

EDUDOC SERVICE SERIES

EDUDOC SERVICES: NEWSCLIPS

NEWS CLIPPINGS FROM DAILY NEWSPAPERS

January-March 2024

विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी
NCERT

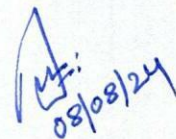
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Preface

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 January – March 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, followed by the date "08/08/24" written below it.

(Dr.Akash)
Head, LDD
NCERT, NewDelhi

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ECI suggests amendments in NCERT textbooks for ethical ballot decisions

January 08, 2024

Times of India

The Election Commission of India (ECI) had suggested some amendments to the Social Science school textbooks of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) recently. These amendments have been flagged as incorrect and irrelevant by experts, who are concerned that misinformation on the election process will not prepare youngsters to make ethical ballot decisions. The suggested changes and remarks surfaced in a news report recently.

The ECI suggested amendments in the two chapters from the classes VI and X Social Science textbooks that were earlier deleted by the NCERT in 2022 to supposedly reduce the burden on students during the pandemic. Speaking on the same, former Chief Election Commissioner of India, Om Prakash Rawat says, "The ECI has created electoral literacy clubs everywhere, under Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) programme and have received feedback from various participants. When the curriculum is formulated by NCERT, they seek views and suggestions from different stakeholders including ECI if the content is related to elections, political parties, and electoral politics. It is not censorship or vetting; the amendments are done due to the participation of all stakeholders in building a proper curriculum for students."

ECI cannot remove any content from any textbook, this does not come under its purview. ECI gave recommendations after NCERT asked stakeholders to contribute their suggestions and views. However, these suggestions are only recommendations and not obligations. Ultimately, it is up to NCERT to accept or reject them, adds Rawat.

Speaking to Education Times, Dinesh Prasad Saklani, director, NCERT, informed that the decisions will be made in students' interests, "Syllabus and textbook committees are on the job. The learning and teaching material will be developed as per the NCF. It is premature at this moment to point out what will and what will not be in the textbooks. Just wait and let the work be finished. Whatever is in the interest of school education and students, it should be part of the curriculum."

Meanwhile, on December 20, 2023, Minister of State for Education, Annpurna Devi in Rajya Sabha informed that the Ministry of Education and the ECI have entered a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on November 2, 2023. In her written reply, she highlighted that electoral literacy in schools is a part of the NCF for classes VI to XII, integration of voter education and electoral literacy appropriately in the curricular framework for all schools.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

In a first, Kerala to include Constitution Preamble in school textbooks

January 17, 2024

Economic Times

In a significant move, the state of Kerala will now include the preamble to the Constitution of India in its revised school textbooks. This decision, made by the CPI(M)-led Left Government, aims to instill constitutional values in the minds of children. The revised textbooks for classes 1 to 10 will incorporate the preamble, making it the first time in the state's history.

The decision comes amid visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the state. PM Modi visited famous Guruvayur temple today and also addressed a rally in the state today. General Education Minister V Sivankutty, who also serves as the chairman of the State Curriculum Committee, announced this decision yesterday.

The State Curriculum Steering Committee has recently approved 173 new textbooks for classes I, III, V, VII, and IX as part of curriculum reforms that have been implemented after a decade. "This is the first time that the preamble of the Constitution will be included and printed at the beginning of every textbook," stated Sivankutty. The minister emphasized that the LDF government has always been committed to upholding constitutional values through various reform activities.

Jayaprakash R K, the director of the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), highlighted that while many NCERT textbooks already feature the preamble, this initiative by Kerala is unique. SCERT, an autonomous body responsible for academic programs from pre-school to higher secondary levels, will ensure that the preamble becomes a part of all revised textbooks in the state. Additionally, teachers will receive training to effectively teach the meaning and message of the Constitution and its preamble to students.

The inclusion of the preamble in textbooks will be language-specific. If the textbook is in Malayalam, the preamble will be in Malayalam. Similarly, it will be in Tamil for Tamil textbooks and in Hindi for Hindi textbooks.

This approach aims to create awareness about the significance of the Constitution among youngsters. The SCERT Director acknowledged that understanding the concept of the Constitution in lower classes may be challenging for children. However, by at least the fifth standard, they will have a basic understanding of its principles.

The revised textbooks, including the preamble, will be made available to students weeks before the next academic year begins. Left Leader and former finance minister T M Thomas Isaac applauded the state government's decision, stating that it is a response to attempts to "communalize education." He further highlighted that the curriculum will also focus on gender sensitivity, lessons on PocsO rules, democratic and secular values, and scientific temperament.

The efforts to include the preamble in school textbooks come at a time when discussions about the Constitution and its values are widespread throughout the country. This initiative will help children understand the significance of the Constitution from an early age.



THE TIMES OF INDIA

Centre to prepare books for all courses in regional languages

January 22, 2024

Times of India

To provide students with the opportunity to study in their mother tongue, the central government has decided that study material for all courses under school and higher education will be made available digitally in regional languages included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. As per the Ministry of Education's directions, all schools and higher education regulators like UGC, AICTE, NCERT, NIOS, IGNOU and heads of INIs like IITs, CUs and NITs have been asked to prepare study material in Indian languages available for all courses in the next three years.

The UGC, AICTE and the Department of School Education have also been asked to take up the issue of state schools and universities. Studying in one's language can provide a student with the natural space to think innovatively without any language barrier, states a release from the Ministry of Education. The government has been working in this direction during the past two years, with the translation of Engineering, Medical, Law, UG, PG and skill books being done through the Anuvadini-based app. These books are available on the Ekumbh portal. In the school education, study material is available in multiple Indian languages including over 30 languages on DIKSHA. Competitive exams like JEE, NEET, and CUET are being held in 13 Indian languages.



THE TIMES OF INDIA

'Check syllabus for pol science updated yearly'

January 26, 2024

Times of India

Subject experts for political science for Class 12 said that students must remember that the subject is not only crucial for board examinations, but also holds significance from a career perspective.

Satyendra Malik, a political science teacher at Jayshree Periwal High School, said, "Scoring well in board examinations plays a crucial role in career. Students should carefully check the syllabus as NCERT books for the subject are updated annually. Some students may not have the latest versions, and significant portions may have been deleted from many chapters. Be regular in your studies and have a good class discussion of all the current topics. It will eventually help you in the long run."

Teachers said that students should prioritise reading NCERT books repeatedly over other books available in the market as these supplementary books are generally derived from NCERT content.

Malik said that students must also check the CBSE website to obtain the examination blueprint.

"This will help students to get the chapter-wise weightage and the structure of the paper. They must download CBSE sample papers with marking schemes. Another important factor is that rather than memorising facts, students should focus on understanding the reasons behind the events and happenings discussed in the book. Understanding the 'why' behind facts makes it easier to remember and analyse them for a more extended period," said Malik.

India : Promotion of inclusive education

February 09, 2024

Syndigate

Ministry of Education has prepared a Guidelines for Regulation of Coaching Centers in the country which has been sent to States/UTs for consideration by way of appropriate Legal framework.

The Guidelines encompass several key aspects, including defining coaching centers, specifying conditions and necessary documents for registration, issues related to fees, outlining infrastructure prerequisites for establishing coaching centers, establishing a code of conduct for coaching centers; lay emphasis on significance of mental well-being, advocating for the prioritization of counsellors and psychologists' support within coaching centres; no batch segregation; maintenance of records etc.

The guidelines also stipulate continuous monitoring of activities of the coaching center; introducing a complaint mechanism and penalties; process for cancellation of registration and appeals etc.

Education being in the concurrent list, the State and UT Government need to consider taking further action by way of appropriate legal framework.

National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) aims to ensure that no child loses opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. It has taken into account the concerns of the Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) which includes female and transgender individuals, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities and other categories. This policy aims at bridging the social category gaps in access, participation, and learning outcomes in school education.

Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education is implementing Samagra Shiksha scheme, effective from 2018-19. Bridging gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education is one of the major objectives of the scheme. The Scheme reaches out to girls, and children belonging to SC, ST, Minority communities and transgender. Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a provision of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs). The objective behind establishing KGBVs is to ensure access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups by setting up residential schools and to reduce gender gaps at all levels of school education.

The Scheme also covers Children with Special Needs (CwSN) from pre-primary to senior secondary level across the country. In keeping with the principle of inclusion, CWSN are provided support through specific student oriented interventions i.e. aids and appliances, teaching aids, assistive devices, identification and assessment camps, teaching and learning materials, orientation program for the parents, education administrators, community, sports events, world disability day, braille books/kits, corrective surgeries, transportation allowances, escort allowances, uniforms (under RTE), stipend for girls, training of general teachers, financial assistance for special educators, use of ICT etc.

Besides, dedicated efforts for student learning support have been undertaken by NCERT such as ePathshala portal (<https://epathshala.nic.in/>) and mobile app platform to provide free access to the NCERT books and e-content for students, teachers and parents. NCERT textbooks are also available in audio format (<https://ciet.nic.in/pages.php?id=audiobook&ln=en&ln=en>). Supplementary reading material has also been developed by NCERT.

SHRI SANJAY KUMAR CHAIRS A REVIEW MEETING ON PARAKH IN NEW DELHI

February 12, 2024

States News Service

The following information was released by the Government of India:

49th Annual IAEA Conference to be held in New Delhi from 22-27 September 2024

Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, chaired a review meeting on PARAKH with the stakeholders. Additional Secretaries, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, Shri Vipin Kumar and Shri Anandrao V. Patil; Head, PARAKH, NCERT, Prof. Indrani Bhaduri, and other Bureau heads were also present for the meeting. The Educational Testing Service (ETS), team led by Shri Amit Sevak, CEO, ETS, Princeton, US also participated in the meeting.

Highlighting the importance of assessment, Shri Sanjay Kumar, Secretary, DoSEL said that it is at the base of the entire process and if the assessment is run properly it will change peoples perception about education. India will set the benchmark for the rest of the world regarding the future of assessment, he said. He further said that teachers should be made aware of the significance of NAS so that they can conduct the exams with due diligence.

Detailed discussion took place about the Academic Bank of Credit strengthening the Competency-Based Framework through the use of Holistic Progress Cards (HPCs). These HPCs are also visualized as teacher training tools and make the teacher aware of the grade-specific competencies and their related assessments.

The National Assessment Center, Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development (PARAKH) was established in March 2023 as an independent body under the Ministry of Education to fulfil the objectives suggested by the National Education Policy, 2020 (Para 4.41).



REVISED NCERT TEXTBOOKS FOR CLASSES 3 AND 6 LIKELY TO BE INTRODUCED THIS YEAR

February 24, 2024

The Hindu

While the Ministry of Education had announced in November 2023 that textbooks for all grades, in consonance with the National Curriculum Framework and National Education Policy 2020, would be released in time for the next academic year, so far, only books for Classes 1 and 2 are available, with 3 and 6 in the pipeline

The new National Council of Educational Research and Training (**NCERT**) textbooks for the school academic year 2024-25 will most likely only be introduced for Classes 3 and 6, as per sources in the Ministry of Education (MoE). Textbooks for Class 1 and 2 based on the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) and National Education Policy 2020 have already been released and are available in bookstores and on the **NCERT** website as PDFs for free. The MoE had, on November 10, 2023, said that textbooks for all grades, from Classes 1 to 12 would be introduced in the upcoming academic year, in line with the new NCF launched last year.

While notifying curricular area groups responsible for drafting textbooks last year, the **NCERT** had indicated that the timeline for submitting the final draft of textbooks for all classes was February 10. The MoE sources say that textbook drafts for Class 3 have been received. These drafts, including those for English, Hindi, Urdu, Maths, and 'The World Around Us', earlier known as Environmental Studies (EVS), are being proof-read, edited and vetted by the **NCERT** before they are published and circulated to schools across the country.

For Class 6, textbook drafts for Maths, Science, and the languages (English, Hindi, Urdu, and Sanskrit) are also in the process of being finalised. It is also likely for History, Geography, and Political Science to be merged into one textbook of Social Science. Currently, Class 6 students study from three publications: Our Pasts; Our Earth: Our Habitat; Social and Political Life. "However there is no clarity on this yet as those drafts have not been received for vetting," the MoE source said.

After the drafts are submitted to **NCERT**, editors are assigned to proofread textbooks subject-wise. "Each editor is being instructed to finish proofreading the entire book of 200 pages or more in two to three days, as textbooks need to be sent for publishing and distribution in March," the source added.

"Only Class 3 and 6 will likely receive new textbooks in 2024-25. We have not yet received textbook drafts for Class 9 or 11," the MoE source said. "Also it is important that new textbooks for senior classes are not released in haste, and that adequate time is taken to research and modify material."

{ 2024-25 SESSION }

NCERT's rationalised syllabi may continue in most classes

Fareeha Iftikhar

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NEW DELHI: The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is likely to continue with the rationalised textbooks for several classes, including classes 10 and 12, in the upcoming academic year beginning next month, people familiar with the matter said, adding it was "highly unlikely" that new textbooks will be released for all classes in 2024-25 session.

The council is preparing new school textbooks in line with the new national curriculum framework (NCF). However, it is highly unlikely that new textbooks for many classes, including 10 and 12, will be released ahead of the new academic session, officials said.

"Textbook drafting is a very meticulous process and it cannot be done in a haste. It needs to be done without any mistakes. This year, the NCERT is expected to come up with textbooks for some primary classes and probably class 9 as well. For other classes, the current textbooks having rationalised curriculum will continue in the session 2024-25," a senior NCERT official said, requesting anonymity.

THE COUNCIL SAID THAT IT IS HIGHLY UNLIKELY THAT NEW TEXTBOOKS WILL BE RELEASED IN 2024-25 SESSION

The council had conveyed to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) during its last curriculum committee meeting that it is "highly unlikely" that the new textbooks of classes 9 to 12 would be released this year.

"The board will have to release the sample papers of classes 10 and 12 ahead of the beginning of a new session. In its last curriculum committee meeting, the board had decided to continue with the existing NCERT syllabus with a caveat that it may be reconsidered in case the NCERT releases books of classes 9 to 12 before April 2024," a senior CBSE official said, also declining to be named. "It is highly unlikely that the books will be released before that."

In June 2022, NCERT had rationalised the syllabi of classes 6 to 12 to "reduce the content load" on students in light of the Covid-19 pandemic. Among the

changes, reflected in new textbooks published last year, the council had removed chapters on Mughal courts, 2002 Gujarat riots, cold war, references of Mughal emperors, and Emergency and periodic table. The new books also removed content pertaining to Mahatma Gandhi, his assassin Nathuram Godse, and the banning of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) after Gandhi's assassination.

While the council maintained there was no selective omission of topics, the rationalisation exercise had created a political controversy with leaders from opposition parties alleging the ruling dispensation was "erasing history". Meanwhile, several school principals expressed concerns over the continuation of rationalised syllabus in 2024-25.

"The rationalisation of syllabus has created a huge learning gap among students. They are missing on topics that are important for their competitive examinations as well. When everything else has become normal post pandemic, why can't schools resume teaching the non-rationalised syllabus?" Sudha Acharya, principal of IITL Public School, Dwarka in Delhi, said.

CITY

THE ASIAN AGE | SUNDAY | 24 MARCH 2024 | NEW DELHI

New curriculum, books for Classes 3-6: CBSE

AGE CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, MARCH 23

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) will release a new syllabus and the textbooks for Classes 3 and 6 while there will be no change in the curriculum and textbooks for other grades for the academic year 2024-25 commencing from April 1, according to CBSE officials.

The NCERT has informed the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) that the new syllabi and textbooks for Classes 3 and 6 are currently under development and will be released soon,

the CBSE said in a communication sent to affiliated schools.

"Consequently, schools are advised to follow these new syllabi and textbooks for classes 3 and 6 in place of textbooks published by NCERT till the year 2023," said Joseph Emmanuel, director (academics), CBSE.

"Additionally, a bridge course for class 6, and concise guidelines for class 3 are being developed by the NCERT for facilitating a seamless transition for students to new pedagogical practices and areas of study aligned with new curriculum framework, 2023. These resources will be disseminated to all the

CBSE PROVIDES the annual curriculum for classes 9 to 12 containing academic content, syllabus for examinations with learning outcomes, pedagogical practices, and assessment guidelines

schools online once they are received from the NCERT.

"The Board will also organise capacity-building programs for school heads and teachers to orient them with the new teaching learning perspectives as envisioned in NEP-2020 (New Education Policy)," he added in the letter.

In a revision of the national curriculum framework (NCF) after 18 years, the ministry of education had last year notified the changes. The NCF had undergone four revisions in the past - in 1975, 1988, 2000, and 2005.

The council is in process of preparing new school textbooks in line with the new NCF for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023 as a part of the implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

"The CBSE provides the annual curriculum for classes 9 to 12 containing academic content, syllabus for examinations with learning outcomes,

pedagogical practices, and assessment guidelines. It is imperative for school to ensure adherence to the curriculum directives outlined in the initial pages of the curriculum document.

"There will be no change in the Curriculum and textbooks for other classes for the academic year 2024-25 commencing from April 1, 2024," he said.

The board has also advised the schools to follow the NCF-SE recommendations and incorporate methodologies such as multilingualism, as integrated education, experiential learning, and pedagogical plans, wherever feasible.

NCERT to release new syllabus for Classes 3 to 6

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
NEW DELHI

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) will release a new syllabus and textbooks for Classes 3 to 6 while there will be no change in the curriculum and textbooks for other grades for the academic year 2024-25 commencing from April 1, according to CBSE officials.

The NCERT has informed the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) that new syllabi and textbooks for classes 3 and 6 are currently under development and will soon be released, the CBSE said in a communication sent to affiliated schools.

"Consequently, schools are advised to follow these new syllabi and textbooks for classes 3 and 6 in place of textbooks published by NCERT till the year 2023," said Joseph



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"There will be no change in the Curriculum and textbooks for other classes for the academic year 2024-25 commencing from April 1, 2024," he said.

The NCF for the foundational stage (FS) was launched by the Ministry of Education in 2022 and according to the curriculum framework, the NCERT developed and collected the learning-teaching material (LTM).

Toys, puzzles, puppetry, posters, flash cards, worksheets and attractive storybooks are part of the "Jaadui Pitara" launched by the Ministry of Education for learning at the foundational stage.

In 2022, the NCERT had rationalised the syllabi of classes 6 to 12 to "reduce the content load" on students in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

New curriculum, books for Classes 3 to 6, says CBSE

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

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The CBSE is also working on a bridge course for Class 6.

with the new teaching learning perspectives as envisioned in NEP-2020," he added in the letter.

In a revision of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) after 18 years, the Union Education Ministry had last year notified the changes. The council is in the process of preparing new school textbooks in line with the new NCF for school education (NCF-SE) 2023 as a part of the implementation of the National Education Policy.

New methodologies

The board has also advised the schools to follow the NCF-SE recommendations and incorporate methodologies such as multilingualism, art-integrated education, experiential learning, and pedagogical plans, wherever feasible. "Schools are advised to align their practices with the recommendations delineated in NCF-SE, 2023. This includes adherence to guidelines concerning content, pedagogical strategies, assessment methodologies, and other pertinent areas as communicated by the board from time to time," CBSE further said in

NCERT to release new books only for classes 3 to 6

HT Correspondent

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The National Council of Educational Research and Training will announce new syllabus for only classes three to six for the 2024-25 academic year and release appropriate textbooks for them, the Central Board of Secondary Education said in a communique to affiliated schools.

There will be no change in the curriculum of other classes for the academic year starting from April 1, the board said on Friday, citing a March 18 letter by the council.

For classes three to six, it has advised schools to follow the new syllabus and textbooks to be released soon.

The council is preparing new school textbooks in line with the new national curriculum framework for school education 2023 as a part of implementing the National Education Policy 2020. The council that oversees textbooks is unlikely to come up with them for all classes ahead of this academic year and will continue with the existing rationalized textbooks for the majority of the classes, HT had reported on March 17.

"A bridge course for class 6, and concise guidelines for class 3 are being developed by NCERT for facilitating a seamless transition for students to new pedagogical practices and areas of study aligned with NCF-SE 2023," the council said. "These resources will be disseminated to all the schools online once they are received from NCERT."

Besides, the board will also organize capacity building programmes for school heads and

THE COUNCIL IS PREPARING NEW TEXTBOOKS IN LINE WITH THE NEW NATIONAL CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION 2023

teachers to orient them with the new teaching learning perspectives.

The board has also advised schools to follow the NCF-SE recommendations and incorporate methodologies such as multilingualism, art integrated education, experiential learning and pedagogical plans.

"Schools are advised to align their practices with the recommendations delineated in NCF-SE-2023. This includes adherence to guidelines concerning content, pedagogical strategies, assessment methodologies, and other pertinent areas as communicated by the board from time to time," it said.

In 2022, NCERT had rationalised the syllabi of classes 6 to 12 to "reduce the content load" on students in light of the Covid-19 pandemic. Among the changes, reflected in new textbooks published last year, the council had removed chapters on Mughal courts, 2002 Gujarat riots, cold war, references of Mughal emperors and the 1975-77 Emergency and the periodic table of elements.

Although the council maintained there was no selective omission of topics, the rationalisation had created a controversy, with leaders from opposition parties alleging the ruling dispensation was "erasing history".

बच्चों की प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए 52 लघु पाठ्य पुस्तकें जारी

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो
नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च।

केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान ने बच्चों को अपनी मातृभाषा में प्रारंभिक शिक्षा हासिल करने की सुविधा प्रदान के लिए शनिवार को जनजातीय भाषाओं सहित गैर-अनुसूचित भाषाओं में 52 लघु पाठ्य पुस्तकें जारी कीं।

इस मौके पर उन्होंने कहा कि ये पाठ्य पुस्तकें विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी कदम साबित होगा।

धर्मेंद्र प्रधान ने कहा कि सरकार का यह कदम बच्चों के लिए एक प्रेरणादायक यात्रा



केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान बोले, नई पाठ्य पुस्तकें विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी कदम साबित होगा।

शुरू करेगा। यह गहरी समझ, निरंतर सीखने और स्वदेशी संस्कृति से जुड़ाव के साथ शिक्षा

के अन्य क्षेत्रों में बड़ी सफलता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। छात्रों को किसी विषय से परिचित कराने के लिए लघु पाठ्य पुस्तकें राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) द्वारा केंद्रीय भारतीय भाषा संस्थान, मैसूर के सहयोग से तैयार की गई हैं। गैर-अनुसूचित भाषाएं भारत में बोली जाने वाली अन्य सभी भाषाओं को संदर्भित करती हैं जिन्हें आधिकारिक मान्यता नहीं दी गई है।

केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा कि विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रारंभिक पाठ्य पुस्तकों ने एक नई सभ्यता के पुनर्जागरण की शुरुआत का मार्ग तैयार किया है। ये पहल एक निर्बाध और

भविष्यवादी शिक्षण परिदृश्य तैयार कर भारतीय भाषाओं में सीखने को बढ़ावा देगी। इससे राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 का दृष्टिकोण भी साकार होगा और स्कूली शिक्षा में अहम बदलाव आएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय विद्या समीक्षा केंद्र का राज्य इकाइयों व 200 टीवी डीटीएच चैनलों के साथ एकीकरण का निर्णय भी लिया गया है। ये पहल सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा में भारतीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने के सरकार के प्रयासों के अनुरूप है। उन्होंने शिक्षकों व विद्यार्थियों के सशक्तीकरण व गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा को अधिक समावेशी बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन का एलान किया।

शिक्षा नीति में है पर्चा लीक का समाधान

भारत को अपने युवाओं पर गर्व है। सारा विश्व उनकी सृजनात्मकता, बुद्धिमत्ता और प्रतिभा का लोहा मानता है। देश की तकनीकी शिक्षा, प्रबंधन शिक्षा, संचार तकनीकी तथा वैज्ञानिक शोध के संस्थान अनेक देशों के लिए ईर्ष्या के कारण बने हैं। यह सब भारत के भविष्यद्रष्टा नेतृत्व के कारण ही संभव हो सका है। हालांकि कुछ ऐसे भी मुद्दे हैं, जो देश के लिए अत्यंत चिंताजनक स्थिति निर्मित कर रहे हैं। आज शिक्षा व्यवस्था में असामाजिक तत्व और भ्रष्ट प्रवृत्तियां लगातार बढ़ रही हैं और व्यवस्था की साख को दीमक की तरह नष्ट कर रही हैं। इस पर विमर्श और त्वरित निर्णय लेना अत्यंत आवश्यक हो गया है। अन्यथा स्थिति हाथ से निकलती जाएगी।

पिछले दिनों हरियाणा के नूड जिले में परीक्षा में नकल की योजनाबद्ध घटना सामने आई। राजस्थान में भर्ती में पर्चा लीक के एक मामले में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे 14 पुलिस कर्मचारियों को मिलाकर 40 लोगों की गिरफ्तारी हुई है। राजस्थान में 2019 के बाद प्रतिवर्ष तीन पर्चे लीक हुए, जिसमें 40 लाख युवा प्रभावित हुए हैं। इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिस कांस्टेबल भर्ती में पर्चा लीक के कारण 48 लाख युवाओं का निराश होकर ठगे से रह जाना किसी भी देश के लिए अत्यंत शर्मनाक स्थिति हो कही जाएगी। उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस नियुक्ति व्यवस्था ने एक झटके में अपनी अक्षमता दिखा दी। इसके बावजूद लाखों युवाओं और परिवारों पर भारी आर्थिक और मानसिक बोझ के लिए जिम्मेदार किसी भी सरकारी अधिकारी के बर्खास्त होने की खबर न उत्तर प्रदेश से आई, न हरियाणा या राजस्थान से। इस अपराध के लिए कितने लोग सजा काट रहे हैं या जेलों में हैं या उनकी संपत्ति जब्त हुई है? इनमें से अनेक तो लगातार नकल और पर्चा लीक में शामिल बताए जा रहे हैं। एक मीडिया रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 15 राज्यों में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 1.4 करोड़ युवा पेपर लीक के शिकार हुए हैं। यह चिंताजनक स्थिति है।

परीक्षाओं को कदाचार मुक्त बनाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने एक माडल अधिनियम बनाया है। राजस्थान सहित कुछ राज्यों ने भी इसके लिए कुछ ऐसा ही रास्ता अपनाया है। समस्या यह है कि किसी को इनके लागू होने के बाद भी स्थिति सुधरने का



जगमोहन सिंह राजपूत

शिक्षा व्यवस्था में बढ़ रही भ्रष्ट प्रवृत्तियां व्यवस्था की साख को दीमक की तरह नष्ट कर रही हैं



चुनीति बनता प्रश्न पत्रों का लीक होना • जाइल

विश्वास नहीं है। नकल और पर्चा लीक के प्रकरण साल-दर-साल लगातार बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। सवाल है कि आज तक ऐसी किसी व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता क्यों नहीं समझी गई कि नकल और पर्चा लीक में बखर्स्तगी तुरंत होगी। ऐसे हर प्रकरण के लिए सर्वाधिकार संपन्न विशेष न्यायालय की स्थापना की जाएगी और अपराधियों को दंड छह महीने के अंदर दे दिया जाएगा। आज भी पर्चा लीक में संलग्न अपराधी 'अधिकारी' अपनी जगहों पर विद्यमान हैं, जनता के पैसों पर चल रहे हैं। अगर उनके अधिकार हैं तो जिन युवाओं के साथ धोखा हुआ है, उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा कौन करेगा?

अपराध की गंभीरता को समझना, देश के भविष्य पर उससे घातक परिणामों की चिंता करना सरकार का ही नहीं, समाज का भी उत्तरदायित्व है। परीक्षा में अपनी जगह किसी अन्य को धनराशि देकर बैठाने की तिकड़म लंबे अर्से से चल रही है। विकास, प्रगति या प्रगतिशीलता का यह कैसा उदाहरण है कि मेडिकल की प्रवेश परीक्षा में कोई डाक्टर ही 'साल्वर' बनकर बैठे और किसी को कोई सजा न मिले। दूसरे के लिए परीक्षा में बैठने वाला और उसे बैठाने वाला परिवार समाज के बराबर के अपराधी हैं। ये ऐसी सजा के अधिकारी हैं, जो वह जीवनपर्यंत भोगें। आज तक परीक्षा का

पर्चा खरीदने के लिए धन उपलब्ध कराने वाले किसी पालक को शायद ही कभी कोई कठोर दंड मिला हो? इन सभी समस्याओं के संयुक्त समाधान का रास्ता राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 में नजर आता है। इसमें देश के युवाओं के लिए नई आशा का संचार करने की अनेक संभावनाएं निहित हैं। वह देश की शिक्षा व्यवस्था में नैतिकता ला सकती है। सारे सामाजिक परिदृश्य को बदल सकती है। हालांकि इसके समक्ष सबसे बड़ी चुनौती इसके सफल क्रियान्वयन और अपेक्षित परिणाम प्राप्त करने की है।

वर्ष 1968 तथा 1986/92 में बनी शिक्षा नीतियों के क्रियान्वयन के अनुभव यह स्पष्ट इंगित करते हैं कि नीति कितनी भी सशक्त क्यों न हो उसकी सफलता उन व्यक्तियों पर निर्भर करती है, जो हर स्तर पर उसके क्रियान्वयन के उत्तरदायित्व निभाते हैं। नई शिक्षा नीति में 2012 में गठित न्यायमूर्ति जेएस वर्मा आयोग के उस निष्कर्ष को दोहराया गया है कि 'देश में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान अध्यापक शिक्षा के प्रति लोभाभात्र भी गंभीरता से प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि इसके स्थान पर कंचे दामों पर डिग्रियां बेच रहे हैं।' नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता गुनार मिर्डल ने भी अपनी पुस्तक 'एशियन ड्रामा' में लिखा है कि भारत जैसे सभी विकासशील देशों में हर क्षेत्र में गुणवत्ता वृद्धि का मोत एक ही है—उन्हें अपने शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की गुणवत्ता।

यदि शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में नैतिकता, संस्कृति बोध, कर्तव्यनिष्ठा, समाज और राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पण, सेवा के प्रति सम्मोहन और कार्यसंस्कृति अनुकरणीय होंगे तो देश के स्कूलों के अध्यापक बनने के लिए प्रशिक्षित हो रहे युवा भी इनको ग्रहण और अनुसरण करेंगे। वे बाद में स्कूलों में वैसी ही कार्यसंस्कृति निर्मित करने में सफल होंगे। यहीं से देश को हर कार्यक्षेत्र में बैसे ही लोग मिलेंगे। यह कोई दूर की कौड़ी नहीं है, केवल राष्ट्र द्वारा निर्णय लेने की देरी है। जापान ने अपने पुनर्निर्माण में प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों पर विश्वास कर देश में कार्यनिष्ठा तथा कार्यसंस्कृति के नए आयाम स्थापित कर दिए। भारत भी इसे अपने ढंग से कर सकता है।

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