

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE



(AUTONOMOUS), JABALPUR (M.P.)

Perspective of Students on the New Education Policy

2020-2021

News Letter Volume - III



“The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and to think critically. Intelligence plus character – that is the goal of true education”

– Martin Luther King

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FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

“Reading and writing, like everything else, improve with practice. And, of course, there are no young readers and writers; there will shortly be no older ones. Literacy will be dead, and democracy- which many believe goes hand in hand with it- will be dead as well.”

~ Margaret Atwood

The role of education or the power vested in the educated youth is not only pivotal to an educational institute's development but to the entire society and hence the whole country's holistic development and progression. The past year has been a teacher itself that taught the humankind lessons of existence, patience and growth. These three factors are also much required by an individual to become an educated and responsible citizen, hence the past year and education coincided at multiple coordinates. Furthermore, 2020 transformed not just the mode but the soul of education in a way indeed we started looking for opportunities to impart knowledge without the traditional teacher student one-on-one interaction.



In addition to the drastic transition from old methods to new age e teaching, last year we Indians also progressed towards completing a policy that has been essential to us but forever remained incomplete in a practical and intellectual sense. _The New Education Policy 2020' whose effects we are to see this year in 2021 appears to be a bold yet well planned step of the Indian government to highlight and improve the interconnectedness of education, skill and employment; to encourage self dependency, entrepreneurial capacity and nationalism in young children; and ultimately to facilitate the process of making future leaders, change makers and intellectuals who will lead the nation ahead towards economic growth, cultural richness, eternal democratic values, scientific temperament, unity and integrity. Although, the policy is highly promising but the students must remember that an initiation of proposed changes can be taken forward and implemented only by the youth's dedication, perseverance and hard-work.

The volume three of our institute's newsletter is actualized to provide a platform for our student community to freely express their ideas on this policy that is made for them, for their betterment and brighter future. I wish the editors and the entire team of this newsletter all the best.

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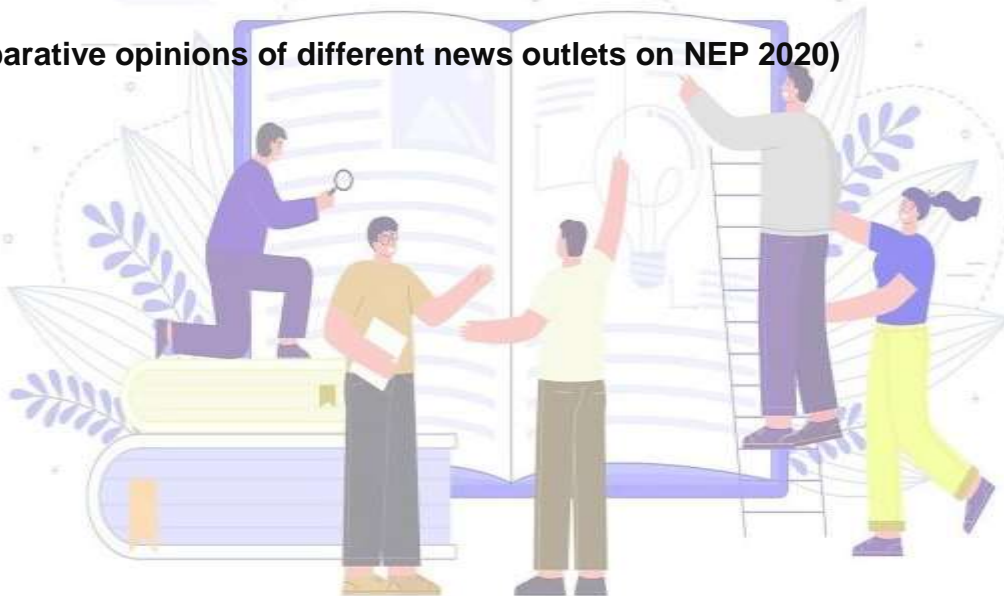


Dr. Niharika Singh

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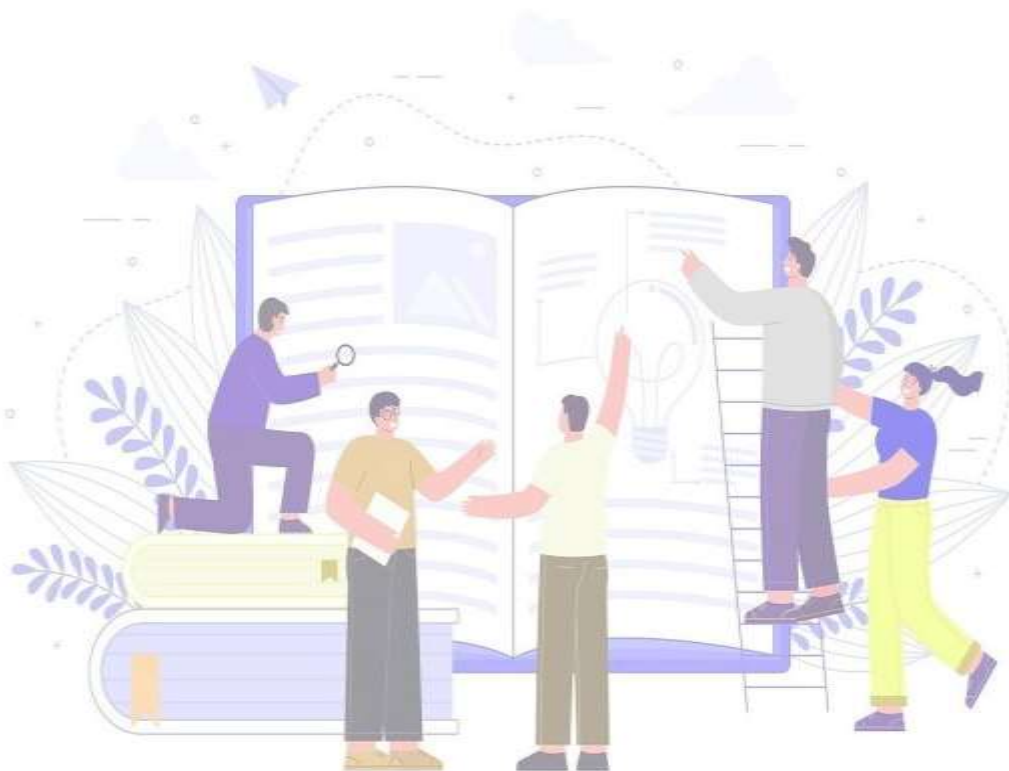
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(Comparative opinions of different news outlets on NEP 2020)



“Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever”

– Mahatma Gandhi



Editorial: A Puzzle ultimately completed

- **Vaishnavi Singh Kansana**



An engineer rethinking his skill and pursuing MBA afterwards, a passionate singer giving up on her practice and appearing for civil services examination, a politics and international relations enthusiast quitting student politics and moving to abroad for further studies and an eleventh grader fighting with suicidal tendencies before her Physics pre board.

A factor other than a dark cloud of disappointment and lack of purpose that is commonly traced in all these scenarios is incompleteness and callowness, the incompleteness and insufficiency that resided in the subconscious of every victim of the old education system, the callowness that let societal pressure and unrealistic literary expectations murder the talent in our students. The same callowness and incompleteness formed the very basis of the old education system. And the New Education Policy as of now appears to be nothing less than a life jacket saving the future of our nation from drowning in the ocean of mere superficial education.

It would be an understatement that the student community especially the school students are particularly jubilant about this much required change, but the real question that, -Will the policy be sacrificed to the hands of red-tappism? or -Will it reach the minds and books of the grass root level population? can only be answered by the higher education students who began their educational career under the old policy, who somewhat inspired and experienced the advent of this new policy and who'll get the first-hand experience of the same. To formulate the same answer collectively being higher education students ourselves, we compiled this edition not on a definitive topic but on -Student's Perspective on the New Education Policy.

Our perspectives, our opinions and our expectations have so far held the power to ultimately manifest a change in the long rotting system and we also realize that the same power of analysis and optimistic expectations will result in this policy reaching a successful discourse.

Ensuring equal representation of divergent ideologies, the common opinion towards the policy seems to be of nothing but hope. But one issue certainly pops up, the issue of cohesion. The policy definitely is well structured but we are still awaiting some policies to make it more cohesive that it holds tight on skill and

development and employment equally. Skill development and employment are the two facets of the same coin and a decisive stand as to how this changed education system will facilitate more employment generation is still awaited. Nonetheless, not being overly optimistic but having a required level of faith in the administration we must remember that we are the soul and future of this country and we can make or break this very change initiated by the current government. So let's come together above our differences to make this initiative successful for a brighter future of our glorious motherland.

*“The cure for boredom is curiosity. There is no cure for
-curiosity”*

— Dorothy Parker



NEP 2020: A Vision towards Excellence

-Aryaa Pandey



India is a highly progressive land showing its versatility in all developmental stages of every field.

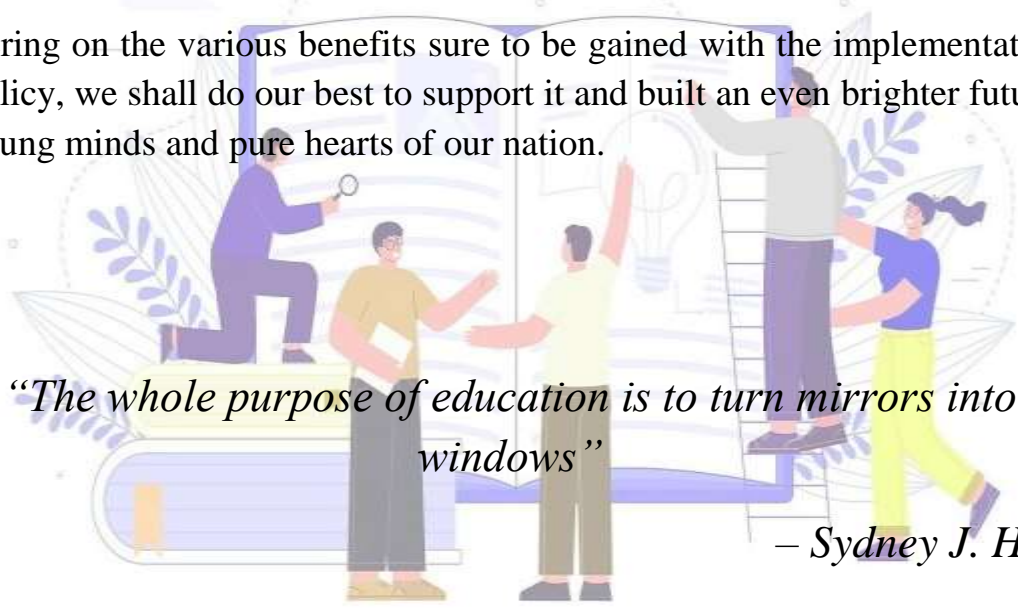
The nation is a clear example of a fast growing country which craves to break the old record of developed nations and mark its place at the top creating a new one. And we believe that India will be at the top of the developed nations by seeing the ‘ground-breaking’ steps taken by the Government of India; one such being the National Education Policy of 2020.

A completely striking decision led by former ISRO chief K. Kasturirangan supported by billions of Indians, NEP 2020 is sure to achieve its goal by 2030.

The policy includes complete aspects of development of a child from three years of pre schooling to twelve years of schooling.

One of the best features of the New Education Policy is the importance given to one’s own culture and identity, and focusing on strengthening it by using the mother tongue or the regional language of the students as the compulsory medium of education till grade five. The reflection of Indian ethos in everything will generate the feelings of love and respect in the students for the nation.

Pondering on the various benefits sure to be gained with the implementation of the policy, we shall do our best to support it and built an even brighter future for the young minds and pure hearts of our nation.



“The whole purpose of education is to turn mirrors into windows”

– Sydney J. Harris

NEP 2020- A Ray Of Hope

-Lisa Ranjit Alexander



“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”

– Nelson Mandela.

As the youth of our country strides towards development and growth, advancing their capabilities globally, it becomes imperative to impart them a mode of education with a more modern and futuristic approach. Looking at the present times, we can't ignore the Covid-19 pandemic which has changed education forever. But the continuous attempt for learning during this pandemic has created a new and prodigious opportunity to overhaul India's archaic education system.

President A.P.J Abdul Kalam had always emphasised the need for a value-based education that instils integrity at a young age to make the young nation capable of transforming India into a prosperous, peaceful, secure, and developed nation. Keeping the same in mind, a New Education Policy has been approved recently, replacing the 34 years old education policy (1986). In an emerging country like India, where impediments to social and economic growth are being strived to overcome, the NEP 2020 can act as a guiding light to nurture the nation as well as the demographic potential.

The main motive behind this policy is to make the child learn along with becoming a skilled one, in whatever field they are interested. Through this way, the learners will be able to figure out their aim, and their capabilities. The learners are to be provided with integrated learning i.e. having the knowledge of every discipline. The new education policy also lays emphasis on the reformation of teacher's education and training processes. The NEP 2020 retains the focus on social inclusivity, it also hopes for the creation of special education zones in the areas having a significant proportion of disadvantaged groups.

Just like Mahatma Gandhi always tried to encourage the Indian vernaculars as the medium of education, emphasizing the same ideology in NEP 2020, it is made mandatory to teach in mother tongue for the primary students. Studying in our mother tongue in our initial years will make us understand the importance

of our language more and will help in better comprehension of concepts. This will also help in protecting and promoting our linguistic and cultural diversity and will bring a flavour of India in our education system.

The NEP 2020 will help in making students independent learners and most importantly self-reliant when it comes to academics and other co-curricular areas. It ensures that it gives a holistic approach to the education system in India. It also ensures that the education isn't bound to textbooks only, but also prepares the students for the future endeavours giving them practical knowledge as well. It focuses on developing education standards in underprivileged areas and in the villages, where the students are not as privileged as those in the cities. The NEP is strongly devising methods to make education more accessible, while also providing the access to technology which can help students become self-reliant.

NEP 2020 is an ambitious and futuristic policy that ensures opportunities for children to hone their talents by fixing the gap in the education system. New Education Policy is really a ray of hope for all of us stakeholders, as we believe that this new policy may change our future forever in a positive way. No doubt that this policy would do wonders but what's still challenging is its implementation. We hope that it gets well implemented solidifying the base for the students to develop much faster as well as our country to prosper.



“Education is simply the soul of a society as it passes from one generation to another”

– G.K. Chesterton

NEP: A Policy with Right Intentions

- Jatin Joseph



Thirty Four years after the last National Education Policy was released in 1986, the National Education Policy, 2020 has been announced and will hopefully be approved by Parliament soon. The policy is meant to transform the education system by 2040. Some proposals will be implemented immediately, starting with the change in the name of the Ministry of Human Resource Development into the Ministry of Education, while others will be implemented in a phased manner. The new policy has several innovative ideas and daring proposals, but also makes a few problematic assumptions.

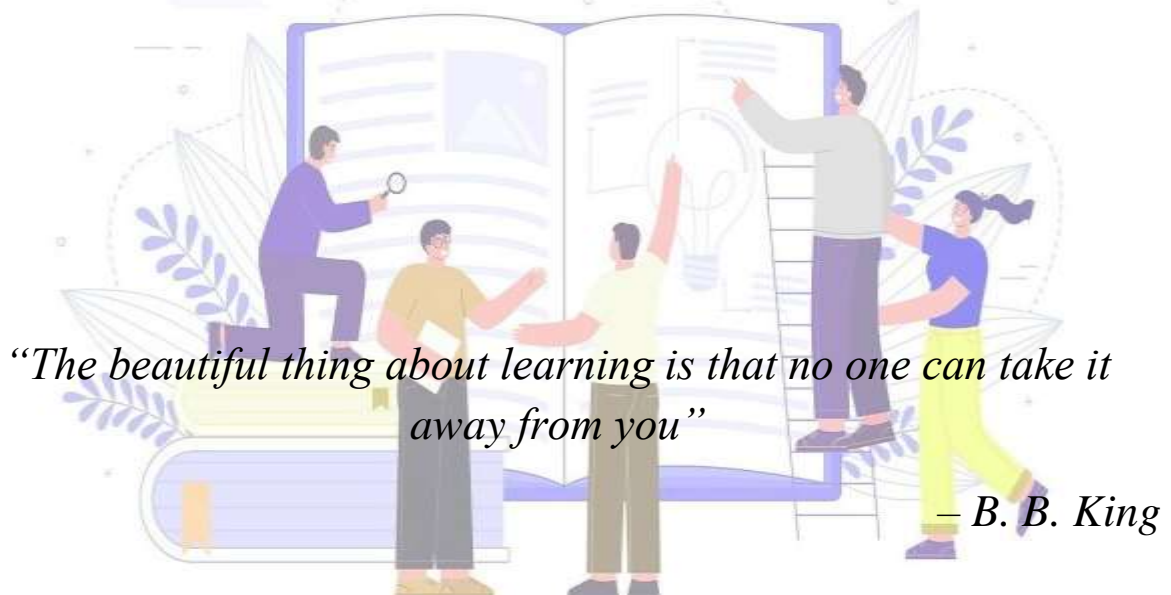
It is good that there are statements in the policy such as –education is a public good and –the public education system is the foundation of a vibrant democratic society. The recognition of education as a public good has important implications for public policy in planning, providing, and financing education. It is public education that contributes to the building of nations, their growth — socially, economically, politically, culturally, and technologically — and the building of a humane society. It also has important implications for the state’s approach towards private education. I really feel that private players and private philanthropists must take inspiration from these terms that have made education, a mere business in our country today. Capitalistic motives must not come in place where one is talking about public good. There are many more statements in the policy that are welcomed. For instance, the policy promotes holistic education of students, holistic development in both academic and non-academic spheres, emphasizes on extra-curricular activities, emphasizes on research, speaks of substantial investment in a strong, vibrant public education system, and so on. Extra Co-curricular activities do play an important in the development of one’s personality and this move is welcomed.

The policy also places emphasis on the liberal arts, humanities, and Indian heritage and languages; facilitates selective entry of high-quality foreign universities; aims to increase public investment in education to 6% of the GDP; promises to provide higher education free to about 50% of the students (with scholarships and fee waivers); and aims to increase the gross enrolment ratio in

higher education to 50% by 2035. However, we have to wait and see until the implementation plan comes out on how they propose to deliver on what they claim they want to do.

Some policy decisions are bold. For instance, the medium of instruction until at least Grade 5 will be the home language/mother tongue/local language/regional language. It also says the three-language formula will be implemented. NEP promotes mother tongue as mode of education because it is considered that no other language can provide expression to a person as much as one's mother tongue. I beg to differ from this, I strongly feel that in today's day and age and even in the future, a neutral language, that is English, will be widely in use. The move will definitely help in preserving our old languages and our culture, but making it mandatory will be quite cumbersome for the students. The present system where regional languages are taught only for 2-3 years is good in my opinion.

Where the policy fails to put a good show, however, is on universalization of access to education, both in schools and higher education. The digital divide formed due to the Corona virus Pandemic is a perfect example of this. The policymakers will have a major challenge to regulate the entry and growth of private players. It will be a long road for the implementing authorities in bringing this policy to picture. However, it can be said with confidence that this policy has many right intentions for the development of 21st Century Education. Its vision of equity, quality and accessibility are welcomed with open hands.



“The beautiful thing about learning is that no one can take it away from you”

– B. B. King

” Test Your Knowledge”

: Leandra Marian Pereira

Q.1 who among the following set the Calcutta Madrasa in 1781 AD?

- A. Warren Hasting
- B. Jonathan Duncan
- C. Lord Wellesley
- D. Sir Charles Wood

Q2.Which of the following British Act provided for an annual expenditure for the revival and promotion of literature and the encouragement of then learned natives of India and for the introduction and promotion of knowledge of the science among the inhabitants of the British territories?

- A. Indian Universities Act, 1904 AD
- B. Saddler University Commission, 1917-1919
- C. Hunter Education Commission, 1882-83
- D. Charter Act, 1813

Q.3 which of the college in India was set up by Lord Wellesley for the training of the civil servants of the company in vernacular languages and custom of India?

- A. East Indian College
- B. Punjab National College
- C. Fort William College
- D. Sanskrit College

Q4, who among the following was the founder of Sanskrit College at Banaras,

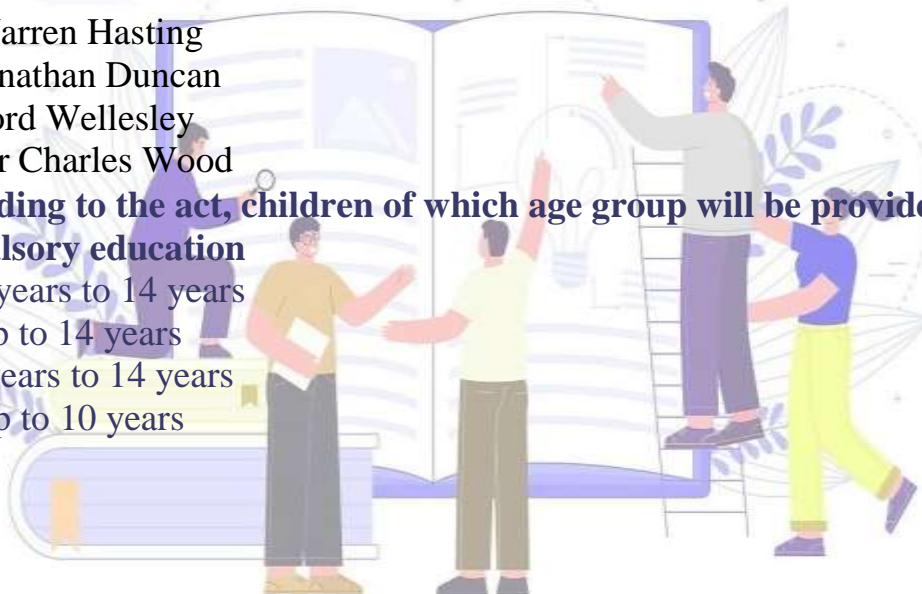
- A. Warren Hasting
- B. Jonathan Duncan
- C. Lord Wellesley
- D. Sir Charles Wood

Q.5, According to the act, children of which age group will be provided free and compulsory education

- A. 7 years to 14 years
- B. Up to 14 years
- C.6 years to 14 years
- D. Up to 10 years

Answers:

1. (A)
2. (D)
3. (C)
4. (B)
5. (C)



The governance, The Logistics, and The Essence

-PuneetPandey



- **The Governance:**Needless to say, the governance issues, the bureaucracy's hurdles and clout have been removed. Yes please, we need –more governance and less governmentll in every aspect of life and in Education too. Much appreciated.
- **The Logistics:**Learning in vernacular multiple entry and multiple exits: Not just one stressful exam but you can have two attempts.
- **À la Carte of Subjects:** Make your own combo, earn credits. Skip Math if you are not good. Take up what is easy for you. Collages giving you degreesetc. are all geared towards making –graduation certificationll more accessible. So, eventually we will have a lot more graduates. This is the key so far.So, NEP is good from a government perspective but bad for students and parents as this dilutes –graduationll and will lead to –graduation inflationll.So, a bulk of what most media is talking about is about NEP. NEP is akin to TN government giving cycles to girls to improve attendance and schooling. It did help big time. So, is it with NEP.?
- **Finally the essence i.e. to make kids future ready:** We have to see how it is allimplemented.Let’s say future need content, skills, teachers etc. But future also needs people who can thrive in a VUCA world (Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, and Ambiguous - which is how future most often described as; Covid is a VUCA situation). So, how will we train our kids to be ready for the VUCA world is the question?

Education for Heart & Mind

-Libin Joy



“Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all”.

- Aristotle

The purpose of education in the present scenario is to get jobs, but this concept of education system has ended. Now the New Education Policy introduced after 34 years have various aspects to mould a child and to be an able and self-sufficient human being.

Gandhi also insisted on an education system in India which is quite similar to the NEP. Gandhi desired free and compulsory primary education, craft and skill development education, self-sufficiency of students, emphasis on mother tongue, cultural development and preparation for a complete living. These elements could be seen in the NEP.

Students are blessed with talents and skills but our existing education system doesn't give an opportunity to nurture those skills and we follow the beaten path.

The element of providing freedom of opinion and expression takes on a front view in the NEP. In pursuit of this concept the bigger take-off from the past is the option for subjects of one's choice and taste. A student can take on subjects across a spectrum of choices and not restricted by blocks of subjects categorized into Sciences and Humanities. This will prevent cases like a round peck in a square hole. There are number of cases wherein they revert back to subjects they did not follow for a profession in their late teens. They are doing it in their thirties and forties of getting into choice of their professions. Alongside Academics a student can take on subjects that provide them a variety of skill based knowledge.

The NEP helps each individual student to realize their inner potential abilities and allow them to pursue their dreams in life. The NEP can bring tremendous changes in student's lives.

Margaret Mead once said, *-Children must be taught how to think, not what to think.*”

Perspective of students on New Education Policy

-ShubhiShukla



The New Education Policy change the way a student studies, but also the way exams are carried out and the final evaluation is given. In schools and universities, there would be a lot of versatility in selecting subjects. What needs to be remembered is that the new strategy would bring significant changes to the functioning of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). In a way, the board adds holistic and skill-based learning to the international curriculum choices.

The NEP proposes major changes to introduce a multi-exit, four-year multidiscipline undergraduate curriculum, along with the opening of Indian higher education to foreign universities, the elimination of the UGC, and the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

The strategy focuses on revising the curriculum of school education, "easier" board examinations, a reduction in the syllabus to maintain "core essentials" and an emphasis on "active learning and rational reasoning."

With NEP's aim to increase tech-based education, the national curriculum can provide top notch learning to its students. The guidelines state that now the National Educational Development Forum (NETF) will be developed as an autonomous body to provide a space for open flow of ideas on the use of technology in order to improve learning, evaluation, asset maintenance.

In order to enhance instructional processes and promote training for teachers, appropriate incorporation of technology into all levels of education will be carried out.

Perspective of students-

The policy supports native languages, at least up to Grade 5, to be the medium of instruction; facilitates bi-lingual education and learning textbooks; and different forms of communications at intermediate and middle levels.

The emerging 5+3+3+4 structure emphasizes on the recognition of education styles at each main juncture, the implementation of a multidisciplinary approach, and the reduction of complexity by addressing key learning skills.

At the middle school level, Subject areas such as programming and computing in the New Era were added. Students can now choose high school subject classes.

The language of instruction is not definitively determined or directed. For instance, the policy suggests using 'wherever possible' local languages which leaves plenty of room for the

current three-language formula, the status quo, to proceed, particularly in the case of elevated government-run education systems .

A seemingly endless list of pedagogies, principles, talents, and strategies are included in the policy. The problem of the mother tongue and home language of children being different from the local language used for school instruction, especially in the case of migrant and Adivasi families has not been addressed.

The policy asks teachers in the syllabus to implement 'Indian information structures' covering subjects. Upskilling educators are actually struggling to incorporate these nuanced concepts in a secular and inclusive manner, even to teach the basic syllabus, is certainly a challenge.

Focus on observable learning outcomes through assessments at 3rd, 5th, and 8th grade levels at all levels of the newly proposed schooling system. Promoting formative evaluations to measure the continuing academic success of children, peer review, and holistic progress reports.

The policy suggests that students and parents create a holistic progress report card that can be accessed via an AI-based app to monitor their development periodically. It does not, however, explain how it can bridge the current gaping digital divide. The 'Gender Equality Fund' helps female and transgender students by driving inclusion activities at the state level, creating appropriate security infrastructure and targeted boarding.

All in all, while the policy is not legally bound by any action, the vision of the government to initiate some landmark changes to the education sector is certainly clear. A lot will rely on straightforward and swift implementation, as with any other policy.



“The highest result of education is tolerance”

– Hellen Keller

Extreme University Makeover: Creating the Conditions for Success

-By Tanya Pathak



Well defined and futuristic education policy is essential for a country at school and college levels due to the reason that education leads to economic and social progress. India currently has about 845 universities and approximately 40,000 higher education institutions (HIEs). It is also noted that over 20% of the colleges have annual enrolment less than 100 students making them nonviable to improve the quality of

education.

It is predicted that India will be the third largest economy in the world by 2030-2032 with estimated GDP of ten trillion dollars. It is evident that the ten trillion economies will be driven by knowledge resources and not by the natural resources of the country. The National Education policy 2020 has many initiatives to improve the quality and the broadness of the education system in India.

Indian students spending a lot of money on education abroad will now have cheaper alternatives. Foreign Universities can attract students from other countries and make India a knowledge hub. Indian universities will be exposed to global competition which gives them a scope for improvisation. It would also promote research of a higher quality in India. Not to mention, recognition of one year degree programs will help mobility of Indian and foreign students.

However, we cannot overlook the downsides of the Policy. It was released at a time when there is a pandemic in India, this renders discussion and debate difficult. The policy doesn't talk about socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups and there's no mention of reservation in academic institutions, whether for students, teachers, or other employees. There is only a passing reference to educational institutions in tribal areas, designated as ashram shalas. The policy talks about privatization of education that may lead to commercialization of education.

However, after looking at all the ups and downs, it's my personal opinion that the positives outweigh the negatives. Higher education is an important aspect in deciding the economy, social status, technology adoption, and healthy human behaviour in every country. National Education Policy of India 2020 is

marching towards achieving such objective. Indian higher education system is moving from teacher centric to student centric, information centric to knowledge centric, marks centric to skills centric, examination centric to experimental centric, learning centric to research centric, and choice centric to competency centric.

“If You are planning for a year, sow rice; if you are planning for a decade, plant trees; if you are planning for a lifetime, educate people”

– Chinese Proverb



"The roots of education are bitter But the fruit is sweet"

- ARISTOTLE



The National Education Policy 2020 has been approved by the union cabinet on 29th July 2020. To overhaul the country's education system, I was really excited after hearing this news as Government has taken the most important decision on education after 34 years; lastly this policy was modified in 1992 during P.V. Narsimha Rao Government. In my point of view the New Education Policy totally works on paper. New Education Policy 2020 is the first Education Policy of the 21st century; I have noticed that it brings about several major reforms in Education System in India. Among the major reforms, the 10+2 structure in schooling system has been replaced by a 5+3+3+4 structure. It will include 12 years of schooling and three years of Anganwadi and Pre-Schooling. This means that one part from the primary to the second class, then the second part from the sixth to eight and the last from ninth to twelfth. The policy itself tackles various aspects of the Education System. The New Education Policy led the most important changes like the HRD MINISTRY now renamed as MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GDP investment in education to be increased from 1.6% to 6% or the GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIO to be increased to 50% by 2035. Certain issues like Teachers training, that have been widely discussed by educationists also feature in the policy. It is quite extraordinary initiative taken by the Government to transform the education system. Thus, the New Education Policy was marketed with the promise of landmark ideas.

However, The New Education Policy talks about the Quality Education, the main purpose of NEP is to design a vision and framework for both school education and higher education in India. According to me the most lovable part of this policy is that now students are allowed to choose the subjects of their choices rather than force streams on them. The Policy also proposed that two out of three languages that are mother tongue/ local language/ regional language will be used as the medium of instruction at least till grade five.

The New Education Policy is seen to a large extent in the benefit of the students. New paths will be opened, especially for children pursuing higher education they will be able to manage their education, research and start-ups. But as this new policy states that it will not support the learners anymore; I hope it would help in surfacing of the real talent. This is one among such reasons why I found this policy beneficial.

I am confident enough that if the policy implemented well, this policy is the way forward to make India a thriving knowledge hub.

-Ankita Singh

National Education Policy is a Game Changer for India!

-Moulshree Sarwate



On 29th July 2020, the New Education Policy was released that holds on to a drastic and positive change with some major reforms in the education system of India. Among the major reforms, the 10=2 structure in the schooling system has been replaced by a 5=3=3=4 structure. It will basically include twelve years of schooling and three years of pre-schooling and Anganwadi.

This policy has also committed to bring about positive and encouraging changes in the education facility in India like for example, sanitation in schools, paying more attention to the extracurricular activities and especially the medical facilities and libraries, etc. even in underdeveloped/rural areas.

Here are some reasons why National Education policy is a game-changer -

- **More education, less discrimination** - Earlier we use to have a distinction between the Arts, Commerce, and Science Fields. But from now on there won't be any distinctions in the streams students can choose any subject combination of their choice. That simply means that a person can pursue psychology while studying chemistry. Students won't be bound with the subject combinations as earlier there was no scope of negotiation in any of the subject combinations. We can study those subjects even if we have nil interest in that subject. With this, we can finally curb the gap between inferior fields and superior fields and start respecting every profession equally.
- **No more Mugging Up textbooks** - According to the policy, students will be taught more a piece of practical knowledge rather than just mugging up textbooks. It's an old kind of tradition in an Indian education system that students more often mug up their lessons rather than understanding them. But now, students will be given ten days in a year for no bag period. In these no-period days, the students from class 8 to 12 will go out for a week and learn from actual carpenters, artists, technicians, etc. It is a great initiative for giving practical knowledge to the students.

- **Education in Local/Vernacular Language** - The government has visited schools to teach children in their local languages at least till the fifth standard so that they can learn faster and perform better in their exams. Since children's brains have the maximum grasping capacity till the age of 6, if they learn the language that they speak, they will be able to perform much better in examinations. This is because studies have shown that people who get an education in their local/native language, learn, grasp faster and their performance level is way higher.
- **No year goes waste** - In many cases, there are unforeseen circumstances due to which students are not able to complete their degree and in the end, they have to drop out. But now you won't be called a failure anymore! According to the policy, even if you have to drop out of college after 1 year and a diploma if you have to drop out after 2 years because earlier if a student has to go through the same situation they have to start from scratch. But now there is no such problem, and the best part is your efforts will not go to waste but they will get acknowledged.

National Education Policy (NEP) is something which we have been waiting for so long. We have been waiting for our lives to be incorporated during our school and college days. But at least now our future generation will get a chance to have a much holistic, diverse, equal, and quality education which will help boost the overall development of India as a whole.



“An investment in knowledge pays the best interest”

– Benjamin Franklin

"If you limit the youth in a box, you limit the nation from its true potential."

-Bhavya Dubey



The Year 2020 knocked on our doors with uncountable difficulties and numerous possibilities. One of the major challenges that were presented in front of the government was fulfilment of educational demands and continuation of holistic studies during the Covid-19 pandemic. It shattered our existing teaching system and also threw light on the parrot-learning, grade-thirsty and examination-based schooling system. It was now that the Government realized the hollow nature of Indian Education System.

"Curiosity is the mother of all great inventions" and the NEP has widened the horizon of learning from a very former age. It recognizes the importance of formative years by adopting a 5+3+3+4 year model for school education by starting at a tender age of three years. The former years are imperative when it comes to shaping a child's future and hence providing importance to primacy of formative years seems to be a well thought decision.

Since forever the Indian education system was caging students in labelled boxes and stagnant those to certain subject choices. It will also boost the working force in India and also help in realization of the goals of Skill India Mission.

The four year bachelor program of the NEP will allow a flexible and holistic approach to undergraduate degrees. It weaves wings for students who desire to fly high but are kept from due to several reasons. It will provide diploma certificates to dropouts along with open arms to return to their degrees any time. According to NEP, about 100 foreign universities will be given permission to set their cap uses in India. Hence, broadening the spectrum of learning.

The policy has a provision for teaching in mother tongue which will once and for all kill the English hierarchy that has been set by the British long ago along with putting an end to the Hindi-vs-English debate. The major emphasis will be on the regional language which will be a mandatory mode of teaching up till the fifth grade.

The intent of the policy seems to be ideal in multiple ways but its key to success lies on the way it is implemented.

Nevertheless, as Fritz Knapp said *-Hope is best gained after defeat and failure, because then inner strength and toughness is produced.*|| The reconstruction of an existing education system is not an easy task. All we can do now is hope for the best and wait for the results of its implementation.

“It’s not that I’m so smart, it’s just that I stay with problems longer”

– Albert Einstein



What does the News Paper's Say? (Comparative opinions of different news outlets on NEP 2020)

-Compiled by Leandra Marian Pereira



The Times of India:

NEP 2020, comprising of just 60 pages, is a fascinating blueprint that may turn out to be the second most important document in shaping new India, next only to the Indian Constitution. With its emphasis on experiential learning, social engagement skills, critical thinking, and research mind-set, it brings forth a sophisticated perspective to instil a common understanding across all institutions of education.

Doubling the budget from 3 per cent to 6 per cent is an enormous shift that implies the seriousness of purpose.

Bharatiyata Imprint:

The big change is its placing of Sanskrit as the core Meta language for Indian modernization. It says of Sanskrit: –

–... possesses classical literature that is greater in volume than that of Latin and Greek put together, containing vast treasures of mathematics, philosophy, grammar, music, politics, medicine, architecture, metallurgy, drama, poetry, storytelling, and more (known as ‘Sanskrit Knowledge Systems’), written by people of various religions as well as non-religious people, and by people from all walks of life and a wide range of socio-economic backgrounds over thousands of years.¶

This emphasis away from the liturgical context of Sanskrit to a secular one is basically what Bharatiyata about. Sanskrit is not the only classical language to draw upon. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Pali, Persian, and Prakrit are also listed in the Indian heritage category.

Greek and Latin have long served as the basis of European renaissance and western thought in arts, science and technology for all European languages. Japan and China have likewise brought forth their native linguistic roots per their distinct modernization route.

Foundation for an Indian research base that can draw upon immense historical heritage is sought to be laid in this new document. Evolving Indian thought in research base and melding it with English is a most complex and a very long term process. A formalization of this initiative has been envisaged in NEP 2020.

School Complex:

NEP has floated a very important idea of –School Complex|| that is key to the successful implementation of NEP 2020 vision. It also notes that the idea of School Complex has never been implemented.

–One possible mechanism for accomplishing the above would be the establishment of a grouping structure called the school complex, consisting of one secondary school together with all otherschools offering lower grades in its neighbourhood including Anganwadis, in a radius of five to tenkilometres. This suggestion was first made by the Education Commission (1964–66) but was leftunimplemented. This Policy strongly endorses the idea of the school complex/cluster, whereverpossible.||

The reason for its non-implementation perhaps is an exclusive reliance on Central and State governments only since Education are in –Concurrent List||. The idea of a school complex is closely tied to the local geography. It may make more sense to let the politics of local governments at City, Town and Village levels have a say the school complex and individual institutions, including sanctioning of private institutions.



*“Teachers open the door, but you must enter by yourself”
– Chinese Proverb*

College Events

1st December 2020	On the occasion of AIDS DAY, NSS conducted an awareness program on AIDS And The Department of Education organized a Slogan and Poster competition.
1st to 17th December 2020	Bridge Classes by subject teachers and Tutorial Classes by second year students for first year students were conducted by the Department of Management.
3rd December 2020	A Training Session on Personality Development with Mr. Vaibhav Mediratta was conducted by the Placement Cell where in 257 Final Year students were benefitted.
3rd to 23rd December 2020	Book Review, Movie review and company review contest was held for First Year students by the Department of Management.
5th December 2020	The Department of Computer Science and Application conducted the Board of Studies meeting.
10th December 2020	The Department of Political Science conducted an online speech competition on -Human Rights during the times of COVID-19 to celebrate the Human Right's Day.
12th December 2020	The Department of Computer Science and Application organized a virtual Guest Lecture on -Cyber Security for Saving Your Data with Prof. Ajeet Singh that had 40 Participants.
15th and 17th December 2020	The Department of Management organized a Debate Competition on -The Farmer's Bill for BBA students.
14th -18th December 2020	Faculty members of Department of Biotechnology attended FDP on Teaching Learning Evaluation for Alliance with Revised Bloom's Taxonomy organized by St. Aloysius College Autonomous Jabalpur
17th December 2020	The Department of Management conducted the Board of Studies meeting.
18th December 2020	The Department of Education released their departmental magazine -PRAGYA.
19th December 2020	MOU has been signed with Jabalpur Incubation Centre for further processing of prototypes developed under certificate course organized by DIC, St. Aloysius' College Autonomous Jabalpur
30th December 2020	Special lecture on -Nasha Mukti' (de addiction) was conducted by NSS. The speaker for the session was Dr.Pramod Chaitanya.
31st December 2020	The release of Newsletter -Aloysian Economics Times by the Department of Economics.

<u>JANUARY 2021</u>	
2nd January 2021	Virtual Annual Social Gathering was held. The Chief Guest for the occasion was Most Rev. Gerald Almeida. The Chief guest and the Principal Rev. Dr. G. Vazhan Arasu felicitated the star sportspersons Ms. Muskan Kirar recipient of Vikram Award, Mr. Divyansh Manoj Gupta International Eklavya Award for Whushu and Mr. JairajChoudhary for International Taekwando. Release of IQAC newsletter Vol.2 by Chief Guest Most Rev. Gerald Almeida, Principal Rev. Dr. G. VazhanArasu, Vice- Principal Dr.Kallol Das, IQAC Coordinator Dr.Siby Samuel and Editors Dr.Ashu Jain and Dr.Juhi Sharma.
5th January 2021	Dr. Neelanjana Pathak delivered a lecture as keynote speaker at national webinar on fostering effective communication skills organised by department of English Government P.G. College, Tikamgadh (M.P.)
12th January 2021	On the occasion of National Youth Day, Placement Cell organised an Essay Writing Competition. The topic for the essay competition was -Importance of Swami Vivekanand's Idea on '_Man-making_' in the Present Scenario.
12th January 2021	Placement & Counseling Cell conducted Debate Competition on the occasion of National Youth day
12th January 2021	On the occasion of National Youth day, the Placement Cell conducted an online lecture session on the topic of Youth and Ideologies of Swami Vivekanand. Dr.VishwasPatel, addressed the students on the occasion.
19th January 2021	Online Poster Competition was held on the topic of "Relevance of science in Indian Festival" Organized by the Science and Religion Club.
21st January 2021	Placement Cell in collaboration with TCS, started the 90 hours Youth employability Program, for the final year students.
21st January to 23rd January 2021	Innovative Business Idea Competition organized by ED Cell
25th January 2021	Speech Competition was held on International Day of Education. -New Education Policy 2020 from the perspective of Global Scenario by the Department Of Education.
26th January 2021	Virtual Republic Day Celebration.