CHALLENGES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF INDIAN LANGUAGES, ARTS, AND CULTURE THROUGH THE NEP – 2020

Dr. G. RANGA SURYANARAYANA

M.A lit, M.Phil, Ph.D.
Asst. Prof. of English,
MVS Govt. Arts & Science College (A)
Mahabubnagar (Telangana, India)
E-mail: surya.browning@gmail.com

Abstract:

The National Education Policy 2020 foresees an education system embedded in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming Bharat. This policy is sustainably into an impartial and resonant knowledge society by supplying high-quality education to all and thereby making India an international knowledge superpower. Despite the rapid growth of science and technology in the 21st century, one must not forget the stature of the nation's Art, Culture, and languages. One of the crucial parts of NEP is the promotion of Indian Languages, Arts, and Culture. This research examines how the NEP- 2020 promotes these objectives. They are essential not only for the nation's identity but also for the individual. Cultural cognition and expression are among the significant competencies considered to evolve in students to equip them with a sense of uniqueness, belonging, and an appreciation of different civilizations and interchangeability. Another aspect is Language, which is inseparably conjoined to art and culture. Various languages 'see' the world differently, and a language's structure defines a native speaker's perception of understanding. In particular, languages influence how people of a shared culture speak with others, including with family members, management figures, counterparts, and strangers, and affect the tone of a conversation. Culture is included in our languages. Art, literature, plays, music, film, etc., cannot be comprehensively relished without Language. To preserve and glorify culture, one must safeguard and foster a culture's languages. Following the qualitative method, this study analyzes the challenges and possible solutions for promoting Indian languages, arts, and culture through the NEP – 2020.

Keywords: NEP – 2020, Art, Culture, Indian languages, Challenges, possible solutions

Introduction:

India is renowned for its diverse cultural heritage, which includes a multitude of languages, arts, and cultural traditions. However, over time, these languages and cultural traditions have been facing various challenges. To address these issues and promote Indian languages, arts, and culture, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has been introduced. The Indian Constitution recognizes twenty-two official languages and several dialects, yet the dominance of English and Hindi as

official languages has led to the marginalization of other regional languages. The NEP- 2020 aims to promote the use of Indian languages in education and culture. The NEP envisions the integration of Indian arts into the mainstream education system to provide students with a well-rounded education. However, the successful implementation of this vision faces several challenges. The NEP 2020 recognizes the importance of promoting Indian culture in education and envisions integrating Indian culture into the mainstream education system to provide students with a well-rounded education. However, the successful implementation of this vision faces several challenges. This paper discusses the challenges and possible solutions for promoting Indian languages, arts, and culture through the NEP-2020.

Review of Literature: In order to create a well-informed and comprehensive paper, the researcher conducted a thorough review of existing literature on the topic. This included examining academic articles, reports, and government documents, such as the NEP-2020 final copy released by the Government of India and relevant research articles. Additionally, the researcher examined with Indian language associations reviews & policies, arts organizations, and cultural organizations, as well as exploring technological advances those are relevant to languages. By examining these various resources, the researcher was able to gain a better understanding of the current state of Indian languages, arts, and culture promotion, as well as the challenges that need to be addressed.

Research Methodology:

In this article, the researcher has employed qualitative research methodology to gain an in-depth understanding of the experiences, perspectives, and opinions of stakeholders involved in language, art, and culture promotion in India. The researcher has analyzed policy documents of NEP, reports, and other relevant documents related to language, art, and culture promotion in India in a scrupulous manner to gain a deeper understanding of the current state of affairs and identify potential solutions. The insights gained through this research will be invaluable in shaping the future of language, art, and culture promotion in India.

Challenges for the promotion of Indian Languages, Arts, and Culture:

The National Education Policy- 2020 has taken a crucial step towards the use of Indian languages as a medium of instruction and promoting multilingualism in education. However, there are significant challenges that need to be addressed, such as the lack of resources, including infrastructure, human resources, and funds, to promote Indian languages in education. To promote Indian languages effectively, it is essential to create adequate facilities, such as language labs, libraries, and digital resources. Additionally, the recruitment of qualified teachers who can teach Indian languages effectively is also crucial. Unfortunately, the lack of resources makes it difficult to provide quality education in these areas, and this is something that needs to be addressed urgently.

Developing a comprehensive curriculum that incorporates Indian languages into mainstream

education is a challenging task that requires extensive research, expertise, and consultation with stakeholders. Teachers, students, and community members must be involved in the process to ensure that the curriculum meets the needs of a diverse student population and provides them with a well-rounded education. However, creating a curriculum that meets these criteria is a complex and time-consuming process. In addition to this, standardization is another challenge in promoting Indian languages in education. Standardization is critical to ensure that students receive a consistent and high-quality education. It involves developing guidelines and standards for curriculum, teaching methodologies, and assessment techniques, which can be a time-consuming and resource-intensive process.

Implementing the NEP-2020 is another challenge. The promotion of Indian languages in education requires the cooperation of various stakeholders, including educational institutions, policymakers, and communities. The effective implementation of the policy requires the development of a comprehensive action plan, the allocation of resources, and the monitoring of progress. The involvement of multiple stakeholders and the complexity of the process may lead to delays and roadblocks in the implementation. Changing mindsets and attitudes towards Indian languages is another challenge. Many people view Indian languages as less important than other languages, such as English. The promotion of Indian languages requires the recognition of their importance in shaping the cultural identity of the country and the development of a multilingual society. The promotion of Indian languages also requires raising awareness about their importance and their contribution to the development of the country. The use of technology in promoting Indian languages in education is also a challenge. The NEP-2020 envisions the use of technology to promote Indian languages in education. However, the lack of access to technology and digital infrastructure in many parts of the country could pose a challenge to the implementation of this aspect of the policy. The use of technology requires the availability of digital resources, such as online language learning apps and educational videos, which may not be accessible to all students.

It is unfortunate that many fail to realize the value of Indian arts. While some may view them as outdated, these works of art play an important role in shaping our cultural identity. They are a significant contributor to our soft power and help promote our cultural heritage. The biggest challenge we face in promoting Indian arts is the lack of resources, including adequate facilities and funding. This makes providing quality education in these areas difficult. To overcome this challenge, we need to create more art galleries, museums, and cultural centers, and allocate more resources to these important endeavors. This is the only way we can properly promote and appreciate the rich and diverse arts of India.

The incorporation of Indian arts into mainstream education is a challenging task that requires a comprehensive curriculum. This curriculum must be designed through extensive research and

consultation with various stakeholders, including artists, scholars and community members. It must also cater to the needs of a diverse student population and provide them with a well-rounded education. However, the development of such a curriculum is a complex and time-consuming process. Another challenge in promoting Indian arts in education is standardization. Standardization is crucial to ensure that students receive a consistent and high-quality education. This process involves standardizing the curriculum, teaching methodologies and assessment techniques. Developing guidelines and standards for standardization may require a significant amount of time and resources. Effective implementation of this policy requires a comprehensive action plan, the allocation of resources, and monitoring of progress. The involvement of multiple stakeholders and the complexity of the process may lead to delays and roadblocks in the implementation.

In today's world, many people tend to overlook the importance of Indian arts in comparison to other subjects like science and technology. However, it is important to recognize that Indian arts play a significant role in shaping the cultural identity of the country. It is not only important to promote Indian arts, but also to create awareness about their contribution to the development of the country. The NEP 2020 has taken a step in the right direction by envisioning the use of technology to promote Indian arts in education. However, the real challenge lies in ensuring that this aspect of the policy is implemented effectively. The lack of access to technology and digital infrastructure in many parts of the country could pose a challenge in achieving this goal. It is important to ensure that digital resources, such as online art galleries and educational videos, are made available to all students, regardless of their location. Only then can we truly promote Indian arts and provide a well-rounded education to our students.

As a diverse country with numerous languages, religions, and customs, India faces a major challenge in promoting its culture. Many people view Indian culture as outdated and irrelevant in modern times. To address this issue, the country must recognize the importance of its culture in shaping its cultural identity and soft power. It's also necessary to raise awareness about its role in the country's cultural heritage. However, promoting Indian culture requires inclusive efforts that reflect the diversity of the country's population. This promotion should not be limited to one particular region or community, and adequate facilities such as cultural centers, museums, and libraries should be established. Another challenge is the lack of resources to provide quality education in these areas. Developing a comprehensive curriculum that incorporates Indian culture into mainstream education is crucial. The curriculum must meet the needs of a diverse student population and provide them with a well-rounded education.

However, the development of such a curriculum is a complex and time-consuming process that requires extensive research and consultation with stakeholders. Standardization is also an issue in promoting Indian culture in education. It's important to ensure that students receive a consistent

and high-quality education through standardized curriculum, teaching methodologies, and assessment techniques. The process requires the development of guidelines and standards, which may take time and resources. The effective implementation of the policy requires the development of a comprehensive action plan, the allocation of resources, and the monitoring of progress. The involvement of multiple stakeholders and the complexity of the process may lead to delays and roadblocks in the implementation. It's also crucial to recognize the importance of Indian culture as an essential subject, just as science and technology. By recognizing and promoting Indian culture, the country can showcase its diversity and contribute to the development of its soft power.

Possible Solutions for promoting Indian Languages, Arts & Culture:

The NEP 2020 recognizes the importance of promoting Indian languages, arts, and culture in education. However, the successful implementation of this vision requires the development of effective solutions to overcome the challenges that hinder the promotion of Indian culture. Here are some possible solutions:

Promotion of Indian Languages: It is important for the government to allocate sufficient resources towards promoting Indian languages in education. The development of a comprehensive action plan and involving various stakeholders in the implementation process is crucial. Teachers, students, and community members should be involved in the development of a curriculum and teaching methodologies to ensure that the policy meets the needs of a diverse student population. The promotion of Indian languages requires the involvement of the wider community, including parents and cultural organizations. To promote Indian languages, it is required to develop a multilingual society and recognize the importance of Indian languages. Language policies that promote the use of Indian languages in education, government, and other domains should be developed. Awareness campaigns that highlight the benefits of learning Indian languages can be launched by the government, while schools/colleges can organize language fairs, cultural festivals, and language immersion activities.

Some organizations attempts to promote and preserve Indian languages.

Sahitya Akademi: It is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, dedicated to the promotion of Indian literature. They have published over 7,000 books in various Indian languages, including novels, short stories, poetry, and plays. Their website (https://sahitya-akademi.gov.in/) provides access to a vast collection of texts in multiple Indian languages.

National Translation Mission. (NTM). It was established by the Government of India to promote the translation of literary works from Indian languages into other Indian languages and into English. The mission has published several books in various Indian languages, which are available on their website (http://ntm.org.in/).

Project Madurai: It is an open-source initiative that aims to digitize ancient Tamil literature and make it freely available online. They have already digitized over 400 works, including ancient Tamil epics, poems, and dramas. All the texts are available for free download on their website (http://projectmadurai.org/pmworks.html).

The Digital Library of India. (DLI). It is a project of the Indian government that aims to digitize books in various Indian languages and make them available online for free. The DLI currently has over 6.5 million books in multiple languages, including Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Bengali, and Punjabi. The collection can be accessed at http://dli.gov.in/.

Central Institute of Indian Languages. (CIIL). It is a research institution under the Ministry of Education, Government of India. They have a massive collection of books in various Indian languages, including dictionaries, grammars, and literary works. Their website (http://www.ciil.org/) provides access to several digitized texts and resources for language learning.

Promotion of Indian Arts: It is important for the government to not only create a policy, but also develop a comprehensive action plan and involve various stakeholders in the implementation process. Involving artists, scholars, and community members in the development of a curriculum and teaching methodologies can ensure that the policy meets the needs of a diverse student population. The involvement of the wider community, including parents and cultural organizations, is also necessary. Additionally, the government and arts centers must provide training and capacity-building programs for teachers and other educators to promote the use of Indian Arts.

Some organizations attempts to promote and preserve Indian Arts:

Sangeet Natak Akademi: It is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, dedicated to the promotion of Indian music, dance, and theatre. They have published several books on Indian arts, including biographies of artists, histories of Indian performing arts, and guides to Indian music and dance. Their publications are available on their website (https://sangeetnatak.gov.in/).

National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA). It is a premier art museum under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. They have a vast collection of Indian art, including paintings, sculptures, and installations. The NGMA has published several books on Indian art, including catalogues of their exhibitions and monographs on individual artists. Their publications are available on their website (https://ngmaindia.gov.in/).

Kalakshetra Foundation: It is a renowned institution for the promotion of Indian classical dance, music, and visual arts. They have published several books on Indian arts, including textbooks on Indian classical dance, treatises on Indian music, and books on Indian painting and sculpture. Their publications are available on their website (https://www.kalakshetra.in/).

National School of Drama (NSD). is a premier institution for the promotion of Indian

theatre. They have published several books on Indian theatre, including histories of Indian theatre, play scripts, and biographies of theatre personalities. Their publications are available on their website (https://nsd.gov.in/).

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA). It is an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, dedicated to the promotion of Indian arts and culture. They have published several books on Indian arts, including books on Indian visual arts, literature, and performing arts. Their publications are available on their website (https://ignca.gov.in/). These are just a few examples of the many initiatives and resources available for the promotion of Indian Arts.

Promotion of Indian culture: It is important for the government and cultural bodies to allocate sufficient resources when it comes to education. In order to ensure that the policy meets the needs of a diverse student population, it is crucial that the government develops a comprehensive action plan and involves various stakeholders in the implementation process. This includes cultural organizations, scholars, and community members who can provide valuable input on curriculum development and teaching methodologies. Overall, collaboration and inclusivity are key to creating a successful and effective educational system.

Conduct cultural festivals & centers: Cultural festivals are an excellent way to showcase the diversity of Indian culture. As a nation, we need to organize more cultural festivals in different parts of the country to promote Indian culture. These festivals can be a fantastic opportunity for students to learn about different aspects of Indian culture and to express themselves creatively. Additionally, the development of cultural centers can provide students with access to resources that promote Indian languages, arts, and culture. These centers can serve as a platform for students to showcase their creativity in various cultural aspects, which can help them develop their skills and gain exposure to different cultural traditions. Overall, promoting Indian culture through festivals and cultural centers is an essential step towards preserving our rich cultural heritage and fostering a sense of unity and pride among all Indians.

Some organizations attempts to promote and preserve Indian Culture:

Indian Council for Cultural Relations. (ICCR). It is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, dedicated to the promotion of Indian culture abroad. They have published several books on Indian culture, including books on Indian art, music, dance, and literature. Their publications are available on their website (https://www.iccr.gov.in/).

National Museum, New Delhi: It is a premier museum under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. They have a vast collection of Indian art, history, and culture, including sculptures, paintings, textiles, and manuscripts. The National Museum has published several books

on Indian culture, including books on Indian history, art, and archaeology. Their publications are available on their website (https://www.nationalmuseumindia.gov.in/).

Archaeological Survey of India. (ASI). It is a research organization under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, dedicated to the preservation of Indian cultural heritage. They have published several books on Indian culture, including books on Indian archaeology, architecture, and art. Their publications are available on their website (https://asi.nic.in/).

National Book Trust (NBT). It is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Education, Government of India, dedicated to the promotion of books and reading in India. They have published several books on Indian culture, including books on Indian literature, history, and mythology. Their publications are available on their website (https://www.nbtindia.gov.in/).

Sahapedia: It is a non-profit organization that aims to promote Indian culture and heritage through multimedia content and online resources. They have published several books on Indian culture, including books on Indian art, history, and culture. Their publications are available on their website (https://www.sahapedia.org/). These are just a few examples of the many initiatives and resources available for the promotion of Indian culture with texts.

Develop a comprehensive curriculum: Incorporating Indian languages, arts, and culture into mainstream education is crucial to promote and preserve India's rich cultural heritage. A comprehensive curriculum that meets the needs of diverse students is essential to providing a well-rounded education, which includes a deeper understanding of various aspects of Indian culture. Collaboration among language, arts, and culture experts is imperative to design a curriculum that reflects the country's diversity and effectively integrates cultural aspects into mainstream education. This approach not only enhances students' learning experience but also instills a sense of pride and appreciation for their cultural heritage.

Usage of technology & Develop partnerships: The use of technology in education can be a game-changer, providing students with access to a wealth of digital resources, including online cultural centers and educational videos. It's also a great platform for students to express themselves creatively through various forms of art. Promoting Indian culture in education is not an easy task, as it requires the involvement of various stakeholders. The government can play a crucial role by developing partnerships with cultural organizations, scholars, and community members to promote Indian languages, arts, and culture in education. These partnerships can provide much-needed expertise, resources, and support for the promotion of Indian culture.

Conclusion:

Preserving India's diverse cultural heritage is a top priority, and promoting Indian languages, arts, and culture through education is a significant step towards achieving this goal. Effective solutions must be developed to overcome the challenges that hinder its implementation. This

includes creating a comprehensive curriculum, leveraging technology, increasing funding, forging partnerships, hosting cultural festivals, and raising awareness. By taking concrete steps such as including regional languages in education, increasing resources, conducting awareness campaigns, and collaborating with the private sector, we can promote regional languages, arts, and culture, while preserving and promoting India's rich cultural heritage. The education system is an excellent platform to achieve this objective. However, several challenges need to be addressed to ensure the successful implementation of this policy. In conclusion, the successful promotion of Indian languages, arts, and culture can help preserve India's cultural diversity, foster national unity and integration, and ensure a well-rounded education for future generations.

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