activist position, seeking social transformation" (Viruru 9).

Language is a fundamental site of struggle for post-colonial discourse because the colonial process itself begins in language. The control over language by the imperial centre—whether achieved by displacing native languages, by installing itself as a 'standard' against other variants which are constituted as 'impurities', or by planting the language of empire in a new place—remains the most potent instrument of cultural control. (Ashcroft 283)

Ruby King and Mike Morrissey in *Images in Print* (1988), a study of race, class and gender bias in contemporary Caribbean text books, remark "that although some of the countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean have been independent for twenty-five years, the values and patterns of British colonial education have persisted" (Ashcroft 425). Education results in a 'domination by consent'. This is achieved through what is taught to the colonised, how it is taught. A knowledge of English literature, for instance, was required for entry into the civil service and the legal professions. Education is therefore, the foundation of colonialist power. As

Gauri Viswanathan states, 'the split between the material and discursive practices of colonialism is nowhere sharper than in the progressive rarefaction of the rapacious, exploitative, and ruthless actor of history into the reflective subject of literature.' A discussion of literary education is valid in this context. "The brutality of colonial personnel was, through the deployment of literary texts in education, both converted to and justified by the implicit and explicit 'claims' to superiority of civilisation embodied/encoded through the 'fetish' of the English book" (Ashcroft 426).

Language has a central role in the Primary School Curriculum. Language helps the child to clarify his experiences and interpret things he encounters. It helps the child to understand new concepts and consolidate concepts already known. Language is a social instrument for the induction of the child into the society. "An inadequate linguistic repertoire in the language of host society is the greatest barrier to the full development of the individual's potential within the society" (Simpson 4). Language has always been a vital element of ethnicity. It is of importance to note that in certain schools of the present times pupils are not allowed to speak in their mother tongue and are often punished for not speaking English in school. This objective behind such an approach taken by such schools are to make their pupils learn the English language fluently. Such schools believe that it would not only help in the development of their pupils but would also improve the prestige or status of the school. But they are oblivious to the fact that language is not something to be enforced on to the pupils. Pupils should not learn a language not out of compulsion but it is a natural learning process. When pupils are punished for speaking in their mother tongue they would comprehend that their own mother tongue is inferior to the language English. In fact such a hierarchization of language develops and gets embedded in the young minds which would later become arduous to erase. To speak of the epistemic violence induced by such an understanding would result in the youth of India gets into the octopus clutches of neocolonialism. Therefore it is important to recognize that every language is equal. To accept that the colonizer's language is the language of power and one's own native tongue is not a powerful tool of communication is futile. To apply Derridean deconstruction all language ends up having equal status.

While all the above arguments stay it is important to note that the problem lies not with the English language itself. Rather the problem emerges when English becomes a tool of neocolonialism by creating in the minds of the people a superior position to that of their own native language. Teachers and others who work closely with newcomer children closely in schools can act as agents to 'transform the expectations of social hierarches or they can maintain the status quo by perpetuating the myth that in order to assimilate one's native language and culture must be forgotten" (Darder 6).

Therefore it is important to understand that native language or the mother tongue of a pupil is of immense relevance in primary school level. The National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes the significance of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction. The NEP puts focus on the students' mother tongue as the medium of instruction even as it sticks to the 'three language formula' but also mandates that no language would be imposed on anyone. The NEP only recommends the mother tongue as medium of instruction, and not make it compulsory. The policy states that children learn and grasp non trivial concepts more quickly in their home language. The policy states that wherever possible, the medium of instruction until at least Grade V, but preferably till Grade VII and beyond, will be the home language, mother tongue, local language or the regional language. Thereafter, the home or local language shall continue to be taught as a language wherever possible. This will be followed by both public and private schools. NEP also suggests the possibility of the availability of high quality texts in home language or the mother tongue. The major feature of NEP is its providing of equal status for both regional languages as well as English. All languages will be taught wit high quality to all students; a language does not need to be the medium of instruction for it to be taught and learned well. Studies on child psychology reveals that the children has the maximum capacity to pick up the languages between the ages two to eight. Multilingualism has great cognitive benefits to young students. NEP 2020 proclaims that the exposure of children to different languages early on from the Foundational Stages onwards with particular emphasis on the mother tongue of the children could prove beneficial to the development of the cognitive skills of the children as well. As mentioned before certain schools of the present days use harsh methodologies and strict policies to ensure that the students become well versed in English. NEP 2020 insists that all languages be taught in an enjoyable and interactive style. In addition it dismisses the idea of rote learning of languages and evokes the necessity of interactive conversation. The nurture of listening, reading, writing and speaking skills in the learning of language could attain its full potential with the implementation of NEP 2020.

Till date the major issue Indian education system and government has been facing is the constant fights between the groups demanding English as the medium of instruction in schools and those demanding Hindi as the medium of instruction in schools. Although not strict this could have been a minor rejection of the other wide variety of languages in India. NEP 2020 is a perfect solution to the issue. As a part of the NEP 2020 efforts would be made by the Central and State governments to invest in large numbers of language teachers in all regional languages around the country, and in particular, for all languages mentioned in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Extensive use of technology would also be the part of language teaching process. In this way NEP 2020 could be regarded as not only anticolonial but also provides the realm of national unity as well. This is evident in the flexibility offered to the three language formula. No language would be imposed on any State. NEP 2020 recognizes that as so many developed countries around the world have demonstrated being well educated in one's language, culture, and traditions is not detrimental but a boon to educational, social and technological advancement.

When the Macaulay's infamous "Minute on Education" (1832) rejected the possibility of Indian languages unable to contain within it the scientific developments. It recognized only English as the language of science. The anticolonial implication of NEP 2020 is most revealed in its exhortation that Indian languages are most rich, most beautiful and most scientific. A major objective of NEP 2020 is national integration. Therefore it suggests that it would contribute to cultural integration if all young Indians be aware of the rich and wide array of languages of India and the treasures the literatures in Indian languages contain.

The East India Company found the India education system during the time of its invasion of India as invalid. But India definitely had rich heritage and good educational system before British colonization. Modern concept of university education were established around the sixth century BC at Nalanda and Takshila. The study of vedas, sciences, medicine and surgery, archery and agriculture were the main subject of curriculum in these institutions. The Mughal rulers established many residential colleges for postgraduate studies in different subjects. NEP 2020 acknowledges that the beauty of the classical languages and literature of India cannot be overlooked, including Tamil, Telugu, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Odia. As India fulfils its vision of being a fully developed nation the next generation gets the fruitful opportunity to be

part and be enriched by India's extensive and beautiful classical literature. All the schools private or public would have the responsibility to teach classical languages for two years of a pupil's learning.

Conclusion

The neocolonial or commonly called the colonization of mind can evidently be done by language. Language plays a great role by which reality is constituted. Language also plays a crucial role in the colonial context in which it provides, through the function of naming, a technique for knowing a colonized people. But the proper implementation of NEP 2020 could result in the flourishing indigenous languages. At the same time it is not demeaning English but rather coming to the realization that English is not a language of superiority. It is a language and not a symbol of status. Products of the NEP 2020 would thus be a self-reliant young India.

प्राचीन युग से आधुनिक युग तक भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली का इतिहास

श्री भूपेंद्र सिंह रिसर्च स्कॉलर (यूनिवर्सिटी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टीचर ट्रेनिंग एंड रिसर्च), चंडीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी, NH-95 चंडीगढ़-लुधियाना हाईवे, एसएएस नगर, पंजाब

सार:- शिक्षा का अर्थ जीवन के लिए एक व्यक्ति को तैयार करने के लिए है, आत्म-आश्वासन, ऑडैसिटी, सही निर्णय लेने और उनके दृष्टिकोण को विस्तारित करने के साथ जीवन की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए शारीरिक रूप से, बौद्धिक रूप से, भावनात्मक और आध्यात्मिक रूप से त्यार करना है। शिक्षा का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य व्यक्ति को अपने जीवन को उपयोगी और सार्थक तरीके से जीने के लिए निर्देशित करना है। वर्तमान अस्तित्व में शिक्षा प्रणाली में मौजूदा समस्याओं में से एक शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में भिन्नता है; शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता समृद्धि का प्रतिबिंब बनती है। समाज में समृद्ध व्यक्ति के लिए, शिक्षा को अनिवार्य माना जाता है। इस शोध पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्राचीन युग से आधुनिक युग तक चली आ रही भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली का इतिहास समझाना है तथा उन् मुख्य शिक्षा प्रणाली को दर्शाना है जो कई हमारे भारतीय गुरुओ द्वारा दी गई है जैसे भगवान श्री बुद्ध ,श्री गुरू नानक देव जी तथा जैन धर्म के संस्थापक श्री वर्धमान जनतीपुत्रा महावीरा जैन।

कीवर्ड: भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली, चुनौतियों, उद्देश्य, इतिहास, प्राचीन

परिचय: भारत में जनसांख्यिकी को आम तौर पर अन्य देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था पर बढ़त प्रदान करने के लिए माना जाता है। शिक्षा को महत्वपूर्ण विकास उपकरण के रूप में देखा गया ,स्वतंत्रता के बाद की अवधि के दौरान, भारत में सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा का विस्तार हुआ। प्राचीन काल की शिक्षा प्रणाली में अद्वितीय विशेषता और गुण हैं जो दुनिया के किसी अन्य देश की प्राचीन शिक्षा प्रणाली में नहीं पाए गए थे। गुरुकुल (आश्रम) प्राचीन भारत में एक प्रकार का स्कूल था, गुरुकुल में, छात्र एक समान रहते थे , भले ही वे अपने सामाजिक जीवन में समान हों, गुरु से सीखते थे और अपने दैनिक जीवन में गुरु की मदद करने के लिए खुद में काम बांटते थे। पढ़ाई के अंत में, गुरु को गुरुदक्षिणा (एक बार की फीस) देने के लिए तैयार रहते थे। गुरुदक्षिणा अभिवादन, सम्मान और धन्यवाद का एक पारंपरिक संकेत था। संस्कृत वैदिक शिक्षा प्रणाली की भाषा थी और पाली बौद्ध शिक्षा प्रणाली की भाषा ,वैदिक काल के दौरान भी महिलाओं के लिए संगीत, नृत्य, हाउसकीपिंग और कला प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रावधान था। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा भी इस अवधि में मुफ्त में उपलब्ध थी। सीखने के तरीके, अध्ययन की अवधि और शिक्षकों के प्रकार प्राचीन भारत में अद्वितीय थे। एक छोटा सा ज्ञान जो कार्य करता है वह निष्क्रिय ज्ञान से अधिक मूल्यवान है। ... ज्ञान, ज्ञान की वस्तु और ज्ञान का उद्देश्य -सभी तीन एक बुद्धिमान कार्रवाई करने के लिए प्रेरित करने के लिए समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। " भारतीय शिक्षा शिक्षा दुनिया की सबसे पुरानी प्रणालियों में से एक है। दोनों धर्मनिरपेक्ष और पवित्र शिक्षा शिक्षा की व्यवस्था को औपचारिक रूप से व्यवस्थित रूप से सौंपी गई थी। प्राचीन काल से हमें अपने देश में शिक्षा की व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि मिली। ग्रीक और रोमनों ने पश्चिम में प्राचीन काल में शिक्षा प्रणाली के विकास और विकास के लिए बहुत योगदान दिया है। धीरे-धीरे हमने पश्चिम में शिक्षा में जबरदस्त वृद्धि देखी। हम वैदिक युग के साथ शुरू करते हैं, जो भारतीय संस्कृति, धर्म, साहित्य, दर्शन, विज्ञान और शिक्षा की शुरुआत को चिह्नित करता भारत में, बड़ी संख्या में लोगों की निरक्षरता ने खाली सपनों में 'शिक्षा के लिए शिक्षा' के दृष्टिकोण को बदल दिया है। विशेष रूप से, जनसंख्या विस्फोट ने अपने उपलब्ध इंफ्रा-संरचना पर भारी दबाव डाला है। भारत में अशिक्षितों की दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी आबादी है। 2018 में एमएचआरडी द्वारा जारी शैक्षणिक सांख्यिकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक: भारत में समग्र साक्षरता दर 69.1 प्रतिशत है। संख्या में ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों भारत में साक्षरता दर शामिल है। संख्या 2014 से संबंधित है। ग्रामीण भारत में समग्र साक्षरता दर 64.7 प्रतिशत है। ग्रामीण भारत में, मादाओं के बीच साक्षरता दर 56.8 प्रतिशत है और पुरुषों में 72.3 प्रतिशत है। शहरी भारत में समग्र साक्षरता दर 79.5 प्रतिशत है। शहरी भारत में, 74.8 प्रतिशत महिलाएं साक्षर हैं और 83.7 प्रतिशत पुरुष साक्षर हैं। शहरी भारत की तुलना में ग्रामीण भारत में पुरुषों और महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर में व्यापक असमानता है। शहरी भारत में, ग्रामीण भारत के लिए दो लिंगकों के बीच साक्षरता दर में अंतर 8.9 प्रतिशत है, जबिक यह 15.5 प्रतिशत है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक, वर्ष 2016-17 में, 1

9, 283,075 व्यक्तियों (नर और मादा शामिल) दोनों को 'साक्षी भारत अभियान' में नामांकित किया गया था, जो भारत में वयस्कों के बीच साक्षरता दर में सुधार के लिए एक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है। पुरुषों की तुलना में कार्यक्रम में अधिक महिलाएं नामांकित हैं।

प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा प्रणाली:

(i) वैदिक काल:

परिचय:- वैदिक काल के दौरान विकसित की गई शिक्षा प्रणाली को शिक्षा की वैदिक प्रणाली कहा जाता है। पूरे वैदिक काल में शिक्षा का प्रशासन और संगठन लगभग समान था, लेकिन समय, ज्ञान, कला और कौशल की प्रगति के साथ, इसके पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षण विधियों में बदलाव आया।

वैदिक शिक्षा की मुख्य विशेषताएं:

शिक्षा का तत्काल उद्देश्य: - व्यावसायिक: शिक्षा का तात्कालिक उद्देश्य, हालांकि, लोगों की विभिन्न जातियों को उनकी वास्तविक जरूरतों के लिए तैयार करना था।

शिक्षा-आत्म-साक्षात्कार का अंतिम उद्देश्य: - प्राचीन भारतीयों का मानना था कि शिक्षा को इस तरह से तैयार करना चाहिए और उसे वैयक्तिक रूप से तैयार करना चाहिए ताकि उसे मुक्ति का उद्देश्य मिल सके, अर्थात सर्वशक्तिमान के साथ एक होने के लिए और जीवन के चक्र से मुक्त होने के लिए और मृत्यु।

दुनियादारी के लिए शिक्षा: - व्यावसायिक उद्देश्य: - इस दुनिया में खुशी की तुलना में दूसरी दुनिया में खुशी को अधिक तनाव दिया गया था। उनके अनुसार यह दुनिया, असत्य और भ्रूण से भरी थी। उच्चतम बुद्धि इन सट्टेबाजों से एक रिहाई थी।

चिरत्र निर्माण: - शिक्षा चरित्र से होनी चाहिए। यदि व्यक्ति बहुत अधिक नैतिकता से रहित नहीं होता, तो केवल बुद्धि का महत्व नहीं होता। नैतिकता या सही व्यवहार उच्च "धर्म" था। शिक्षा को प्राचीनों के लिए सख्त आज्ञाकारिता, सच्चाई, ईमानदारी और संयम जैसे मूल्यों को विकसित करने के साधन के रूप में माना जाता था। सर्वांगीण व्यक्तित्व का विकास: - प्राचीन भारतीयों का मानना था कि शिक्षा के माध्यम से व्यक्तित्व का विकास किया जाना चाहिए। व्यक्तित्व निम्नलिखित विधियों के माध्यम से विकसित किया गया था: -

- (a) आत्म संयम
- (b) आत्मविश्वास

- (c) स्वाभिमान
- (d) भेदभाव और निर्णय

सामाजिक कर्तव्यों के लिए तैयारी करें: - एक छात्र को आत्म-केंद्रित जीवन का नेतृत्व नहीं करना था। उन्हें एक पुत्र के रूप में, पित के रूप में, पिता के रूप में और कई अन्य क्षमताओं को समाज में कर्तव्यनिष्ठ और कुशलता से निभाना था। उसका धन उसके अपने परिवार के लिए नहीं था, वह मेहमाननवाज और धर्मार्थ होना चाहिए।

सामाजिक दक्षता और कल्याण को बढ़ावा देना: - समाज ने काम के विभाजन के सिद्धांत को स्वीकार किया था जो बाद में आनुवंशिकता के सिद्धांत द्वारा शासित था। प्रत्येक परिवार ने अपने बच्चों को अपने पेशे में प्रशिक्षित किया। उद्देश्य प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को समाज को कुशल बनाना था।

शिक्षा की प्रणाली: शिक्षा के गुरुकुल प्रणाली का पालन किया। शिक्षक और शिष्य एक साथ रहते थे और इसलिए एक दूसरे के साथ खुद को पहचानते थे।

पाठ्यक्रम:- वैदिक काल के दौरान शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम को दो रूपों में विभाजित किया गया था - भौतिकवादी, आध्यात्मिक।

- (i) भौतिकवादी पाठ्यक्रम इसमें भाषा, व्याकरण, अंकशास्त्र, कृषि, पशु पालन, कला (संगीत और नृत्य), कौशल (बुनाई, मरना, लकड़ी का काम, शिल्प), अर्थशास्त्र, राजनीति, भूविज्ञान, शरीर विज्ञान, साँप विज्ञान, तर्कशास्त्र, ज्योतिष, चिकित्सा शामिल थे। विज्ञान, सैन्य विज्ञान, व्यायाम, व्यायाम, गुरुकुल संगठन।
- (ii) आध्यात्मिक पाठ्यक्रम इसमें वैदिक साहित्य (चार वेद, छह वेदांग, चार उपवेद, चार ब्राह्मण, एक सौ अस्सी उपनिषद, दर्शन की छः प्रणालियाँ, भगवद् गीता और तीन स्मृतियाँ), धर्मशास्त्र और नीतिशास्त्र और ज्ञान अंगों के नियंत्रण जैसी गतिविधियों में प्रशिक्षण शामिल थे। धर्म आधारित आचरण, पूजा की विधि, शाम की प्रार्थना आदि।

पढ़ाने की विधि

निर्देश में तीन चरण थे:

- 1. श्रवण 2.मनन 3 निदिध्यासन।
- (i) श्रवण ओरल विधि शब्दों के पाठों को सुन रहा है क्योंकि वे शिक्षक द्वारा बोले गए हैं।

- (ii) मनन विचार विधि सिखाये गये विषय के विचार-विमर्श या प्रतिबिंब की प्रक्रिया है।
- (iii) निदिध्यासन मानस (परावर्तन) विधि उच्चतम अवस्था (अनुसंधान) का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है

अध्ययन की विधि: - अध्ययन की विधि में शिक्षक को सुनने में शामिल है, जो बात सुनी गई है और उसके निरंतर संशोधन और चर्चा है।

शिक्षा का माध्यम: - शिक्षा का माध्यम संस्कृत था।

महिलाओं की शिक्षा: - पहले के वैदिक और उपनिषद काल में, लड़िकयां "उपनयन' समारोह से गुजरने के लिए स्वतंत्र थीं, ब्रह्मचर्य का जीवन जीती थीं, अपने भाई के साथ वेद, वेदांगों और अन्य विषयों का अध्ययन करती थीं। वेद महिलाओं को बहुत सम्मानजनक और सम्मानजनक दर्जा देते हैं। वे वेदों के अध्ययन के लिए उच्च शिक्षा और प्रशासनिक और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण नौकरियों के प्रदर्शन के लिए पात्र थे, जो आज भी ज्यादातर पुरुष ही करते हैं। लड़िकों को स्कूलों में जाना चाहिए लड़िकों के लिए और लड़िकयों को उन स्कूलों में जाना चाहिए जहां महिला शिक्षक हैं। महिलाओं को चारों चिंताओं से वेदों का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का अवसर होना चाहिए।

शिक्षा में यात्रा की भूमिका: - शिक्षा को कठिन बनाने के लिए यात्रा को आवश्यक माना गया।

(ii) मौर्यं काल:

परिचय: मौर्य काल (लगभग 137 वर्ष, 322 ई.पू.-180 ई.पू.) के दौरान, बौद्ध धर्म सम्राट अशोक से संरक्षण प्राप्त करते थे, जिन्हें रॉक एडिट्स के लिए याद किया जाता है, जिसके माध्यम से उन्होंने बुद्ध के धम्म की घोषणा की, और आदरणीय बौद्ध भिक्षुओं के स्तूपों को पुनर्निर्मित किया। उनकी उद्घोषणा ब्राह्मी लिपि में लिखी गई प्राकृत भाषा में थी। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि, इस अवधि के दौरान, चट्टान के अलावा, कोई अन्य सामग्री की खोज नहीं की गई थी जिस पर कोई बात लिखी जा सके। इसलिए, हम कह सकते हैं, लोगों ने बिना कुछ लिखे ही प्राकृत की स्थानीय बोली में संवाद किया। चट्टान पर "लेखन" कुछ कुशल पत्थर श्रमिकों का संरक्षण था। यह दिखाने के लिए कोई सबूत नहीं है कि अशोक ने अपने शासन के दौरान सीखने के किसी भी केंद्र की स्थापना की (268 ईसा पूर्व - 232 ईसा पूर्व)। न ही उनके पूर्ववर्ती और उनके उत्तराधिकारी थे। बौद्ध भिक्षुओं की शिक्षा विहार या मठों में दी जाती थी जहाँ वे निवास करते थे, और संचार का माध्यम मौखिक था। बुद्ध के उपदेशों (उपदेशों) और अन्य धार्मिक कार्यों का स्मरण अगली पीढ़ी के लिए उनके प्रसारण की कुंजी थी, क्योंकि मौर्य काल में लेखन प्रचलन में नहीं था। यह बाद की अवधि में सामग्रियों की खोज के साथ आया, जिस पर पाठ

लिखा जा सकता था। इस प्रकार ताड़ के पत्तों पर लिखना आम हो गया, बौद्ध और हिंदू ग्रंथों को ताड़ के पत्ते की पांडुलिपियों के रूप में संरक्षित किया गया।

मौर्य काल में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु:- मौर्य काल भारतीय समाजवादी परिवर्तन के एक चरण के माध्यम से चला गया है। शहरी केंद्रों और व्यापार के विकास के साथ, मर्केंटाइल समुदाय एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थिति हासिल करने के लिए आया था। रूपवान, व्यापारियों के गिल्ड ने शिक्षा प्रदान करने में सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई। वे तकनीकी शिक्षा के केंद्र बन गए और खनन, धातु विज्ञान, बढ़ईगीरी, बुनाई और रंगाई के ज्ञान को बढ़ावा दिया। भवन और वास्तुकला में नए फॉर्मूलेशन थे। गिल्ड ने महासागर नेविगेशन में उनकी मदद करने के लिए खगोल विज्ञान, सितारों की स्थिति का अध्ययन, सितारों की स्थिति के लिए संरक्षण भी दिया। खगोलविदों और ब्रह्मांडविदों ने "समय" (कला) पर बहस शुरू की। इससे अतीत की तुलना में "समय" (कला) की तेज भावना के विकास में मदद मिली। मौर्य काल चिकित्सा ज्ञान को आयुर्वेद के रूप में व्यवस्थित किया जाने लगा। तत्वों ने भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणाली का आधार बनाया। जड़ी-बृटियों के औषधीय गुणों का ज्ञान और उनका उपयोग एक बहुत ही उन्नत अवस्था में पहुंच गया है। शारका 'शल्य चिकित्सा के लिए और' सुश्रुत 'के लिए प्रसिद्ध हुआ। चाणक्य, एक प्रसिद्ध दार्शनिक, विद्वान और शिक्षक थे। भौतिकी ': अर्थशास्त्र में उल्लिखित अध्ययनों का विषय मुख्य रूप से मेमर्स की शिक्षा है। उपनयन के बाद राजकुमार ने चारों वेदों को सीखा और वैदिक अध्ययन में विज्ञान का अध्ययन शामिल था। उन्होंने तर्क, विज्ञान और राजनीति भी सीखी। उस समय की शिक्षा मुख्य रूप से जीवन कौशल पर आधारित थी जो आज की शिक्षा से बहुत भिन्न है। रममारों के लिए रामायण में पाठ्यक्रम धनुर्वेद, नित्यशास्त्र, हस्तियों और रथों की शिक्षा (विद्या), अलेखा और लेख (लेखन और लेखन), लभना (कूदना) और तयराना (तैराकी) था।

(iii) गुप्ता काल:

परिचय: गुप्त साम्राज्य की शिक्षा ने गुप्त काल में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। इस युग के दौरान, प्राथमिक शिक्षा लोगों द्वारा प्राप्त की गई थी। औपचारिक और उच्च शिक्षा के मामले में, गुप्त साम्राज्य के लोगों को ब्राह्मणवादी अग्रहारों या बौद्ध मठों में रहना आवश्यक था। गुप्त वंश के काल में भी महिलाओं को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की अनुमित थी। लोगों को अध्ययन करने के लिए सक्षम करने के लिए कई शैक्षणिक संस्थान और विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित थे। पाटलिपुत्र, अयोध्या और नासिक जैसे शहर उस समय के महत्वपूर्ण शैक्षिक केंद्र थे। गुप्ता युग के दौरान लौह स्तंभ शिक्षा को अत्यधिक महत्व दिया गया था। राज्यों के पित्रत्र स्थान और राजधानियाँ सीखने के सामान्य केंद्र थे। राजधानियों में, पाटलिपुत्र, वल्लभी, उज्जैन और पद्मावती शिक्षा के प्रसिद्ध केंद्र थे जबिक अयोध्या, मथुरा, नासिक और कांची शिक्षा के प्रसिद्ध केंद्र थे। अग्रहार गाँव थे जिन्होंने ब्राह्मणों को सीखा था जो

राज्य द्वारा रखरखाव के लिए उन्हें सौंपे गए इन गाँवों के राजस्व द्वारा समर्थित थे। शिक्षक अक्सर दूर-दूर के छात्रों को आकर्षित करते थे। दक्षिण भारत में सीखने के केंद्रों को घाटिका के नाम से जाना जाता था।

गुप्त युग के दौरान शिक्षा की प्रणाली: मनु के अनुसार दो प्रकार के शिक्षक थे- 'आचार्य' और 'ऊर्ध्व'। आचार्यों को वेद, उपनिषद और कल्पसूत्र की मौलिक शिक्षाएँ दी गई थीं। आचार्यों ने अपने काम को 'दान के काम' के रूप में लिया और विद्यार्थियों से फीस लेने से परहेज किया। उपाध्याय ने एक पेशे के रूप में शिक्षण लिया और विद्यार्थियों पर आरोप लगाए। विद्वानों की शिक्षा के लिए, धर्मशास्त्रों, स्मृति, इतिहास-पुराणों और विधर्म शास्त्रों के अध्ययन को पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया था। गैर-विद्वानों की शिक्षा के लिए, गणित, युद्ध विज्ञान, खगोल विज्ञान, ज्योतिष और चिकित्सा शामिल थे। आम तौर पर समाज के ऊपरी स्तर से संबंधित लोगों को शिक्षा की अनुमति थी। ब्राह्मण सभी प्रकार की शिक्षा के लिए पात्र थे, जबिक क्षत्रिय और सुद्र केवल सीखने की कुछ वस्तुओं के लिए पात्र थे। लेकिन सुदास शिक्षा के किसी भी प्रकाश से पूरी तरह से वंचित थे। सीखने के सबसे प्रसिद्ध केंद्र बौद्धों द्वारा स्थापित मठवासी महाविद्यालय थे। इन केंद्रों ने लोगों के सामंजस्यपूर्ण सांस्कृतिक जीवन के निर्माण में योगदान दिया। तक्षशिला, वाराणसी, उज्जैन और अमरावती गुप्त युग से पहले सीखने के अन्य प्रसिद्ध केंद्र थे। तक्षशिला विश्वविद्यालय, हालांकि हुन आक्रमण के कारण अपनी पूर्व महिमा खो चुका था, फिर भी उसने अपना मानक बनाए रखा था। गुजरात में वल्लभी और बिहार में विक्रमशिला सीखने के अन्य प्रसिद्ध केंद्र थे। तक्कनिकी शिक्षा भी दोषियों द्वारा प्रदान की गई थी।

नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय: नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय को गुप्त युग में शिक्षा का एक प्रतीक माना जा सकता है। मगध में नालंदा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय था और एशिया के छात्र अपनी उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए वहाँ आए थे। यह समकालीन दुनिया में अपनी तरह का सबसे बड़ा था जिसमें भारत, और चीन, जापान, कोरिया, जावा, सुमात्रा, तिब्बत, मंगोलिया जैसे देशों से विभिन्न जातियों, पंथों और नस्लों के विद्वान उन्नत अध्ययन के लिए आते थे। शिक्षा में विधि की कैथोलिकता थी और पाठ्यक्रम उदार था। विषयों की व्यापक किस्में सिखाई गईं। पाठ्यक्रम में भारत के विभिन्न धर्मों के दर्शन के साथ-साथ कला और विज्ञान शामिल था।

समस्या का बयान:

प्राचीन युग से आधुनिक युग तक भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली का इतिहास

उद्देश्य:

- (i) प्राचीन युग से आधुनिक युग तक भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली का इतिहास का संक्षेप में अध्ययन करने के लिए।
- (ii) भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने के लिए।

(iii) भारत के आर्थिक विकास के लिए भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली की प्रासंगिकता का अध्ययन करना

मध्यकाल में शिक्षा प्रणाली:

परिचय: मध्ययुगीन काल के दौरान मुस्लिम शासकों ने शिक्षा की एक नई प्रणाली शुरू की, जिसे मकतब-मदरसा प्रणाली मुस्लिम शिक्षा प्रणाली के रूप में जाना जाता है। हिंदू छात्रों के लिए पुरानी पाठशाला प्रणाली भी साथ-साथ चलती रही। हम शिक्षा की मुस्लिम प्रणाली पर विस्तार से चर्चा करेंगे। समीक्षाधीन अवधि भारत में शिक्षा की प्रणाली को 10 वीं शताब्दी से लेकर 18 वीं शताब्दी के मध्य तक, अर्थात ब्रिटिश शासन से पहले के मध्य तक कवर करती है।

शिक्षा का उद्देश्य

- 1.इस्लामी संस्कृति और इस्लामी धर्म का प्रसार:
- 2 मुस्लिम संस्कृति और धर्म के प्रति प्रेम विकसित करना।
- 3 इस्लामी जीवन के लिए व्यक्ति को सक्षम बनाना।
- 4 छात्रों को अगली दुनिया के लिए तैयार करना।
- 5 छात्रों को एक व्यवसाय के लिए लैस करना।

संस्थानों के प्रकार:

- 1. प्राथिमिक मुस्लिम शिक्षा: मकतब 'के माध्यम से प्राथिमिक शिक्षा प्रदान की गई थी जो मिस्जिद से जुड़ी हुई थी। ज्यादातर मकतबों को या तो शासकों ने संरक्षण दिया था या उनकी बंदोबस्ती की थी। वे परोपकारी व्यक्ति की दानशीलता पर निर्भर थे। प्रवेश की आयु: चार साल, चार महीने और चार दिन की आयु में, बच्चे की शुरुआत का संकेत देने के लिए 'मकतब' समारोह या 'बिस्मिल्लाह' किया गया था। इस अवसर पर पवित्र कुरान के एक अध्याय 'सूरह-ए-इकरा' का पाठ किया गया।
- 2. माध्यमिक और उच्च शिक्षा: माध्यमिक और उच्च शिक्षा का कार्य 'मदरसा' में किया गया। देहात क्षेत्र शिक्षा के केंद्र के रूप में: देश में बड़े और शैक्षिक संस्थानों का विकास हुआ
- 3. व्यावसायिक शिक्षा: व्यावसायिक, तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के लिए भी प्रावधान किया गया। बादशाह अकबर ने शिक्षा में काफी रुचि ली क्योंकि bar ऐन-इन-अकबर 'के पारित होने से स्पष्ट है।

पाठ्यक्रम: प्राथमिक स्तर पर पाठ्यक्रम: वर्णमाला का ज्ञान, कुरान का 30 वां खंड, पढ़ना, लेखन, गणित, पत्र और आवेदन लेखन और बातचीत का तरीका, उचित उच्चारण और अच्छी लिखावट।

उच्च स्तर पर पाठ्यक्रम: पाठ्यक्रम को दो श्रेणियों में विभाजित किया गया था, अर्थात्-सांसारिक और धार्मिक। सांसारिक पाठ्यक्रम: अरबी और फारसी भाषा और उनके साहित्य, गणित, ज्यामिति, इतिहास, भूगोल, अर्थशास्त्र, राजनीति विज्ञान, ज्योतिष, इस्लामी कानून, यूनानी चिकित्सा और विभिन्न कला, कौशल और व्यवसाय

धार्मिक पाठ्यक्रम: कुरान, इस्लामी इतिहास, इस्लामी साहित्य, सूफी साहित्य और इस्लामी कानून।

भाषा: अरबी और फारसी भाषा ज्यादातर अनिवार्य थी। उच्च सरकारी पद पाने के लिए, इन भाषाओं को सीखना पड़ता था।

मध्यकालीन भारत में शिक्षा ज्यादातर मुगल शासन के दौरान 1526 की शुरुआत से 1848 में मुगल राजनीतिक उपस्थिति के अंत तक पनपी। बाद के मध्य युग में, अंग्रेज भारत आए और अंग्रेजी शिक्षा की शुरुआत की। यूरोपीय मिशनरियों के आने के साथ, पश्चिमी शिक्षा ने देश में दृढ़ विकास किया। विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों और हजारों कॉलेजों को संबद्धता मिली और मध्यकाल में शिक्षा की लोकप्रियता बढ़ी।

विधि और प्रक्रिया: वर्तमान-काल एक ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषणात्मक है। ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान का मुख्य उद्देश्य वर्तमान के स्पष्ट परिप्रेक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए अतीत के सटीक खाते में पहुंचना है। यह एक पुस्तकालय का काम है, जो विभिन्न प्रकाशकों के प्रमुख लेखकों या लेखकों के काम तक ही सीमित है। मुख्य उद्देश्य जो अनुसंधान की ऐतिहासिक पद्धति में शामिल हैं:

- (i) डेटा संग्रह (प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्रोतों से)
- (ii) निष्कर्षों की व्याख्या और रिपोर्टिंग।

इस शोध कार्य में प्राथमिक स्रोत कई लेख और शोध पत्र की समीक्षा पर आधारित है जो इंटरनेट पर उपलब्ध है। माध्यमिक स्रोतों में, मैंने विभिन्न लेखकों की कई पुस्तकों और लेखकों से संबंधित अध्ययनों की समीक्षा की।

स्वतंत्रता पूर्व के दौरान शिक्षा प्रणाली:

परिचय: मुस्लिम शासन के पतन के बाद, ब्रिस्टर्स भारत आए और ईस्ट इंडियन कंपनी की स्थापना की, लेकिन जल्द ही सरकार का शासन ब्रिटिश संसद के हाथों में पहुंच गया। अंग्रेजों ने लगभग 150 वर्षों तक भारत पर शासन किया। इस अवधि के दौरान पश्चिमी विज्ञान और साहित्य ने अंग्रेजी माध्यम से अच्छी प्रगति की।

- (i) 1813 का चार्टर एक्ट: ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के चार्टर एक्ट को ब्रिटिश संसद में हर 20 साल बाद नवीनीकृत किया जाता था। 1813 में, जब कंपनी का चार्टर संसद में नवीकरण के लिए आया, तो संसद के अधिकांश सदस्यों ने ईसाई मिशनरियों के नेतृत्व में आंदोलन का समर्थन किया। परिणामस्वरूप 1813 के चार्टर एक्ट में तीन लेख जोड़े गए।
- 1) किसी भी यूरोपीय देश के मिशनरियों को ईसाई धर्म का प्रचार करने और वहां शिक्षा का विस्तार करने के लिए भारत आने की पूरी स्वतंत्रता होगी
- 2) अब यह ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वह अपने शासन में क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा का आयोजन करे।
- 3) प्रत्येक वर्ष एक लाख रुपये से कम नहीं की राशि को अलग रखा जाएगा और साहित्य के पुनरुद्धार और सुधार और भारत के सीखे हुए मूल निवासी के प्रोत्साहन और विज्ञान के ज्ञान के परिचय और प्रचार के लिए लागू किया जाएगा I

एंग्लिशिस्ट - ओरिएंटलिस्ट विवाद: एंग्लिसिस्ट - ओरिएंटलिस्ट विवादों की उत्पत्ति चार्टर एक्ट 1813 में हुई थी। शब्द, 'साहित्य' और सीखे हुए मूल निवासी चार्टर एक्ट, 1813 की धारा 43 में स्पष्ट रूप से परिभाषित नहीं थे।

ओरिएंटलिस्ट ग्रुप: ज्यादातर कंपनी के वरिष्ठ और अनुभवी अधिकारी इस समूह के थे। उनके अनुसार 'साहित्य' का अर्थ भारतीय साहित्य था और सीखे हुए मूल निवासी 'शब्द का अर्थ भारतीय साहित्य के विद्वानों से था

(ii) एल्फिनेस्तोने रिपोर्ट (1823): इसने जिला परीक्षा अधिकारियों, स्कूल निरीक्षकों की नियुक्ति और शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण देने की सिफारिश की। 1834 में बॉम्बे में स्थापित एल्फिनेस्तोने संस्था ने उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नए विकास की शुरुआत को चिह्नित किया। यह बॉम्बे विश्वविद्यालय के सबसे पुराने कॉलेजों में से एक है। प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने 28 दिसंबर 1953 को उद्घाटन बैठक को संबोधित किया, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि उच्च शिक्षा की वर्तमान प्रणाली 1823 के माउंटस्टुअर्ट एलिफेंस्टन के मिनटों में वापस आ गई थी, जिसने अंग्रेजी और यूरोपीय विज्ञान पढ़ाने के लिए स्कूलों की स्थापना की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया था।

- (iii) लॉर्ड मैकाले मिनट (1835): 1833 के नए चार्टर अधिनियम में 20 साल बाद भी एंग्लिसिस्ट और प्राच्यिवदों के विवाद को हल नहीं किया जा सका। 10 जून, 1834 को, गवर्नर जनरल की परिषद के कानून सदस्य के रूप में लॉर्ड मैकाले भारत आए। तत्कालीन गवर्नर जनरल लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक ने उन्हें सार्वजिनक निर्देशों का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किया और उन्हें तीन बिंदुओं पर सलाह देने के लिए कहा कि वे किस तरह से रुपये खर्च करने की सलाह देते हैं। साहित्य 'और to सीखे गए मूल' को परिभाषित करने के लिए शिक्षा पर 10 लाख प्रतिवर्ष और मूलिनवासियों को हल करने के लिए तीसरा प्राच्यिवदों विवाद मैकाले ने 1835 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की, जिसमें उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है।
- 1) 'साहित्य' शब्द का अर्थ केवल अंग्रेजी साहित्य था न कि संस्कृत या अरबी या फारसी साहित्य
- 2) सीखे हुए मूल निवासी 'शब्द का अर्थ था एक विद्वान जिसे लोके के दर्शन में सीखा गया, मिल्टन की कविता जो अंग्रेजी साहित्य है।

विलियम बेंटिक रिज़ॉल्यूशन: लॉर्ड बेंटिक ने मैकाले की रिपोर्ट को गंभीरता से लिया और 7 मार्च 1835 को ब्रिटिश सरकार की नई शिक्षा नीति घोषित की। इस नीति की प्रमुख घोषणाएँ हैं

- 1) शिक्षा के उद्देश्य के लिए विनियोजित सभी सरकारी कोष अकेले अंग्रेजी शिक्षा पर सर्वोत्तम नियोजित होंगे।
- 2) संस्कृत, अरबी, फारसी के शिक्षण संस्थान बंद नहीं होंगे। उनके शिक्षक के वेतन और छात्र छात्रवृत्ति के लिए आर्थिक अनुदान पहले की तरह जारी रहेगा।
- 3) भविष्य में, प्राच्य साहित्य के मुद्रण और प्रकाशन पर कोई खर्च नहीं किया जाएगा।
- 4) बचाए गए पैसे को अंग्रेजी भाषा, साहित्य और पश्चिमी ज्ञान और विज्ञान की शिक्षा पर खर्च किया जाएगा।

(iv) वुड'स डिसपैच (1854):

परिचय कंपनी को ब्रिटिश संसद से हर बीस साल बाद आदेश लेना पड़ता है और प्रत्येक आदेश में भारत में शिक्षा के बारे में कुछ लिखा गया था। इसलिए जब 1853 के चार्टर का समय आया, तो कंपनी के निदेशकों ने भारत के शैक्षिक मामलों के संबंध में एक निश्चित नीति बनाने के लिए सोचा। इसलिए भारत में शैक्षिक प्रगति का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए एक संसदीय समिति नियुक्त की गई। जैसा कि श्री लकड़ी नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष थे, घोषणा को 'वुड्स एजुकेशनल डिस्पैच' के रूप में ईसाई बनाया गया था।

वुड'स डिसपैच के विवरण इस प्रकार हैं

- 1 शैक्षिक जिम्मेदारी की स्वीकृति: देशप्रेमी ने स्पष्ट रूप से स्वीकार किया कि भारत में शिक्षा की जिम्मेदारी ब्रिटिश सरकार की है।
- 2 शिक्षा का उद्देश्य: शिक्षा का उद्देश्य बौद्धिक फिटनेस और नैतिक चरित्र को बढ़ाना है।
- 3 अध्ययन के 3 पाठ्यक्रम: श्री वुड ने संस्कृत, अरबी और फारसी की उपयोगिता को पहचाना था और उन्हें नियमित संस्थानों में अध्ययन के विषयों के रूप में अनुशंसित किया था। अंत में, मैकाले की तरह, उन्होंने भी भारतीयों के लिए पश्चिमी ज्ञान की उपयोगिता को पहचान लिया था।
- 4 द मीडियम ऑफ इंस्ट्रक्शन: द डिस्पैच का कहना है कि भारतीय भाषाओं में पाठ्यक्रम की पुस्तकों की कमी के कारण शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी होना चाहिए।
- 5 सार्वजनिक निर्देश विभाग: निराशा ने घोषणा की कि सभी प्रांतों में, सार्वजनिक निर्देश विभाग की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। इसके सर्वोच्च अधिकारी को सार्वजनिक निर्देश के निदेशक के रूप में नामित किया जाना चाहिए, और उन्हें उप निदेशक, निरीक्षक और स्कूलों के उप निरीक्षक द्वारा सहायता प्रदान की जानी चाहिए।
- 6 विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना: द डिस्पैच ने कलकत्ता, बॉम्बे, और मद्रास में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए सुझाव दिया है।
- **7 नियमित संस्थानों की स्थापना:** प्रेषण ने श्रेणीबद्ध विद्यालयों पर निम्नानुसार जोर दिया, प्राथमिक विद्यालय, मध्य विद्यालय, उच्च विद्यालय, महाविद्यालय, विश्वविद्यालय।
- 8 सार्वजिनक शिक्षा का विस्तार: 'निस्पंदन सिद्धांत' विफल होने के कारण, वुड ने जनता के लिए उपयोगी शिक्षा पर जोर दिया। चूंकि जनता स्वयं ऐसी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ थी। इसलिए प्राथमिक, मध्य और उच्च विद्यालयों में वृद्धि पर जोर दिया गया। इन विभिन्न स्तरों पर शिक्षा के समन्वय के लिए छात्रवृत्ति और अन्य योजनाओं को लागू करने का सुझाव दिया गया था।
- 9 अनुदान सहायता प्रणाली: निराशा ने उन संस्थाओं के लिए अनुदान सहायता प्रणाली का सुझाव दिया जो कुछ योग्यताएँ पूरी करती हैं। उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि ग्रांट-इन-हेल्प के नियमों और नियमों को इंग्लैंड में प्रचलित स्तरों पर तैयार किया जाना चाहिए।

10 शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण: उन्होंने भारत के हर प्रांत में प्रशिक्षण स्कूल खोलने का सुझाव दिया, क्योंकि वे इंग्लैंड में हैं और डेस्पैच में व्यक्त किए गए थे। यह किया गया था, ताकि शिक्षण कार्य ठीक से और कुशलता से संचालित हो सके।

निष्कर्ष चूंकि वुड के डिस्पैच ने वर्तमान भारतीय शैक्षिक प्रणाली के संगठन और स्थिरीकरण में बहुत योगदान दिया है, इसलिए इसे भारतीय शिक्षा के इतिहास में एक मूल्यवान योगदान कहा जाता है।

भारतीय शिक्षा आयोग या 'हंटर कमीशन' (1882):

परिचय 3 फरवरी, 1882 को लॉर्ड रिपन भारत आए। उन्होंने पहला भारतीय शिक्षा आयोग नियुक्त किया। वायसराय की कार्यकारी परिषद के सदस्य श्री विलियम हंटर इस आयोग के अध्यक्ष थे। इसे 'हंटर कमीशन' के नाम से जाना जाता है।

1882 के हंटर कमीशन की प्रमुख सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरूप ब्रिटिश भारत की शिक्षा प्रणाली में निम्नलिखित परिवर्तन हुए:

- 1.पिछड़े जिलों में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के विस्तार के साथ, निचले स्तरों में सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए साक्षर उम्मीदवारों को वरीयता दी गई।
- 2.जिला और नगरपालिका बोर्डों को स्थानीय स्वशासन अधिनियम के तहत प्राथिमक शिक्षा का प्रबंधन सौंपा गया था। शहरी स्कूलों द्वारा गलत तरीके से ग्रामीण स्कूलों के लिए रखे जाने वाले फंड से बचने के लिए ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए धन अलग किया गया था।
- 3.निजी स्कूलों द्वारा सरकार द्वारा प्रदान किए गए धन के साथ माध्यमिक विद्यालय स्थापित किए जाने थे। ऐसे निजी स्कूलों का मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पूरी तरह से संचालित मॉडल स्कूल प्रत्येक जिले में खोले जाने थे।
- 4.माध्यमिक स्कूल के पाठ्यक्रम को भी विभिन्न शाखाओं में विविध शैक्षणिक और व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों के साथ संशोधित किया गया था।
- 5.मिशनरी स्कूलों को हतोत्साहित किया गया और निजी स्कूल प्रणाली में भारतीय भागीदारी को राज द्वारा हल किया गया। लड़कियों और महिलाओं की शिक्षा को आगे बढ़ाने में विशेष सावधानी बरती जानी चाहिए थी।

यूनिवर्सिटीज कमीशन (1902): लॉर्ड कर्जन विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा पर कमीशन नियुक्त करने वाला पहला व्यक्ति था। 27 जनवरी, 1 9 02 को, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1 9 04 - भारत विश्वविद्यालय आयोग को ब्रिटिश भारत में स्थापित विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थितियों और संभावनाओं की जांच के लिए सर थॉमस रालेघ की परीक्षा में नियुक्त किया गया था। भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 1 9 04। 21 मार्च को पारित 1 9 02 के भारत विश्वविद्यालय आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर तैयार किया गया था।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा परिषद (1905): 1 9 05 में बंगाल के विभाजन के बाद राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा परिषद, स्वदेशी राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा परिषद की स्थापना की गई, जो स्वतंत्रता के बाद जोवपुर विश्वविद्यालय में विकसित हुई। श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने युग के दौरान बंगाल में शांति निकेतन शुरू किया।

सैडलर कमीशन (1917): यह कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय आयोग के रूप में भी लोकप्रिय है। यह 10 + 2 + 3 प्रणाली का अग्रदूत था। इसने डिग्री कॉलेज से इंटरमीडिएट शिक्षा को अलग करने की सिफारिश की और विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षकों के चयन के लिए एक विशेष चयन समिति का सुझाव दिया। कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय आयोग ने 1920 में केंद्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड ऑफ एज्केशन (CABE) की स्थापना का सुझाव दिया था।

हार्टोग किमटी (1929): सिमिति ने विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और मानक में सुधार पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया। इसने फिर से CABE की स्थापना की सिफारिश की जिसे 1935 में फिर से स्थापित किया गया था और तब से यह अस्तित्व में है।

सप्नू सिमित (1934): संयुक्त प्रांत (बड़े पैमाने पर वर्तमान उत्तार प्रदेश) सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त सिमिति U.P में बेरोजगारी के कारणों की जाँच करना। इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि शिक्षा की प्रणाली आम तौर पर केवल परीक्षा और डिग्री के लिए छात्रों को तैयार करती है, न कि जीवन में किसी भी तरह के विमानन के लिए।

एबोट वूड रिपोर्ट (1937): यह प्रस्तावित करता है कि अंग्रेजी विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर निर्देश का माध्यम होना चाहिए। यह पॉलिटेक्निक के माध्यम से व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की सिफारिश की और व्यावसायिक शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण कॉलेजों की स्थापना की।

वर्धा योजना शिक्षा (1937): इसे यू समन्वय या बुनियादी शिक्षा या बुनियादी समन्वय या मूल शिक्षा के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। यह योजना गांधी जी के दर्शन का एक परिणाम है। डाँ। जािकर हुसैन की कूद में सिमिति द्वारा इसे एक निश्चित आकार दिया गया था। यह सभी स्तरों पर पुरुषों की जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिए प्रदान करता है - जैविक, सामाजिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक। उन्होंने 7 से 14 साल के आयु समूहों के लिए मुफ्त, अनिवार्य और सार्वभौमिक शिक्षा पर जोर दिया; और यह भी कि किसी की माँ की भाषा में शिक्षा प्रदान की जानी चाहिए।

सार्जेंट रिपोर्ट (1 9 44): सार्जेंट रिपोर्ट को भारत में पोस्ट युद्ध शैक्षिक विकास की योजना भी कहा जाता है। 'अनुदान आयोग की विश्वविद्यालय एस योजना' (यूजीसी) की स्थापना की सिफारिश की गई थी।

स्वतंत्रता के बाद की शिक्षा प्रणाली:

परिचय: 15 अगस्त, 1947 को, भारत ने ब्रिटिश प्रभुत्व से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की। इसने देश के लोगों को तेजी से बदलते समय में देश की जरूरतों के अनुसार अपनी शैक्षिक नीति को ढालने का पहला पूर्ण अवसर दिया। लेकिन यह अवसर उन भारी जिम्मेदारियों से मुक्त नहीं था जो शिक्षा की पूरी प्रणाली को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आगे थीं, जो आने वाली पीढ़ियों को अपने प्राकृतिक संकायों को विकसित करने के लिए सक्षम करने के अलावा उन्हें एक नए भारत के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए भी सक्षम कर सकती हैं। सीखने की सामग्री जो ब्रिटिश काल की शुरुआत से ही मुख्य रूप से एक सामान्य और सैद्धांतिक प्रकृति थी, को व्यावहारिक आधार दिया जाना था। देश को बड़ी संख्या में तकनीशियनों, इंजीनियरों, डॉक्टरों, वैज्ञानिकों और अन्य कुशल श्रमिकों की आवश्यकता थी, जो देश की विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था में विभिन्न चीजों को एक नया आकार प्रदान कर सकते थे, जो कि लगभग दो शताब्दियों से औपनिवेशिक शोषण के अधीन था।

राष्ट्रीय सरकार के समक्ष शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्याएँ सामूहिक अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए सुविधाओं का विस्तार, माध्यमिक और विश्वविद्यालय की शैक्षिक प्रणालियों में सुधार, विभिन्न स्तरों पर व्यावसायिक और तकनीकी शिक्षा को विकसित करना, महिला शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करना और इसके लिए भी थीं। शैक्षिक प्रशासन की संरचना का पुनर्गठन। इन सभी उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से केंद्र और राज्य सरकारें पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के तहत विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को मूर्त रूप देने का प्रयास कर रही हैं।

राधाकृष्णन आयोग (1948-1949): 1948 में राधाकृष्णन आयोग के रूप में लोकप्रिय विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग का गठन स्वतंत्र भारत में उच्च शिक्षा के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए एक प्रमुख मील का पत्थर था। यह आयोग डाँ। श्री की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त किया गया था। एस राधाकृष्णन। देश में विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा की समस्या का अध्ययन करने और लोगों की आवश्यकताओं और आकांक्षाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसके सुधारों के लिए सुझाव देने के लिए आयोग की आवश्यकता थी। तत्कालीन शिक्षा मंत्री, अब्दुल कलाम आज़ाद ने 6 दिसंबर, 1948 को इस आयोग का उद्घाटन किया और इसे आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश दिए।

आयोग ने व्यापक विचार-विमर्श के बाद, कुछ बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें कीं, जिनमें से कई समकालीन संदर्भ में भी प्रासंगिक हैं। सिफारिशें इस प्रकार थीं:

- 1. शिक्षा का उद्देश्य किसी व्यक्ति की जन्मजात क्षमता को जागृत करना और उसे बढ़ावा देना और स्वयं और लोकतांत्रिक दृष्टिकोण के विकास के लिए उसे प्रशिक्षित करना होगा। इस प्रकार, शिक्षा का उद्देश्य किसी व्यक्ति को उसकी सांस्कृतिक विरासत से परिचित कराना और व्यावसायिक और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देना है।
- 2. आयोग ने ज्ञान की उन्नति के लिए स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान की भूमिका पर जोर दिया।
- 3. इसने भारत जैसी कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि का अध्ययन करने में विश्वविद्यालय की भूमिका पर जोर दिया और सुझाव दिया कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उच्च शिक्षा के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। यह भी इस बात पर जोर दिया कि शिक्षा प्रणाली के वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी आधार को मजबूत किया जाना चाहिए।
- 4. शिक्षा के माध्यम के महत्व को समझते हुए, आयोग ने सिफारिश की कि उच्च शिक्षा में अंग्रेजी को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में जल्द से जल्द बदल दिया जाना चाहिए।
- 5. सरकारी प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के लिए विश्वविद्यालय की डिग्री की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिए। विभिन्न राज्य सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए विशेष राज्य परीक्षा आयोजित की जानी चाहिए।
- 6. परीक्षा प्रणाली की कमियों और अपव्यय की भयावहता को समझते हुए, आयोग ने शैक्षिक परीक्षण और मूल्यांकन के वैज्ञानिक तरीकों का गहन अध्ययन करने की सिफारिश की।

मुदलियार कमीशन (1952-1953):

23 सितंबर, 1952 को भारत सरकार ने डॉ। एएल स्वामी मुदलियार की अध्यक्षता में माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग की नियुक्ति की। जिसे मुदलियार आयोग के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। आयोग ने देश में माध्यमिक शिक्षा की विभिन्न समस्याओं का अध्ययन किया और अपनी रिपोर्ट 29 अगस्त, 1953 को 240 पृष्ठों में प्रस्तुत की, जिसमें 15 अध्याय थे। आयोग को मूल रूप से माध्यमिक शिक्षा की विभिन्न समस्याओं का गहराई से अध्ययन करने और उद्देश्य, शिक्षण व्यवस्था, संगठन, प्राथमिक और विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के साथ माध्यमिक शिक्षा के संबंध, पूरे देश के लिए माध्यमिक शिक्षा के उपयोगकर्ता पैटर्न पर सुधार के लिए सुझाव देना था। आयोग ने माध्यमिक शिक्षा के मौजूदा पैटर्न में विभिन्न दोषों को इंगित किया और विभिन्न सुधारों का सुझाव दिया। आयोग ने निम्नलिखित सिफारिशें दीं:

आयोग ने वकालत की कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा का उद्देश्य आदर्श नागरिकों का उत्पादन करना, धन कमाने की क्षमता विकसित करना, मानवीय गुणों का विकास करना और नेतृत्व की गुणवत्ता का विकास करना है। चरित्र निर्माण और व्यक्तित्व का विकास माध्यमिक शिक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य होना चाहिए। माध्यमिक शिक्षा 11 से 17

वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों और इन सात वर्षों के लिए होनी चाहिए तीन साल के लिए दो भागों में विभाजित किया जाना चाहिए-जूनियर हाई स्कूल स्टेज और चार साल हाई स्कूल स्टेज। आयोग ने माध्यमिक विद्यालय के पाठ्यक्रम में कुछ बदलावों का भी सुझाव दिया। गांवों में स्कूलों के लिए कृषि को एक अनिवार्य विषय बनाया जाना चाहिए और लड़िकयों के लिए गृह विज्ञान को अनिवार्य किया जाना चाहिए। छात्रों की जरूरतों और रुचियों के अनुसार बहुउद्देशीय स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिए। मातृभाषा या क्षेत्रीय भाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जाना चाहिए आयोग ने सिफारिश की कि पाठ्यक्रम में विविधता होनी चाहिए। इसने व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया और सुझाव दिया कि मध्य विद्यालय स्तर पर, पाठ्यक्रम में भाषाएं शामिल होनी चाहिए, सामाजिक अध्ययन, सामान्य विज्ञान, गणित, कला और संगीत, शिल्प और शारीरिक शिक्षा। इसने पाठ्यपुस्तकों की उपयुक्तता और उनकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव भी दिए। शिक्षण की पद्धति का उद्देश्य केवल ज्ञान प्रदान करना नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि छात्रों में वांछनीय मूल्यों और काम के उचित दृष्टिकोण और आदतों को भी शामिल करना चाहिए। सीखना उद्देश्यपूर्ण, ठोस और यथार्थवादी स्थितियों के माध्यम से होना चाहिए। आयोग ने शिक्षकों के चयन और नियुक्ति के लिए एक समान प्रक्रिया का सुझाव दिया है। मुदलियार आयोग ने सुझाव दिया कि मंत्री को सलाह देने के लिए हर राज्य में शिक्षा निदेशक होना चाहिए और संबंधित मंत्री तक सीधी पहुंच होनी चाहिए। अंत में, मुदलियार आयोग ने माध्यमिक के दायरे में वित्तीय स्थितियों में सुधार करने के लिए सिफारिशें कीं शिक्षा। माध्यमिक शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन और सुधार से जुड़े मामलों में केंद्र और राज्य के बीच घनिष्ठ सहयोग होना चाहिए।

कोठारी आयोग (1964-66): स्वतंत्रता की उपलब्धि के बाद, हमारे नेताओं ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में देश के विकास को प्रभावित करने के उद्देश्य से पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की शुरुआत की। इन योजनाओं में शिक्षा ने भी एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान पाया। इसलिए विभिन्न चरणों और शिक्षा के प्रकारों के विकास के लिए योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं। हालाँकि, इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन से कुछ अंतर्निहित कमजोरियों के बारे में पता चला जिसकी वजह से अपेक्षित सफलता नहीं मिल रही थी। शिक्षा उन क्षेत्रों में से एक थी, जिसने कई समस्याओं का संकेत दिया और तत्काल समाधान के लिए प्रयासों की आवश्यकता थी। इस प्रकार, सरकार ने 1948 में विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग और 1952 में माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग को शिक्षा में सुधार के सुझाव के लिए नियुक्त किया। इन आयोगों की सिफारिशों को उनकी संपूर्णता में लागू नहीं किया जा सका। नतीजतन, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में दोष बने रहे। इन दोषों को दूर करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने 1964 में डाँ। डी.एस. कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में एक शिक्षा आयोग की नियुक्ति की। इस प्रकार आयोग लोकप्रिय रूप से जाना जाता है 'कोठारी आयोग' के रूप में।

1964 के आयोग का उद्देश्य, देश में शिक्षा की विभिन्न समस्याओं का अध्ययन करना और उनके निराकरण के उपायों का सुझाव देना था। इस आयोग ने मूल रूप से राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए शिक्षा पर जोर दिया। आयोग ने जोर देकर कहा कि देश की प्रगति, वित्त का विकास, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याणकारी गतिविधियाँ शिक्षा के

माध्यम से ही सुनिश्चित की जा सकती हैं। इसलिए, राष्ट्रीय विकास की किसी भी योजना में शिक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। शिक्षा ने अपनी रिपोर्ट इस प्रकार खोली भारत की नियति अब उसकी कक्षाओं में आकार ले रही है। यह, हम मानते हैं, कोई और बयानबाजी नहीं है। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित दु रिपोर्ट में जोर दिया गया कि विश्वविद्यालय विचारों और आदर्शवाद के निवास स्थान हैं, और सभी सदस्यों से आचरण और अखंडता के उच्च मानकों की उम्मीद है। उन्हें निरंतर लगे रहना चाहिए अपनी व्यापक रिपोर्ट में, शिक्षा आयोग ने प्रस्ताव दिया कि शिक्षा चाहिए:

- 1. राष्ट्रीय विकास की समस्याओं, विशेष रूप से आत्मनिर्भरता, आर्थिक विकास, रोजगार और सामाजिक और राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करना;
- 2. यह लोगों के जीवन, जरूरतों और आकांक्षाओं से संबंधित है;
- 3. कार्य-अनुभव, युक्तिकरण, में सुधार और वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शिक्षा और अनुसंधान पर जोर देकर उत्पादकता में सुधार करने में मदद;
- 4. मानव विकास के माध्यम से परिवर्तन का मुख्य साधन माना जाता है;
- 5. सामाजिक और राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण में योगदान;
- 6. ज्ञान और उसके अनुप्रयोगों के माध्यम से समाज का आधुनिकीकरण और
- 7. लोगों में सामाजिक, नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक मूल्यों को विकसित करना।

आयोग ने जोर दिया कि विश्वविद्यालयों को सहिष्णुता के माहौल के भीतर व्यक्तित्व, विविधता और असंतोष को प्रोत्साहित करना सीखना चाहिए। भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों को गुणात्मक आत्म-सुधार में अपने प्रयासों में स्कूलों की सहायता करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। विश्वविद्यालयों को प्रायोगिक स्कूलों का संचालन करना चाहिए, विभिन्न स्कूलों के विषयों में शिक्षकों के लिए उन्नत पाठ्यक्रम चलाना चाहिए, सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए अधिक से अधिक जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए, नए पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तकें और शिक्षण सामग्री विकसित करनी चाहिए। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी कम करना हैप्रमुख स्थान परीक्षाओं के लिए दिया जाता है, हर पहलू में मानक को बेहतर बनाने के लिए और शिक्षण और अनुसंधान के सहजीवी विकास के द्वारा, दुनिया के किसी अन्य हिस्से में उनके प्रकार के बराबर कम से कम कुछ केंद्र बनाने के लिए।

शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय नीति (1986): शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय नीति की अनिवार्यता को समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि यह किसी देश के आवश्यक विकास से संबंधित है। 1968 में, पहली बार शिक्षा पर एक राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार की गई थी, जिसमें हमारे राष्ट्रीय के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जिम्मेदारियों के लिए उपयुक्त हाथ तैयार करने के

लिए तैयार किया गया था। पुनर्निर्माण। इस नीति में कई कार्यक्रम शामिल किए गए थे। मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा, सभी भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास और संरक्षण, शैक्षिक अवसरों की समानता, प्रतिभाशाली बच्चों की पहचान, कार्य अनुभव और राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना का प्रावधान, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान, कृषि और उद्योगों में शिक्षा, परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार, अंशकालिक शिक्षा और पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम, साक्षरता और वयस्क शिक्षा और खेल और खेल का विस्तार। 20 अप्रैल, 1986 को विचार और अनुमोदन के लिए भारतीय संसद के समक्ष एक नई शैक्षिक नीति रखी गई थी। यह सरकार द्वारा शिक्षा को सौंपी गई नई प्राथमिकता का परिणाम था स्वर्गीय श्री राजीव गांधी की। नीति के निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य थे:

- 1. शिक्षा का व्यावसायिककरण; विशेष रूप से शिक्षा के माध्यमिक स्तर पर, पाठ्यक्रम को नौकरी उन्मुख होना चाहिए।
- 2. विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी विकास के बारे में लोगों को जगाना और छात्रों को शिक्षा के विभिन्न चरणों में उसी के बारे में जागरूक करना ताकि वे उनका उपयोग कर सकें।
- 3. अशिक्षा को मिटाने के लिए और वयस्क शिक्षा, औपचारिक शिक्षा और खुले स्कूलों की आवश्यकता पर जोर देने के लिए सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी प्रयासों को प्रोत्साहित करना।

नीति की मूल सिफारिशें शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप से संबंधित थीं, सीखने पर अधिक जोर, िकसी सेवा के लिए डिग्री में देरी, शिक्षा का युक्तिकरण, नैतिक मूल्यों पर महत्व, परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार पर जोर, समाज के कमजोर वर्ग की शिक्षा एक अखिल भारतीय शैक्षिक सेवा शुरू करना, मुक्त विश्वविद्यालयों की शुरुआत करना, कई नवोदय विद्यालय, महिला शिक्षा, ऑपरेशन ब्लैकबोर्ड की स्थापना और संस्कृति का संरक्षण। महिलाओं के मानक को बढ़ाने के लिए, नई शैक्षिक नीति में उनकी शिक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच प्रचलित भेद को कम करने के लिए, यह सिफारिश की गई है कि तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा में महिलाओं को उचित स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए। यह भी सुझाव दिया गया था कि सुविधाएं प्रदान करने में पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच के अंतर को इंगित करने वाली पाठ्यपुस्तकों को नई शिक्षा नीति के शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय नीति (एनपीई), 1986, और इसके कार्यक्रम की कार्रवाई (पीओए), जो विचार-विमर्श, परामर्श का परिणाम थी, और सर्वसम्मित की समीक्षा की गई और 1992 में अद्यतन किया गया। पीओए के परिचयात्मक भाग ने अमीरों को परिकल्पित किया। हमारे राष्ट्र की विविधता चीजों की फिटनेस में होगी यदि प्रत्येक राज्य और केंद्रशासित प्रदेश उनकी स्थितिजन्य अनिवार्यताओं के साथ-साथ पीओए, 1992 के अनुसार एक राज्य पीओए तैयार करता है। राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा सरकार ने 1990 की शुरुआत में केंद्र में प्रवेश किया और सर्वोदय नेता प्रो। राम मूर्ति की अध्यक्षता में एक शिक्षा सिमित का गठन किया। उद्देश्य था पुराने की जांच

करना शिक्षा नीतियों और औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने और देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए नए उपाय सुझाना। साथ ही, इसने शैक्षणिक प्रणाली के विकेंद्रीकरण और 1986 की ऑपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड योजना को और अधिक सफल बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय सुझाए। समिति ने उच्च शिक्षा को पुन: पेश करने के तरीकों और साधनों को इंगित करने की सलाह दी।अनुसार फिर से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

इसी तरह और भी ऐसी कई किमटी आई जिनका उदेस्य भी भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली को एक नई उचाईया पर ले जाना था जिनके नाम मे नीचे दे रहा हू जैसे

1 गननाम कमिटी (1993)

2 सैम पित्रोदा कमिटी (2007)

3 यशपाल कमिटी (2009)

<mark>4 शर्मा कमिटी (2009)</mark>

अब हम उस शिक्षा के बारे में चर्चा करते हैं जो हमारे महान गुरुओं द्वारा दी गई है, जिसमें प्राचीन काल में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म की शिक्षा गुप्त साम्राज्य की अविध में थी

बौद्ध काल के दौरान शिक्षा:

परिचय: बौद्ध धर्म का जन्म भारत में हुआ था और इसकी शुरुआत गौतम बुद्ध ने की थी जो क्षत्रियों के शाक्य वंश के एक भारतीय राजकुमार थे। वास्तव में, उन्होंने धर्म को एक नया रूप दिया। बौद्ध काल में मठ शिक्षा के केंद्र थे। मठों के अलावा, शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई अन्य संगठन नहीं थे। केवल बौद्ध ही धार्मिक और अन्य प्रकार की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकते थे। अन्य व्यक्ति इस सुविधा से वंचित थे। बौद्ध व्यवस्था में यज्ञ के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं था। भारतीय शिक्षा में बौद्ध काल लगभग 600 ईसा पूर्व से शुरू होता है और लगभग 1200 वर्षों तक 600A.D तक रहता है। वैदिक काल के दौरान, शिक्षा ज्यादातर व्यक्तिवादी प्रयास थी जबिक बौद्ध काल के दौरान संस्थागत संगठन शिक्षा की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक है। बौद्ध शिक्षा गौतम बुद्ध के शिक्षण पर आधारित थी। ये उपदेश इतने महत्वपूर्ण थे कि वे भारत में सामाजिक विकास के साथ-साथ एक व्यक्ति के लिए प्रेरणा स्रोत बने रहे।

शिक्षा का उद्देश्य

बौद्ध शिक्षा के मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित थे: -

- (i)शिक्षा का विकास: बौद्ध शिक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य एक बच्चे के व्यक्तित्व का सर्वांगीण विकास था। इसमें उनका शारीरिक, मानसिक, नैतिक और बौद्धिक विकास शामिल था।
- (ii) चरित्र का गठन: इस अवधि के दौरान, शिक्षा के संगठन में, छात्रों के चरित्र के गठन पर विशेष जोर दिया गया था। छात्र जीवन कठिन और कठोर था। उन्होंने ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन किया।
- (iii) धार्मिक शिक्षा: बौद्ध युग में, धर्म को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई थी और इसके माध्यम से शिक्षा प्रदान की गई थी। शिक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य धर्म का प्रचार था और धार्मिक भावनाओं और शिक्षा का प्रसार मोक्ष या निर्वाण प्राप्त करने के साधन के रूप में कार्य करता था।
- (iv) जीवन के लिए तैयारी: शिक्षा की इस प्रणाली में, धार्मिक शिक्षा के साथ-साथ शब्द और व्यावहारिक ज्ञान प्रदान करने का प्रावधान था ताकि जब छात्र सामान्य जीवन में प्रवेश करें तो वे अपनी आजीविका अर्जित करने में सक्षम हो सकें।
- (v) शारीरिक विकास: बुद्ध के अनुसार, अच्छा स्वास्थ्य मनुष्य को शारीरिक कष्टों से बचने में मदद करता है। इसलिए उन्होंने शारीरिक विकास के लिए महत्व दिया।
- (vi) ज्ञान का विकास: निर्वाण प्राप्त करने के लिए, उन्होंने सच्चे ज्ञान के विकास पर जोर दिया। बौद्ध काल में, भौतिक दुनिया और चार महान सत्य के व्यावहारिक ज्ञान को सच्चे ज्ञान के रूप में माना जाता था।
- (vii) सामाजिक व्यवहार: की शिक्षा बौद्ध धर्म मानव कल्याण का समर्थक है। यही कारण है कि बहुत अधिक जोर दया और दया पर रखा गया था।
- (viii) मानव संस्कृति का संरक्षण और विकास: बौद्ध धर्म मानव संस्कृति के संरक्षण पर जोर देता है। उसके लिए, वे अन्य धर्मों, संस्कृतियों और दर्शन के अध्ययन को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।
- (ix) चरित्र निर्माण: उन्होंने आत्म-नियंत्रण करुणा और दया पर बहुत अधिक महत्व दिया और जो लोग अभ्यास करते हैं, इन आदर्शों में अच्छे चरित्र होते हैं।
- (x) व्यावसायिक विकास: भूख की पीड़ा को दूर करने के लिए, कला, कौशल और व्यवसाय की शिक्षा आवश्यक है।

बौद्ध धर्म का प्रधान या चार महान सत्य: बुद्ध मुख्य रूप से एक नैतिक शिक्षक और सुधारक थे, न कि एक तत्वमीमांसा। उनके उद्बोधन का संदेश मनुष्य को जीवन के मार्ग की ओर इशारा करता है जो दुख से परे है। चार महान सत्य हैं: -

- (1) दुख है।
- (2) दुख (दुःखसमुदाय) का कारण है।
- (3) दुःख का निवारण (दुःखनिरोध) है।
- (4) दुःख के निवारण के लिए एक मार्ग है (दुखनहोद- मार्ग)।

जैन धर्म के काल में शिक्षा:

परिचय: जिन या तीर्थंकर जैन धर्म के संस्थापक हैं। महावीर से पहले तेईस तीर्थंकर थे, जो गौतम बुद्ध (6 ठी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व) के समकालीन थे और उन्हें जैन धर्म के रूप में जाने जाने वाले संप्रदाय के गठन का श्रेय दिया जाता है।

जैन धर्म में विभाजन: जैन धर्म को स्वेताम्बरा और दिगंबर के दो संप्रदायों में विभाजित किया गया है। स्वेतांबरा भिक्षु सफेद पहनते हैं और दिगंबर संन्यासी जो अत्यधिक त्याग का अभ्यास करते हैं, दुनिया के बंधन को दूर करने के लिए कपड़े का आखिरी टुकड़ा या जीवन की सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता को भी त्यागना पड़ता है। भगवान महावीर के अनुयायियों ने एक पुस्तक के रूप में उनकी शिक्षाओं का संग्रह संकलित किया। इस पुस्तक को मुख्य रूप से दो भागों में विभाजित किया गया है- स्वेम्बर और दिगंबर।

जैन धर्म के सिद्धांत:

- (1) जैना का शाब्दिक अर्थ एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को संदर्भित करता है जिसने अपनी कामुक इच्छाओं को दूर किया है और अपनी सांसारिक इच्छाओं पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण प्राप्त किया है।
- (2) जैनों ने सही ज्ञान और आत्म-साक्षात्कार के लिए सही आचरण पर बहुत जोर दिया।
- (3) इस प्रणाली ने पुण्य आचरण के लिए पांच सिद्धांतों पर जोर दिया। ये सिद्धांत अहिंसा सत्य, गैर-चोरी, ब्रह्मचर्य, और दूसरों को शानदार धन देने से दूर हैं।

शिक्षा का उद्देश्य: जैन प्रणाली ने शिक्षा के अंतिम उद्देश्य के रूप में मुक्ति की सिफारिश की। इस प्रणाली के अनुसार, मुक्ति दो प्रकार की होती है यानी जीवन मुक्ति और ऊपरी स्तर द्रव्य मुक्ति। शिक्षा को विद्यार्थी को ऐसे कर्म करने में मदद करनी चाहिए जो जीवन मोक्ष की ओर ले जाए, जो फिर से उच्च स्तर के द्रव्य मोक्ष की ओर ले जाएगा। इस प्रकार यह प्रणाली सामाजिक, आर्थिक, नैतिक और शिक्षा के आध्यात्मिक उद्देश्यों पर बल देती है।

गुरु नानक देव जी के माध्यम से शिक्षा:

परिचय: गुरु नानक देव जी सिख धर्म के संस्थापक और सिख धर्म के पहले गुरु थे। गुरु नानक ने अपने शिष्यों को कुछ शिक्षाएं और उपदेश दिए जो आज भी उनके अनुयायियों के बीच बहुत लोकप्रिय और प्रासंगिक हैं। सिख धर्म की स्थापना गुरु नानक देव जी की आध्यात्मिक शिक्षा के आधार पर की गई थी। गुरु नानक को बाबा नानक, नाना शाह, गुरु नानक देव जी, आदि नामों से भी जाना जाता है। इसके साथ ही उन्हें एक धार्मिक नवोन्मेषक माना जाता है। सिख धर्म के पहले गुरु होने के साथ-साथ वे एक महान दार्शनिक, समाज सुधारक, देशभक्त, सुधारक, योगी आदि भी थे, गुरु नानक एक बहुमुखी व्यक्तित्व थे। उन्होंने अंधविश्वास, मूर्ति पूजा आदि का कड़ा विरोध किया।

गुरू नानक देव जी का पदार्पण: उनका मुख्य उपदेश निम्नानुसार था- भगवान का गर्भाधान:

ईश्वर एक है- गुरु नानक भगवान की एकता में दृढ़ और विश्वास रखते थे। अपने विचार में, नानक ने कहा कि हिंदू, मुस्लिम और दूसरे लोग जो विभिन्न धर्मों को मानते हैं, वे एक भगवान की संतान हैं। ईश्वर सभी को अपनी जाति, पंथ, रंग या संप्रदाय से बेपरवाह प्यार करता है। तो गुरु नानक पूरी तरह से मानते हैं कि भगवान केवल और केवल एक ही है।

ईश्वर सर्व-शक्तिमान और सर्व-व्यापक है- गुरु नानक के मत के अनुसार, भगवान सर्वशक्तिमान हैं और सभी मामलों में महान हैं, कोई भी उनके बराबर नहीं है। वह पूरी शक्ति का स्वामी है। भगवान को छोड़कर, इसके अलावा कोई नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि भगवान महान, शक्तिशाली और हर जगह मौजूद हैं।

ईश्वर निराकार है- नानक देव जी के मत के अनुसार, भगवान निराकार या निरंकार हैं। उसके पास कोई आकार, रंग या पंथ नहीं है। नानक की यह धारणा पूरी तरह से छवि पूजा की प्रचलित प्रथा के खिलाफ थी।

झूठे अनुष्ठानों और प्रथाओं में कोई विश्वास नहीं- गुरु नानक ने धार्मिक रूप से यज्ञों, तीर्थयात्राओं, यज्ञों और तपस्या आदि सभी खाली और झूठे अनुष्ठानों की कड़ी निंदा की, उन्होंने कहा कि इन सभी को किराए, बेकार, सतही और निरर्थक के रूप में कहा जाता है।

जाति व्यवस्था में कोई विश्वास नहीं- नानक देव जी ने जाति व्यवस्था की कड़ी निंदा की क्योंकि यह भाईचारे, समानता और मानव जाति के प्रेम के सिद्धांत के खिलाफ थी। मूर्ति पूजा में कोई विश्वास नहीं- गुरु नानक की मूर्ति पूजा में कोई विश्वास नहीं है और इसलिए उन्होंने इसकी कड़ी निंदा की। उनके अनुसार, ईश्वर निराकार और निराकार है और इसलिए किसी को अपमानित करने के लिए इन राशियों को ईश्वर की छवि नहीं बनानी चाहिए और नहीं उसकी पूजा करनी चाहिए।

कर्म के सिद्धांत में विश्वास- भारतीय धार्मिक सुधारकों की तरह, गुरु नानक भी कर्म के सिद्धांत में विश्वास करते थे। उनके अनुसार, मनुष्य अपने कर्मों के कारण बार-बार जन्म लेता है। जिनके कर्म बुरे हैं, उन्होंने अपने कर्मों की सजा लेने के लिए बार-बार जन्म लिया। दूसरे शब्दों में, एक व्यक्ति जिसका कार्य अच्छा है वह जन्म और मृत्यु के चक्र से बच जाता है क्योंकि पुरुष कहावत को सही ठहराते हैं, "जैसा आप बोते हैं, वैसा ही आप काटेंगे"।

निष्कर्ष: गुरु नानक देव जी ने अपना पूरा जीवन लोगों को सही मार्गदर्शन दिखाने में बिताया और उनकी शिक्षाएं उस सच्चाई को दर्शाती हैं, जिसे हर किसी को अपने जीवन में मानना और अपनाना चाहिए। गुरु नानक देव जी ने कभी भी किसी भी व्यक्ति के साथ कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया इसलिए, उन्हें सभी गुरुओं में सर्वश्रेष्ठ गुरु माना जाता है।

नई शिक्षा नीति: राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (NEP 2020) जिसे 29 जुलाई 2020 को भारत के केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया था, भारत की नई शिक्षा प्रणाली के दृष्टिकोण को रेखांकित करता है। नई नीति, 1986 की पिछली राष्ट्रीय नीति की जगह लेती है। यह नीति प्राथमिक शिक्षा से लेकर उच्च शिक्षा के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण और शहरी भारत दोनों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक व्यापक ढांचा है। नीति का लक्ष्य 2040 तक भारत की शिक्षा प्रणाली को बदलना है। नीति जारी होने के कुछ समय बाद, सरकार ने स्पष्ट किया कि किसी को भी किसी विशेष भाषा का अध्ययन करने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जाएगा और यह कि शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी से किसी भी क्षेत्रीय भाषा में स्थानांतरित नहीं किया जाएगा। एनईपी में भाषा नीति एक व्यापक दिशानिर्देश और प्रकृति में सलाहकार है; और यह राज्यों, संस्थानों और स्कूलों पर लागू होना था। भारत में शिक्षा एक समवर्ती सूची विषय है।

पृष्ठभूमि: NEP 2020 1986 की शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय नीति की जगह लेती है। 2014 के लोकसभा चुनावों के लिए भारतीय जनता पार्टी के घोषणापत्र में नई शिक्षा नीति का निर्माण किया गया था। जनवरी 2015 में, पूर्व कैबिनेट सचिव टी। एस। आर। सुब्रमण्यन के अधीन एक समिति ने नई शिक्षा नीति के लिए परामर्श प्रक्रिया शुरू की। समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, जून 2017 में पूर्व भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (ISRO) के प्रमुख कृष्णस्वामी कस्तूरीरंगन के नेतृत्व वाले पैनल द्वारा 2019 में NEP का मसौदा प्रस्तुत किया गया था। ड्राफ्ट नई शिक्षा नीति (DNEP) 2019, बाद में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गई, इसके बाद कई

सार्वजनिक परामर्श दिए गए। ड्राफ्ट एनईपी 484 पृष्ठों का था। मंत्रालय ने मसौदा नीति तैयार करने में एक कठोर परामर्श प्रक्रिया शुरू की - "2.5 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों से दो लाख सुझाव, 6,600 ब्लॉक, 6,000 शहरी स्थानीय निकाय (ULB), 676 जिले प्राप्त हुए थे

दृष्टि: राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2019 भारत-केंद्रित शिक्षा प्रणाली को लागू करता है जो सभी को उच्च-गुणवत्ता की शिक्षा प्रदान करके हमारे राष्ट्र को एक न्यायसंगत और जीवंत ज्ञान समाज में लगातार बदलने में योगदान देता है।

प्रावधान: NEP 2020 भारत की शिक्षा नीति में कई बदलावों के लिए तैयार है। इसका लक्ष्य शिक्षा पर राज्य व्यय को अपने सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के लगभग 4% से 6% तक जल्द से जल्द बढ़ाना है।

परिवर्तन और उद्देश्य हैं:

बोली: नीति मातृभाषा और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के महत्व को बढ़ाती है; कक्षा 5 तक शिक्षा का माध्यम और अधिमानतः इन भाषाओं में होना चाहिए। संस्कृत और विदेशी भाषाओं पर भी जोर दिया जाएगा। नीति में यह भी कहा गया है कि छात्रों पर कोई भाषा लागू नहीं की जाएगी। नीति जारी होने के कुछ समय बाद, सरकार ने स्पष्ट किया कि NEP में भाषा नीति एक व्यापक दिशानिर्देश है; और यह राज्यों, संस्थानों और स्कूलों पर लागू होना था। 2021 में राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा में एक अधिक विस्तृत भाषा रणनीति जारी की जाएगी। एक नोट यह भी किया गया था कि पहले से ही ऐसे संस्थान थे जिन्होंने 60 साल पहले इस भाषा नीति को लागू किया था जैसे कि सरदार पटेल विद्यालय। 1986 की शिक्षा नीति और शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 दोनों ने मातृभाषा के उपयोग को एक सलाहकार दिशानिर्देश के रूप में बढ़ावा दिया।

विद्यालय शिक्षा: विद्यालय शिक्षा मे 10 + 2" संरचना को "5 + 3 + 4" से बदल दिया जाएगा।

हर शैक्षणिक वर्ष में आयोजित होने वाली परीक्षाओं के बजाय, स्कूल के छात्र कक्षा 3, 5 और 8 में केवल तीन परीक्षाओं का उत्तर देंगे। बोर्ड परीक्षाएं कक्षा 10 और 12 के लिए आयोजित की जाएंगी, लेकिन फिर से डिजाइन की जाएंगी। इसके लिए मानक निर्धारण संस्था PAREKH द्वारा स्थापित किए जाएंगे। उन्हें आसान बनाने के लिए, इन परीक्षाओं को साल में दो बार आयोजित किया जाएगा, जिसमें छात्रों को दो प्रयासों तक की पेशकश की जाएगी। परीक्षा में अपने आप में दो भाग होंगे, अर्थात् उद्देश्य और वर्णनात्मक। इस नीति का उद्देश्य छात्रों के पाठ्यक्रम भार को कम करना और उन्हें अधिक "अंतर-अनुशासनात्मक" और "बहुभाषी" बनाने की अनुमति देना है। एक उदाहरण दिया गया था "यदि कोई छात्र भौतिक विज्ञान के साथ फैशन की पढ़ाई करना

चाहता है, या यदि कोई रसायन विज्ञान के साथ बेकरी सीखना चाहता है, तो उन्हें ऐसा करने की अनुमित दी जाएगी।" रिपोर्ट कार्ड "समग्र" होगा, जो छात्र के कौशल के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करेगा। कक्षा 6 से कोडिंग शुरू की जाएगी और अनुभवात्मक अधिगम को अपनाया जाएगा नाश्ते को शामिल करने के लिए मध्याहन भोजन योजना का विस्तार किया जाएगा। काउंसलर और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं की तैनाती के माध्यम से छात्रों के स्वास्थ्य, विशेष रूप से मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

उच्च शिक्षा: यह कई बाहर निकलने के विकल्पों के साथ एक स्नातक कार्यक्रम में एक बहु-अनुशासनात्मक स्नातक की डिग्री का प्रस्ताव करता है। एमफिल (परास्नातक परास्नातक) पाठ्यक्रम पश्चिमी शिक्षा मॉडल में कैसे है, इसके साथ डिग्री शिक्षा संरेखित करने के लिए बंद किया जाना है। उच्च शिक्षा को विनियमित करने के लिए एक उच्च शिक्षा परिषद (HECI) की स्थापना की जाएगी। परिषद का लक्ष्य सकल नामांकन अनुपात को बढ़ाना होगा। HECI में तीन वर्टिकल होंगे: राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा नियामक परिषद (NHERC), चिकित्सा और कानूनी शिक्षा को छोड़कर, शिक्षक शिक्षा सहित उच्च शिक्षा को विनियमित करने के लिए; राष्ट्रीय प्रत्यायन परिषद (एनएसी), एक "मेटा-मान्यता प्राप्त निकाय"; और विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों के वित्त पोषण और वित्तपोषण के लिए उच्च शिक्षा अनुदान परिषद (एचईजीसी)। यह मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद, अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का स्थान लेगा। राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण एजेंसी को अब जेईई मेन और एनईईटी के अलावा, देश भर के विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश के लिए प्रवेश परीक्षा आयोजित करने की अतिरिक्त जिम्मेदारी दी जाएगी। नीति का प्रस्ताव है कि IIT जैसे उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान सीखने की विविधता के संबंध में परिवर्तन करते हैं। नीति में भारत में शिक्षा का अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है। विदेशी विश्वविद्यालय अब भारत में परिसर स्थापित कर सकते हैं। निजी और सार्वजनिक दोनों विश्वविद्यालयों की फीस तय होगी।

शिक्षक की शिक्षा: NEP 2020 शिक्षकों और शिक्षक शिक्षा के लिए कई नीतिगत बदलावों को सामने रखता है। शिक्षक बनने के लिए 2030 तक 4 साल की बैचलर ऑफ एजुकेशन की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता होगी। शिक्षक भर्ती प्रक्रिया को भी मजबूत बनाया जाएगा और पारदर्शी बनाया जाएगा। शिक्षक शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिषद 2021 तक शिक्षक शिक्षा के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा तैयार करेगी और 2022 तक शिक्षकों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक मानक। नीति का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी स्कूली शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर छात्रों को भावुक, प्रेरित, उच्च योग्य द्वारा पढ़ाया जाए।, पेशेवर रूप से प्रशिक्षित, और अच्छी तरह से सुसज्जित शिक्षक।

अन्य परिवर्तन: एनईपी 2020 के तहत, कई नए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, निकायों और अवधारणाओं को गठित करने के लिए विधायी अनुमित दी गई है। यह भी शामिल है:

- 1. भारत के प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा आयोग।
- 2. अकादिमक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट, आगे की शिक्षा के लिए क्रेडिट का उपयोग करके शिक्षा को फिर से शुरू करने में मदद करने के लिए अर्जित क्रेडिट का एक डिजिटल भंडारण।
- 3. नेशनल रिसर्च फाउंडेशन, अनुसंधान और नवाचार में सुधार करने के लिए।
- 4. विशेष शिक्षा क्षेत्र, वंचित क्षेत्रों में दलित समूहों की शिक्षा पर ध्यान देना।
- 5. महिला और ट्रांसजेंडर बच्चों की शिक्षा में राष्ट्र की सहायता के लिए जेंडर इंक्लूजन फंड।
- 6. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी फोरम, सीखने में सुधार के लिए इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली तकनीक पर विचारों के आदान-प्रदान को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए एक मंच।

नीति में नए भाषा संस्थानों जैसे कि भारतीय अनुवाद और व्याख्या संस्थान और राष्ट्रीय संस्थान / पाली, फ़ारसी और प्राकृत के लिए संस्थान प्रस्तावित हैं। प्रस्तावित अन्य निकायों में नेशनल मिशन फॉर मेंटरिंग, नेशनल बुक प्रमोशन पॉलिसी, नेशनल मिशन ऑन फाउंडेशनल लिटरेसी और न्यूमेरसी शामिल हैं।

निष्कर्ष: इस पूरे शोध पत्र को लिखने के बाद में इस निष्कर्ष पर आता है कि प्राचीन युग से आधुनिक युग तक भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में बहुत से बदलाव आए तथा हम यह भी कह सकते हैं कि हमारी भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली की शुरुआत प्राचीन काल से ही हुई है और इसमें काफी अलग अलग महान विद्वानों का योगदान रहा है यदि सच पूछो तो पूरे विश्व में हमारी भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली अलग ही स्थान पर है जिसमें सबसे ऊपर हमारी प्राचीन काल की शिक्षा प्रणाली है और हम सभी यह जानते हैं कि आज इस युग में भी बहुत से विद्यालयों में हमारी प्राचीन वैदिक शिक्षा का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। उदाहरण तौर पर हमारी पवित्र गीता जिसे ऑक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी में हाल ही में शुरू किया गया है। किन्तु भारत में शिक्षा प्रणाली को विकसित करने के सभी प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत में शिक्षा की पहुंच, इक्विटी और गुणवत्ता आज भी नीति निर्माताओं को परेशान करती है। यह मुख्य रूप से व्यापक गरीबी और विभिन्न पूर्वाग्रहों के कारण हुआ है। आबादी के सीमांत वर्गों के बीच ड्रॉप आउट दरों की जांच करने में असमर्थता चिंता का एक और कारण है। वर्तमान शैक्षिक सेटअप मांग की समीक्षा और परिवर्तन के कई पहलू। जब तक शिक्षा प्रदान करने की हमारी कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार के लिए ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए जाते, तब तक हम अपने युवाओं को कमज़ोर करते रहेंगे, और भविष्य में इसके गंभीर परिणाम हो सकते हैं। हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली और विकासवाद के सिद्धांत के बीच एक सादृश्य बनाना बेहतर होगा, जो बताता है कि जब भी सदस्य उत्तेजना में भिन्नता के जवाब में अपनी प्रतिक्रिया को संशोधित करने में विफल होते हैं, तो उस प्रजाति को विलुप्त होने के रास्ते पर सेट किया जाता हालांकि, नई शिक्षा नीति ने

प्राथमिक और उच्च शिक्षा दोनों में खर्च बढ़ाया है, तथा भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के लिए उपशामक के रूप में कार्य कर सकती है।

NEP 2020: Towards Decolonization: Insights from Sri Aurobindo & Tagore

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Introduction: The National Education Policy or NEP is a comprehensive framework to prepare a roadmap for revamping the education system in the country. A new policy usually comes after every few decades. The latest policy is India's third. It replaces the 1986 NEP, which was in place for thirty-four years.

Dr. K. Kasturirangan and his team drafted the policy. The NEP-2020 aims at making India 'a global knowledge superpower' so that we might reclaim our position as "Vishwaguru" in the world map.

Understanding Inside-Out: "Most of modern education, inaugurated in this country by Thomas Babington Macaulay, with its excessive stress on a derivative mental training, really serves to enslave us. Moreover, this modern system has no room for the training of the senses and higher spiritual faculties, as it often totally ignores the development of the body or the emotions. Being solely mental, it produces, more often than not, diseased minds, unhealthy bodies, corrupted senses, and underdeveloped spirits", writes Makarand R. Paranjape. ¹

The roots of our education system can be traced in the infamous 'Minute on Indian Education' by Thomas Babington Macaulay, which states:

"We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern; a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect."

He adds:

"I have no knowledge of either Sanskrit or Arabic. But I have done what I could to form a correct estimate of their value. I have read translations of most Arabic and Sanskrit works. I have conversed both here and at home with men distinguished by their proficiency in the Eastern tongues. I am ready to take the Oriental learning at the valuation of the Orientalist themselves. I have never found one among them who could deny that a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India & Arabia. The intrinsic superiority of the Western literature is, indeed, fully admitted by those members of the Committee who support the Oriental plan of education. Whether, we can patronize sound Philosophy and true History, we shall countenance, at the public expense, medical doctrines, which would disgrace an English farrier—Astronomy which would move laughter in girls at an English boarding school—History, abounding with Kings thirty feet high, and reigns thirty thousand years long—and, Geography, made up of seas of treacle and seas of butter."

His views not only foregrounds the notion of 'The White Man's Burden', but also makes a statement of colonial arrogance, of civilizational aggression, and a proselytizing mission. The aim to push the native culture of India to the periphery was not only vested in the religious missionaries, but also of modern secular thought. As Macaulay sums it up:

"We are to teach false History, false Medicine, because we find them in company with a false religion. We abstain, and trust shall always abstain, from giving any public encouragement to those who are engaged in the work of converting natives to Christianity. And, while we act thus, can we reasonably and decently bribe men out of the revenues of the state to waste their youth in learning how they're to purify themselves after touching an ass, or what text of the Vedas they're to repeat to expiate the crime of killing a goat?"

He is being very dismissive of Indian knowledge. The fact is, those who are educated in this system cannot but have contempt for an otherwise rich Indian cultural traditions and knowledge trove that we've inherited for thousands of years.

Through the lense of Sri Aurobindo: The great Indian philosopher, Sri Aurobindo (1872-1950) gives us three principles of education in his essay 'The Human Mind'.

The *first principle* is, *nothing can be taught*. It may sound elusive, but by this he doesn't mean that nothing can be acquired. He is advocating for voluntary learning and not some form of indoctrination where students psyche is considered as some kind of '*tabula rasa*'. He wants teachers to be learners, at the outset, and facilitators of unadulterated knowledge.

NEP 2020 is a visionary document that seeks to incorporate multiple ideas in the New Education Policy which are instrumental to make our education system more holistic. The focus on 'experiential learning', 'activity-based learning', 'critical thinking' (right from the initial stage of education; to quote from the policy itself) are all measures adopted in this direction.

The *second principle* is that, learning shouldn't be at odds with taste, if they're to be effective. A student will take the initiative to learn better if he is motivated and interested:

'Flexibility' is one of the key principles of NEP-2020. Terminologies, such as, extra-curricular and co-curricular would be done away with. Students, right from their childhood, will be given an opportunity to pursue their interests and get marks and grades for the same. Sports, cultural activities, creativity, scientific temper, mathematical logic, coding, sense of aesthetics, art, oral & written communication, digital literacy, problem solving will now be a part of the syllabus and students would have an array of options to choose from and design their respective learning trajectories, according to their zest. The rigid separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams, etc., would be dispensed with, in order to eliminate harmful hierarchies among, and silos between different disciplines. So, the new policy is an exponent of forging interdisciplinary studies in keeping with its rising demand.

The *third principle* is that, we should endeavour to start with the 'near' before going to the 'far'. The mother tongue and contiguous languages, the local conditions and environment, and immediate concerns and considerations must take precedence over the foreign languages, international issues, and global developments & concerns. This means that a child should learn about the native, local, regional, and national culture, before learning about Western culture or Western thought. If not followed, this would create 'semi-westernized hybrids' who would eventually lose the inherited knowledge, self-confidence and local language and culture—which is fundamentally the purpose of the colonial project:

The policy document declares: "The rich heritage of ancient and eternal Indian knowledge and thought has been a guiding light for this Policy. The pursuit of knowledge (Jnan), wisdom (pragya) and truth (satya) was always considered in Indian thought and philosophy as the highest human goal. The aim of education in ancient India wasn't the acquisition of knowledge as preparation for life in this world, or life beyond schooling, but for the complete realization and liberation of the self."

Following plan (of action) are relevant in our discussion about the third principle:

- NEP foresees promotion of Indian Arts & Culture is important for individuals in particular and to a nation in general. Cultural awareness and expression are among the important abilities that this policy seeks to develop in children, in order to provide them with a sense of identity, belonging, as well as appreciation of other cultures & identities. Without this self-awareness a society breeds, in French sociologist Emile Durkheim's term, 'rootless individuals' who can fall easy prey to anything that gives them 'a spurious sense of meaning'.
- Knowledge of Indian Arts of all kinds shall be offered to students at all levels of learning, right from early childhood care to higher studies.
- For languages to remain relevant and vibrant, NEP suggests steady stream of high-quality learning and print materials in these languages including textbooks, workbooks, videos, plays, poems, novels, magazines, etc.
- Education Institutions should have departments and courses in Indian languages, Comparative Literature, Creative Writing, Arts, Music, Philosophy, etc.
- NEP plans to set up HEIs, to offer programmes in higher education in mother tongue/local language.
- High-quality programmes and degrees in Translation and Interpretation, Art and Museum Administration, Archaeology, Artefact Conservation, Graphic Design, and Web Design within higher education system would be created.
- Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI) will be established. The IITI shall also make extensive use of technology to aid in its translation and Interpretation efforts.
- Sanskrit will be mainstreamed with strong offerings in school—including as one of the language options in the three-language formula—as well as in higher education.

- Sanskrit and all Indian language institutes and departments across the country would be a
 fresh impetus. We must, by the way, also take note of the fact that, no language would be
 imposed.
- Classical language institutes would be merged with universities, while maintaining their autonomy, so that faculty may work, and students too may be trained as a part of robust and rigorous multidisciplinary programmes.
- National Institute(s) for Pali, Persian and Prakrit will also be set up within University campus.
- All languages in India, and their associated arts and culture would be documented, in order to preserve endangered and all Indian languages and their associated rich local arts & culture.

Insights from Tagore: Rabindranath Tagore was against British colonial education which made education an exclusive entitlement. Tagore spoke of the then education system (a legacy we are bearing to this day) as being an 'education-factory' for securing white-collar jobs and devoid of national needs. He, in his essay, *Shikshar Bikiran* (Diffusion of Education) complains that 'the contemporary education had the educated class as a separate caste forever covered by an English veil, held hostage by an examination system that sucks joy out of every single page...'. Gurudev Tagore, therefore, pleaded for 'a new road of sciences to be mettled but in mother tongue through text books that can diffuse to all parts of the country' and take education at the doorstep of the common populace. This 'diffusion' can be done through mother-tongue and bi-lingual or multi-lingual teaching-learning apparatus that NEP-2020 seeks to develop and the Gross Enrollment Ratio it tends to raise.

Conclusion: The systems and paradigms established (in education) by the colonial regime have not dwindled with the political independence of the former colonies. This is precisely why decolonialization of the mind has emerged as an important issue in post-colonial era. The process of decolonialization isn't a sporadic process, it's a continuous and collective endeavour. It has to be in the form of a motivated and concerted struggle to maintain the existence of traditional knowledge systems and languages; to resist their replacement with new knowledge; to indigenize knowledge and thereby to decolonize. NEP 2020 is a visionary document, which if implemented, would prove to be a milestone towards decolonizing the Indian minds.

Innovations and implementations: Promising Future in Education

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Abstract

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country. The global education development agenda reflected in the Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by India in 2015 - seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. Such a lofty goal will require the entire education system to be reconfigured to support and foster learning, so that all of the critical targets and goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be achieved.

The world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. With various dramatic scientific and technological advances, such as the rise of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence, many unskilled jobs worldwide may be taken over by machines, while the need for a skilled workforce, particularly involving mathematics, computer science, and data science, in conjunction with multidisciplinary abilities across the sciences, social sciences, and humanities, will be increasingly in greater demand. With climate change, increasing pollution, and depleting natural resources, there will be a sizeable shift in how we meet the world's energy, water, food, and sanitation needs, again resulting in the need for new skilled labour, particularly in biology, chemistry, physics, agriculture, climate science, and social science. The growing

emergence of epidemics and pandemics will also call for collaborative research in infectious disease management and development of vaccines and the resultant social issues heightens the need for multidisciplinary learning. There will be a growing demand for humanities and art, as India moves towards becoming a developed country as well as among the three largest economies in the world.

New educational policy of 2020 lays particular emphasis on the development of the creative potential of each individual. It is based on the principle that education must develop not only cognitive capacities - both the 'foundational capacities' of literacy and numeracy and 'higherorder' cognitive capacities, such as critical thinking and problem solving – but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities and dispositions. The rich heritage of ancient and eternal Indian knowledge and thought has been a guiding light for this Policy. The Indian education system produced great scholars such as Charaka, Susruta, Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Bhaskaracharya, Brahmagupta, Chanakya, Chakrapani Datta, Madhava, Panini, Patanjali, Nagarjuna, Gautama, Pingala, Sankardev, Maitreyi, Gargi and Thiruvalluvar, among numerous others. The new education policy must help re-establish teachers, at all levels, as the most respected and essential members of our society, because they truly shape our next generation of citizens. It must do everything to empower teachers and help them to do their job as effectively as possible. The new education policy must help recruit the very best and brightest to enter the teaching profession at all levels, by ensuring livelihood, respect, dignity, and autonomy, while also instilling in the system basic methods of quality control and accountability. The new education policy must provide to all students, irrespective of their place of residence, a quality education system, with particular focus on historically marginalized, disadvantaged, and underrepresented groups. Education is a great leveler and is the best tool for achieving economic and social mobility, inclusion, and equality. Initiatives must be in place to ensure that all students from such groups, despite inherent obstacles, are provided various targeted opportunities to enter and excel in the educational system.

Purpose Of New Education System

The purpose of the education system is to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values. It aims at producing

engaged, productive, and contributing citizens for building an equitable, inclusive, and plural society as envisaged by our Constitution. A good education institution is one in which every student feels welcomed and cared for, where a safe and stimulating learning environment exists, where a wide range of learning experiences are offered, and where good physical infrastructure and appropriate resources conducive to learning are available to all students.

The new education policy of 2020 identified and fostered the unique capabilities of each student, it give priority to achieve foundational literacy and numeracy, there is no hard separation between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams, etc. in order to eliminate harmful hierarchies among, and silos between different areas of learning, it emphasised on conceptual understanding rather than rote learning and learning-for-exams, it encouraged creativity and critical thinking, helped in promoting multilingualism and the power of language in teaching and learning, taught life skills such as communication, cooperation, teamwork, and resilience, it focused on regular formative assessment for learning rather than the summative assessment that encourages today's 'coaching culture', used extensive use of technology, gave respect for diversity and local context, give full equity and inclusion, teachers and faculty as the heart of the learning process, and education is a public service and it should give access to quality education must be considered a basic right of every child. This National Education Policy envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower.

Innovations made for a bright future

The ability to read and write, and perform basic operations with numbers, is a necessary foundation and an indispensable prerequisite for all future schooling and lifelong learning. However, various governmental, as well as non-governmental surveys, indicate that a large proportion of students currently in elementary school have not attained foundational literacy and numeracy, that is the ability to read and comprehend basic text and the ability to carry out basic addition and subtraction with Indian numerals. Attaining foundational literacy and numeracy for all children will thus become an urgent national mission, and there will be an increased focus on foundational literacy and numeracy - and generally, on reading, writing, speaking, counting,

arithmetic, and mathematical thinking. Enjoyable and inspirational books for students at all levels will be developed. Digital libraries will also be established even in villages. All school children shall undergo regular health check-ups especially for 100% immunization in schools and health cards will be issued to monitor the same.

This new educational policy will also help to curtail the rate of drop outs and ensure universal access to education at all levels. The first way is to provide effective and sufficient infrastructure so that all students have access to safe and engaging school education at all levels from pre-primary school to Grade 12. The second is to achieve universal participation in school by carefully tracking students, as well as their learning levels, in order to ensure that they (a) are enrolled in and attending school, and (b) have suitable opportunities to catch up and re-enter school in case they have fallen behind or dropped out. Special emphasis should be given for students of socio economically disadvantaged groups. Open and Distance Learning (ODL) Programmes offered by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and State Open Schools will be expanded and strengthened for meeting the learning needs of young people in India who are not able to attend a physical school.

In all stages, experiential learning will be adopted, including hands-on learning, arts-integrated and sports-integrated education, story-telling-based pedagogy, and with explorations of relations among different subjects. Art-integrated education will be embedded in classroom transactions not only for creating joyful classrooms, but also for imbibing the Indian ethos through integration of Indian art and culture in the teaching and learning process at every level. It helps to strengthen education and culture. Sports-integration is another cross-curricular pedagogical approach that utilizes physical activities including indigenous sports, in pedagogical practices to help in developing skills such as collaboration, self-initiative, self-direction, self-discipline, teamwork, responsibility, citizenship, etc. Students will be given increased flexibility and choice of subjects to study, particularly in secondary school - including subjects in physical education, the arts and crafts, and vocational skills. Subjects such as physical education, the arts and crafts, and vocational skills. Subjects such as physical education, the arts and crafts, and vocational skills. Students will be taught at a young age the importance of "doing what's right", and will be given a logical framework for making ethical decisions. There are innate talents in every student, which must be discovered, nurtured, fostered,

and developed. These talents may express themselves in the form of varying interests, dispositions, and capacities. Teachers will aim to encourage students with singular interests and/or talents in the classroom by giving them supplementary enrichment material and guidance and encouragement.

Public and private universities, including premier institutions like the IITs and NITs, would be encouraged to use merit based results from National, and International Olympiads, and results from other relevant national programmes, as part of the criteria for admissions into their undergraduate programmes. Once internet-connected smart phones or tablets are available in all homes and/or schools, online apps with quizzes, competitions, assessments, enrichment materials, and online communities for shared interests will be developed. The harmful practice of excessive teacher transfers will be halted, so that students have continuity in their role models and educational environments.

The aim of the public-school education system will be to impart the highest quality education so that it becomes the most attractive option for parents from all walks of life for educating their children.

Major problems faced by current higher education system in India

It is a severely fragmented higher educational ecosystem, it gives less emphasis on the development of cognitive skills and learning outcomes, there is a a rigid separation of disciplines, with early specialisation and streaming of students into narrow areas of study, limited access particularly in socio-economically disadvantaged areas, with few HEIs that teach in local languages, limited teacher and institutional autonomy, inadequate mechanisms for merit-based career management and progression of faculty and institutional leaders, lesser emphasis on research at most universities and colleges, and lack of competitive peer-reviewed research funding across disciplines, an ineffective regulatory system; and large affiliating universities resulting in low standards of undergraduate education.

Conclusion

The New Educational policy envisions a complete overhaul and re-energising of the higher education system to overcome these challenges and thereby deliver high-quality higher

education, with equity and inclusion. The main thrust of this policy regarding higher education is to end the fragmentation of higher education by transforming higher education institutions into large multidisciplinary universities, colleges, and HEI clusters or knowledge hub. This would help build vibrant communities of scholars and peers, break down harmful silos, enable students to become well-rounded across disciplines including artistic, creative, and analytic subjects as well as sports. Higher education plays an extremely important role in promoting human as well as societal well-being and in developing India as envisioned in its Constitution. Quality higher education must aim to develop good, thoughtful, well-rounded, and creative individuals. A quality higher education must enable personal accomplishment and enlightenment, constructive public engagement, and productive contribution to the society. It must prepare students for more meaningful and satisfying lives and work roles and enable economic independence.

NEP 2020- A New Paradigm to Empower India

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No matter how big or small policy is, all its outlines or vision include its nation's honour, glory and commitment of the people towards the nation.

Abstract

Lack of knowledge is supposed to be the root cause for the misery of man and to cut that root cause NEP 2020 emphasizes on ensuring universal access to school education at all levels- preschool to secondary. NEP 2020 will provide infrastructure support, innovative education centres to bring back dropouts into the mainstream. Both formal and non- formal education modes, association of counsellors or well- trained social workers with schools, open learning for classes 3,5 and 8 through The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and State Open Schools, secondary education programs equivalent to Grades 10 and 12, vocational courses, adult literacy and life enrichment programs are some of the proposed ways for achieving this NEP 2020. With emphasis on Early Childhood Care and Education, the 10+2 structure of school curricula is to be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 curricula structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively. This will bring the hitherto under covered age group of 3-6 years under

school curricula, which is crucial stage for development of mental faculties of a child. The new system of education will have 12 years of schooling with 3 years of pre-schooling. NCERT will develop a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for the upcoming new education system (NEP 2020). NEP 2020 recognise Foundational Literacy and Numeracy as a necessary prerequisite to learning. States will prepare an implementation plan for attaining the same. The school curricula and pedagogy will aim for holistic development of learners by equipping them with the key 21st century skills. Everything is based on the actions of the human beings. So, NEP will work on to develop good human beings. A new and comprehensive National Curricular Framework for school education will be developed by the NCERT. The policy has emphasized on the importance of mother tongue/ local languages/ regional languages. NEP 2020 envisages a shift from summative assessment to regular and formative assessment. NEP 2020 aims to ensure that no child loses any opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. Teachers will be recruited through robust, transparent processes. Promotions will be merit based. Schools can be organized into complexes or clusters which will be the basic unit of governance.

Keywords- National Education Policy 2020(NEP 2020), Universal education, Holistic Development, New Era of Education, Student Centered Learning, Preserve India rich diversity, Teacher's role.

Introduction

Why government make the policies? It has been made to make sure that our nation keeps on going, not to stay. The policy needs to be made for us, for our nation to FLY.

What is education?

Education is a powerful weapon that any nation can have to transform itself. Every nation wears the crown, i.e., the education. Education symbolises the competence of the nation and there is the need to empower our education system. Education helps the nation to gain its prosperity and every policy is a starting point to gain that prosperity. When the policy is apparent than in order to make that nation more prosperous, the citizens are always prepared. As time passes on old policies will break, old rules or methods will crumble to dust; new policy of education must be written for the new era to be ushered because in this cycle of time, world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. As India moves towards becoming a DEVELOPED

COUNTRY, many unskilled jobs are taken over by the machines, so there is the demand of skilled citizens who can take over the machines and accept the challenges of this 21st century, and for this to make possible, children must learn how to learn. Children must work towards critical thinking instead of just memorizing. We must take out millions of stars (students) hidden in the ocean. So, that they can shine brightly and bring honour and glory to our nation. An eternal story starts only when the all-stars come together. For the same purpose this National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) has come in role. Upon seeing the great structure of National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) the citizens of the nation are filled with the hope for change and pride.

National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020)

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) aims at making "India - a global knowledge superpower" i.e., Vishwaguru. The Union Cabinet has approved the new National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), with an aim to introduce several changes in the Indian education system - from the school to college level. It has also renamed the ministry of human resource and development as Ministry of Education. This Policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century education, while remaining consistent with India's traditions and value systems. It is based on the principle that education must work on cognitive skills, foundational skills, soft skills.

Ancient India- the guiding light

The rich heritage of ancient Indian Knowledge has been a guiding light for this Policy. The aim of the education in ancient India was not just the acquisition of knowledge but for complete realisation and liberation of the self. Students used to show or prove their teachers the competence of oneself. On the basis of the competence, teacher used to rank the students. Competence is something that creates something new and that's what the NEP- 2020 works upon. This policy aims to teach the students how to dream from a young age. It gives many opportunities to children to realise their dream and to come in front of it. In this policy education system moves towards real understanding and learning how to learn - and away from the culture of rote learning as is present today.

Guru- the heart

The teachers are the heart of this policy. Teachers teaches the children and children makes the nation. The new education policy also helps reinstate teachers. Teachers are most respected member of our society, because they truly shape our next generation of citizens. Policy also empowers teachers, and help them to do their job as effectively as possible. The new education policy helps to recruit the very best and brightest to enter the teaching profession at all levels, by ensuring teachers their livelihood, respect, dignity, and autonomy, while also installing in the system basic methods of quality control and accountability.

Pillars to uphold the nation

The foundational pillars of this Policy are access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability. It believes that the purpose of education is to develop good human beings. It aims at producing engaged, productive, and contributing citizens for building an equitable, inclusive, and plural society as envisaged by our Constitution. The principles of this policy are based on flexibility, no hard separations, multi- disciplinary, conceptual understanding, creative and critical thinking, ethics and human and constitutional values, life skills, regular formative assessment for learning, respect for diversity and local context, equity and inclusion, integrity and transparency. This National Education Policy aims at building a global best education system rooted in Indian ethos.

Curriculum- 21st century skills

At any school, there are always the superior and inferior students and to fill that gap or to make each child superior, the curriculum will be designed according to the need of the child. The curriculum will help each and every student to find their potential because the students, more than anyone wants to fly because they love their freedom, because their path/ their dream is so beautiful, they believe that their road is a happy one. So, by trusting the policy they can try and fly. No one knows that how big their(students) wings are. This policy will help them to start. And to make sure that their road is happy, we have to put all our strength behind the implementation of the policy. An excellent curricular and pedagogical framework of education for children will be developed by NCERT. School complexes will also be made where the different schools can come together to help each other and help every individual to grow.

Promotion of Indian Languages

This policy will also help to preserve the Indian languages. The importance, relevance, and beauty of the classical languages and literature of India also cannot be overlooked. India's

languages are among the richest, most scientific, most beautiful, and most expressive in the world, with a huge body of ancient as well as modern literature (both prose and poetry), film, and music written in these languages that help form India's national identity and wealth. For purposes of cultural enrichment as well as national integration, all young Indians should be aware of the rich and vast array of languages of their country, and the treasures that they and their literature contain. Thus, every student in the country will participate in a fun project/activity on 'The Languages of India' sometime in Grades 6-8. For the enrichment of our children, and for the preservation of these rich languages and their artistic treasures, all students in all schools, public or private, may have the option of learning at least two years of a classical language of India and its associated literature, through experiential and innovative approaches including by integration of technology, in Grades 6-12, with the option to continue from middle level through secondary education and university.

Uniqueness of the Policy

- This policy knows the answer of WHY to do it, it knows where India lacks and therefore documented a beautiful document. It will teach the students Why to do it and as long as you know why to do it, the rest will follow (what to do and how to do).
- We have finally got the key to unlock to dreams of the students through this policy. This policy will teach that's what life is and you can overcome anything as long as you keep working on yourself.
- The policy will teach the students to be themselves, there is no need to copy anyone else.
- Before this policy the education system seems repetitive. But after this new education system i.e., NEP 2020 will turn boring life of a student into an exciting one.
- This NEP 2020 will teach the world the true meaning of EDUCATION and soon it will convert India into the innovative place of the world.

Implementation

National Education Policy is beautifully designed that's why implementation of the spirit and intent of the Policy will be the most critical matter. It is important to implement the policy initiatives in a phased manner. Comprehensiveness in implementation will be the key. If we make just one mistake, the consequences will be immense. In the end careful analysis and review

of the implementation of the policy is necessary to see where we are lacking. Alone we cannot make the change, we must help each other for the bright future of OUR NATION. We need to implement this policy first before we tell others to implement it.

MY PLEDGE as a citizen of the country.

I m a citizen of this country, I faithfully bow to give my loyalty to serve humanity. The education will be my priority. I will faithfully carryout my duties towards my nation, regardless of their religion and caste. I will not use my knowledge inhumanely even when I'm under threat. I hereby take this oath on my account and on behalf of my honour.

Conclusion

A new education policy aims smooth the path of an inclusive, holistic and participatory approach, which promotes field experiences, research work and stakeholder's feedback. NEP 2020 has a very scientific approach. It promotes the diversity, culture and languages of India which is a blessing for the future generation. It outlined the ways to ensure the preservation, growth and vibrancy of all Indian languages. It will inculcate the students with the 21st century skills. It will push the learners to be an ideal student, it helps them to know their duties and responsibilities towards the nation. This policy not only works on cognitive skills but also works on foundational skills and soft skills, which will make the strong from both inside and outside. This policy has been equally beneficial for the teachers. NEP 2020 makes recommendations for motivating, energizing and building capacity of faculty through clearly defined, independent, transparent recruitment, freedom to design curricula/ pedagogy. NEP 2020 is a diamond on the crown(education) which will make our nation shine more brightly. This policy makes it very clear that the competence of a nation lies in the education system of the nation, which is the sense of pride of each citizen of the country. If this policy is implemented in its true vision then it will be proved as the true gem of the nation.

An interplay of Education and Digitisation in NEP 2020: Teaching with Technology

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Introduction

"The use of technology coupled with bold decisions can help India leapfrog into inclusive growth and improve the quality of health and education." – Bill Gates

The National Education Policy, 2020, unveiled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development is revolutionary in every sense. While the Policy focuses on multiple aspects, including the need for early childhood care, inclusive education and revamping of the current curriculum, an inherent thread that runs through the Policy is the interplay of education and technology.

Over the last decade, India has transformed itself into an 'information intensive society' and there is a growing requirement to embrace the usage of technology in the field of education. In this regard, the Policy notes that one of the central principles steering the education system will be the 'extensive use of technology in teaching and learning, removing language barriers, increasing access as well as education planning and management'.

Education system of the country should prepare future ready and skilled students so that in their future they could achieve the success at personal level and community level to make a successful and developed nation in all aspects. It is expected that removing the boundaries of subject stream and giving liberty of choosing what a students want to learn and excel in that area.

In the current 'pandemic circumstances', with virtual learning replacing in-person learning experiences, students and teachers have been compelled to re-imagine conventional learning and teaching techniques. Introduction of the policy at such a critical juncture is significant, as it details the vision of education for future generations and will be a quintessential tool towards building a 'self-reliant' India.

Objectives of the study

To analyse the interplay of Education and Digitisation in New Education Policy 2020.

Methodology

The methodology consists of a conceptual discussion on highlighting the interplay of Education and Digitisation in New Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

KEY ASPECTS

Primary Education

The policy recognises the importance of technology in aiding teachers, bridging the language barrier between teachers and students, creating digital libraries, popularising language learning as well as ensuring greater access to education (specifically for differently-abled children). It is also proposed that coding be introduced in school curriculums as an important skill that students must develop. The policy also notes that technology can be an effective tool in facilitating teacher education and encourages the utilisation of technology platforms for online teacher-training.

Professional and Higher Education

The need to embrace technology in professional education (legal/health) as well as the incorporation of technology to expedite the aim of achieving 100% literacy (by introducing quality technology-based options for adult learning) has also been put forward.

The policy recognises the importance of technology in addressing various societal challenges and seeks to promote interdisciplinary research and innovation. For instance, Higher education institutions have been encouraged to set up start-up incubation centres and technology development centres, and a National Research Foundation is also proposed to be set up to cultivate a culture of research. The policy envisages the establishment of the National Educational Technology Forum, which shall operate as a platform for free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment planning and administration for school and higher education.

Administration of Education

The creation of the Academic Bank of Credit to digitally store academic credits earned from various HEIs to facilitate the grant of degrees based on credits earned over a period of time, is also a progressive step introduced by the policy.

An interesting facet of the policy is its focus on utilising technology to ensure efficiency and transparency of regulatory bodies such as the State School Standards Authority, the Higher Education Commission of India as well as its four verticals – National Higher Education Regulatory Council, National Accreditation Council, Higher Education Grants Council and the General Education Council.

Adapting to AI

The policy recognises challenges arising on account of the widespread use of artificial intelligence and highlights the need to adopt changes occurring on account of increased use of AI across sectors. It has tasked the NETF with identifying and categorising emergent technologies based on their 'potential' and 'estimated timeframe for disruption' and to present a periodic analysis of the same to t timeframe for disruption' and to present a periodic analysis of the same to the MHRD, who shall then formally identify such technologies which require appropriate responses from the education system. In light of the emerging 'disruptive technologies', the policy is pioneering as it notes the need to generate awareness as well as conduct research on various aspects of the emerging disruptive technologies', the policy is pioneering as it notes the need to generate awareness as well as conduct research on various aspects of the emerging disruptive technologies, including concerns pertaining to data handling and protection.

Digital India

The policy calls for investment in digital infrastructure, development of online teaching platforms and tools, creation of virtual labs and digital repositories, training teachers to become high quality online content creators, designing and implementing of online assessments, establishing standards for content, technology and pedagogy for online teaching-learning. The policy envisages the creation of a dedicated unit for the purpose of devising the development of

digital infrastructure, digital content and capacity building to supervise the e-education needs of both school and higher education.

Digital infrastructure

During the pandemic, India's education system went through a phase of realization and learning. When the infectious coronavirus disease started to spread, over 260 million students, the second-largest school-going population in the world went under lockdown. To continue teaching, educational institutions hacked their way to find a quick solution to the crisis.

Schools and universities were forced to adopt online learning, leaving behind classroom education. This unplanned and sudden shift, with no training, insufficient bandwidth, and lack of facilities to attend online classes felt by students highlighted the digital divide in the country. The new policy addresses these issues. As we move towards a new normal of online learning, NEP lays a special focus on developing digital infrastructure.

New autonomous body

The government has plans to set up a new autonomous body—National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) to oversee the capacity building, develop e-content and provide a platform for educational institutes and stakeholders to share best practices leveraging technology. This will be vital to bridge the digital divide in the country and ensure a wider reach of online education in the times to come.

Virtual labs

The creation of more and more virtual labs will give students remote access to hands-on experiment-based learning. Digital technologies such as virtual field trips, use of AR/VR in experiments, or online lessons reflect that the policy lays a strong focus on experiential learning. Hence, the adoption of these cutting-edge technologies will result in enhancing the immersive learning experiences.

Virtual classrooms and e-content

Not just this, the policy is futuristic in nature as it aims to make online learning and virtual classrooms accessible to every student in the country. The smart classrooms will provide a strong

platform to initiate interactivity through webinars and live discussions. It is also intended at preparing alternative modes of delivering education, in times of crisis as the current pandemic, when conventional modes of education falter.

Digital literacy

Technology-oriented new education policy will surely benefit the youth of today and create employment opportunities. The new policy focuses on digital literacy, coding, and computational thinking from an early age. With most sectors moving to the digital platforms, learning of contemporary subjects such as Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analysis, and Machine Learning is the need of the hour.

The new approach of skill-based learning from an early foundation level of academics will help learners identify skill sets, thereby empowering them to be future-ready for the job market.

Edtechs at a brighter spot

The new policy has opened a whole new set of opportunities for the edtech sector. It aims to provide a range of educational services such as e-courses, available not just in English and Hindi but in several other regional languages. In addition to digital content, NEP also aims to provide learning apps, satellite-based TV channels, and teachers training to further strengthen online learning.

The schools and universities are likely to collaborate with content providers for advanced content in line with the curriculum. This paves the way for the edtech players such as Bright Tutee to create innovative products and content. Edtechs can indulge in designing immersive technology for future classrooms and online learners.

The Indian education community has been realized the increased need for skill-based learning, and to educate future generations with the new-age technologies. The new education policy boosts India's vision towards creating an online pedagogy.

Key Concerns

Although the policy has done a stellar job in imbibing technology in 'education', in the Indian context, this also raises certain concerns, which need to be considered.

As per a government survey conducted for the period July 2017 to June 2018 and published in November 2019, in rural India, only 4.4% of households have computers as against 23.4% of urban households and nearly 14.9% of rural households have internet facility as against 42.0% of urban households. As per the same survey, in rural areas, among persons aged 5 years and above, 9.9% were able to operate a computer as against 32.4% in urban areas, and 13.0% of rural users were able to use the internet as against 37.1% in urban areas. Research has shown that internet penetration in urban areas is higher, but rural penetration is growing at a faster rate. Even then, access to the internet was almost always through mobile phones in both urban and rural areas.

In the context of education, it is important that each student, in urban and rural areas, has access to digital hardware, whether in the form of smartphones, computers or tablets, exclusively for their use. As of today, majority of students from under-privileged economic backgrounds have limited or no access to exclusive digital devices / internet / or even electricity.

While the policy does note the existence of these limitations and the need to eliminate it through concerted efforts, such as the Digital India campaign and the availability of affordable computing devices, it is necessary that practical solutions are found around these issues and that efforts are supplemented with access to other amenities such as power supply, basic infrastructure as well as general awareness on the importance and usage of technology.

The 'human-element' of education cannot be overlooked and technology can be used only as an auxiliary tool to amplify the learning experience. It is also pertinent to assess the way technology is used, processed, transferred, stored and necessary safeguards be built in to protect the privacy of the users and protect against data thefts.

Conclusion

New circumstances and realities require new initiatives. The recent rise in epidemics and pandemics necessitates that we are ready with alternative modes of quality education whenever and wherever traditional and in-person modes of education are not possible. In this regard, the National Education Policy 2020 recognizes the importance of leveraging the advantages of technology while acknowledging its potential risks and dangers. It calls for carefully designed and appropriately scaled pilot studies to determine how the benefits of online/digital education can be reaped while addressing or mitigating the downsides. In the meantime, the existing digital

platforms and ongoing ICT-based educational initiatives must be optimized and expanded to meet the current and future challenges in providing quality education for all.

However, the benefits of online/digital education cannot be leveraged unless the digital divide is eliminated through concerted efforts, such as the Digital India campaign and the availability of affordable computing devices. It is important that the use of technology for online and digital education adequately addresses concerns of equity.

Teachers require suitable training and development to be effective online educators. It cannot be assumed that a good teacher in a traditional classroom will automatically be a good teacher in an online classroom. Aside from changes required in pedagogy, online assessments also require a different approach. There are numerous challenges to conducting online examinations at scale, including limitations on the types of questions that can be asked in an online environment, handling network and power disruptions, and preventing unethical practices. Certain types of courses/subjects, such as performing arts and science practical have limitations in the online/digital education space, which can be overcome to a partial extent with innovative measures. Further, unless online education is blended with experiential and activity-based learning, it will tend to become a screen-based education with limited focus on the social, affective and psychomotor dimensions of learning.

While the policy is a novel and progressive document, acknowledging the invaluable role of technology in facilitating learning and teaching, it is essential to develop a coherent plan of action for fostering technological proficiencies to aid successful engagement with technology (and its future advancements), while providing effective safeguards for data protection and data privacy.

In this regard, ed-tech companies are uniquely positioned to assist with the execution of various goals envisioned under the policy. It is estimated that by 2022, K-12 ed-tech market in India will be worth \$1.7 billion, and post K-12 ed-tech market will be worth \$1.8 billion. The ed-tech companies can collaborate with educational institutions as well as develop customised online platforms/courses to increase reach among Indian students.

The policy also presents a significant opportunity for cooperation between the various industry stakeholders and regulatory authorities/educational institutions. In this regard, the Internet and

Mobile Association of India has recommended a partnership between the ed-tech industry and the NETF, which will help streamline research and enable the NETF to adopt industry-led best practices.

Overall, the success of the policy will be contingent on the means and mode of its implementation, as well as the ability to effectively integrate the objectives of the policy, within existing initiatives and engaging the relevant stakeholders in the effective delivery of the policy. The policy is mindful that education in the future will involve greater dematerialisation and digitalisation of content. For a hitherto conservative educational system of India, this mindfulness is itself a remarkable feat.

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020- सशक्त भारत के लिए एक नया प्रतिमान'

विषय :स्थानीय भाषा, कला और संस्कृति के विकास पर फिर से जोर देना।

आदर्श उपाध्याय, परास्नातक छात्र- श्यामलाल कॉलेज, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

हमारे भारतवर्ष में दिनप्रतिदिन हमारी खुद की ही अस्मिता खो-ती चली जा रही है। इसका मुख्य कारण स्वयं हम लोग ही हैं जो क्योंकि हम दूसरों की भाषा, कला और संस्कृति पर जोर देते हैं और दूसरों की भाषा इत्यादि सीखने के चक्कर में अपनी स्थानीय भाषा, मातृभाषा, अपना रहन-सहन, तीजत्योहार-, संस्कृति, सभ्यता इत्यादि सबकुछ भूलते जा रहे हैं। यह आज हमारे लिए किसी सोचनीय विषय से कम नहीं है। हम अपनी आनेवाली पीढ़ियों को क्या बताएंगे कि हम कुछ नहीं हैं और हमारा भी खुद का कुछ नहीं है। हमने जो कुछ भी सीखा है, इससे ही सीखा है तो यह हमारे लिए कितनी शर्मनाक बात होगी। इसलिए अभी समय है इन सभी गलतियों को सुधारने का, जिससे कि हमारा समाज बर्बाद होने से बच सके। हमें भारत सरकार की इस नई

शिक्षा नीति का आदर करना चाहिए और जहां तक भी हो सके खुद को इसके अनुसार ढाल लेना चाहिए।

स्थानीय भाषा -

भारत में अनेक स्थानीय भाषाएं हैं। हम इसे कभीकभी बोली की संज्ञा देते -कभी भाषा तो कभी-हैं। हमारा देश भारत विविधताओं का देश है, जहां अनेकता में भी एकता परिलक्षित होती है। हमारी स्थानीय भाषाएंहिन्दी -, अवधी, भोजपुरी, मैथिली, कुमाऊंनी, मारवाड़ी, राजस्थानी, पंजाबी, बंगाली, तमिल, तेल्गू, कन्नड़, मलयालम, ग्जराती आदि अनेक भाषाएँ हैं। और इनमें सबसे प्रम्ख भाषा है हिन्दी। वैसे तो सभी भाषाएँ प्रम्ख हैं, लेकिन हिन्दी का अपना अलग ही रुतबा है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी। हिन्दी को हम अपनी मातृभाषा के तौर पर मानते हैं। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा के तौर पर ज्यादा विख्यात है क्योंकि पूरे देश में लगभग कार्य हिन्दी में ही किए जाते हैं। लेकिन चिन्ता का विषय यह है कि हिन्दी भी धीरेधीरे ल्प्त होती जा रही है-, क्योंकि लोग अंग्रेजी की ओर ज्यादा अग्रसर हो रहे हैं। अपने बच्चों को अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों में पढ़ाना ज्यादा पसंद करते हैं। हालांकि मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हं कि आप अंग्रेजी को भूल जाइए या मत पढ़िए, लेकिन ऐसा मत करिए कि आप अपनी अस्मित को ही भूल जाइए। हमारी स्थानीय भाषाएं हमारी मां हैं जिसके साथ हमने उठना, बैठना, बोलना, चलना इत्यादि सीखा। "द्निया की कोई औरत कितनी ही खूबसूरत क्यों न हो, पर वो हमारी मां जितनी खूबसूरत कभी नहीं हो सकती है। ठीक इसी प्रकार द्निया की कोई भाषा कितनी भी स्मिज्जित, स्ंदर और विख्यात क्यों न हो, लेकिन वो हमारी स्थानीय भाषा, मातृभाषा से खूबसूरत कभी नहीं हो सकती है, क्योंकि मां तो मां होती है। "

"अपनों से बोलना, अपनों से ही सीखना यही तो जिन्दगानी है। क्या बताउं यारो मेरी मातृभाषा हिंदुस्तानी है।

-आदर्श उपाध्याय

आज जिनके कारण हमारी स्थानीय भाषाएं जीवित हैं, उनमे ग्रामीण लोगों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है, क्योंकि ये लोग ही सभी तीजपाठ को कहानी के रूप में गढ़कर अपने -त्योहार और पूजा- समाज और बच्चों को सुनाते हैं। जाहिर सी बात है कि स्थानीय भाषा के नाम से ही सुनाते होंगे, जिससे आज हमारी अस्मिता बची हुई है।

लोककहानियों को इस प्रकार समझते हैं जिन्होंने निरंतर हमारी अस्मिता को जीवित रखने का -निरंतर प्रयास किया है।

लोक कहानी - अभिप्राय गर्भित मनोरंजन गर्भित

अभिप्राय गर्भित : आनुष्ठानिक एवं उपदेशात्मक

आन्ष्ठानिक : कथा)सत्यनारायण कथा आदि(, व्रत के अंग

)करवा चौथ आदि(महात्म्य बोध।

उपदेशात्मक : गाथाएं, बुझौअल, पंचतंत्रीय

गाथाएं : धर्मगाथा, लोकगाथा, आख्यान ,कारण गाथा

पंचतंत्रीय कहानी :सामान्य पश् पक्षी कहानी, नीति

उपदेशात्मक कहानी

मनोरंजन गर्भित हास्य:, जाति, च्टकी, चत्राई, आश्चर्य, शौय विक्रम

उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण में हमने देखा कि सथानीय भाषा का स्वरूप कितना विस्तृत है, इसे हमें बचाना चाहिए। सरकार की नई शिक्षा नीति कुछ इसी आधार पर कार्य करना चाह रही है जिससे हम सभी अपनी जमीन से जुड़े हैं। अतः हमें भारत सरकार की इस नीति का आदर करना चाहिए और स्थानीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिए जरूर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। भारतीय स्थानीय भाषा को समझने के लिए हमें भारतीय भाषा वृक्ष को समझना होगा।

भारत की जनगणना 1961 के अनुसार भारतीय भाषा परिवार में 226 मातृभाषाएं हैं जिन्हें मोटे तौर पर 98 भाषाओं में विभाजित किया जाता है। भारतीय भाषाओं को मुख्यतः चार भाषा परिवारों में रखा जाता है -

- भारतआर्य परिवार-
- द्रविड़ परिवार

- चीनी तिब्बती परिवार-
- ऑस्ट्रिक परिवार।

उपर्युक्त चार भाषापरिवारों के अलावा नीग्रिटो भाषा परिवार-' की अंडमानी भाषाएं अंडमान द्वीप में बोली जाती हैं। इन भाषाओं का संबंध पापुई भाषाओं से किया गया है, जो न्यू गिनी मे बोली जाती है। द्रविड़ की कुछ आदिवासी भाषाएं हैं, जिनमें गोंडी, ओरांव, मान पहाड़िया प्रमुख हैं। भाषाओं की इतनी विविधता के बावजूद हम किसी विदेशी भाषा के चक्कर में पड़े हैं, यह एक चिंतनीय विषय है।

कला: कला मनुष्य के जीवन का अभिन्न अंग है। प्रत्येक मनुष्य के भीतर कोई न कोई कला तो अवश्य होती है, चाहे वो संगीत की कला हो, चित्रकारी की कला हो, पढ़ने, लिखने, बोलने की कला हो या फिर नृत्य कला हो। सबके भीतर किसी न किसी कला का वास अवश्य होता है।

वैसे तो कला शब्द इतना व्यापक है कि विभिन्न विद्वानों की परिभाषाएं एक विशेष पक्ष को छूकर रह जाती हैं। कला का अर्थ अभी तक निश्चित नहीं हो पाया है, यद्यपि इसकी हजारों परिभाषाएं की गई हैं।

मैथिलीशरण गुप्त के शब्दों में

अभिट्यक्ति की कुशल शक्ति का नाम ही कला है।

कला शब्द का शायद सबसे पहले प्रयोग भरत के 'नाट्यशास्त्र' में ही मिलता है। यूरोपीय साहित्य मे कला शब्द का प्रयोग शारीरिक या मानसिक कौशल के लिए अधिकतर हुआ है। वहां प्रकृति से कला का कार्य भिन्न माना गया है। कला का अर्थ है रचना करना अर्थात वह कृत्रिम है। प्राकृतिक सृष्टि और कला दोनों भिन्न वस्तुएं हैं।

परंपरागत रूप से कला निम्नलिखित 7 प्रकार की होती है :

- स्थापत्य कला
- मूर्तिकला
- चित्रकला
- संगीत

- काव्य
- नृत्य
- रंगमंच

आधुनिक काल में इनमें फोटोग्राफी, चलचित्र, विज्ञापन और कॉमिक्स जुड़ गये हैं। लेकिन चिंतनीय विषय यह है कि इनमें से कुछ कलाएं विलुप्त होती जा रही हैं. हमें इन्हें बचाने के लिए प्रयास करना होगा वरना इनके साथ ही हमारी अस्मिता भी विलुप्त हो जायेगी, जोकि हम लोगों के लिए असहनीय है.

सत्य, अहिंसा, करुणा, समन्वय और सर्वधर्म, समभाव ये भारतीय संस्कृति के ऐसे तत्व हैं,
जिन्होंने अनेक बाधाओं के बीच भी हमारी संस्कृति की निरंतरता को अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखा है. इन
विशेषताओं ने हमारी संस्कृति में वह शक्ति उत्पन्न की है कि वह भारत के बाहर एशिया, दक्षिण
पूर्व एशिया में अपनी जड़ें फैला सके.

आज हमारी संस्कृति के इन तत्वों को प्राचीन काल से लेकर आज तक की कलाओं में देखा जा सकता है. इन्हीं ललित कलाओं ने हमारी संस्कृति को सत्य, शिव, सौंन्दर्य जैसे अनेक सकारात्मक पक्षों से चित्रित किया है.

'कामसूत्र' के अनुसार 64 स्थानीय कलाएं निम्नलिखित हैं-

गायन, वादन, नर्तन, नाट्य, आलेख्य, विशेषक, चौक पूरना (अल्पना), पुष्पशय्या बनाना, अंगरागादिलेपन, पच्चीकारी, शयन रचना, जलतरंग बजाना, जलक्रीड़ा, रूप बनाना, माला गूथना, मुकुट बनाना, वेश बदलना, कर्णाभूषण बनाना, इत्र या सुगंध द्रव्य बनाना, आभूषण बनाना, जादूगरी, असुंदर को सुंदर बनाना, हस्तलाघव, रसोई कार्य इत्यादि अनेक कलाएं हैं. इनमें बह्त कुछ विलुप्त हो चुकी हैं और बह्त कुछ विलुप्त हो रही हैं. अत: हमें इन्हें बचाने के लिए, इनके विकास के लिए प्रयासरत होना होगा.

संस्कृति : संस्कृति किसी समाज में गहराई तक व्याप्त गुणों के समग्र स्वरूप का नाम है. जो उस समाज के सोचने, विचारने, कार्य करने के स्वरूप में अंतर्निहित होता है. यह 'कृ' (करना) धातु से बना है. इस धातु से तीन शब्द बनते हैं. प्रकृति की मूल स्थिति में यह संस्कृत हो जाता है. अंग्रेजी में संस्कृति के लिए 'कल्चर' शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसका अर्थ है जोतना, विकसित करना या परिष्कृत करना और पूजा करना.

संस्कृति जीवन की विधि है. जो भोजन हम खाते हैं, जो कपड़े पहनते हैं, जो भाषा बोलते हैं और जिस भगवान की पूजा करते हैं, ये सभी सभ्यता कहलाते हैं. तथापि इनसे भी संस्कृति परिलक्षित होती है. संस्कृति मानव जनित मानसिक पर्यावरण से संबंध रखती है, जिसमें सभी अभौतिक उत्पाद एक पीढ़ी से दुसरी पीढ़ी को प्रदान किए जाते हैं.

संस्कृति हमारे जीने और सोचने की विधि में हमारी अंत:स्थ प्रकृति की अभिव्यत्क है. यह हमारे साहित्य में, धार्मिक कार्यों में, मनोरंजन और आनंद प्राप्त करने के तरीकों में भी देखी जा सकती है.

संस्कृति की सामान्य विशेषताएं -

संस्कृति सीखी जाती है और प्राप्त की जाती है. अर्थात मानव के द्वारा संस्कृति को प्राप्त किया जाता है.

संस्कृति लोगों के समूह द्वारा बांटी जाती है- एक सोच या विचार या कार्य को संस्कृति कहा जाता है यदि यह लोगों के समूह द्वारा बांटा और माना जाता या अभ्यास में लाया जाता है. संस्कृति संचयी होती है- संस्कृति में शामिल विभिन्न ज्ञान एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी तक हस्तांतरित किया जा सकता है.

संस्कृति परिवर्तनशील होती है- ज्ञान, विचार और परंपराएं नयी संस्कृति के साथ अद्यतन होकर जुड़ते जाते हैं.

संस्कृति गतिशील होती है.

भारतीय संस्कृति विश्व की सर्वाधिक प्राचीन एवं समृद्ध संस्कृति है. अन्य देशों की संस्कृतियां तो समय की धारा के साथ-साथ नष्ट होती रही हैं. किंत् भारत की संस्कृति आदि काल से ही अपने परंपरागत अस्तित्व के साथ अजर-अमर बनी हुई है. इसकी उदारता तथा साम्यवादी गुणों ने अन्य संस्कृतियों को समाहित तो किया है, किंतु अपने अस्तित्व के मूल को सुरक्षित रखा है. तभी तो पाश्चात्य विद्वान अपने देश की संस्कृति को समझने हेतु भारतीय संस्कृति को पहले समझने का परामर्श देते हैं.

आज के समय में हमारी संस्कृतियां विलुप्त होती जा रही हैं और इसे बचाने के प्रयास करना होगा. और अपनी संस्कृति को बचाना होगा. हमारी कुछ संस्कृतियां जो पहले प्रचलित थीं और आज भी हमारे समाज में विद्यमान हैं. कुछ कथाएं जो आज भी हमारे समाज में व्याप्त हैं. तो इन्हे कुछ इस तरीके से समझा जा सकता है.

हमारी संस्कृति विशाल और विस्तृत है. और धीरे-धीरे यह विलुप्त होती जा रही है, तो इसे बचाने का भरसक प्रयास करना होगा.

निष्कर्षत: हम यह कह सकते हैं कि स्थानीय भाषा, कला और संस्कृति का प्रचार न केवल राष्ट्र के लिए, बल्कि व्यक्ति के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है. सांस्कृतिक जागरूकता और अभिव्यक्ति बच्चों में विकसित होना जरूरी है. इससे उनमें विभिन्न संस्कृतियों की पहचान सुदृढ़ होगी. अत: इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि सभी स्थानीय कलाओं को शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर स्थापित किया जाये.

NEP 2020: EMPOWERING ALL AND CHANGING PARADIGMS OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Recent announcement by the government of India regarding the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020, approved by the cabinet on July 29, has been hailed as a groundbreaking and futuristic education policy. The new education policy aims to revolutionize the Indian Education System and lead the country to social and economic progress. The policy, based on recommendation of an expert committee held by eminent scientist Dr. K. Kasturirangan, former chairman of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), aims to achieve 100 percent Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in school education by the end of 2030 and 50% GER in higher education by 2035. Fundamental principle of the new policy is to recognize, identify and foster the unique capabilities of each student which focus on multi- disciplinary and a holistic education. The policy encourages conceptual learning, understanding, critical thinking, extensive use of technology while promoting multilingualism and power of language and vocational training. Notably, the policy commits to increasing public expenditure from current 4.3% to 6%. The paper highlights on the various policies of NEP 2020, compares NEP 2020 to existing NEP 1986. The paper identifies the innovations of the New Education Policy, explores how it empowers all and changes the paradigms of school education. The paper also presents a critical view towards the challenges and shortcomings of NEP 2020 and makes suggestions on how to deal with these challenges. Finally, the paper proposes some suggestions for effective implementation of the new policy towards achieving its objectives.

KEYWORDS: NEP 2020, National Education policy 2020, Higher Education, Overview and Analysis of NEP 2020, Comparison of NEP 1986 to NEP 2020, Criticism of NEP 2020, Suggested Improvements of NEP 2020

1. INTRODUCTION:

The National Education Policy 2020 envisions an Indian Education System by laying emphasis on making Higher Education multi- disciplinary and holistic, by making the curriculum more flexible, creation of e-courses in regional languages by adapting to the recent times by advocating for the increasing use of technology and outstanding research. The objective of the new policy is to provide a multi- disciplinary and inter- disciplinary education to all and raise the current Gross Enrollment Ratio to 50% by 2035. The new progressive policy aims to transfer our nation sustainability into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all aspirant, however the success depends highly on the implementation and execution of the policy. It is surprising to note that the first education policy was announced in year 1968, after the independence and the second national education policy, the improved version was announced in the year 1968.

It is predicted that India will become the third largest economy by year 2030- 2032 with estimated GDP of 10 trillion dollars. It therefore becomes necessary to identify the features of the new education policy and how it will boost the growth of current Indian Education Sector. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary and higher education and the 10+2 structure to be replaced with the more comprehensive 5+3+3+4 model, with multiple exit options. The policy envisions to re- form the current education system by re- establishing our country as one of the great superpowers of knowledge in the world.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

NEP 2020 has taken many initiatives to improve the quality of education in India and contribute to transforming the nation into a vibrant knowledge society. The objectives of the study are:

- (1) To highlight the overview and gist of NEP 2020.
- (2) To briefly compare NEP 2020 to currently adopted NEP 1986.
- (3) To identify the innovations and changing paradigms of modern education.

- (4) To identify how NEP 2020 empowers all.
- (5) To identify the challenges and short comings of NEP 2020.
- (6) To discuss how to deal with these challenges and suggestions for further improvement for effective implementation of NEP 2020 towards realizing a 'self reliant' India.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The methodology consists of a conceptual discussion by highlighting the overview of NEP 2020, highlighting the various sections of the policy and comparing it with the currently adopted education policy. The challenges in implementation of the policy, identified using focus group discussion method, are identified and analyzed and further suggestions for the improvement of the policy are given using predictive analysis technique.

4. HIGHLIGHTSOF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020:

4.1. Highlights of the stages:

The new education system contributes directly to transfer India into a knowledge superpower through holistic multi- disciplinary education. The table mentioned below shows the various stages of NEP 2020.

Table 1: The various stages to be implemented as per NEP 2020 are mentioned below:-

S.	Educational life-cycle	Year	Features
No	Stage		
1.	Foundation Stage	Five years	Foundational Stage provides basic education which is flexible, multilevel, skill enhancing, and discovery-based learning. This stage adopts the time tested Indian traditions and culture, and this stage plays a integral role in continuously improving the cognitive and emotional stimulation of children.
2.	Preparatory Stage	Three years	Preparatory stage consists of building on the play and activity associated learning. In addition to it,

			this stage gradually introduces formal classroom
			learning with textbooks and encourages extra-
			curricular learning. The focus is to expose
			different subjects to the students and prepare them
			to develop deeper level of insights into every
			subject.
3.	Middle school education	Three	Middle school education main focus is on more
	Stage	years	abstract concepts in each subject like sciences,
			mathematics, arts, and humanities. Experiential
			learning is the method to be adopted and
			encouraged among students in specialized
			subjects. Students are exposed to the semester
			system and two class level examinations will be
			conducted yearly.
4.	Secondary education	Four	Secondary school education is designed to
7.	Stage		provide multidisciplinary subjects which include
	Stage	years	
			the Liberal Arts education. This stage will be built
			on the subject-oriented pedagogical and curricular
			style with greater depth, greater flexibility and
			enhancement of greater critical thinking, and
			attention to life aspiration. Students are not only
			exposed to the semester system and will study 5
			to 6 subjects in each semester. Board exams will
			be held at the end of 10th and 12th standards.
5.	Under-graduation	Three or	The Undergraduate degrees in every subject will
	Education Stage	four	be of either three- or four-year duration with
		year	multiple exit options which will be including a
			certificate after passing first year, a diploma after
			passing second year, or a Bachelor 's degree after
			passing third year. The four years undergraduate
			degree programme is proposed with major,
			degree programme is proposed with major,

			minors and research projects.	
6.	Post-graduation	One,	The Master's degree – a one-year for four years	
	Education Stage	Two or	bachelor degree students, a two-year degree for	
		5 years three years bachelor degree students, and an		
		as per integrated five-year degree with a focus on high		
		the	e quality research in the final year for students. The	
		course	Masters' degree will consist of a strong research	
			component to strengthen competence in the	
			professional area, to prepare students for a	
			research degree and help student research and	
			explore.	
7.	Research Stage	Three	Research stage consists of pursuing effective	
		to Four	research leading to a Ph.D. in any core subject,	
		years	multidisciplinary subject, or interdisciplinary	
			subject for a minimum period of three to four	
			years for full-time and part-time study	
			respectively. During Ph.D. students will undergo	
			8-credit coursework in teaching/ education/	
			pedagogy related to their chosen Ph.D. subject.	
			The earlier one-year M.Phil programme is	
			discontinued and is no longer in effect.	
8.	Lifelong learning	Life	The NEP 2020 proposes lifelong learning and	
		long	research to avoid human beings becoming	
			obsolete in society in terms of knowledge, skills,	
			and experience to lead a comfortable life. After	
			all it is rightly said that learning never stops.	

4.2 COMPRISION OF NEP 2020 WITH NEP 1986

The first education policy was announced in year 1968, after the independence and the second national education policy, the improved version was announced in the year 1968. The

new NEP 2020compensates for the failures of the previous NEPs and has proposals for a liberal education. It aims at creating graduates with employment skills and generates research outputs in term of patents and scholarly publications. The new NEP 2020 aims to develop a holistic and multi- disciplinary education and aims to develop all capacities of human beings-intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional and moral in an integrated manner. It redefines the present curriculum, pedagogy, assessment, student support and develops a "light but tight" regulation method. It is rotted in pride of India and modern culture and knowledge systems and traditions.

Table 2: This table shows a brief comparison of NEP 1986 to NEP 2020.

Serial	Key changes	NEP 1986	NEP 2020
No.			
1.	Role of Education	All round development	Provides multi disciplinary and
		of student.	inter disciplinary liberal
			education
2.	Education Structure	(5+3+2)+2+3+2	5+3+3+4+4+1
3.	First Preliminary	Starts at age 6 years	Starts at age of 3 years
	Education		
4.	Secondary Education	2 years at secondary	Four years by clubbing
		and 2 years pre	secondary and pre university
		university	levels
5.	Board exams	Both levels had board	Exams suggested at school level
		exams	except board at 10 th and 12th
6.	Segregation	2 years of higher	4 years of secondary education.
		secondary education	Contain common and elective
		and choose subjects like	subjects.
		science, commerce and	
		humanities	
7.	M.Phil	1 year degree to provide	Discontinued as students are
		preliminary experience	exposed to research in UG and
		to do research	PG

Duration 10. PG Duration 2 years 1-2 years with more specialization and research focus 11. Institutional Autonomy Most colleges in HEIs are affiliated to state universities and had no autonomy in curriculum in curriculum and evaluation 12. Examination and evaluation 13. Role of faculty in examination and evaluation 14. Teacher- learning method 15. Higher education system student faculty ratio 16. HEIs faculty members Page and HEIs are autonomous and there will be no affiliated colleges to state universities and autonomy in deciding curriculum and evaluation Part of continuous evaluation system. Faculty members responsible in evaluation and examination affairs Based on classroom gicledwork fieldwork and research projects 15. Higher education system student faculty ratio Collaborators and guide for educating students Collaborators and guide for educating students	8.	Exam conducting Body	College or state level	National Testing Agency (NTA)
9. UG programmes Duration 10. PG Duration 2 years 1-2 years with more specialization and research focus 11. Institutional Autonomy Most colleges in HEIs are affiliated to state universities and had no autonomy in curriculum in curriculum in curriculum and evaluation 12. Examination and evaluation 13. Role of faculty in examination and evaluation 14. Teacher- learning method 15. Higher education system student faculty ratio 16. HEIs faculty members 17. Facilitator of educating students educating students 18. Collaborators and guide for educating students 19. Ug programmes options 11. Vecars with multiple exit options 12. Examination and research focus autonomous and there will be universities and autonomy in deciding curriculum and evaluation 12. Examination and Independent of Part of continuous evaluation system. 13. Role of faculty in evaluating students evaluation and examination affairs 14. Teacher- learning method training and fieldwork fieldwork and research projects 15. Higher education system student faculty ratio 16. HEIs faculty members Facilitator of educating collaborators and guide for educating students		for UG and PG exams	except NITs and	
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13. Role of faculty in examination and evaluating students evaluation and evaluation directly affairs 14. Teacher-learning method Earning and fieldwork 15. Higher education system student faculty ratio 16. HEIs faculty members Facilitator of educating students 17. Faculty members responsible in evaluation and examination affairs 18. Faculty members Based on classroom 19. Based on classroom 10. Facilitator of educating 11. Faculty members 12. Facilitator of educating 13. Facility members 14. Facility members 15. Facilitator of educating 16. Facility members 17. Facility members 18. Facility members 19. Facility members 19. Facility members 10. Facility members 10. Facility members 11. Facility members 12. Facility members 13. Facility members 14. Facility members 15. Facility members 16. Facility members 17. Facility members 18. Facility members 19. Facility		evaluation	teaching, affiliated and	system.
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14. Teacher- learning Based on classroom Based on classroom training, method training and fieldwork fieldwork and research projects 15. Higher education system student faculty ratio 16. HEIs faculty members Facilitator of educating collaborators and guide for students educating students		examination and	evaluating students	evaluation and examination
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system student faculty ratio 16. HEIs faculty members Facilitator of educating Collaborators and guide for students educating students		method	training and fieldwork	fieldwork and research projects
ratio 16. HEIs faculty members Facilitator of educating Collaborators and guide for students educating students	15.	Higher education	20:1	30:1
16. HEIs faculty members Facilitator of educating Collaborators and guide for students educating students		system student faculty		
students educating students		ratio		
	16.	HEIs faculty members	Facilitator of educating	Collaborators and guide for
			students	educating students
1/. Freedom to choose Across their area of Outside and across their area of	17.	Freedom to choose	Across their area of	Outside and across their area of
subject study study		subject	study	study
18. Library Improvement of Online library	18.	Library	Improvement of	Online library
physical library			physical library	

19.	Credit system	Choice based credit	Liberal education based on
		system	STEAM and competency based
			credit system
20.	Accreditation model	Graded accreditation	Binary accreditation model, Yes
		model, Grade based	and no system
21.	Social engagement of	As a part of curriculum	Compulsory
	student	optional	
22.	Foreign university	Not allowed to function	100 top universities allowed to
		in India	function in India
23.	Discipline of colleges	Both single and multi	Only multidisciplinary. All
		discipline colleges are	single discipline colleges to
		promoted	convert themselves into
			autonomous multidisciplinary
			colleges will be shut down
24.	Course work of Phd.	Compromise of	Compromise of research
		research methodology	methodology and core subject
		and core subject related	related study, teaching and
		study	curriculum development
25.	University funding	No systematic and	National Research Foundation
		authentic funding	(NRF) will be formed to fund
			competitive and innovative
26	T. I. P.I.	DE1 6 1 C	research
26.	Teachers Education	BEd. after graduation	4 years integrated B.Ed. the
		and total 5 years of	degree is a compulsory
		study after higher	requirement to become a school teacher
27.	UG programme	secondary education 3-4 years depending on	All UG of 4 years with in some
21.	oo programme	programme	cases exit at 3 years possible
28.	Ph.D. admission	Masters and 4 years	4 years bachelor degree with
20.	requirement	bachelor degree	proven research performance in
	requirement	required	fourth year can directly admit to
		required	Tourni year can uncerry aunit to

			Ph.D. without masters.
29.	Research fund support	UGC or any other	National Research Foundation
		agency	
30.	Qualification to	Pass NET/SLET along	Ph.D.is compulsory along with
	become an assistant	with masters degree	pass in NET/SLET in any three
	professor		of HEIs
31.	HEIs accreditation	Compulsory for	Compulsory for functioning and
		availing funds and	offering degrees. Compulsory
		government facilities	accreditation is required once
			for every five years for
			continuous operation
32.	Multiple entry exit	Lateral entry offered in	Available in graduation
	facilities	a few. But no multiple	
		entry exit options.	
33.	Faculty performance	Linked to promotion not	Linked to promotion and
	and accountability	compensation	compensation
34.	Online Distance	Only accredited and	All 3 HEIs can offer ODE
	Education(ODE)	permitted universities	
		are allowed to offer	
		ODE	

5. HIGHLIGHTS OF HOW NEP 2020 WILL CHANGE PARADIGMS OF EDUCATION

5.1 Higher Education: [2]

- (1) HE monitoring and controlling institutions like UGC, AICTE, MCI, DCI, INC, etc will be merged with the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) as a single regulator for HEI.
- (2) The current Accreditation Institutions like NAAC and NAB will be replaced by a robust National Accreditation Council (NAC).
- (3) Establishment of a National Research Foundation (NRF) to fund research in universities and colleges.

- (4) Consolidation of existing fragmented HEIs into two types of Multidisciplinary Universities (MU) and Multidisciplinary Autonomous Colleges (AC) with the campus having more than 3,000 students. The Timeline to become multi-disciplinary is by 2030 and to have 3,000 and more students by 2040.
- (5) Multidisciplinary Universities will be of two types as (1) Research-intensive Universities, and (2) Teaching-intensive Universities.
- (6) Every existing College will develop into either degree granting autonomous College or migrated into a Constituent College of University and becomes fully a part of the University.
- (7) The Gross Enrolment Ratio in HE including Vocational education will increase from current 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035.
- (8) HEIs which deliver the highest quality will get more incentives from the Government.
- (9) All existing affiliated Colleges will eventually grow autonomous degree-granting colleges with the mentoring support of affiliated University by improving and securing the prescribed accreditation level.
- (10) The various nomenclatures used currently such as deemed to be university, affiliating university, central university, affiliating technical university, unitary university, etc will be replaced by 'University' after fulfilling the required criteria as per norms.
- (11) Research will be included in UG, PG, level and have a holistic and multidisciplinary education approach.
- (12) Pedagogy in HEIs will focus on communication, presentation, discussion, debate, research, analysis, and interdisciplinary thinking.
- (13) An Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) will be established which would digitally store the academic credits of all registered candidates earned from various recognized HEIs (SWAYAM & ODL mode) that can be taken into account while awarding degrees by the college or university.

- (14) Four years Bachelor degree with multiple exit options, one to two years Master's degree based on the number of years spent in Bachelor degree as four or three respectively, and option to do Ph.D. for four years Bachelor degree with research are possible.
- (15) Two years Master degree with full research in the second year, One year Master degree for four years Bachelor degree holders, and Five years integrated Bachelor/Master degree.
- (16) All HEIs will focus on research and innovation by setting up (1) Start-up incubation centers,
- (2) Technology development centers, (3) Centers in frontier areas of research, (4) Centre for Industry-academic linkage, and (5) Interdisciplinary Research Centers including humanities and social sciences research.
- (17) Student Centered teaching & learning process instead of Teacher centered teaching model.
- (18) Choice Based Credit System is revised by an innovative and flexible Competency Based Credit System.
- (19) Examination system will change from high-stakes examinations (Semester End system) towards a more continuous and comprehensive evaluation examination system.
- (20) All HEIs will have professional academic and career councelling centers with counsellors available to all students to ensure physical, psychological and emotional well-being.
- (21) All HEIs will develop, support, and fund for topic-centered clubs and activities organized by students with the help of faculty and other experts as needed, in the area of science, mathematics, poetry, language, literature, debate, music, sports, etc.
- (22) Encouragement for Online Distance Learning (ODL) courses as a part of degree programmes to include the credit system.
- (23) The Degree programmes may contain in-class teaching, Online teaching components, and ODL components with 40:30:30 ratio model to achieve a global standard of quality.
- (24) HE quality will be improved to global quality level to attract more international students and the credits acquired in foreign universities will be counted for the award of a degree.

(25) National Scholarship Portal will be strengthened and expanded to help the financial needs of merit-based students. Private HEIs will be encouraged to offer larger numbers of free ships and scholarships to their students.

5.2 Teachers Education: [2]

- (26) All stand-alone Teachers Education Institutions should convert themselves as Multi-disciplinary HETs by 2030 to offer only four years integrated B.Ed. programme.
- (27) All schools of foundation, preparatory, middle, and secondary level should appoint 4-years integrated B.Ed. degree holders as teachers with dual major specialization (Education & Subject).
- (28) Till 2030, there will be two years B.Ed. programme for 3 years UG and one-year B.Ed. for four years UG and those who have Master's degree in other subjects.
- (29) M.Ed. will be one year with research focus. The faculty profile in Departments of Education will be diverse with Ph.D.'s in different areas.
- (30) All interested senior or retired faculty will be utilized short or long term for guiding, mentoring, or professional support for research/training/innovation. A separate National Mission for Mentoring will be established.

5.3 Professional Education: [2]

- (31) All stand-alone professional education institutions in any field shall aim to become multidisciplinary institutions offering holistic and multidisciplinary education by 2030.
- (32) HEIs will be encouraged to prepare professionals in agriculture and veterinary sciences through programmes integrated with general education. HEIs offering agricultural education must focus on the local community and involvement in setting up Agricultural Technology Parks in the region to promote technology incubation and dissemination.
- (33) Universities/institutions offering law education must prefer to offer bilingual education for future lawyers and judges in English and State language.

- (34) Healthcare education system must be integrated in such a way that all students of allopathic medical education must have a basic understanding of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy (AYUSH), and vice versa. Greater emphasis should be given in all forms of healthcare education to preventive healthcare and community medicine.
- (35) Technical education should be offered within multidisciplinary education institutions and should focus on opportunities to engage deeply with other disciplines. The focus should be on offering Artificial Intelligence (AI), 3-D machining, big data analysis, and machine learning, in addition to genomic studies, biotechnology, nanotechnology, neuroscience, with applications to health, environment, and sustainable living.

5.4 Private Institutions: [2]

- (36) All private universities are eligible for graded autonomy based on their accreditation status.
- (37) All private universities / autonomous colleges have to maintain an openness in their financial dealings and the BoG is responsible for any irregularities in the accounting system. BoG should contain eminent people well reputed in their professional area to guide the speedy development of the HEIs.
- (38) All HEIs have autonomy in deciding their fees structure and surplus if any should be reinvested in the expansion projects with a transparent accounting system.
- (39) All private HEIs should offer 20% free-ship and 30% scholarship in the course fee for meritorious students in every course which they offer during a given academic year and this should be checked and confirmed by the accreditation process.
- (40) National Research Foundation will treat all private HEIs in par with public HEIs for granting research finds which is only based on the merit of the proposals.

6. HIGHLIGHTS OF HOW NEP 2020 EMPOWERS ALL[2]

- (1) 100 top Indian Universities will be encouraged to operate in foreign countries.
- (2) 100 top Foreign Universities will be allowed and facilitated to operate in India

- (3) Every classroom shall have access to the latest educational technology that enables better learning experiences.
- (4) Faculty Stability will be provided in an appointed institution with generally no transfer to other institutions.
- (5) Faculty members get curriculum and pedagogy freedom within an approved framework.
- (6) Based on academic and research performance, faculty incentives &accountability will be fixed
- (7) Faculty fast-track promotion system for high impact research contributions will be offered.
- (8) A multiple parameter-based API policy with peers & students' feedback, innovations in teaching & pedagogy, professional development activities, Quality and impact research, contribution to an institution in terms of admission, and social community contribution will be in place.
- (9) The API policy will clearly be defined in the Institutional development plan.
- (10) Focus on achieving sustainable Education Development Goal (SEDG) & GER of 50% by 2035.
- (11) All Ph.D. registered students should take one subject related to teaching/curriculum development and accept teaching Assistantship for enhancing teaching skills.
- (12) All students should be encouraged to take SWAYAM online courses at least two courses per semester.
- (13) Strengthening Vocational education (VE) to reach at least 50% of the student population. HEIs should plan how VE can be offered to all the students.
- (14) Plan to give B.Voc. as dual degree programme in ODL (Online Distance Learning) mode or 2 hours evening programme through Skill labs & partnership with industry & NGOs.
- (15) Currently, research & innovation investment in India is of 0.69% of GDP against a global average of 3% of GDP.

- (16) Inclusion of research and internships in the undergraduate curriculum as a very essential component.
- (17) Four functions of (1) regulation (NHERC), (2) accreditation (NAC), (3) funding/ grants (HEGC), and (4) academic standard setting (GEC) are controlled by an umbrella institution, the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI).
- (18) GEC decides the 21st century skills to be learned by students.
- (19) A faceless and transparent regulatory intervention will be designed using technology to monitor quality in higher education. Strict compliance measures with stringent action, including penalties for false disclosure of mandated information will be taken to ensure the basic minimum norms and standards.
- (20) Empower private HEIs to decide fees for their programmes independently, though within the laid-out norms.
- (21) Information Communication and Computation Technology (ICCT) & Nontechnology (NT) will be introduced at undergraduate education to increase the employability of youths.
- (22) Dual degrees in Education & Sanskrit (Dual degrees in 4 years Degree programs), for example, BCA & BA in Language.
- (23) AI Research Centres, Nanotechnology Research centres get support from NRF.
- (24) Creation of Virtual Labs along with SWAYAM and Diksha to support MOOC education.
- (25) Annual education expenditure of India has to increase from the current 4.43% of GDP to 6% of GDP.
- (26) HEIs shall also move away from high-stakes examinations towards more continuous and comprehensive evaluation (weightage for internal continuous evaluation and Semester end examination will be 50:50).
- (27) Choice based Credit system will be improved and Competency based credit system is going to be adopted.

- (28) Focus on effective self-governance and outstanding merit-based leadership appointment and a Board of Governors (BOG) of highly qualified, competent, and dedicated individuals have proven capabilities and a strong sense of commitment to the institution. BOG shall be responsible and accountable to stakeholder's through transparent self-disclosures of all relevant records.
- (29) Focus is on the building of digital infrastructure, digital content, and capacity building to keep pace with Tech-generation expectations.
- (30) Other innovations like stress on networking with industries and other HEIs for research and collaborations, focus on creating IPR, and improving stake holders perception are also suggested.

7. SHORTCOMINGS AND CHALLENGES OF NEP 2020

- (1) <u>Conversions of Affiliated colleges into autonomous colleges</u>: All small colleges which have one or two courses, without enough physical infrastructure, cannot expand their operations to multi disciplinary colleges and hence cannot transform themselves into autonomous colleges. As a result they will have to shut their operation or move to a land with acceptable infrastructure. The dilution of minimum infrastructure has created a boon for operators of low cost budget school.
- (2) <u>Transforming UG or PG courses into research based courses</u>: it will be a challenging task to transform the existing UG and PG courses, information oriented into research oriented. Changing the existing mindset and preparing the faculty will be a cumbersome task.
- (3) <u>Maintaining Accountability in private or government colleges</u>: Currently appointed faculty members in most colleges are below average and merit based appointments and promotions will be a night mare.
- (4) <u>Corrupt system will continue to exist in accreditation process and decision making</u>: Illegal practices will continue to exist and all decision will continue to remain influenced by politics.
- (5) <u>Inequality in granting Research funds</u>: Without proper monitoring system injustice in research granting system will continue to exist. National Research Foundation which is tasked

with permeating the culture of research and innovation and addressing societal challenges however it has no access to accountability of people.

- (6) <u>Wastage of tax paid money in HEIs in name of Research</u>: without proper monitoring body the research institutes will import research facilities and will not utilize them properly.
- (7) <u>Discrimination on the basis of language</u>: The policy of NEP that reading and writing skills in other languages will be till 3rd grade is speculative. The increased emphasis on the mother language as a medium of instruction is not without implications of the marginalized, especially in India where English is widely associated with jobs, employment and educational opportunities. A study on the economically weaker sections in private schools suggested that English is one of the made reasons for dropouts.
- (8) <u>Gendered implications of NEP 2020 are significant</u>: The new policy will create unequal opportunities for girls. Research suggests that parents prefer to send boys to private schools and girls to government schools.
- (9) <u>Kids with parents of transferable jobs are likely to suffer due to promotion of regional languages</u>: It will be difficult for a north Indian kid to adapt to the south Indian education in mother tongue.
- (10) <u>3 language formula and unpractical emphasis on Sanskrit by NEP is flawed</u>: NEP suggestion of implementation of 3 language formula gives the state the autonomy to decide the medium of instruction due to which children from different language backgrounds are likely to suffer. Secondly, promoting a language like Sanskrit that is not easy to grasp and does not contribute to children's development, promoting it is unpractical.
- (11) <u>Anganwati workers</u>: Anganwati workers whose work is have been demanding recognition, proper wages, suitable work conditions etc. Providing them with 6 months online training instead of dealing with their demands is unfair. It is also patriarchal in the sense how women labor is considered insignificant.
- (12) <u>Privatization of Higher education</u>: The system of affiliation and autonomy will open doors for privatization. This will also lead to the entry of corporate sector into educational sector. It will adversely impact children's education, especially for economically weaker sections.

- (13) <u>Foreign universities will lead to caste and class based inequalities</u>: Establishment of foreign universities will bring new opportunities but will also play an integral role in increasing the class based inequalities.
- (14) The new policy is friendly for economically weaker sect: It is ironic how a policy which claims to "provide education to historically marginalized, disadvantaged, and underrepresented groups" lays the road map end up serving the interest of the rich. The National Education Policy has widely been called a 'National Exclusion policy' and a 'Blueprint to privatization of education'.
- (15) <u>No clarity regarding the curriculum</u>: The new policy creates a lack of sufficient clarity regarding curricular, pedagogical and teacher education related issues. This disrupts the teaching and learning of early literacy. The policy focused more on how to teach than what to teach.
- (16) The new policy contradicts research regarding children education: Research suggests that children should be taught learning, speaking, reading and writing simultaneously and not in sequence. The new policy however suggests teaching in a sequence like most oral activities for pre-primary grades, reading activities for grade 1-3, with an extra hour for writing starting grade 4-5.
- (17) No specifics regarding role of state government: The report doesn't stress on the importance and responsibility of state government. The draft has robbed the states by creating an excessively centralized structure of authority and vesting overarching powers with the PM led Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog (RSA).
- (18) <u>Importance of English as a medium of instruction is neglected</u>: The policy has laid out a 'language trap' which can create social inequality and impede economic growth due to loss of the demographic divided.
- (19) <u>Challenges in implementation</u>: Despite the fact that NEP 2020 lays a hopeful vision of future but the secret to success will lie in the implementation of the policy. The greatest challenge lies in the successful implementation of the policy.
- (20) <u>Teachers training</u>: The new policy mentions nothing about the funding of teachers training which is a need for a hour.

8. HOW TO DEAL WITH THESE CHALLENGES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT [7]

- (1) Ph.D. should be a compulsory qualification for a permanent teaching position in Colleges & Universities: Like Integrated B.Ed. is compulsory qualification to Foundation, preparatory, middle, and secondary school education teaching, Ph.D. research should be made a compulsory degree for teaching in College and University. Research according to this policy will therefore become an integral part of bachelor's and master's degrees as per NEP 2020.
- (2) <u>Compulsory Faculty Annual Publication leading to IPR</u>: IPR generation should be compulsory, in order to maintain sustainable quality and to avoid faculty obsolescence in Colleges and Universities. In this regard, the college faculties should publish at least one open access scholarly research papers with copyright certificates from Govt. of India or at least two proof of patent submissions annually. Any faculty member who fails to do so their increment should be suspended.
- (3) <u>Use of Services of Retired Professors as Research Guides</u>: The requirement of huge Ph.D. degree holders in autonomous colleges due to changes in policies of NEP 2020, the demand for research guides is increasing and one of the optimum solution for solving this shortage is the utilization of services of retired professors with good research experience. Such an idea will eliminate the shortage of research guides. Thus, retired professors should be used as Research Professors irrespective of their age to guide the research scholars for their Ph.D.
- (4) A proper definition of Multidisciplinary College: A multidisciplinary Institution should have a minimum of Five disciplines (not five Courses) belonging to different faculty areas. The real essence of the objective of studying in a Multidisciplinary campus to provide multidisciplinary choice and experience of campus comes only if the number of subject disciplines in operations are at least five in number. For example, (1) Languages, (2) Basic Sciences, (3) Social Sciences, (4) Engineering, (5) Education, (6) Medical Sciences, (7) Dental Sciences, (8) Para-medical sciences, (9) Business Management & Commerce, (10) Computer Science, (11) Agriculture & Veterinary Science, (12) Law & Legal Studies, (13) Indian Medicines, etc.

- (5) <u>Higher Education Leaders should be Role Models in Research & Innovations</u>: The heads & members of all Committees of HE Departments and controlling agencies should be selected based only on their active research contribution during the last five years. Obsolete deadwood professors/bureaucrats should be kept outside from decision making positions strictly. There should not be any political or bureaucratic interference to these committees. Performance should be criteria and age must not be a constraining factor. Accordingly, various committees like NHERC, NAC, HEGC, GEC, HECI, NRF, ICAR, VCI, NCTE, CoA, NCVET, etc should have highly qualified and proven researchers who canbecome role models for young generation and active researchers.
- (6) Compulsory three modes of Teaching–Learning processes in HEIs: if COVID 19 has thought us something, it's the need to use technology effectively. The HEIs should maximize the use of technology and minimize the brick and mortar model of the campus based teaching-learning process. To give exposure of online education to tech-generation students the HEIs should adopt technology based training methods which include: (a) Weekly three days classroom-based classes, (b) Weekly 2 days online classes, and (c) Weekly one day industry/vocational/skill based online/classroom-based classes, (d) Two subjects per semester through MOOC like SWAYAM/NPTEL, ODL, etc.
- (7) <u>Compulsory Publication/Patent during Post graduation Courses</u>: Students should necessarily research based on industry internship and publish scholarly papers / own patents compulsorily as a part of their degree requirement. The awareness related to IPR should be provided during their undergraduate programme so that imposing compulsory copyright/ patent during the post graduation period is possible after all fixing the target and continuous follow-up through inspiration leads to success.
- (8) <u>Universities should have their own Publication Unit</u>: At HEIs level, the objective of academic research is publication or patent. One of the reasons for reduced research interest in India is the frustration of researchers in the process of scholarly publication or to own a patent is time and expenditure or loss of copyright to so-called international publishers without any financial benefits forever. To avoid such loss to the researchers and to the country, it is suggested all Universities should start their own digital publication units in a systematic way to publish

high quality research and sharing with global indexing agencies. Such a university publication model stops predatory journals which follow the illegal or unethical procedure of publication.

- (9) <u>Vocational Training based Earn while Learn Encouragement</u>: To encourage self-dependency after 18 years of age, students should be encouraged to develop skills in their interested area and involve in some kind of economic/productive activities and hence reducing their dependency on the parents. This is possible through vocational training and building their confidence to earn while learn. The vocational training based earn while learn can be strengthened at HE level through offering additional credits to Academic Bank of Credits (ABC).
- (10) Compulsory Employability & Entrepreneurship related papers in each semester to promote Employability & Entrepreneurability among the students: The undergraduate programme should be designed in such a way that there should be two skill based subjects like one which focus mainly on employability skills and entrepreneurability skills respectively apart from core subjects, non-core subjects, and elective subjects. The evaluation scheme for these skill based subjects should be continuous internal assessment without holding semester end exams. Such an innovative model gives confidence to young minds to choose an entrepreneur career.
- (11) Faculty Accountability to Boost Performance: According to NEP-2020, both public and Private HEIs are quality focused and merit based. All faculty and leader's appointments are based on merit based performance and dedication. To maintain sustainability and growth in quality, a compulsory assessment based on a tangible scale must be essential. Through the Annual Performance Indicator (API) score, Academic performance can be monitored and awareness on academic achievements can be created.
- (12) Strict Evaluation of Projects funded by National Research Foundation by creating Research Output Based Credit bank for every NRF members: Currently, the projects funded by UGC, DST, CSIR, etc are not evaluated in terms of research output and IPR. These outputs should be available publicly as open reports. The National Research Foundation (NRF) should strictly watch the output of the research projects to be funded and create a National Research Credit Bank (NRCB) of all members of NRF who received funding for their research in the form of an open public document.

- (13) Accountability on Output of Research Projects in the form of IPR generated is Important: In accreditation assessment instead of giving scores for a number of projects received from NRF and other funding agencies, it is important to focus on what is the output of those projects in terms of IPR generation.
- (14) <u>Promotion to Open Access Publications with retention of Copyright with authors</u>: Promotion of Indian Journals which are not for profit and run by Universities to avoid huge money flow (both for journal subscriptions or as article processing charges) to other countries. National Research Foundation should encourage the copyright of published research articles through the Copyright Office of Govt. of India. Researchers of all HEIs should be encouraged to compulsorily apply for the copyright of their publications with the Copyright Office of Govt. of India like patent registration.
- (15) <u>Simplification patent filing and speedup of Patent Evaluation</u>: Indian Government, through arranging awareness programmes, researchers are made familiar to patent filing procedures and the patent filing fees and evaluation fees with the time of evaluation should be decreased to 3 to 6 months instead current 3 to 6 years. This will encourage innovators to file for patents for their inventions and reduce the time involved in doing so.
- (16) Removal of Obsolesce in Higher Education System: Based on strict policies and accountability measures, all non-performers and obsolete human resources working in the Higher Education system, maybe in colleges, universities, or HE regulatory systems should be removed from time to time. For example, people who fail to produce at least 10 IPRs in their name during a period of 5 years should be retired compulsorily from their positions and excluded from any membership or leadership positions of HE regulatory committees.
- (17) Strengthening Integrated National Digital Library (INDL): National Digital Library should be strengthened to adding every book published in the country through strict instructions to the National ISBN granting agency and a digital copy of all Journals which have ISSN. Library grants to all other libraries of any sectors should be stopped and their libraries should be converted into Digital libraries through the membership of the Integrated National Digital Library. All HEIs should be the compulsory member of the INDL to have access to books, periodicals, Journals, Patents, and every other database from a single place. With this model,

multiple subscriptions of library resources can be eliminated. This will decrease Government expenditure on Library resources and eliminates huge amounts of money from foreign exchange.

(18) Revision of NEP 2020 by the Parliament: The new policy must be reviewed, discussed, revised and adopted by the parliament in the same manner how National Policy on Education 1986 was. This will allow it to stand the test of time. Without a parliamentary approval, any such policy remains an executive decision and it runs a risk of being arbitrarily overturned by a future government. Secondly, the government must review the multi lingual Indian language teaching courses and replace them foreign speaking courses.

CONCLUSION:

It is a universally acknowledged factor that higher education plays an integral role in deciding the economy, social status, technology adoption, and healthy human behavior in every country. Therefore revision and establishment of an effective education becomes important. NEP 2020 not only promises GER to include every citizen of the country in higher education offerings is the responsibility of the education department of the country government but also National Education Policy of India 2020 is marching towards achieving such objective by making innovative policies to improve the quality, attractiveness, affordability, and increasing the supply by opening up the higher education for the private sector and at the same time with strict controls to maintain quality in every higher education institution. Thus, such progressive education will determine the future of our country and open doors to new opportunities and help establish India as a vishwaguru. All higher education institutions with current nomenclature of affiliated colleges will expand as multi-disciplinary autonomous colleges. The new policy is a student centric model which allows them competency based continuous evaluation, and open doors for innovative research. It lays the foundation for technology driven education which empowers all.

These transformations however will start from the academic year 2021-22 and will continue until the year 2030 where the first level of transformation will be visible. Despite the fact that the new education policy is empowering but the challenge for effective implementation still remains. Hence, NEP 2020 is moving from teacher centric to student centric, information centric to knowledge centric, marks centric to skills centric, examination centric to experimental centric, learning centric to research centric, and choice centric to competency centric. It will help reorient

towards holistic and multi disciplinary education and empower all and change paradigms of school education.

Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education for New India

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ABSTRACT

"Education is the most powerful weapon we can use to change the world" said by Nelson Mandela are the words which will inspire everyone for constant learning. The New Education Policy is also one such means that drives us towards constant learning and leads to vision for new India. This paper aims to discuss who the New Educational Policy is going to leads towards the path of holistic and multidisciplinary learning and upcoming challenges which we are going to face during implementation of this policy. This study also focuses on the New Education Policy as the vision for new India and extracting new ways for the development and progress of India. This policy is the hope towards the growth and reshaping the educational structure of the country. This also come as a ray of hope interdisciplinary education and research and have opened the new gateways for the progress of individuals and the country. With this policy there will be flexibility within various discipline.

Keywords: Holistic development, Multidisciplinary Education, Flexibility, Vision, Challenges

Introduction:

Education is the greatest treasure of an individual, no one can snatch this treasure form the bearer. Citizens of a country are the indispensable and greatest resources of the country for the development of the country. India is the country with all the songs of medley, "unity in diversity" in all the aspects or spheres. Education is rooted in its heritage, since the classical time. The formal education is an integral part in Indian education system, from days of old. This tradition is being followed by the country consistently, the new education policy is the part of this tradition. The new education policy 2020, have certain goals which we are going to achieve in the coming decades. The new education new policy have aim of providing universal access to quality of education and leadership on the global stage in terms of growth and development in all the spheres (economic, cultural, social, scientific, national integration and preserving all the cultural values) of India. Providing universal high- quality education is the key for integration or inclusion all the section of society for the integrated development of the country.

The global education development agenda reflected in the Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 agenda for the sustainable development, adopted by India in 2015- seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong opportunities for all" by 2030. This policy ensures the integration of each component of the system to traverse along and move in the same direction for the successful achievement the objectives for the development of the country in this rapid changing world.

Objectives

- 1. To analyse the New Education Policy as the vision for new India.
- 2. To examine the challenges while implementing holistic and multidisciplinary learning according to New Educational Policy 2020.

Methodology

- 1. The method used in this research is qualitative and descriptive.
- 2. The source of information for the research is purely based on secondary data.

I. Previous policy

The previous policy mainly focused on the *access and equity* in the education, this the unfinished agenda of national policy on education in 1986. This is modified in 1992, the major adaption in this policy was the Right of Free and Compulsory Education Act, in 2009 which gave legal right

to every citizen of the country to have universal education up to the age of 14. It succeeded in increasing the gross enrolment ratio of children as compared to earlier years.

II. Vision for new India

The new policy of NEP 2020 has various aspects which will bring drastic change in Future education system. This policy will decrease the gap between the private and government school. The policy encourages the skill development with practical knowledge. Policy aims to bring back about 2crore of children out of school into a mainstream under NEP2020.

After 34 long years new education policy came into existence which will give a new way to develop the society and the Nation. We have in our constitution in ARTICLE 21A – right to education / free and compulsory education for 6-14 years of children. This policy is built on 5 foundational pillars of Access, Affordability, Equity, Quality and Accountability.

Structure of New Education Policy for School Education:

- 1.Children of age 3-18 years are covered under this policy. And categorized in different curricular i.e.,5+3+3+4 curricular and pedagogical structure which will focus on the development of a particular skill of liking by children themselves.
- 2. The main objective of this policy is to reduce the burden /pressure of school by allowing them to have their own choice of skill. More than theoretical education –practical education is given importance.

This policy is divided into different stages for the school education:

First stage is completely based on the play way method of Henry Caldwell Cook and Naturalism (1886-1939), the second stage is based on idealism with play way method of Froebel. (Children can learn what they are ready for). Third stage give the access to play way method, naturalism, idealism, realism as the teaching is also really important for the school education and the last stage is based on all the method which can encourage the students to boost their knowledge.

This policy holds many positive views so to achieve this above goal there should be a dynamic change in education with a proper implementation is must and NEP2020 policy is a suitable Policy in this century. By engaging a person in a learning process not in a cramming of the concept or to rote it. With the skills of 21st century and the overall development in multidiscipline the person will not remain in a bounded field but will get more chance to express themselves. More or less it will give a base to country's social and economic development.

The vision of India has always been to attain *Atmanirbhar Bharat* completely.

In a convocation Union minister has said the NEP will be the world's biggest reform. With introducing NEP 2020 the young generations (the nation builder)will get the opportunity to show their skill in various fields altogether enrich will further strengthen the country to its new level.

II. Reorienting towards holistic and multidisciplinary education

The holistic and multidisciplinary education in India is long tradition of adopting comprehensive learning. It is rooted since ancient times. This is the knowledge of India. There were universities like Takshashila, Vikramshila, Nalanda, which had adopted this holistic and multidisciplinary learnings and had produced eminent scholars all the times. These eminent scholars were Aryabhata, Bana Bhatt, Panini, Varahmihira, Gargi, Maitreyi numerous others who were educated through multidisciplinary approach and had holistic development. The new education policy has directed or oriented ways towards the reviving or reshaping the classic culture into the modern time. This will help in introduction and adaption of new and old time together by every generation. In the new education policy certain things are adopted for holistic and multidisciplinary education: -

- 1.Flexibility in choice of subjects at higher secondary, undergraduates and higher level of education.
- 2.Holistic development of an individual and directing towards comprehensive learning in all sphere, well-rounded individuals with all skills.
- 3. Learning as a lifelong process, inclusion of all section of society and people of all ages.
- 4. Emphasis on multidisciplinary research and focus on values and ethics of research.
- 5. Grow into an eminent personality.

II.1. Challenges-

- 1. The ratio of the student teacher in our country (in our enormous population) is very low i.e., 30:1 for all Indian educational institute, which highly affect the education system. Rising of enrolment of children and low hiring rates has resulted in lack of teachers.
- 2. Online education is mainly to give the education anywhere at any time but it has also been a big hurdle in many lives as our country is facing a digital divide because India is a country of Farmers where the most of the people don't have the access to smart phone or internet.

- 3. Lack of knowledge about the activities done around them which led them to be at far end places in pandemic situation this has worsen.
- 4. Lack of resources has always been a big issue as there is a shortage of well-equipped equipment that can attract youth towards it.
- 5. The affordability of the higher education had remained a hurdle in youth's life to attain Academic challenges.
- 6. The lack of knowledge and not completely give any importance to the students question which led him/her to lose interest in the subject or discipline.

2. Ways to conquer the challenges-

- 1. New employment policies should be made for the new teachers.
- 2. As NEP mentioned about the construction of new schools and institute where teachers all over India will get the opportunity to be employed and further share their knowledge .its implementation is a need of an hour.
- 3. Motivation can make a person be confident in their work. Motivation can be done by teachers.
- 4. Encouraging the Peer learning.
- 5. Encouraging the new generations in the creative learning.
- 6. Hiring more technical engineers for reducing the glitches faced online.
- 7. Focus on getting better infrastructure, pedagogical method.
- 8. To encourage the teacher by some reinforcements.
- 9. As NEP mentioned that it will decrease the gap between private and government institution that will help the students to afford their higher education.
- 10. By controlling the over population in India reforming new policy regarding.

III. Suggestion

- 1. Provide training for the implementation of the policy.
- 2. Give counselling for the multidisciplinary education.
- 3. Continuous evaluation of the policy.

III.Conclusion

The new education policy is for the holistic development of India. It encourages the multidisciplinary learning which helps in holistic learning for the progress of the individuals and for the development of the country. This policy gives the vision for new India. The policy leads towards progression and growth.

नई शिक्षा नीति (New Education Policy)

डिम्पल बिष्ट, बी.ए. , नई शिक्षा नीति, श्यामलाल कॉलेज, ।

शिक्षा नीति किसी भी देश के विकास का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग होती हैं। (1986) 34 वर्ष के बाद भारत में नई शिक्षा नीति की घोषणा की गई हैं। 1968 और 1986 के बाद यह तीसरी राष्टीय शिक्षा नीति हैं भारत सरकार के " मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय" ने इस नई शिक्षा नीति की योजना की हैं। इस शिक्षा नीति का मसौदा इसरों में प्रमुख रह चुके डॉ. के. कस्तूरी रंगन की अध्यक्षता वाली समिति ने तैयार किया था। "मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन मंत्रालय" का नाम परिवर्तित कर शिक्षा मंत्रालय कर दिया गया हैं।

इससे देश के तमाम छात्रों, उनके परिवारों और उनके माता-पिता के जीवन में बहुत से बदलाव आएंगे। इसव नीति को बनाते समय 2 लाख से भी अधिक लोगों की राय ली गई हैं। इसमें स्कूली शिक्षा और उच्च शिक्षा में बदलाव किया गया हैं।

बदलाव

- 1. 10+2 व्यवस्था की समाप्ति
- 2. 5+3+3+4 व्यवस्था का आना
 - (i) Foundation Stage (5 Year)
 - (ii) Preparatory Stage (3 Year)
 - (iii) Middle Stage (3 Year)
 - (iv) Secondary Stage (4 Year)
- 3. No stream
- 4. Multi Entry and Multi Exit की ट्यवस्था
- 1) 10+2 व्यवस्था की समाप्ति अब तक भारत की स्कूली शिक्षा व्यवस्था 10+2 फॉर्मेट पर चलती थी। लेकिन अब इसे 5+3+3+4 के फओमेट मे बदल दिया गया हैं।

इसके तहत स्कूल की पहले 5 वर्षों की पढ़ाई फाँउंडेटिओन स्टेज मणि जाएगी। यानि इस दौरान छात्रों के लिए मजबूत नीव तैयार की जाएगी इसका करिक्यलम (NCERT) द्वारा किया जाएगा। इसमे 3 वर्ष की उम्र से ही बच्चे स्कूलों मे जाना शुरू कर देंगे।

इसमे Pre Primary के 3 वर्ष पहली और दूसरी कक्षा का एक-एक वर्ष शामिल होगा। इसके तहत बच्चे को खेलकुद और अन्य गतिविधियों के जिरए पढ़ाई करायी जाएगी । इन कक्षाओं के छात्रों के लिए किताबों का बोझ पहले जितना नहीं होगा । इसलिए हम कह सकते हैं की आने वाली पीढ़ी काफी भाग्यशाली होगी । शिक्षा की यात्रा का आरंभ यहीं से होगी 3 से 8 वर्ष के बच्चे इस (Stage) में होंगे

- उद्धहरण 6 जनवरी, 2021 में दिल्ली सरकार ने "नई स्कूल बस्ता नीति 2020" तैयार की इसके अंतर्गत बहुत सी मुख्य बैट बताई गई हैं । जिसके तहत ये नीति बनायी गयी हैं । पूर्व प्राइमेरी से लेकर कक्षा 12 तक के बच्चे के बस्ते का बोझ कम होगा ।
- इस मिति के तहत हर कक्षा के लिए स्कूल बस्ता कितने किलोग्राम तक रहेगा इसके लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी कर दिए गए हैं।
- नई नीति के म्ताबीक यह वजन 1.6 से 5 किलोग्राम तक रहेगा ।
- NCERT की विशेष समिति के माध्यम से यह स्कूल बस्ता नीति तैयार की है हैं।
- इस नीति मे स्कूल बस्ते के बोझ से हिने वाले नुकसान पर अध्ययन किया गया हैं और उसके कारकों को ध्यान मे रखते हुए एक व्यापक मॉडल तैयर किया गया हैं ।
- आदेश में कहा गया हैं की आजकल के नए स्कूल डॉ से तीन मंजिल तक बने हुए हैं आऊर बच्चों को इन भारी स्कूल बस्ते के साथ अपनी कक्षा तक जाना होता हैं । इससे उनके स्वस्थ पर भी असर होता है ।
- इसकी मदद से सभी स्कूलों के लिए सीबीएसई, एनसीईआरटी और एससीआरटी की किताबों को लागू करना होगा ।
- बच्चों के प्रतिदिन के समय सारणी (Time Table) को भी इस प्रकार से तैयार किया जाएगा की उससे बच्चे के स्कूल बस्ते का बोझ कम हो ।
- स्कूल प्रबंधकों क यह भी कहा गया हैं क वे कक्षाओं के पाठयक्रम को इस तरह से लागू करेंगे
 की उससे बच्चों के लिए पुस्तकलए, खेल, कला व संस्कृति और एतिहासिक चीजों से जूरी
 गतिविधियों से जोर जाएगा ।
- इसमे यह भी सुनिश्चित किया वगया हैं की Pre-Nursery बच्चों के लिए स्कूल बैग व्यवस्था नहीं होगी । इसी प्रकार कक्षा 1 और 2 के बच्चों लिए एक ही कॉपी प्रयाप्त होगी। और इस कक्षाओं के बच्चों को कोई भी गृहकार्य नहीं देना होगा

Reference: (जनसत्ता)

- (ii) Preparatory Stage (3 Year) Class 3rd to 5th Activity + Study Language (Mother & National)
- इसमे तीन साल यानि तीसरी कक्षा से पाँचवी कक्षा तक की पढ़ाई के दौरान छात्रों को भविष्य के लिए तैयार किया जाएगा । इसके तहत छात्रों का परिचय विज्ञान, गणित, कला, सामाजिक विज्ञान, जैसे विषय पढ़ाएंगे ।
- 5 वी कक्षा तक की पढ़ाई अब मातृ भाषा, स्थानीय भाषा और राष्ट्रीय भाषा मे ही होगी । अंग्रेजी मे पढ़ाई की अनिवार्यता नहीं रहेगी इसमे बच्चों की परीक्षाओं की श्रुआत भी हो जाएगी ।

(iii) Middle Stage (3 Year) Class 6th to 8th - Commuter Coding - Vocational / Technical

- अगले तीन साल (Middle Stage) मानेंगे इसमे कक्षा 6 से लेकर कक्षा 8वी की पढ़ाई । इस स्टेज मे छात्रों को तय पाठ्यक्रम के म्ताबिक पढ़ाया जाएगा ।
- 6वीं कक्षा मे पहुँचने पर छात्रों को (कोडिंग) सीखने का मौका मिलेगा। 6 वीं कक्षा से (एंटर्नशिप)
 पर भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा । विशेष रुचि होने पर (practical Training) दी जाएगी । इसमे 10
 दिन का (bagless Period) होगा ।

Ex: - Welding, Plumbing, Carpentry, Pipe Fitting, Web Designer, Gardener, Artists

इन सभी पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा । लोगों की मानसिकता को सुधारने कें लिए इन सभी विषयों को इसमे जोड़ा गया । क्योंकि ये सब काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को लोग (Low Level) का मानते हैं ।

(iv) Secondary Stage (4 Year) - Foreign Language (Starting) - No Stream - Multi Subject - Class (9th to 12th) - Critical Thinking (Semester)

- इसमे 9 वीं से 12 वीं कक्षा तक छात्र होंगे । 4 वर्षों वाली आखरी (last Stage) होगी ।
- इससे छत्रों में कीसी विषय के प्रति घरी समझ पैदा की जाएगी छत्रों की विश्लेषण क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाएगा। चयहटरों को उनके जीवन में बड़े लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाएगा।
- इसमे छात्र अपने मनपसंद विषय का चुनाव कर सकेंगे । अब स्कूल मे पहले जैसा (Steam System) नहीं होंगे । अब आर्ट्स का छात्र Biology की पढ़ाई कर सकेंगे ।
- अगर कॉमर्स का कोई छात्र इतिहास की पढ़ाई करना चाहता हैं तो वह भी एस कर सकता हैं।
 लेकिन संभव हैं इसके लिए अलग-अलग विषयों का (Pull) तैयार किया जाएगा । खास पुल
 बनाकर विषय चुनने की आजादी रहेगी

- कक्षा 9 12 तक (Semester System) से परीक्षाए करायी जाएगी । हर 6 महीने पर एक परीक्षा होगी । दोनों Semester के अंकों को जोरकर एक Final Marksheet तैयार किया जाएगा ।
- बोर्ड की परीक्षाओं को सरल बनाया जाएगा और इसमे छात्रों की क्षमताओं को ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाएगा । समझने की क्षमता पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा । न की रहा मारने वाली ।
- बोर्ड परीक्षा देने वाले छत्रों को अब उनकी पसंद की भाषा मे परीक्षा लिखने की पूरी आजादी होगी
 ।
- छत्रों के Report Card में भी बदलाव आया हैं। कीसी छात्र को Final Marks देते समय उसके व्यवहार Extra Curriculum Activity उसके प्रदर्शन और इसके मानसिक क्षमताओं का भी ध्यान रखा जाएगा।
- इसके अलावा Report Card को 360 डिग्री Assessment के आधार पर तैयार किया जाएगा
 । इसमे छात्र खुद को भी अंक देंगे यानि अपना खुद का भी विश्लेषण करेंगे । विषये पढ़ने वाले
 शिक्षक भी छत्रों को अंक देंगे । और छत्रों के सहपाठी भी उन का आकलन करेंगे ।

कॉलेजों मे हुए कुछ बदलाव

- 1) कॉलेज में पढ़ाई करने वाले छात्रों के लिए भी इस नई शिक्षा नीति में बहुत सारे बदलाव किए गए हैं।
 - देश छात्र कॉलेज मे अदिमिशन के लिए Common Aptitude Test (CAT) दे सकेंगे । Cut
 Off मे एडिमशन नहीं मिल तो CAT दे सकेंगे ।
 - Graduation की पढ़ाई को तीन और चार वर्षों के Course Duration मे अब बाँट दिया जाएगा

2) Graduation (4 Year)

- 1 Year Certificate
- 2 Year Diploma
- 3 Year Degree
- 4 Year Research + Degree

कॉलेज के छात्र भी अलग-अलग विषय ले सकेंगे । इस व्यवस्था को Multi Entry और Multi Exit वाली व्यवस्था कहा जाता हैं ।

3) Academic Bank of Credit - कोई छात्र एक से ज्यादा कोर्स एक साथ करना चाहते हैं तो वे ऐसा कर सकेंगे। जो कोर्स पूरा होगा उसके अंक Credit Bank मे जमा होंगे। आखरी डिग्री के कोर्स मे इस Credit को जोड़ा जाएगा। ये व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से Digital होगी।

- 4) संस्कृत भाषा को बढ़ावा स्कूलों उच्च शिक्षा संस्थाओं में संस्कृत को बढ़ावा देंगे । संस्कृत के विश्वविद्यालयों में कई विषय संस्कृत में पढ़ाए जाएंगे । हर कॉलेज में संगीत, कला, साहित्य पढ़ाया जाएगा ।
- 5) Post-Graduation (1/2 Year) जिन्होंने 3 Year तक की Degree को प्राप्त किया हैं वे 2 Year की (Post-Graduation) करेंगे । जिन छत्रों ने 4 Year की (Research + Degree) की होगी उन्हें 1 Year की (Post-Graduation) करनी होगी
- 6) नई शिक्ष नीति के तहत एम. फिल. (M.Phil.) कार्यक्रम या M.Phil. की Degree को समाप्त कर दिया गया ।

Positive Points of NEP (सकारात्मक पहल्)

- 1) GDP को 3% बढ़ाकर 6% कर दिया गया हैं।
- 2) निश्चित फीस स्कूल और कॉलेज की फीस को लेकर नए नियम निर्धारित होंगे । निश्चित फीस से ज्यादा फीस नहीं ले पाएंगे । मनमानी फीस नहीं ले सकेंगे स्कूल और कॉलेज ।
- 3) Foreign University भारत मे अपना Branch खोल सकती हैं । जैसे Oxford, Howard University, etc. Top 100 Foreign University को Permission दे दी गयी हैं की वे India मे Campus Setup कर सकते हैं।
- 4) शिक्षकों को 4 वर्षों की (Training) भी अलग सी दी जाएगी।
- 5) Vocational Studies की (Practical Knowledge) छत्रों को दी जाएगी ।

Negative Points of NEP (नकारात्मक पहल्)

- 1) Language English को कम महत्व दिया गया हैं । जिससे हमे आगे चलकर परेशानी या समस्या हो सकती हैं।
- 2) Variety of Subjects- विषयों को चुनने के लिए विकल्प तो दे दिया गए हैं परंतु इतनी सारी व्यवस्था कर पाना संभव नहीं हैं । ये नीति बहुत ही (Theoretical) हैं । इन सभी को असल जिंदगी मे लाना बहुत ही लम्बा प्रक्रिया होगा । बहुत से सरकारी विद्यालय मे शिक्षकों की कमी हैं । तो कहाँ से बच्चे को (Vocational Training) का मौका मिल पाएगा ।
- 3) ये नीति (Policy Centralization) को बढ़ावा करती हैं क्योंकि इसमे राज्यों से शक्ति छीनकर Central Body के हाथों मे दे दी गई हैं।