

EDUDOC SERVICE SERIES

# EDUDOC SERVICES: NEWSCLIPS

NEWS CLIPPINGS FROM DAILY NEWSPAPERS

April-June 2024

विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी  
NCERT

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## Preface

The Library and Documentation Division (LDD) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), serves as a crucial hub for information, research, and academic resources, supporting the diverse needs of educators, researchers, and policy-makers in education. Established to foster an environment conducive to educational excellence and innovation, LDD plays a pivotal role in the dissemination of knowledge and the promotion of advanced learning in the field of academic research. LDD is recognized for its hybrid collection of old and new print collections of books, journals, reports, and other reference collections.

With the mandate of Dr. Dinesh Prasad Saklani, the Hon'ble Director, NCERT, the Library and Documentation Division executes several specialized services for its patrons known as *edudoc services*. In this edition of "EDUDOC SERVICES: NEWSCLIPS", the LDD has delved into and presented a compilation of newspaper clippings published in reputed newspapers related to education during April - June 2024.

In the fast-paced world of today, newspapers play a crucial role in shaping public opinion and keeping society informed about the latest developments. This publication of newspaper clippings is an attempt to encapsulate news published about National Education Policy; National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and School Education.



(Dr. Akash)  
Head, LDD  
NCERT, New Delhi

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## छापेमारी में एनसीईआरटी की 5600 नकली किताबें मिलीं

बल्लभगढ़, संवाददाता। मुख्यमंत्री उड़नदस्ते ने आंबेडकर चौक स्थित एक किताब की दुकान और गोदाम पर मंगलवार को छापेमारी में एनसीईआरटी की कक्षा छठी से 12वीं तक की 5600 नकली किताबें बरामद कीं। टीम के साथ एनसीईआरटी अफसर भी मौजूद थे।

नकली किताबों को लेकर टीम ने शहर में कई अन्य दुकानों पर भी जांच पड़ताल की, जहां उन्हें कुछ नहीं मिला। शहर थाना पुलिस ने मामले में मुकदमा दर्ज किया है। मुख्यमंत्री उड़नदस्ते के

एसीपी मनीष सहगल ने बताया कि उन्हें सूचना मिली कि मंगला बुक डिपो पर एनसीईआरटी की नकली किताबें बेची जा रही। उड़नदस्ता और दिल्ली से पहुंचे एनसीईआरटी के अधिकारी जब बुक डिपो पर पहुंचे तो उन्होंने जांच की, जिसमें कई नकली किताबें रखी मिलीं।

दुकानदार गौरव ने बताया कि उसने ऋषि नगर में अलग से गोदाम बनाया है। वहां पर जांच में भी नकली किताबें मिलीं। गौरव ने बताया कि नई दिल्ली के दरियागंज से उसने किताबें मंगाई है।

## NCERT की 5600 नकली किताबें पकड़ीं, दुकानदार अरेस्ट

■ एनबीटी न्यूज, बल्लभगढ़

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) की नकली किताबों से मोटी कमाई का खेल चल रहा है। मंगलवार को सीएम फ्लाईंग स्क्वॉड ने अंबेडकर चौक पर दुकान और गोदाम से एनसीईआरटी की 5600 नकली किताबें पकड़ी हैं। देखने में किताबें असली जैसी ही हैं, लेकिन वॉटर मार्क और लोगो नहीं थे। किताबें छठी से 12वीं तक की हैं। पुलिस ने आरोपी दुकानदार के खिलाफ केस दर्ज कर गिरफ्तार कर लिया है।

स्क्वॉड के डीएसपी मनीष सहगल को सूचना मिली थी कि शहर के अंबेडकर चौक स्थित मंगला बुक डिपो पर नकली किताबें बेचकर मोटा मुनाफा कमाया जा रहा है। टीम ने एनसीईआरटी के बिजनेस मैनेजर भूपेंद्र सिंह और असिस्टेंट प्रोडक्शन



देखने में किताबें असली जैसी ही हैं

ऑफिसर राजेश कुमार के साथ मंगला बुक डिपो का निरीक्षण किया। आरोप है कि बुक डिपो पर नकली किताबें मिलीं। दुकानदार गौरव ने बताया कि ऋषि नगर में गोदाम भी है। आरोपी की दुकान और गोदाम से नकली किताबें बरामद हुईं। आरोपी ने पूछताछ में बताया कि उसने किताबें नई सड़क (दिल्ली) से मंगाई हैं।

## • NCERT tweaks: Doubts on Aryan migration

Although changes have been carried out in History and Sociology textbooks for Classes 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12, the most substantive have been made to the Chapter titled 'Bricks, Beads and Bones - The Harappan Civilisation' in the Class 12 History textbook called 'Themes in India History Part-I'.

The additions and deletions related to the Harappan Civilisation have been justified on the grounds that "recent evidence from archaeological sites" warrants a "correction" in the said chapter. The additions primarily emphasise the "unbroken continuity for 5000 years" of the Harappan civilisation, reference recent archaeogenetic research conducted at the Rakhigarhi site to rule out Aryan immigration, and suggest that the Harappans practised some form of democratic system.

For instance, to emphasise "continuity", NCERT has deleted a sentence that states "It appears that there was a break between the Early Harappan and the Harappan civilisation, evident from large-scale burning at some sites, as well as the abandonment of certain settlements." The Council has added three new paragraphs on the recent DNA study at Rakhigarhi which rejects Aryan immigration and emphasises that "Harappans are the indigenous people of this region."

"The genetic roots of the Harappans go back to 10,000 BCE. The DNA of the Harappans has continued till today and a majority of the South Asian population appears to be their descendents. Due to trade and cultural contacts of the Harappans with distant regions there is a mixture of genes in small quantity. The continuity without any break in genetic history as well as cultural history rules out large scale immigration of the so-called Aryans. This research also indicates that the peo-

ple coming from the bordering areas and distant regions were absorbed in the Indian society. At no stage, the genetic history of the Indians was either discontinued or broken. As the Harappans started moving towards Iran and Central Asia, their genes also gradually spread in those regions," the new paragraph pertaining to the archaeogenetic research at Rakhigarhi, states.

A sentence has been added calling for more research into the relation between Harappans and Vedic people. It states, "More research is also required on the relationship between the Harappans and the Vedic people as some scholars have argued that the authors of the Harappan civilisation and the Vedic people were the same." This sentence, NCERT states, has been added for "critical thinking of the students."

It's pertinent to mention here that ancient Indian history, especially the origins of the Harappan Civilization, is a subject deeply divided by ideological perspectives. Pre-Marxist Indian historians believe that the source of Indian civilization lies with indigenous people who called themselves Aryans and were the same as the Vedic people. In contrast, Marxist historians support the Aryan migration theory, arguing that the Harappans were pre-Vedic.

Some of the other changes made in Sociology and History textbooks include:

■ In the Class 6 History textbook a Chapter titled 'Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age' talks about Birsa Munda's opposition to "missionaries and Hindu landlords." Here, the word Hindu has been dropped and this omission has been justified stating that it reflects the "diverse social backgrounds of the landlords of the time."

■ In the Class 7 History textbook 'Our Past-II', a chapter titled 'Devotional Paths to the Divine'

has a section on Nayanars, saints devoted to Shiva who emerged during the seventh to ninth centuries. Under this section, a sentence states that there were 63 Nayanars, who belonged to the different caste backgrounds, such as potters, "untouchable" workers, peasants, hunters, soldiers, Brahmanas and chiefs. NCERT has dropped the words "caste backgrounds" and replaced it "social backgrounds" with the justification that "workers, peasants, hunters, soldiers reflect social background" and not caste.

■ In the fifth chapter (Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion) of the same Class 12 Sociology book, a section on adivasi struggles starts with: "Like the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes are social groups recognised by the Indian Constitution as specially marked by poverty, powerlessness and social stigma." The portion that states SCs and STs are marked by poverty, powerlessness and social stigma has been deleted. This has been justified by NCERT as "minor language editing for better construction of the sentence."

■ Another example of Sardar Sarovar Dam under the same section on adivasi struggles has been edited. The original sentence reads: "Projects such as the Sardar Sarovar dam on the river Narmada in western India and the Polavaram dam on the river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh displace hundreds of thousands of adivasis, driving them to greater destitution." The part on such projects driving tribals to "greater destitution" has been dropped.

■ An image of communal riots in the sixth chapter of the Class 12 Sociology textbook (Indian Society) has been dropped on the ground that it is "not relevant in present time." The photo accompanied text under section titled 'Communalism, Secularism and the Nation-State' in Chapter 6.

## REVISION AFTER SC VERDICT, ITS 'WELCOMING RECEPTION': NCERT 3 Babri references out, Ayodhya section 'revised' in Class XII new politics book

RITIKACHOPRA  
NEW DELHI, APRIL 4

THE section on the Ayodhya dispute in a chapter in NCERT's Class XII political science textbook is said to have been revised to give primacy to the Ram Janmabhoomi movement, factor in the 2019 Supreme Court verdict allowing the temple — and, in at least three places, references to the December 6, 1992 demolition of the Babri Masjid

### EXPLAINED Fourth round of revision

THIS IS the fourth round of revision and updating of NCERT textbooks since 2014. The first round, in 2017, was called a "review", and not a revision, as the then NCERT director cited the need to update textbooks to reflect recent events, changes,

have been deleted, *The Indian Express* has learnt.

The revised book is expected to be in classrooms in a month.

These changes are part of the revision of school textbooks undertaken by NCERT for the academic year 2024-25, which were recently communicated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

NCERT, which advises the Union government on school education, is the apex body tasked

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

## 3 Babri references out, Ayodhya section revised

with drafting school textbooks used by more than 4 crore students annually.

The revisions pertain to Chapter 8 in the original book 'Politics in India since Independence' — this has been the text since 2006-07 — which lists Ayodhya movement as one of the five key "recent developments" in Indian politics.

The other four: decline of the Congress after its defeat in 1989; the Mandal Commission in 1990; economic reforms beginning 1991; and the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991.

In the original chapter, there is a four-page section (pages 148-151) on the Ayodhya dispute which details the sequence of events: opening of the locks in 1986, the "mobilisation on both sides," the demolition of the Babri Masjid. It also talks about the demolition's aftermath, President's rule in BJP-ruled states, communal violence and the "serious debate over secularism."

The revised version of this section is not available but NCERT has made public the fact that it has been changed and its reasons behind the change.

"Content is updated as per latest development in politics. Text on Ayodhya issue has been thoroughly revised because of the latest changes brought by Supreme Court's Constitutional bench verdict and its widespread welcoming reception," it has said on its website.

It has made public four

changes in the chapter in line with this justification:

Consider this paragraph in the old textbook (page 139): "...A number of events culminated in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992. This event symbolised and triggered various changes in the politics of the country and intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of the BJP and the politics of 'Hindutva'."

In the new book, this has been replaced with: "...the centuries old legal and political dispute over the Ram Janmabhoomi Temple in Ayodhya started influencing the politics of India which gave birth to various political changes. The Ram Janmabhoomi Temple Movement, becoming the central issue, transformed the direction of the discourse on secularism and democracy. These changes culminated in the construction of the Ram Temple at Ayodhya following the decision of the constitutional bench of the Supreme Court (which was announced on November 9, 2019)."

There are two more deletions of the Babri Masjid reference: in the summary at the beginning of the chapter and in an exercise at the end.

In the summary, the sentence in the old book, "What is the legacy of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement and the Ayodhya demolition for the nature of political mobilisation?" has been re-

placed with "What is the legacy of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement?"

In the old book's exercise section, "the demolition of Babri Masjid" is one of six political events that have to be arranged in chronological order. This has been replaced with Supreme Court judgement on the Ram Janmabhoomi.

When asked about these changes and the revisions in the three-page section, the office of NCERT director Dinesh Sakdani said: "I am directed to inform that information regarding your query is available on NCERT website."

This is the fourth round of revision and updating of NCERT textbooks since 2014. The first round, in 2017, was termed a "review" rather than a revision as the then NCERT director Hrushikesh Senapaty cited the need to update the textbooks to reflect recent events and changes.

Just a year later, in 2018, at the request of then education minister Prakash Jayasekara, the NCERT initiated a second round of revisions, known as "textbook rationalisation", to reduce the "syllabus burden" on students.

Less than three years later, the NCERT announced a third round of textbook rationalisation.

The official reason for this latest exercise was to reduce the curriculum load further, and to help students recover from learning disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

FLAGS FACTUALLY INCORRECT CONTENT

# NCERT warns against pirated textbooks

## OUR CORRESPONDENT

**NEW DELHI:** The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) raised an alarm on Monday about the circulation of pirated school textbooks, highlighting the risk of inaccurate information.

The council also expressed concern over the violation of its copyright, advising the public to avoid unauthorised reproduction and commercial distribution of NCERT school textbooks.

A high-ranking council official revealed that certain dishonest publishers have been reproducing NCERT school



textbooks available on its website under their own brand, without securing permission from the NCERT. The official warned that any individual or entity found to be commercially distributing NCERT textbooks, either in entirety or partially, or incorporat-

Last week, the NCERT announced that textbooks for Class 3 would be available by the last week of April, and for Class 6 by mid-May

ing NCERT textbook content in their publications without explicit copyright consent, would be subject to legal consequences under the Copyright Act of 1957.

The official further requested the public to refrain from using such textbooks or

workbooks, as they may contain incorrect information and may contradict the fundamental principles of the NCF (National Curriculum Framework for School Education) 2023. The council also encouraged anyone who encounters such pirated textbooks or workbooks to report them immediately.

Last week, the NCERT announced that textbooks for Class 3 would be available by the last week of April, and for Class 6 by mid-May. It also reported that 1.21 crore copies of the 2023-2024 editions of textbooks for classes 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, and 12 have been distributed across the country.

## एनसीईआरटी ने लोगों को किया आगाह, कहा बिना अनुमति लिए पुस्तकें छापने पर होगी कार्रवाई

जनसत्ता संवाददाता  
नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल।

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने 'जनसत्ता' में प्रकाशित खबर 'नहीं मिल रही एनसीईआरटी की पुस्तकें, विद्यार्थी और अभिभावक हो रहे परेशान' में एनसीईआरटी के नाम पर नकली किताबों के बेचे जाने की बात को प्रमुखता से उठाने के बाद, सोमवार को आदेश जारी कर नकली किताबें छापने वालों के खिलाफ चेतावनी जारी की है।

एनसीईआरटी ने अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तकों की अनधिकृत छपाई और व्यावसायिक बिक्री को लेकर लोगों को आगाह कर इन्हें ना खरीदने की नसीहत दी है क्योंकि इनमें तथ्यात्मक रूप से गलत सामग्री होने की आशंका है। साथ ही बिना अनुमति के किताबें छापने पर कापीराइट के उल्लंघन को लेकर कानूनी कार्रवाई करने की चेतावनी दी है। बताया है कि एनसीईआरटी के सह सचिव राजेश कुमार की ओर से

आदेश को जारी किया गया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि एनसीईआरटी की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध किताबों को कुछ प्रकाशक अवैध तरीके से अपने नाम से छाप रहे हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति व्यावसायिक बिक्री के लिए एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यपुस्तकों को पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप से प्रकाशित करता हुआ या कापीराइट अनुमति प्राप्त किए बिना अपने प्रकाशनों में एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यपुस्तक की सामग्री का उपयोग करता हुआ पाया जाता है तो उसे कापीराइट अधिनियम 1957 के तहत कानूनी कार्रवाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा। वहीं अभिभावकों से इन किताबों को ना खरीदने के लिए कहा गया है। क्योंकि तथ्यात्मक रूप से गलत होने के साथ ही एनसीईएफ (स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम की रूपरेखा) 2023 के मूल दृष्टिकोण के खिलाफ भी हो सकती है। साथ ही लोगों से अपील की गई है कि यदि उन्हें नकली किताबों का पता चलता है तो इसकी सूचना एनसीईआरटी को दें।

## एनसीईआरटी ने नकली किताबों को लेकर चेताया

नई दिल्ली, एजेंसी। राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने नकली स्कूली पाठ्यपुस्तकों को लेकर सोमवार को चेतावनी जारी की। एनसीईआरटी ने कहा कि इनमें तथ्यात्मक रूप से गलत सामग्री होने की आशंका है। वहीं अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तकों की अनधिकृत छपाई और उनकी व्यावसायिक बिक्री के प्रति लोगों को आगाह किया।

परिषद के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने कहा, कुछ प्रकाशक एनसीईआरटी से अनुमति प्राप्त किए बिना इसकी वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध एनसीईआरटी की स्कूली पाठ्यपुस्तकों को अपने नाम से छाप रहे हैं। अगर कोई व्यक्ति

व्यावसायिक बिक्री के लिए एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यपुस्तकों को पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप से प्रकाशित करता हुआ पाया जाता है तो उसे कॉपीराइट अधिनियम 1957 के तहत कानूनी कार्रवाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

एनसीईआरटी ने पिछले सप्ताह घोषणा की थी कि तीसरी कक्षा की पाठ्यपुस्तकें अप्रैल के अंतिम हफ्ते तक और छठी कक्षा की किताबें मई के मध्य तक उपलब्ध होंगी। इसमें यह भी कहा था कि पहली, दूसरी, सातवीं, आठवीं, दसवीं और 12वीं कक्षा की पाठ्यपुस्तकों के 2023-2024 संस्करणों की 1.21 करोड़ प्रतियां देश भर में जारी की गई हैं।

## किताबों से अयोध्या में ढांचा ध्वंस व गुजरात दंगे के संदर्भ हटाए गए

नई दिल्ली, प्रेस : राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने राजनीति विज्ञान की पाठ्यपुस्तकों में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव किए हैं। इसके तहत अयोध्या में विवादित ढांचे का विध्वंस, गुजरात दंगे में मुसलमानों की हत्या और हिंदुत्व के संदर्भ को हटा दिया गया है। इसके अलावा भारत में मणिपुर के विलय के संदर्भ को बदल दिया गया है।

किताबों से संदर्भ हटाने के मुद्दे पर एनसीईआरटी ने टिप्पणी नहीं की है। हालांकि, अधिकारियों का कहना है कि पाठ्यपुस्तकों में बदलाव नियमित प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा है। अन्य किताबों के अलावा 11वीं और 12वीं कक्षा के राजनीति विज्ञान की पाठ्यपुस्तक में बदलाव किए गए हैं। एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यक्रम मसौदा समिति द्वारा किए गए परिवर्तनों का विवरण देने वाले एक दस्तावेज में कहा गया है कि राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन के संदर्भों को "राजनीति में नवीनतम परिवर्तन के अनुसार" बदल दिया गया है।

11वीं कक्षा की पाठ्यपुस्तक में पंथनिरपेक्षता पर पहले कहा गया था-"2002 में गुजरात में गोधरा के बाद हुए दंगों के दौरान 1,000 से अधिक लोग मारे गए थे, जिनमें ज्यादातर मुस्लिम थे।" इसे बदलकर "2002 में गुजरात में गोधरा के बाद हुए दंगों में 1,000 से अधिक



- एनसीईआरटी ने 11वीं और 12वीं के राजनीति विज्ञान की पुस्तकों में किया बदलाव
- अधिकारियों ने कहा, पाठ्यपुस्तकों में किया गया बदलाव नियमित प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा

लोग मारे गए थे" कर दिया गया है। एनसीईआरटी का तर्क है कि दंगे में सभी समुदाय के लोगों को नुकसान होता है। सिर्फ एक समुदाय को नुकसान नहीं उठाना पड़ता है।

पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर पर पहले की पाठ्यपुस्तक में कहा गया था-"भारत का दावा है कि यह क्षेत्र अवैध कब्जे में है। पाकिस्तान इस क्षेत्र को आजाद पाकिस्तान बताता है।" बदले हुए संस्करण में कहा गया है-"हालांकि, यह भारतीय क्षेत्र है, जो पाकिस्तान के अवैध कब्जे में है और इसे पाकिस्तान अधिकृत जम्मू-कश्मीर कहा जाता है।" इसे लेकर एनसीईआरटी का कहना है कि जो बदलाव हुआ है, वह जम्मू-कश्मीर के संबंध में भारत सरकार के रुख से पूरी तरह मेल खाता है।

पाठ्यपुस्तक से हटाए गए हिंदुत्व की राजनीति के संदर्भ » पृष्ठ 16

## पाठ्यपुस्तक से हटाए गए हिंदुत्व राजनीति के संदर्भ

प्रथम पृष्ठ से आगे

मणिपुर पर पहले की पाठ्यपुस्तक में कहा गया था-"भारत सरकार सितंबर 1949 में मणिपुर की निर्वाचित विस से परामर्श किए बिना विलय समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर के लिए महाराजा पर दबाव डालने में सफल रही। इससे मणिपुर में आक्रामक उत्पन्न हुआ। जो अब भी महसूस किया जा रहा है।" बदले हुए संस्करण में कहा गया है-"भारत सरकार सितंबर 1949 में महाराजा को विलय समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर को राजी करने में सफल रही।" भारतीय राजनीति में हालिया घटनाक्रम के तहत 'अयोध्या विध्वंस' का संदर्भ हटा दिया गया है। 'राजनीतिक लामबंदी की प्रकृति के लिए राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन व बाबरी विध्वंस की विरासत क्या है?' इसे बदलकर 'राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन की विरासत क्या है?' किया गया है। इसी अध्याय में 'बाबरी मस्जिद' व हिंदुत्व राजनीति के संदर्भ हटा दिए हैं। पहले लिखा था-"कई घटनाओं की परिणति दिसंबर 1992 में विवादित ढांचे (जिसे बाबरी मस्जिद नाम से जाना जाता था) के विध्वंस के रूप में हुई। यह घटना राजनीति में बदलाव की प्रतीक बनी और हिंदुत्व की राजनीति तेज हुई।"

## बदलाव

यह संशोधन कक्षा 11वीं और 12वीं तथा अन्य की राजनीति विज्ञान की पाठ्य पुस्तकों में किया गया

# एनसीईआरटी की किताबों में बाबरी मस्जिद, गुजरात दंगे के संदर्भ में संशोधन

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो  
नई दिल्ली, 5 अप्रैल।

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तकों में बदलाव करते हुए अयोध्या में बाबरी मस्जिद गिराए जाने, गुजरात दंगों में मसालामानों के मारे जाने, हिंदुत्व और मणिपुर के भारत में विध्वंस के संदर्भ संशोधन किया है।

एनसीईआरटी ने हालांकि संशोधित गए विषयों पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की है, लेकिन अधिकारियों ने कहा कि बदलाव नियमित रूप से पाठ्यक्रम को अद्यतन करने का हिस्सा है और इसका संबंध नए पाठ्यक्रम ढांचे (एनसीएफ) के अनुसार नई पुस्तकों के विकास से नहीं है। यह संशोधन कक्षा 11 और 12 तथा अन्य की राजनीति विज्ञान की पाठ्यपुस्तकों में किया गया है। एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यक्रम मसविदा समिति की ओर से तैयार किए गए बदलावों का विवरण देने वाले एक दस्तावेज के

एनसीईआरटी ने हालांकि, संशोधित गए विषयों पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की है, लेकिन अधिकारियों ने कहा कि बदलाव नियमित रूप से पाठ्यक्रम को अद्यतन करने का हिस्सा है और इसका संबंध नए पाठ्यक्रम ढांचे (एनसीएफ) के अनुसार नई पुस्तकों के विकास से नहीं है। यह संशोधन कक्षा 11 और 12 तथा अन्य की राजनीति विज्ञान की पाठ्यपुस्तकों में किया गया है। एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यक्रम मसविदा समिति की ओर से तैयार किए गए बदलावों का विवरण देने वाले एक दस्तावेज के

बदलावों का विवरण देने वाले एक दस्तावेज के अनुसार, राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन के संदर्भों को 'राजनीति में नवीनतम घटनाक्रम के अनुसार' संशोधित कर दिया गया है। कक्षा 11 की पाठ्यपुस्तक में धर्मनिरपेक्षता से जुड़े अध्याय-आठ में पूर्व में कहा गया था, '2002 में गुजरात

अनुसार, राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन के संदर्भों को 'राजनीति में नवीनतम घटनाक्रम के अनुसार' संशोधित कर दिया गया है। कक्षा 11 की पाठ्यपुस्तक में धर्मनिरपेक्षता से जुड़े अध्याय-आठ में पूर्व में कहा गया था, '2002 में गुजरात में गोधरा कांड के बाद हुए दंगों में 1,000 से अधिक लोग मारे गए, जिनमें ज्यादातर मुसलिम थे।' संशोधन के बाद इस वाक्य को अब '2002 में गुजरात में गोधरा कांड के बाद हुए दंगों के दौरान 1,000 से अधिक लोग मारे गए' कर दिया गया है।

में गोधरा कांड के बाद हुए दंगों में 1,000 से अधिक लोग मारे गए, जिनमें ज्यादातर मुसलिम थे।' संशोधन के बाद इस वाक्य को अब '2002 में गुजरात में गोधरा कांड के बाद हुए दंगों के दौरान 1,000 से अधिक लोग मारे गए' कर दिया गया है। बदलाव के पीछे एनसीईआरटी का तर्क

है, 'किसी भी दंगे में सभी समुदायों के लोगों का नुकसान होता है। यह सिर्फ एक समुदाय नहीं हो सकता।' पाकिस्तान के कब्जे वाले कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर पहले की पाठ्यपुस्तक में कहा गया था, 'भारत का दावा है कि यह क्षेत्र अवैध कब्जे में है। पाकिस्तान इस क्षेत्र को आजाद पाकिस्तान के रूप में वर्णित करता है।' बदले हुए संस्करण में कहा गया है 'हालांकि, यह भारतीय क्षेत्र है जो पाकिस्तान के अवैध कब्जे में है तथा इसे पाकिस्तान अधिकृत जम्मू और कश्मीर (पीओजेके) कहा जाता है।' संशोधन के पीछे एनसीईआरटी का तर्क यह है कि 'जो बदलाव लाया गया है वह जम्मू-कश्मीर के संबंध में भारत सरकार के नवीनतम स्थिति से पूरी तरह मेल खाता है।' मणिपुर पर पहले की पाठ्यपुस्तक में कहा गया था, 'भारत सरकार मणिपुर की लोकप्रिय निर्वाचित विधानसभा से परामर्श कि बिना, सितंबर 1949 में विलय समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर कर के लिए महाराजा पर दबाव डालने में सफल रही।

नई दिल्ली

## संशोधन: गुजरात दंगे और बाबरी के अध्याय में बदलाव

नई दिल्ली, एजेंसी। राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) की किताबों में बाबरी मस्जिद, गुजरात दंगे, पीओके और मणिपुर के भारत में विलय के संदर्भ में संशोधन किया गया है। कक्षा 11 और 12 के अलावा अन्य कक्षाओं की राजनीति विज्ञान की पाठ्यपुस्तकों में यह संशोधन किया गया है।

एनसीईआरटी ने इस पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की लेकिन अधिकारियों ने कहा, बदलाव नियमित रूप से पाठ्यक्रम अद्यतन का हिस्सा है। एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यक्रम मसौदा समिति द्वारा तैयार बदलावों का ब्योरा देने वाले दस्तावेज के अनुसार, राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन के

■ एनसीईआरटी ने 11वीं, 12वीं का सिलेबस बदला  
■ मणिपुर के विलय के संदर्भ में भी संशोधन किया गया

संदर्भों को नवीनतम घटनाक्रम के अनुसार' संशोधित कर दिया गया है। एनसीईआरटी ने बीते हफ्ते सीबीएसई से संबद्ध स्कूलों को सूचित किया था कि कक्षा तीन और छह के लिए नई किताबें बनाई गई हैं, जबकि एनसीएफ के अनुसार अन्य कक्षाओं के लिए यह नहीं बदलेगी। नया सत्र शुरू होने के बीच बदलावों की श्रृंखला उन किताबों में आएगी जो बाजार में नहीं आई हैं।

➤ बदलाव नियमित P14

## पाठ्यक्रम नियमित बदलाव का हिस्सा: एनसीईआरटी

नई दिल्ली, एजेंसी। एनसीईआरटी अधिकारियों ने कहा है कि पाठ्यक्रम में बदलाव नियमित रूप से पाठ्यक्रम को अद्यतन करने का हिस्सा है। इसका संबंध नए पाठ्यक्रम ढांचे (एनसीएफ) के अनुसार नई पुस्तकों के विकास से नहीं है।

किस मुद्दे पर क्या बदलाव गुजरात दंगे: संशोधन के बाद इस वाक्य को अब 'वर्ष 2002 में गुजरात में गोधरा कांड के बाद हुए दंगों के दौरान 1,000 से अधिक लोग मारे गए' कर दिया गया है।

बाबरी मस्जिद: राजनीतिक लामबंदी की प्रकृति के लिए राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन और अयोध्या विध्वंस की

विरासत क्या है? इसे बदलकर अब राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन की विरासत क्या है? कर दिया गया है।

इसी अध्याय में बाबरी मस्जिद और हिंदुत्व की राजनीति के संदर्भ हटा दिए गए हैं।

पीओके: बदले हुए संस्करण में कहा गया है, हालांकि, यह भारतीय क्षेत्र है जो पाकिस्तान के अवैध कब्जे में है और इसे पाकिस्तान अधिकृत जम्मू-कश्मीर (पीओके) कहा जाता है।

मणिपुर: संशोधित संस्करण में कहा गया है, भारत सरकार सितंबर 1949 में महाराजा को विलय समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए मनाने में सफल रही।

# NCERT drops references to Babri Masjid, Gujarat riots, Manipur from textbooks

**PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■  
NEW DELHI**

The Education Ministry text book and research arm, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has revised the class 11 and 12th Political Science books by dropping references to the demolition of Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, the killing of Muslims in Gujarat riots and Hindutva and has tweaked the reference to Manipur's merger with India. While NCERT did not comment on the topics being dropped, officials said the tweaks are part of the routine updation and are not linked to the development of new books as per the New Curriculum Framework (NCF). The changes have been made in Political Science textbooks of

classes 11 and 12, besides others. According to a document detailing the changes prepared by the curriculum drafting committee of the NCERT, the references to the Ram Janmabhoomi movement have been tweaked "as per latest development in politics". Chapter 8 on Secularism in class 11 textbook earlier said, "More than 1,000 persons, mostly Muslims, were massacred during the post Godhra riots in Gujarat in 2002." It has been changed to "more than 1,000 persons were killed during the post Godhra riots in Gujarat in 2002". The NCERT's rationale behind the change is "in any riots people across communities suffer. It cannot be just one community". On Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, the earlier textbook

stated "India claims that this area is under illegal occupation. Pakistan describes this area as Azad Pakistan". The changed version says, "However, it is the Indian territory which is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and called as Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir (POJK)". The NCERT's rationale behind the alteration is that the "change that has been introduced is in complete concurrence with the latest position of the Govt of India in regard to Jammu and Kashmir". On Manipur, the earlier textbook stated, "The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949, without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger and resentment in



Manipur, the repercussions of which are still being felt." The changed version says, "The Government of India succeeded in persuading the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949."

In chapter 8, Recent Developments in Indian Politics, references to the "Ayodhya demolition" has been dropped. "What is the legacy of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement

and the Ayodhya demolition for the nature of political mobilisation?" has been changed to "What is the legacy of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement?" In the same chapter, references to the Babri Masjid and the politics of Hindutva were dropped. The earlier paragraph read: "Fourth, a number of events culminated in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992. This event symbolised and triggered various changes in the politics of the country and intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of the BJP and the politics of 'Hindutva'." This was changed to: "Fourth, the centuries old legal and

political dispute over the Ram Janmabhoomi Temple in Ayodhya started influencing the politics of India which gave birth to various political changes. The Ram Janmabhoomi Temple Movement, becoming the central issue, transformed the direction of the discourse on secularism and democracy. These changes culminated in the construction of the Ram Temple at Ayodhya following the decision of the constitutional bench of the Supreme Court (which was announced on November 9, 2019)." In chapter 5 titled "Democratic Rights", a reference to the Gujarat riots was dropped in the caption to a news collage. The earlier version was - "Do you notice references to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the

news collage on this Page? These references reflect the growing awareness of human rights and struggles for human dignity. Many cases of human rights violations in diverse fields, for instance, Gujarat riots, are being brought to the public notice from across India." This was changed to "Many cases of human rights violations in diverse fields are being brought to the public notice from across India." The NCERT had last week communicated to CBSE schools that new textbooks have been developed for classes 3 and 6 while the textbooks for other classes as per NCF remain unchanged. However, the series of changes will now be introduced in the books which are yet to hit the market even as the new session has already begun.

# Tweaks in textbooks based on recent developments: NCERT

'Revised References To Ayodhya, Manipur, Guj Riots Updation Exercise'

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**New Delhi:** Revising references to 'demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid)' or tweaking the reference to 'Manipur's merger with India' and 'killing of Muslims in 2002 Gujarat riots' in class XII textbooks was an "updation" exercise and "not syllabus revision", National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) said on Friday.

NCERT's updation exercise also corrected old errors in political science textbooks such as: "In 1991 BJP - (won) 221 and Congress - (won) 244" whereas it should have been "BJP - 120 and Congress - 232".

This included changing words 'caste background' to

'social background' in class VII history textbook which stated, "There were 63 Nayanars, who belonged to different caste backgrounds, such as potters, 'untouchable' workers, peasants, hunters, soldiers, Brahmanas and chiefs".

The changes have been made in political science textbooks of classes XI and XII, as well as in social science books of classes IX, VII and X.

According to Dinesh Prasad Saklani, director, NCERT, the tweaks are part of a routine update and are not linked to the development of new books as per the New Curriculum Framework (NCF). "Changes are made based on reviews by experts and feedback from stakeholders. Moreover, most recent interpretation, new developments, scien-

tific findings and decisions on the subject matter need to be placed. Once the court (Supreme Court) has given its decision on Ram Mandir, the subject should be contextualised accordingly," said Saklani.

According to a document detailing the changes prepared by the curriculum drafting committee of NCERT, the references to the Ram Janmabhoomi movement have been tweaked "as per latest development in politics."

Stating that in riots people across communities suffer and it cannot be just one community, the content in class XI textbook has been changed to "more than 1,000 persons were killed during the post Godhra riots in Gujarat in 2002."

The rationale for changing, "A second criticism is that

secularism is linked to Christianity that it is western" to "A second criticism is that secularism is a Western concept" in class XI political science book is that mentioning religion is a "needless reference".

On Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, the earlier textbook stated "India claims that this area is under illegal occupation. Pakistan describes this area as Azad Pakistan". The changed version says, "However, it is the Indian territory which is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and called as Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir." NCERT's rationale behind the alteration is that the "change that has been introduced is in complete concurrence with the latest position of the Govt of India in regard to Jammu and Kashmir".

# CITY

THE ASIAN AGE | SATURDAY | 6 APRIL 2024 | NEW DELHI

## NCERT books tweaks: References to Babri Masjid, Gujarat riots, Hindutva dropped

New Delhi, April 5: Dropping references to the demolition of Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, the killing of Muslims in Gujarat riots and Hindutva, and tweaking the reference to Manipur's merger with India are among the latest set of revisions made public by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in its textbooks.

While NCERT did not comment on the topics being dropped, officials said the tweaks are part of the routine updation and are not linked to the development of new books as per the new cur-

riculum framework (NCF).

The changes have been made in the Political Science textbooks of Classes 11 and 12, among others.

According to a document detailing the changes prepared by the curriculum drafting committee of the NCERT, the references to the Ram Janmabhoomi movement have been tweaked "as per the latest development in politics."

Chapter 8 on Secularism in Class 11 textbook earlier said, "More than 1,000 persons, mostly Muslims, were massacred during the post-Godhra riots in

**THE NCERT'S** rationale behind the change is that "in any riot, people across communities suffer. It cannot be just one community?" It did not comment on the topics being dropped.

Gujarat in 2002."

It has been changed to "more than 1,000 persons were killed during the post-Godhra riots in Gujarat in 2002."

The NCERT's rationale behind the change is that "in any riot, people across communities suffer. It cannot be just one community?"

On Pakistan-occupied

Kashmir, the earlier textbook stated, "India claims that this area is under illegal occupation. Pakistan describes this area as Azad Pakistan."

The changed version says, "However, it is the Indian territory which is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and called Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir (POJK)."

The NCERT's rationale behind the alteration is that the "change that has been introduced is in complete concurrence with the latest position of the government of India in regard to Jammu and Kashmir." —PTI

# NCERT books drop references to Babri demolition, Gujarat riots

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, APRIL 5

The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has introduced 56 changes in the political science textbook of Class XII. While references to the Babri Masjid demolition have been dropped, sentences on Manipur's accession to India in 1949 have been rephrased and the definition of Left has been changed.

References to the Gujarat riots in the Class IX Social Science book have also been removed. The earlier version read, "Do you notice references to the National Human Rights Commission in the news collage on this page? These references reflect the growing awareness of human rights and struggles for human dignity. Many cases of

## Chapter on Manipur merger tweaked

### 'LEFT' DEFINITION REVISED

The NCERT has also revised the definition of Left in a textbook. While the existing version reads, "Left often refers to those who are in favour of the poor, down-trodden sections and support government policies for the benefit of these sections", the new one states, "Left often refers to those who are in favour of state control of the economy and prefers state regulation over free competition."



human rights violations in diverse fields, for instance the Gujarat riots, are being brought to the public notice from across India." The changed version reads, "Many cases of human rights violations in diverse fields are being brought to the public notice from across India."

A chapter in the older version of the Class XII book read, "A number of events culminated in

the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992. This event symbolised and triggered various changes in the politics of the country and intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of the BJP and the politics of 'Hindutva'."

It has been changed to, "The

centuries-old legal and political dispute over the Ram Janmabhoomi Temple in Ayodhya started influencing the politics of India, which gave birth to various political changes. The Ram Janmabhoomi Temple movement, becoming the central issue, transformed the direction of the discourse on secularism and democracy. These changes culminated in the construction of the Ram Temple at Ayodhya following the decision of the Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court (which was announced on November 9, 2019)."

References to Article 370 have also been included in the new textbooks. The revised version of the books will be available in the market by end of April. Officials of the NCERT have refused to comment on the revised changes in the books.

## Chandrayaan flies into NCERT textbook now

**Manash Gohain**  
@timesgroup.com

**New Delhi:** Chandrayaan has found its way to Class III textbooks in a playful way. Rani, a girl from a village is curious about "why the sky is blue?" and "Where does the Sun go at night." Listening to her mother singing "Chanda mama door ke ..." makes her curious to know the distance between earth and moon and next morning when she heard her brothers' excitement on seeing the moon landing, Rani wonders: "How did Chandrayaan reach the moon?"

The first set of school textbooks (English, Hindi & Urdu) under National Curriculum Framework for school education 2023 for Class III, the first stage of middle school, was uploaded by National Council of Educational Research and Training Friday. The Council has also released a bridge course for Class VI,

the first stage of high school.

According to NCERT sources, the other subject books under the National Education Policy 2020 would be made available by May 2024, which include 'The world around us', Mathematics, Art Education and Health Wellbeing.

English textbook for Class III titled 'Santoor' comprises four units of three chapters each. The

### CURRICULUM UPDATE

units include 'Fun with Friends', 'Toys & Games', 'Good Food', & 'The Sky'. As per the foreword, "The book emphasises conceptual understanding, critical thinking, creativity, values and dispositions essential for this developmental stage. It incorporates cross-cutting themes such as multilingualism, gender equality, and cultural rootedness integrating appropriate ICT & school-based assessments."

## New NCERT textbooks for classes III and VI to discourage rote learning

The books will be available in May and the CBSE schools will introduce a fresh timetable to accommodate new subjects for the wholesome growth of students

**Ayushi Gupta**  
 @timesgroup.com

**T**o promote project-based and activity-intensive learning, the NCERT will release new sets of textbooks for classes III and VI in May. Focusing on curriculum transition, the content of the book will discourage rote learning and help in involving the students to understand the course better. These books have been designed in alignment with the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) introduced under the NEP-2020 to enable a joyful learning environment. For class III, three new subjects including Physical Education (PE), Art Education and World Around Us have been introduced to give holistic learning opportunity to students.

### Foundation programme for class III

The new subjects introduced by NCERT will help in the well-rounded growth of the students. Besides the basic subjects, the students will have to learn these new subjects to get physically active, appreciate art and acquire basic general knowledge. "The curriculum of class II was changed earlier and it was already aligned with the NEP-2020, thus, we have introduced new components besides the regular subjects for class III. These subjects will impart basic knowledge and understanding through various engaging methods, including activities and other interactive approaches," Dinesh Prasad Saklani, director, NCERT told *Education Times*.

Simultaneously, NCERT has developed a 15-day foundation programme for teachers to get familiarised with these new subjects. Under the foundation programme, various guidelines have been incorporated including classroom-oriented, creative, and project-based activities, among other methodologies, adds Sakla-



ni. Parents are urged not to purchase books for classes III and VI that are based on the old curriculum, as these will not be utilised in schools. However, textbooks will be first released online in different languages.

### Teacher training

NCERT has formulated a month-long programme for the teachers, who will enable students to think critically, be creative, and will help

them use languages proficiently. "The teachers will undergo a comprehensive training programme called Bridge Month Programme (BMP), which will provide diverse learning approaches, including engaging activities and giving clear directions. The revised curriculum will aim to offer a tailored learning environment, fostering a culture of joyful learning rather than traditional rote memorisation," adds Saklani.

### Implementation strategies

In the first week of April, NCERT officially shared the soft copies of the new textbooks designed for classes III and VI to CBSE. "The CBSE will formulate strategies for implementation of a new curriculum based on the redesigned books," says Saklani. The NCERT has formulated a comprehensive 'Curriculum Transition Plan' following the directives of the NEP-2020. As part of this plan, various transition documents have been compiled. The BMP reflects on just one aspect of the transition plan.

FLAGS FACTUALLY INCORRECT CONTENT

# NCERT warns against pirated textbooks

## OUR CORRESPONDENT

**NEW DELHI:** The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) raised an alarm on Monday about the circulation of pirated school textbooks, highlighting the risk of inaccurate information.

The council also expressed concern over the violation of its copyright, advising the public to avoid unauthorised reproduction and commercial distribution of NCERT school textbooks.

A high-ranking council official revealed that certain dishonest publishers have been reproducing NCERT school



textbooks available on its website under their own brand, without securing permission from the NCERT. The official warned that any individual or entity found to be commercially distributing NCERT textbooks, either in entirety or partially, or incorporat-

Last week, the NCERT announced that textbooks for Class 3 would be available by the last week of April, and for Class 6 by mid-May

ing NCERT textbook content in their publications without explicit copyright consent, would be subject to legal consequences under the Copyright Act of 1957.

The official further requested the public to refrain from using such textbooks or

workbooks, as they may contain incorrect information and may contradict the fundamental principles of the NCF (National Curriculum Framework for School Education) 2023. The council also encouraged anyone who encounters such pirated textbooks or workbooks to report them immediately.

Last week, the NCERT announced that textbooks for Class 3 would be available by the last week of April, and for Class 6 by mid-May. It also reported that 1.21 crore copies of the 2023-2024 editions of textbooks for classes 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, and 12 have been distributed across the country.

नई दिल्ली  
शुक्रवार  
12 अप्रैल 2024

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## ‘पाठ्यक्रम और मूल्यांकन विधियों में एकरूपता लाएं’

नई दिल्ली, एजेंसी। राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एनसीपीसीआर) ने देश भर के स्कूली शिक्षा के प्रमुख सचिवों और सचिवों को पत्र लिखा है। पत्र में शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम (आरटीई) के तहत आने वाले सभी स्कूलों में पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्य पुस्तकों और मूल्यांकन विधियों में एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने को कहा गया है।

नौ अप्रैल को लिखे पत्र में विस्तृत सिफारिशें अकादमिक अधिकारियों, विशेष रूप से केंद्रीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) और संबंधित राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान परिषदों द्वारा तय पाठ्यक्रम निर्देशों को सख्ती से लागू करने की बात कही गई है। पत्र का उद्देश्य अधिनियम के तहत आने वाले केंद्रीय विद्यालयों और केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) से संबद्ध संस्थानों सहित सभी स्कूलों में पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्य पुस्तकों और मूल्यांकन विधियों

### विद्यार्थियों को कई लाभ मिलने की उम्मीद

आरटीई अधिनियम के पाठ्यक्रम मानकों के लागू होने से देश भर में छात्रों और परिवारों को कई लाभ मिलने की उम्मीद है, जिसमें शैक्षिक सामग्री में एकरूपता, एनसीईआरटी/एससीईआरटी द्वारा अनुमोदित तय सामग्री को सीमित करके शिक्षा लागत में कमी लाना आदि शामिल है। हल्के स्कूल बैग के माध्यम से छात्रों पर शारीरिक तनाव, निर्दिष्ट पाठ्य पुस्तकों का सख्ती से पालन करके प्राप्त किया जाता है।

में एकरूपता लाना है। वहीं, एनसीपीसीआर ने कुछ स्कूलों द्वारा निजी संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रकाशित पाठ्य पुस्तकों को तय करने की रिपोर्टों पर चिंता जताई है, जिसे आरटीई अधिनियम के तहत गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के लिए बच्चों के अधिकार के साथ असंगत माना गया है।

## राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग ने कहा शिक्षा के अधिकार में आने वाले सभी स्कूलों के पाठ्यक्रम में हो एकरूपता

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो  
नई दिल्ली, 11 अप्रैल।

राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एनसीपीसीआर) ने देशभर के स्कूली शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रमुख सचिवों और सचिवों को पत्र लिखकर शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) कानून के तहत आने वाले सभी विद्यालयों में पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तकों और मूल्यांकन विधियों में एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने को कहा है।

शीर्ष बाल अधिकार निकाय ने अपने पत्र में आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 29 के अनुपालन के महत्त्व को रेखांकित किया। यह धारा विशेष रूप से प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए

पाठ्यक्रम और मूल्यांकन प्रक्रियाओं को रूपरेखा तैयार करती है। नौ अप्रैल को लिखे एक पत्र में विस्तृत सिफारिशों में अकादमिक अधिकारियों, विशेष रूप से केंद्रीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद और राज्य स्तर पर संबंधित राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषदों द्वारा निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम दिशानिर्देशों को सख्ती से लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया है। इस दिशानिर्देश के माध्यम से अधिनियम के तहत आने वाले केंद्रीय विद्यालयों और सीबीएसई से संबद्ध संस्थानों सहित सभी स्कूलों में पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तकों और मूल्यांकन विधियों में एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने को कहा गया है।



## 'NCERT changed Ayodhya lessons based on SC order'

June 16, 2024

*The Hindu*

Council Director Dinesh Saklani defends replaced content in Class 12 political science book saying they were done by experts; feels that textbooks should not create 'violent and depressed' citizens

Three months after the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) dropped references from multiple places of the Babri Masjid demolition and gave added emphasis to the Ram Janmabhoomi Temple movement in its Class 12 political science textbook, its Director, Dinesh Saklani, said changes were made by experts as the books did not want to create "violent, depressed" citizens.

Mr. Saklani said he was not directly involved in making the changes and that the experts did what they deemed fit as per 'global practices', of screening for old text and revising it to new text.

He said the Babri Masjid reference removal was in line with the Supreme Court verdict.

Three-domed structure

The latest edition of the textbook that was introduced after the changes were announced three months ago, does not refer to the Babri Masjid by its name and calls it a "three-domed structure".

"The experts took a call on what to call it or what not to call it," Mr. Saklani said.

He defended the change by saying that the NCERT book was a "small book", and if some student or anyone else was interested in researching the topic further they could "read about it from elsewhere". "We cannot stop people who are curious from reading and researching," he added.

In Chapter 8, "Recent developments in Indian politics", of the Class 12 political science textbook, the existing version on Page 136 reads — What is the legacy of the Ram Janambhoomi movement and the Ayodhya demolition for the nature of political mobilisation? This sentence in the revised textbooks will read — What is the legacy of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement?

The NCERT said the change was being made "to bring the initial questions in synchronisation with internal latest changes made in the chapter".

Central issue

On dropping reference to Babri Masjid demolition, in the same chapter, on Page 139, the existing version reads, "Fourth, a number of events culminated in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992. This event symbolised and triggered

various changes in the politics of the country and intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of the BJP and the politics of 'Hindutva'."

However, the changed version, the NCERT has stated, will read, "Fourth, the centuries-old legal and political dispute over the Ram Janmabhoomi Temple in Ayodhya started influencing the politics of India, which gave birth to various political changes. The Ram Janmabhoomi Temple Movement, becoming the central issue, transformed the direction of the discourse on secularism and democracy. These changes culminated in the construction of the Ram Temple at Ayodhya following the decision of the Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court (which was announced on November 9, 2019)."

"The text on Ayodhya issue has been thoroughly revised because of the latest changes brought by the Supreme Court's Constitutional Bench verdict and its widespread welcoming reception," the NCERT had said in its rationale for revising content in textbooks earlier.

In another stark change, Class 11 political science textbook has dropped the reference of Muslims killed in post-Godhra riots.



## **"Preamble of Constitution is being violated": RJD leader Manoj Jha after NCERT revised class 12th political science textbook**

June 17, 2024

*ANI*

After the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) revised class 12th political science textbook and referred to the Babri Masjid as a "three-dome structure", Rashtriya Janata Dal leader Manoj Jha on Monday questioned the "silence" of alliance partners (INDIA bloc) over the issue and said the preamble of the Constitution is being "violated." This comes after the NCERT left Babri Masjid out, referring to it only as a "three-dome structure" in its revised Class 12th Political Science textbook. The revision pertains to Chapter 8, 'Recent Developments in Indian Politics'. "The education policy should be guided by the Constitution... The preamble of the Constitution is being violated... Shouldn't the holocaust, partition and war be taught to the students?... What kind of people are taking decisions?... The students should know everything that despite hatred, hate and violence India evolved... Why are the alliance partners silent?... This is an issue related to the future of students," Manoj Jha told ANI.

NCERT revised its Class XII political science textbook, saying the change reflects the Supreme Court's verdict in the Ram Janmabhoomi movement. The final judgement in the Supreme Court was declared on 9 November 2019. The Supreme Court ordered the land to be handed over to a trust to build the Hindu temple. New NCERT textbooks have hit the market with several deletions and changes. The revised Class 12 political science textbook, does not mention the Babri Masjid, but refers to it as a "three-domed structure and has condensed the Ayodhya section from four pages to two. Several critical details present in the previous version have been omitted, including the BJP's Rath Yatra from Somnath in Gujarat to Ayodhya, the involvement of kar sevaks, the communal violence following the Babri Masjid's demolition on December 6, 1992, the imposition of President's rule in BJP-governed states, and the BJP's expression of regret regarding the Ayodhya events. The NCERT is revising the curriculum of the school textbooks in line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.



## THE TIMES OF INDIA

### **NCERT chief: Riot lessons in texts can create 'violent citizens'**

June 17, 2024

*Times of India*

Rejecting accusations of saffronisation of the school curriculum, NCERT director Dinesh Prasad Saklani clarified that references to the Gujarat riots and Babri Masjid demolition were modified in school textbooks to avoid creating "violent and depressed citizens". Textbooks have seen several crucial topics dropped or altered. The assertion that ancient DNA from the Rakhigarhi site rules out Aryan immigration, leading to calls for more research into whether the Harappans and Vedic people were the same, has been removed.

Also omitted is a detailed table of Mughal emperors' achievements. Other deletions include BJP's 'rath yatra' from Somnath to Ayodhya, the role of kar sevaks, communal violence after the Babri Masjid demolition, President's rule in BJP-governed states, and BJP's "regret over the happenings in Ayodhya". The new Class 11 political science textbook claims political parties prioritise minority groups' interests for "vote bank politics", leading to "minority appeasement", a shift from the 2023-24 session's focus on the lack of evidence for this idea.

Additional changes include dropping references to the Babri Masjid demolition, the killing of Muslims in the Gujarat riots, Hindutva, and tweaking the reference to Manipur's merger with India. During an interaction with PTI, Saklani emphasised that these tweaks were part of the annual revision process and should not stoke a controversy. "Why should we teach about riots in school textbooks? We want to create positive citizens.

Should we educate our students in a way that makes them offensive or creates societal hatred? Teaching about riots at a young age is unnecessary; they can learn about these events as they grow up," he said and pointed out that there was no similar outcry over the absence of the 1984 riots in textbooks. Saklani's comments come as new textbooks, featuring several deletions and changes, were released. The revised Class 12 political science textbook now refers to Babri Masjid as a "three-domed structure" and focuses more on SC judgment that allowed the construction of a Ram temple at the disputed site, rather than the details of the Ayodhya issue.

This judgment led to reconstruction of the temple with the consecration performed by the PM on Jan 22. Responding to allegations of curriculum saffronisation, Saklani said, "If something has become irrelevant, it must be changed.

We teach history based on facts, not to create conflicts. Talking about the Indian knowledge system or the metallurgical advancements demonstrated by the iron pillar in Mehrauli is not saffronisation.

These are facts." Saklani, who was head of the ancient history department at HNB Garhwal University before becoming NCERT director in 2022, has faced criticism over these textbook changes, particularly concerning historical facts.

## **'NCERT functioning as RSS affiliate': Congress on textbook tweak row**

June 18, 2024

*Times of India*

Congress on Monday said that NCERT had become an "RSS affiliate" since 2014. It also criticised National Testing Agency over NEET 'grace marks' row. In a post on X, Jairam Ramesh said, "The National Testing Agency has blamed the NCERT for the 'grace marks' fiasco in NEET 2024.

That is only drawing attention away from the NTA's own abject failures." "However it is true that the NCERT is no longer a professional institution. It has been functioning as an RSS affiliate since 2014", he added.

NCERT's director, Dinesh Prasad Saklani, on Sunday said that including discussions of riots in school textbooks could potentially have a negative effect, leading to the creation of individuals who are 'violent and depressed'. He was referring to the changes made regarding chapters based on Gujarat riots and Babri masjid demolition. Talking about the tweaks made in textbooks, Ramesh said, "It has just been revealed that its revised Class XI political science textbook criticises the idea of secularism as well as what it considers policies of political parties in this regard.

NCERT's objective is to produce textbooks, not political pamphlets and propaganda." "NCERT is mounting an assault on our country's Constitution in whose Preamble secularism features explicitly as a foundational pillar of the Indian republic. Various Supreme Court judgments have clearly held secularism to be an essential part of the basic structure of the Constitution", he added.

Raising concerns regarding the quality of textbooks, the grand old party's spokesperson said, "NCERT needs to remind itself that it the National Council for Educational Research and Training, not the Nagpur or Narendra Council for Educational Research and Training. All of its textbooks are now of dubious quality vastly different from those that shaped me in school." The recent updates to the textbooks include removing mentions of BJP's 'rath yatra' from Somnath to Ayodhya in Gujarat, the participation of 'kar sevaks,' communal tensions after the Babri Masjid demolition, the imposition of President's rule in BJP-led states, and the BJP's expression of regret regarding the Ayodhya events.



## THE TIMES OF INDIA

### **'Bharat' will not replace 'India' but will be used interchangeably in textbooks: NCERT**

June 18, 2024

*Times of India*

"Bharat" and "India" will be used interchangeably in NCERT textbooks, aligning with the terminology in the country's Constitution, according to Dinesh Prasad Saklani, director of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Saklani's comments are significant following a recommendation from a high-level panel on the social science curriculum to replace "India" with "Bharat" in all school textbooks. In a discussion with PTI editors, the NCERT chief stated that both terms will appear in the textbooks and that the council has no preference for either.

The name Bharat gained official prominence last year when the govt issued G20 invitations under the title "President of Bharat" instead of "President of India." Subsequently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's nameplate at the summit in New Delhi also read "Bharat" instead of "India". "It is interchangeable.

Our position is what our Constitution says and we uphold that. We can use Bharat, we can use India, what is the problem? We are not in that debate. Wherever it suits we will use India, wherever it suits we will use Bharat.

We have no aversion to either India or Bharat, " he said. "You can see both being used in our textbooks already and that will continue in new textbooks. This is a useless debate, " Saklani added.

A high-level committee for social sciences, established by NCERT to revise the school curriculum, recommended last year that "India" be replaced with "Bharat" in textbooks for all classes. Committee chairperson C I Isaac said they proposed replacing "ancient history" with "classical history" and integrating the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) into the syllabus for all subjects. At that time, NCERT stated no decision had been made regarding the panel's recommendations.



## **Erase our names or will sue: Yogendra, Palshikar to NCERT**

June 18, 2024

*Times of India*

Political scientists Yogendra Yadav and Suhas Palshikar wrote to NCERT on Monday objecting to the inclusion of their names in new textbooks after they had requested removal of their names as authors from the revised versions. They warned legal action if these books were not immediately withdrawn. Yadav and Palshikar said they did not want NCERT to use their names to endorse "politically biased, academically indefensible and pedagogically dysfunctional" political science textbooks.

Last year, the former chief advisers for the political science textbooks had criticised the rationalisation exercise for "mutilating" the books beyond recognition and demanded the removal of their names. They said textbooks, once a source of pride, had become a source of embarrassment. Despite their objections, the revised textbooks still list them as chief advisers.

Expressing shock that "more than a year after our original request, NCERT has gone ahead to publish...

without removing our names", Yadav and Palshikar said in their letter, "We are also distressed to learn that NCERT has taken a step further in its drive towards indiscriminate distortion of these textbooks. NCERT has resorted to significant additions and rewriting that are out of sync with the spirit of the original textbooks. Both of us, as chief advisers of the original textbooks, have already registered our strong disapproval of this unethical mutilation of textbooks that violate both the authors' rights to intellectual property and the students' right to quality education.

"They also said if NCERT considered these textbooks inappropriate, it was entirely within its rights to withdraw them and publish new versions, however, adding that it had no moral or legal right to alter these textbooks "without consulting any of us and yet publish these under our names despite our explicit refusal...

it is bizarre that authors and editors are forced to associate their names with a work they no longer identify as their own". Last year, NCERT had said that "withdrawal of association by any one member is out of question" as the textbooks were a collective effort. NCERT director Dinesh Prasad Saklani could not be contacted for his comment.

The council has once again courted controversy as its revised Class 12 political science textbook omits the mention of Babri Masjid, referring to it only as a "three-domed structure". Other deletions include references to BJP's 'rath yatra' from Somnath to Ayodhya, the role of kar sevaks and communal violence following the Babri Masjid demolition, among others.



## **"NCERT no longer professional institution," Congress' Jairam Ramesh lashes out after NTA blames NCERT for NEET 2024 row**

June 18, 2024

*ANI*

Congress leader Jairam Ramesh on Monday criticized the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and said it was "no longer a professional institution" but a political tool for the ruling party. The comments by the Congress' General Secretary in-charge-of Communications were made in the wake of the National Testing Agency putting the blame on NCERT for the "grace marks" fiasco in the 2024 examinations of National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to medical colleges. Jairam Ramesh said that the blame game only served as the NTA's effort to draw attention away from its own "abject failures." "However, it is true that the NCERT is no longer a professional institution. It has been functioning as an RSS affiliate since 2014. It has just been revealed that its revised Class XI political science textbook criticises the idea of secularism as well as what it considers policies of political parties in this regard," he said in a post on X. The Congress Rajya Sabha MP said, "NCERT's objective is to produce textbooks, not political pamphlets and propaganda NCERT is mounting an assault on our country's Constitution in whose Preamble secularism features explicitly as a foundational pillar of the Indian republic. Various Supreme Court judgments have clearly held secularism to be an essential part of the basic structure of the Constitution."

Further, he mocked NCERT stating that it "needs to remind itself that it the National Council for Educational Research and Training, not the Nagpur or Narendra Council for Educational Research and Training." "All of its textbooks are now of dubious quality vastly different from those that shaped me in school," he said. On Sunday too, the Congress leader had addressed concerns about NEET's fairness and transparency. He noted that during his time on the Parliament's Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare (2014-2019), there was broad support for NEET, though some MPs, particularly from Tamil Nadu, were worried it would disadvantage students from non-CBSE schools. Ramesh called for a proper analysis of whether NEET is discriminatory and if students from poorer backgrounds are being denied opportunities. He also highlighted concerns about the integrity of the NTA and the way NEET is designed and administered. He expressed hope that the new Parliamentary Standing Committees would prioritize a comprehensive review of NEET, NTA, and NCERT. Meanwhile, students across the country have protested the issues surrounding the 2024 NEET-UG exam, including reported paper leaks and the allocation of 'grace marks'. The NTA announced that the scorecards of 1,563 candidates who received 'grace marks' would be cancelled, and these candidates would have the chance to retake the exam on June 23, with results expected by June 30. Several petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court, seeking to recall the NEET-UG 2024 results and conduct a fresh examination due to alleged paper leakage and malpractices during the May 5 exam.



THE TIMES OF INDIA

## **NCERT textbook changes 2024: Do allegations of saffronisation hold true for the latest revisions in Political Science books?**

June 19, 2024

*Times of India*

Under the BJP-led NDA government, significant revisions to NCERT textbooks have stirred controversy time and again, with critics accusing the government of saffronizing educational materials. Key changes this time include replacing references to the Babri Masjid with 'three-domed structure' and reducing content related to Ayodhya in Class 11 and 12 Political Science textbooks. In the Class 11 Political Science textbook, the chapter on Secularism previously stated, "More than 1, 000 persons, mostly Muslims, were massacred during the post-Godhra riots in Gujarat in 2002.

" This has been changed to, "More than 1, 000 persons were killed during the post-Godhra riots in Gujarat in 2002, " removing the specific reference to Muslims. Similarly, the mention of Nehru's criticism of the majority community's communalism now omits the phrase "which posed a threat to national unity." In the Class 12 textbook, the account of women abducted during partition now excludes the phrase "on both sides of the border, " and definitions of political terms like 'Left' have been altered to emphasise state control of the economy.

References to the Babri Masjid have been minimised, and it is now referred to as a "three-domed structure." In the Class 12 Political Science textbook, other significant deletions include the BJP's 'rath yatra' from Somnath to Ayodhya, the role of kar sevaks, and details of communal violence following the Babri Masjid's demolition. The revised narrative now highlights the legal and political dispute over the Ram Janmabhoomi Temple, culminating in the Supreme Court's decision to construct the Ram Temple.

The section on recent political developments has also been modified, with updates to the portrayal of the Congress and BJP's vote shares and the implications of the Mandal Commission's recommendations. Political Reactions and Criticism Political figures like Congress leader Jairam Ramesh have been vocal in their criticism. Ramesh condemned the alterations as an assault on India's secular constitution, highlighting concerns over historical accuracy and ideological bias.

He argued that such revisions could influence educational narratives towards a partisan agenda rather than objective learning. Objections from Former Advisors Former chief advisors for political science textbooks, Suhas Palshikar and Yogendra Yadav, have threatened legal action against NCERT. They expressed dismay over their names being associated with textbooks they no longer endorse, despite prior requests for disassociation.

Palshikar and Yadav argue that the revisions distort historical facts and undermine the academic integrity of NCERT's educational resources. NCERT's Justification NCERT Director Dinesh

Prasad Saklani defended the revisions, stating they were based on expert recommendations aimed at updating outdated content and aligning with current legal perspectives. Saklani emphasised the importance of maintaining educational relevance while adhering to constitutional principles.

He also clarified that the changes were made to streamline information and reduce academic burden, particularly in light of disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Historical Context and Government Influence The controversy surrounding NCERT's textbook revisions is not unprecedented as already mentioned. Since 2014, the BJP-led government has faced criticism for allegedly promoting a saffron agenda in educational reforms.

Previous changes to textbooks have also sparked debates over historical accuracy and ideological influence, reflecting broader concerns about the politicisation of education in India. In 2017, revisions in the NCERT book 'Recent Developments in Indian Politics' sparked controversy. The change included altering the nomenclature of the Gujarat riots from 'anti-Muslim riots' to 'Gujarat riots'.

This change was seen as part of a broader effort to reshape historical narratives. Additionally, contentious alterations, such as the removal of maps depicting Aksai Chin as a 'disputed area' and the exclusion of chapters on the Mughal Empire from syllabi, have fueled debates over ideological influences on educational content.



**THE TIMES OF INDIA**

## **Primary schools can only use NCERT, GCERT textbooks**

June 26, 2024

*Times of India*

The state education department recently issued a notification ordering primary schools to follow textbooks, curriculum and evaluation methods prescribed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and the Gujarat Council of Educational Research and Training (GCERT).

Schools have been prohibited from teaching from other privately published educational books such as guides.

The notification dated June 21 states that in accordance with the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, schools must only use NCERT-GCERT approved materials in their curriculum and that unauthorized books, self-study guides etc are not permitted. Schools have also been prohibited from using private publications unless they have received specific approval.

If students bring NCERT or GCERT published or prescribed books, and if they are subjected to discrimination or harassment for that, the department will take action against the management under the Juvenile Justice Act, the notification states.

Sources said that the Union govt implemented the RTE Act to ensure free and compulsory education for all children aged six-14. The curriculum for primary education is governed by GCERT.

The notification says the order is applicable to all primary schools defined under the RTE Act, including those affiliated with central boards and the state board.

Unauthorized educational materials such as guides, self-study books, maps, experiment books and essay collections will not be allowed.



**THE TIMES OF INDIA**

## **Schools reopen but NCERT books for Class 6 unavailable**

June 29, 2024

*Times of India*

Schools are awaiting National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) books for Class 6, which are being published anew due to change in curriculum. While the academic session has started, due to non-availability of books schools are using the bridge course provided online by NCERT.

In April, NCERT wrote to CBSE and education secretaries of all states and UTs, that the Class 6 curriculum was being updated. The letter mentioned that NCERT will be coming out with new textbooks for Class 6 for academic year 2024-25, and that the books would be available by mid-May. To help teachers prepare students for the new course, NCERT uploaded a bridge course on its portal.

Anuj Jain, owner of Vijay Book Depot said, "The new NCERT books of Class 6 have not hit the market. We do not know when they will be available. Hence, the online bridge course shall continue to be used."

A CBSE school principal said it is shocking that there has been such a level of delay. "Class 6 textbooks are neither available in online or offline format. We are still awaiting details about the same," she said.

TOI checked the NCERT website and books of classes are available for free download. However, for Class 6, the science book carried the "revised in November 2022" tag.

Another principal said, "It is the same for all subjects. Some parents told me that they have managed to get the new books, but it seems to be from some private publishers, and that must be a longer version of the bridge course. While I have not seen the books yet, it is unfortunate that some private publishers or fly-by-night printers are fooling parents."

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