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A Study of the Promotion of Indian Languages, Arts and Culture in the Special Perspective of National Education Policy, 2020

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Abstract:

The National Education Policy, 2020 is based on the fundamental pillars of easy access, equality, quality and accountability for all that aims to meet the essential requirements for the development of our country. This policy lays special emphasis on the development of creative abilities inherent in each person and this policy emphasizes on the use of technology for technical education, removing linguistic constraints, facilitating education for differently-abled students, etc. In fact, the National Education Policy, 2020 is an education policy with Indian constitutional values and fundamental responsibilities that emphasizes engagement with the country and creating awareness of the role and responsibilities of the citizen in a changing world. This policy recognizes that language is undoubtedly inextricably linked to art and culture and the promotion of Indian art and culture is important not only for the nation but also for individuals and children and in this context it is very important to develop key capabilities like; cultural awareness and expression within children. This education policy emphasizes that positive cultural identity and a sense of self-respect can be developed within children only through the development of the sense and knowledge of cultural history, art, language and tradition.

Keywords: Languages, Art and Culture, Multilingualism, Three Language Formula, Sustainable Development, Multidisciplinary Institute, Constitutional Values, National Education Policy.

Introduction:

Education is a fundamental requirement in terms of achieving human capabilities, establishing and developing an equitable society and national development. Education is the medium through which the best development and promotion of the country's rich talent and resources can be done for the good of the individual, society, nation and the world, i.e. humanity. It is in this context that the National Education Policy of India, 2020 is India's first education policy of the 21st century, which aims to meet the essential requirements for the development of our country. Built on the

fundamental pillars of easy access for all, equality, quality and accountability, this new education policy is in line with Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and aims to make school and college education more holistic and resilient to the needs of the 21st century to transform it into a knowledge-based vibrant society and global superpower of knowledge and bring out the unique capabilities inherent in every student. The policy proposes reform and restructuring of all aspects, including education system, its regulation and governance, in combination with the aspirational goals for 21st century education, while maintaining the basis of India's tradition and cultural values.

“India is a treasure trove of culture, developed over thousands of years and manifested in the form of arts, works of literature, customs, traditions, linguistic expressions, artefacts, heritage sites, and more. Crores of people from around the world partake in, enjoy, and benefit from this cultural wealth daily, in the form of visiting India for tourism, experiencing Indian hospitality, purchasing India’s handicrafts and handmade textiles, reading the classical literature of India, practicing yoga and meditation, being inspired by Indian philosophy, participating in India’s unique festivals, appreciating India’s diverse music and art, and watching Indian films, amongst many other aspects. It is this cultural and natural wealth that truly makes India, “Incredible India”, as per India’s tourism slogan. The preservation and promotion of India’s cultural wealth must be considered a high priority for the country, as it is truly important for the nation’s identity as well as for its economy.”-National Education Policy, 2020 Page-53

National Education Policy lays special emphasis on the development of creative abilities inherent in every individual and is based on the principle that education not only includes 'basic abilities' like literacy and numeracy as well as the 'higher level' logical and problem -Increased cognitive abilities should be developed rather; The development of the person is also necessary at the moral, social and emotional level. In this education policy, instead of the currently active 10+2 educational model, it has been asked to divide the educational curriculum based on 5+3+3+4 system. A new curriculum structure of 5+3+3+4 will be implemented replacing 10+2 structure of school curriculum with emphasis on early childhood care and education which ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 respectively. This policy has a provision to bring 3-6 year old children who have been kept away till now under school curriculum. In this new education system, there will be 12 years of schooling along with three years of Anganwadi / Pre-schooling and this period will be of total 15 years including pre-schooling and schooling. In this National Education Policy, emphasis has been laid on promoting the use of technology for technical education, removing linguistic constraints, facilitating education for differently abled students, etc. Apart from this, it also emphasizes to encourage creative thinking, logical decision, art of continuous learning and spirit of innovation among the students. The new National Education Policy, 2020 has been replaced by the 34-year-old National Education Policy, 1986.

The Vision of National Education Policy, 2020:

The National Education Policy, 2020, with Indian constitutional values and fundamental responsibilities, is an education policy that creates awareness of the role and responsibilities of the citizen in engagement with the country and in a changing world. The insight of this policy should be that students should not only be proud of being Indian, but also in their behaviour, intelligence and actions, skills, values and thinking etc. The insights of this policy include living, development of constitutional values and fundamental responsibilities, engagement with the country and pride of being an Indian, sustainable development, human rights and the responsibility and role of the citizen in a changing world and global welfare and also make India a knowledge-based vibrant society and global superpower of knowledge.

“This National Education Policy envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower. The Policy envisages that the curriculum and pedagogy of our institutions must develop among the students a deep sense of respect towards the Fundamental Duties and Constitutional values, bonding with one’s country, and a conscious awareness of one’s roles and responsibilities in a changing world. The vision of the Policy is to instill among the learners a deep-rooted pride in being Indian, not only in thought, but also in spirit, intellect, and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge, skills, values, and dispositions that support responsible commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living, and global well-being, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen.” - National Education Policy, 2020 Page-6

National Education Policy, 2020 and Promotion of Indian Languages, Arts and Culture:

In the perspective of National Education Policy, 2020 the discussion related to promotion of Indian Languages, Arts and Culture is as follows-

- 1. To develop capacities like cultural awareness and expression in children:** According to this policy, promotion of Indian art and culture is important not only for the nation but also for the individuals. To instill in children a sense of belonging and appreciation of other cultures and identities, it is very important to develop key abilities like cultural awareness and expression within children. A positive cultural identity and self-esteem can be created and developed in children only through the development of the spirit and knowledge of cultural history, art, language and tradition; therefore, in terms of personal and social welfare, the contribution of abilities like cultural awareness and expression is very important.
- 2. The main means of propagating the arts culture:** According to the National Education Policy, 2020 the most important means of propagating culture is art and art is to enrich cultural identity and awareness, to enhance communities and cognitive and creative abilities and personal

happiness in individuals. In this context, this policy mentions that happiness, welfare of individuals, cultural identity and cognitive development are important factors for which all types of Indian arts should be imparted to students at all levels of education, starting with early childhood care and education.

- 3. Language has an unwavering relationship with art and culture and our culture is embedded in our languages:** This policy firmly believes that language is undoubtedly inextricably linked to art and culture. Different languages see the world in different ways, so basically how a person speaking a language accepts or perceives their experiences is determined by the structure of that language. Mainly speaking people of a particular culture; For example- family members, authorized persons, counterparts, unfamiliar etc. are more affected by the language and language also affects the manner of interaction. In this context, it can be said that understanding of experiences, tone and familiarity between people in the same language are all reflections and documents of culture and culture is embedded in our languages. Without language, it is not possible to fully appreciate art in the form of literature, music, drama and film etc. So for the preservation, promotion and propagation of culture, we have to preserve and promote the languages of our culture. In the context of language, the National Education Policy states-*“Unfortunately, Indian languages have not received their due attention and care, with the country losing over 220 languages in the last 50 years alone. UNESCO has declared 197 Indian languages as ‘endangered’. Various unscripted languages are particularly in danger of becoming extinct. When senior member(s) of a tribe or community that speak such languages pass away, these languages often perish with them; too often, no concerted actions or measures are taken to preserve or record these rich languages/expressions of culture.”* -National Education Policy 2020 Page-53
- 4. Integrating the teaching and learning of Indian languages with every level of school and higher education:** This policy lays special emphasis on integrating the teaching and learning of Indian languages with every level of school and higher education and it is said that those Indian languages which are not officially in the list of endangered; like 22 languages of the Eighth Schedule, they are also facing many kinds of difficulties. Therefore, the teaching and learning of Indian languages needs to be integrated with every level of school and higher education. Apart from this, in order for the languages to remain vibrant and relevant, there should be a continuous flow of high quality learning and print materials in these languages including text-books, practice-books, plays, poems, novels, magazines and videos, etc.. In this context, it has been mentioned in the National Education Policy that-*“Enabling such learning materials, print materials, and translations of important materials from world languages, and constantly updating vocabularies, are carried out by countries around the world for languages such as*

English, French, German, Hebrew, Korean, and Japanese. However, India has remained quite slow in producing such learning and print materials and dictionaries to help keep its languages optimally vibrant and current with integrity.” -National Education Policy 2020 Page-53&54

- 5. Improvement in language teaching and use of languages for more widespread interaction and teaching and learning:** In the National Education Policy, 2020 the improvement of language teaching and use of languages for more widespread interaction and teaching and learning It has been recommended as well that it has been mentioned that despite taking a lot of measures, there is an acute shortage of skilled teachers teaching the language in the country. According to this policy, language teaching should also be improved so that it becomes more experience-based and focuses on the ability to communicate and interact in that language; not only on the language vocabulary, literature and grammar. Apart from this, it has also been described in this policy that languages should be used more widely for dialogue and teaching-learning or in context.
- 6. Promotion of multilingualism and implementation of three language formula:** In this education policy, promotion of multilingualism and implementation of three language formula has been given special importance. Many initiatives have been emphasized to promote language, arts and culture among school children; including emphasizing music, art and handicrafts at all school levels, early implementation of the trilingual formula to encourage multilingualism, as well as possible teaching in the mother tongue or local language, and more experience-based language teaching, excellent local artists, writers, linking handicrafts and other experts to schools as specialized instructors in various disciplines of local specialization, incorporating Indian traditional knowledge in curriculum, humanities, arts, sciences, sports and handicrafts and bringing more flexibility in the curriculum so that students become an ideal while balancing, choose the course for yourself and different dimensions of yourself; as such, we can develop creative, artistic and cultural and academic dimensions appropriately.
- 7. To start strong departments and programs of Indian languages, comparative literature, creative writing, music, art and philosophy, etc. across the country:** According to this policy, empowerment of Indian languages, comparative literature, creative writing, music, art and philosophy etc. Departments and programs will be started and developed all over the country and at the same time dual degree four years B.Ed. Degree courses will be developed and these departments and programs will help develop a large cadre of language teachers of higher qualifications in particular and at the same time will also prepare teachers of music, arts, philosophy and writing whose countrywide. In the context of implementing this policy will be needed immediately. In this context, it has been mentioned in these policy that-“*Outstanding local artists and crafts persons will be hired as guest faculty to promote local music, art,*

languages, and handicraft, and to ensure that students are aware of the culture and local knowledge where they study. Every higher education institution and even every school or school complex will aim to have Artist(s)-in-Residence to expose students to art, creativity, and the rich treasures of the region/country.” -National Education Policy 2020 Page-54

- 8. Use of mother tongue/vernacular as medium of instruction in higher educational institutions and programs:** In this context, it is clearly described in this policy that the mother tongue/vernacular will be used as a medium of instruction in higher educational institutions and programs and the programs are bilingual form in order to increase the reach and gross enrolment ratio. Apart from this, private training institutes will also be encouraged and encouraged to run the programs in bilingual form to encourage the use, strength and vitality of all Indian languages.
- 9. To develop high quality content in various Indian languages to preserve and promote their art and culture:** This policy lays special emphasis on translation art and museum administration under the higher education system high quality programs and degrees of archaeological artwork conservation, graphic design and web design will also be created and high quality content will be developed in various Indian languages in terms of preserving and promoting their art and culture. In addition to this, conservation of artifacts, development of highly qualified persons for running museums and heritage or tourist places will be developed so that tourism industry can be strengthened.
- 10. Providing direct knowledge of India's rich diversity to the students:** This national education policy recognizes that students should have direct knowledge of the rich diversity of their country i.e. India. The simple meaning of this is that the education of the students will have to include simple activities like travelling to different parts of the country, which will not only give a boost to tourism but also the diversity, culture, traditions and knowledge of different parts of the country would be appreciated and appreciated. According to this policy, under "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" in this direction 100 such tourist places will be identified in the country where educational institutions will be able to send their students for enlightenment and study in these areas.
- 11. To create programs in the fields of arts, language and humanities in higher education that create employment opportunities:** This education policy mentions that by creating such programs in the fields of arts, language and humanities in higher education. Many quality employment opportunities will arise which will be able to use these qualifications effectively. In the present context, there are still thousands of academies, museums, art galleries and heritage sites which need qualified persons to run smoothly. In addition, museums, art galleries and heritage sites will preserve our heritage and India's tourism industry.
- 12. Expanding efforts related to translation and discussion-** Under this policy, it has been clearly

described that India will soon expand its efforts related to translation and discussion so that the general public can get higher quality learning materials and other important written and oral materials in various Indian and foreign languages. In this context, an "Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation" (IITI) will be established under this policy. This institute will appoint many multilingual language and subject matter experts and experts in translation and interpretation will provide valuable service to the country, which will help in propagating and promoting all Indian languages.

13. Maintaining Sanskrit language not only confined to Sanskrit schools and universities: This policy emphasizes on bringing Sanskrit language into mainstream by not restricting it to Sanskrit schools and universities only. Under this policy, due to the large and significant contribution of Sanskrit language and literature, cultural significance, scientific nature of different genres and disciplines, keeping Sanskrit not only limited to Sanskrit schools and universities, it is also an option in schools under the three-language formula as well as higher education will also be mainstreamed. It will not be taught separately; but in interesting and innovative ways and other contemporary and relevant topics; For example, mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, drama and yoga will be connected. Apart from this, in keeping with the rest of this policy, Sanskrit Universities will also move towards becoming a large multidisciplinary institute in the field of higher education and a four-year multi-disciplinary B.Ed. in education and Sanskrit subjects. A large number of vocational educations will be imparted to Sanskrit teachers from all over the country in mission mode through the degree.

14. To strengthen the institutions and departments of all Indian languages of the whole country: Under this policy, institutions and universities related to the study of all classical languages and literature will be expanded and thousands of manuscripts are collected, preserved, translated. Efforts will be made to do and study which have not yet been taken into consideration. Apart from this, all those institutes and universities in which classical languages and literature are being taught and the collection, preservation, translation and study of millions of records which have been neglected till now, are firm efforts will be made and institutions and departments of all Sanskrit and all Indian languages will be specially strengthened and efforts will be made to preserve and promote all Indian languages including classical, tribal and endangered languages. *“Classical language institutes will aim to be merged with universities, while maintaining their autonomy, so that faculty may work, and students too may be trained as part of robust and rigorous multidisciplinary programmes. Universities dedicated to languages will become multidisciplinary, towards the same end; where relevant, they may then also offer B.Ed. dual degrees in education and a language, to develop outstanding language teachers in that language. Further, it is also proposed that a new institution for Languages will be established. National*

Institute (or Institutes) for Pali, Persian and Prakrit will also be set up within a university campus. Similar initiatives will be carried out for institutes and universities studying Indian arts, art history, and Indology. Research for outstanding work in all these areas will be supported by the NRF.” -National Education Policy 2020 Page-55

- 15. Establish an academy for each language mentioned in the constitution:** According to the National Education Policy, an academy will be established for each language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India and in which the best scholars from every language and people who speak that language are basically will be included so that simple but accurate word store of new concepts can be fixed and latest dictionary can be released regularly. In the context of the creation of dictionaries, these academies will consult each other and in some cases will also take suggestions from the general public. In the context of the languages of Schedule VII of the Constitution of India, these academies will be established in consultation with or in collaboration with the Central or State Government. Apart from this, academies of other Indian languages spoken on a wide scale will also be set up by the Central and State Government.
- 16. Web-based documentation of Indian languages and arts and culture:** Under this policy web based platform of all Indian languages and their local arts and culture/Wikipedia/for the preservation of all Indian languages and their rich local arts and culture. Documentation will be done through the portal etc. and people from all over the country will be invited to contribute to these efforts so that they can add relevant content to them. Apart from this, the university and their research team will work in coordination with each other and communities across the country so that the related platforms can be further enriched. Financial support related to conservation efforts and research will be provided by National Research Foundation (NRF).
- 17. Incorporation of proficiency in Indian languages as part of the eligibility criteria:** This policy emphasizes that promotion and dissemination of Indian languages is possible only when they are used regularly and they are used in teaching to be done in terms of access. Under this policy, scholarships will be made for people of all ages for the study of Indian languages, arts and culture under local masters or higher education system and the establishment of awards for outstanding poems and prose in various categories in Indian languages such as incentive steps will be taken and at the same time proficiency in Indian languages will be included as a part of employment qualification criteria.

Conclusion:

On the basis of above discussion, it can be concluded that the National Education Policy, 2020 is a policy designed in the light of the rich tradition of ancient and eternal Indian knowledge and thought. It is based on the fundamental pillars of easy access for all, equality, quality and accountability and aims to make India a knowledge-based vibrant society and global superpower of

knowledge, making school and college education more holistic and flexible to the needs of the 21st century and to bring out the unique abilities inherent in each student. In the context of the present education system, this National Education Policy (NEP) can be addressed as an education policy providing a new foundation and direction to the education system of the country. This policy proposes reform and reorganization of all sides, including education system, its regulation and governance, in combination with the aspirational goals for 21st century education, while maintaining the basis of India's tradition and cultural values. This policy will directly contribute to transform India into a vibrant and equitable knowledge society by providing higher quality education to all and making India a global knowledge superpower. Under this education policy, there are some major provisions related to the promotion of Indian languages, arts and culture; such as - Developing abilities such as cultural awareness and expression in children, integrating the teaching and learning of Indian languages with every level of school and higher education, promotion of multilingualism and implementation of trilingual formula, Indian languages, comparative literature, creative writing , To launch strong departments and programs of music, art and philosophy etc. across the country, provide direct knowledge of the rich diversity of India to the students, strengthen the institutions and departments of all Indian languages across the country, etc. which make its a special and important education policy of the present time.

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