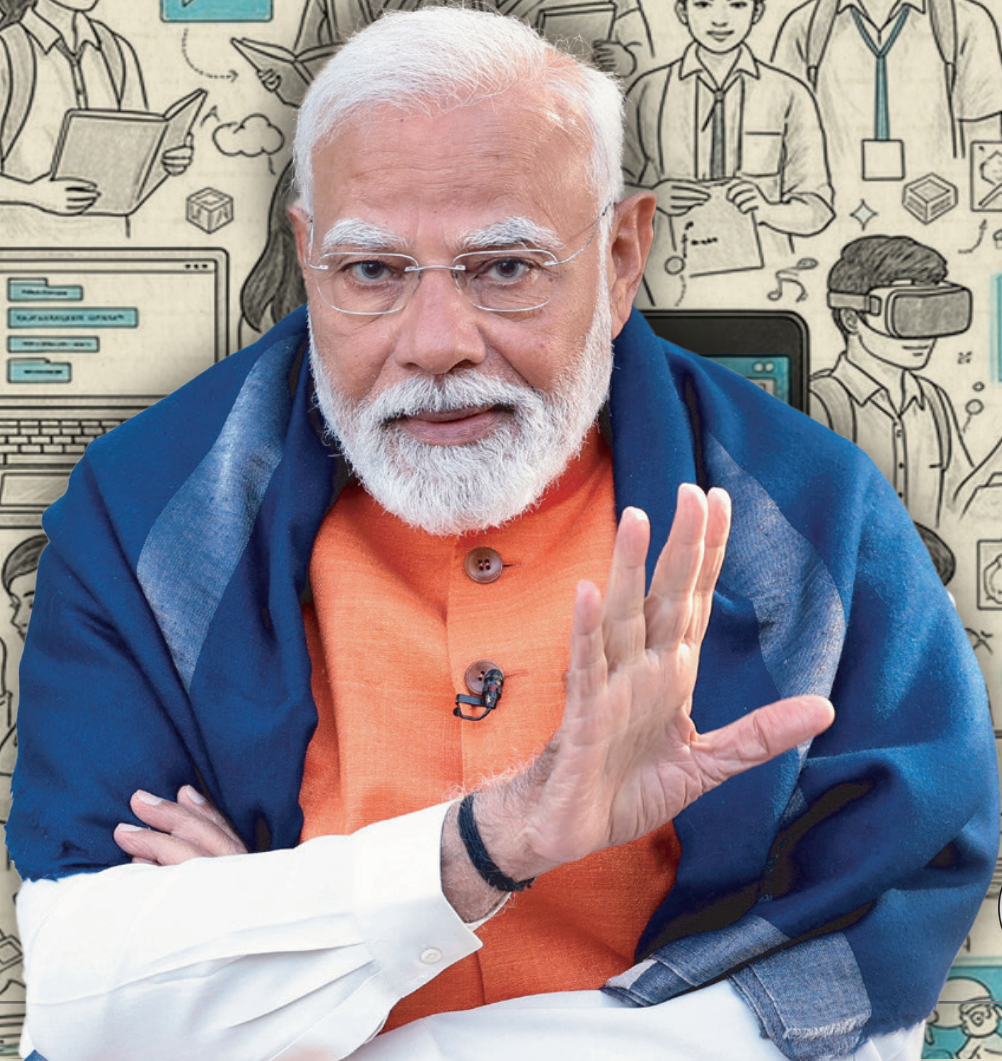


# BJYM *Magazine*

SEPTEMBER 2025 VOL 48

## NEW PATHWAYS, STRONG FOUNDATIONS THE BJP EDUCATION MODEL







# CONTENTS

01  
Remarks of Prime  
Minister Shri Narendra  
Modi at YUGM Conclave

04  
Remarks of the  
BJP President  
Shri J.P. Nadda

05  
Message from  
the BJYM President  
Shri Tejasvi Surya

07  
Editorial

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## हिंदी लेख

- 09 पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय का अंत्योदय-  
एक दर्शन जो भारत को बदल रहा है  
- डॉ. शैलेन्द्र कुमार शुक्ल
- 11 साइकिल से सीएम राइज स्कूल तक:  
मध्य प्रदेश की शिक्षा यात्रा  
- पुरु शर्मा
- 13 भाजपा शासित राज्यों में शिक्षा क्रांति:  
समानता, कौशल और संस्कृति  
- डॉ. वृंदा काल्हेर
- 15 भाषा, संस्कृति और डिजिटल युग:  
शिक्षा का सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण  
- डॉ. मिथिलेश कुमार पाण्डेय
- 17 PM-SHRI से प्रोजेक्ट-बेस्ड लर्निंग तक:  
शिक्षा के पुनरुत्थान की ओर बढ़ता  
बिहार  
- सत्यव्रत राय
- 19 डिजिटल क्लासरूम से सोशल ऑडिट  
तक: यूपी का शैक्षणिक बदलाव  
- नम्रता त्रिपाठी
- 21 डिजिटल और समावेशी शिक्षा:  
उत्तराखण्ड का नया सफर  
- आशीष रावत

## English Articles

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- |    |  |    |  |
|----|--|----|--|
| 23 | From Margins to Milestones in Mahabahu Asom: Educational Renaissance under BJP<br>– Dr. Mrittunjoy Guha Majumdar | 43 | Strengthening Public Education: Infrastructure, Girls, and Rural Bharat<br>– Santhati Srinavya                                   |
| 26 | Global Partnerships, Local Impact: Maharashtra's Education Story<br>– Sujay Choksey                              | 46 | Transforming Minds, Transforming Nation: The New Indian Classroom<br>– Nihal Sharma  |
| 28 | New India, New Arunachal<br>– Powered by Education<br>– Shahlai Wangsu   | 49 | From Chalkboards to Smartboards: A Digital Leap in Learning<br>– Rohaan Wadhwa   |
| 33 | Political Playground to Smart Campus: The Uttar Pradesh I See Today<br>– Gunja Kapoor                            | 51 | From Imitation to Innovation: Revitalising Education with Bharatiya Ethos and Indian Knowledge Systems<br>– Neelabh Kumar Sharma |
| 35 | Equity and Social Justice in Education<br>– Adv Ankita Ganga Deb   |    |  |
| 37 | Cultural Roots, Modern Wings: The New Education Framework<br>– Dr Pooja Paswan                                   |    |  |
| 40 | Shikshit Bharat, Samarth Bharat: Assam Leading the Way<br>– Ar. Ronisha Datta                                    |    |  |



*We are  
modernising the  
country's  
education system  
according to the  
needs of the 21st  
century*

Prime Minister  
**Shri Narendra Modi**



Today, people from various fields connected with the government, academia, science, and research are present here in large numbers. This unity, this confluence, is what we call YUGM. A YUGM where all stakeholders related to the future tech of a 'Viksit Bharat' (Developed India) are gathered and engaged together. I believe that this event will further strengthen the efforts we are making to enhance Bharat's innovation capacity and its role in deep-tech. Today marks the beginning of super hubs in AI, Intelligent Systems, and Biosciences, Biotechnology, Health & Medicine at IIT Kanpur and IIT Bombay. Today also marks the launch of the Wadhvani Innovation Network. A pledge has also been taken to advance research in collaboration with the National Research Foundation. The private and public sectors, working together, have brought about many positive changes to the country's education system due to your dedication and proactive efforts.

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Remarks of  
Prime Minister  
**Shri Narendra Modi**  
at YUGM Conclave

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Co-presented by



MINISTRY OF  
EDUCATION  
Government of India

BJYM Magazine | 01





Our scriptures say: 'परं परोपकारार्थं यो जीवति स जीवति', which means—he who lives for the service and welfare of others, truly lives. That is why we consider science and technology as a medium of service as well. The future of any country depends on its youth. Therefore, it is essential that we prepare our youth for their future and for building a brighter future for Bharat. The country's education system plays a major role in this. That is why we are modernising the country's education system to meet the needs of the 21st century. A new National Education Policy has been introduced in the country, developed with a focus on global educational standards. Since the launch of the new education policy, we are witnessing significant changes in the Indian education system. The National Curriculum Framework, learning-teaching materials, and new textbooks for classes 1 to 7 have already been prepared. Under PM e-Vidya and the DIKSHA platform, a 'One Nation, One Digital Education Infrastructure' has been created. This infrastructure is AI-based and scalable. It is being used to prepare textbooks in over 30 Indian languages and 7 foreign languages. Through the National Credit Framework, it has become easier for students to study multiple subjects simultaneously. This means that students in Bharat are now getting access to modern education, and new career pathways are opening up for them. To maintain momentum toward Bharat's developmental goals, it is necessary to strengthen the country's research ecosystem. In the last decade, significant progress has been made in this direction, and necessary resources have been enhanced.

In 2013-14, the gross expenditure on R&D was only 60,000 crore rupees. We have more than doubled it to over 1.25 lakh crore rupees. Several state-of-the-art research parks have been established across the country. Research and Development Cells have been set up in about 6,000 higher education institutions. Due to these efforts,

a culture of innovation is rapidly growing in the country. In 2014, around 40,000 patents were filed in Bharat. That number has now increased to over 80,000. This shows how much support the country's youth are getting from our intellectual property ecosystem. To further promote a research culture, the National Research Foundation has been established with a budget of ₹ 50,000 crore. The 'One Nation, One Subscription' initiative has reassured young people that the government understands their needs. This scheme has made access to world-class research journals easier for students pursuing higher education. The Prime Minister's Research Fellowship has been introduced to ensure that talented individuals face no barriers in advancing their careers.

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*We have set a 25-year timeline to achieve the goal of a 'Viksit Bharat'. Time is limited, and the goals are ambitious. I'm not saying this due to the current situation alone—but because of this, it's crucial that the journey from idea to prototype to product happens in the shortest possible time*

.....

As a result of these efforts, today's youth are not just excelling in R&D— in fact, they have become R&D. And when I say they are R&D, I mean Ready and Disruptive! Bharat is setting new milestones in research across various sectors. Last year, Bharat commissioned the world's longest Hyperloop test track. This 422-meter Hyperloop was developed at IIT Madras in collaboration with Indian Railways. Scientists at IISc Bangalore have developed a technology that can control

light at the nanoscale. At the same institute, researchers have also developed 'Brain on a Chip' technology—capable of storing and processing data across more than 16,000 conduction states within a single molecular film! Just a few weeks ago, the country also developed its first indigenous MRI machine. These are just a few of the many path-breaking R&D achievements taking place in our universities. This is the youth power of a 'Viksit Bharat'—Ready, Disruptive, and Transformative!

University campuses in Bharat are becoming new dynamic centres of innovation—where the power of youth is driving breakthrough discoveries. Recently, in the Higher Education Impact Rankings, Bharat

had the highest global representation, with over 90 universities ranked among 2,000 institutions from 125 countries. In 2014, Bharat had only 9 institutes and universities in the QS World Rankings. By 2025, the number has increased to 46. The number of Indian institutions ranked among the world's top 500 higher education institutions has also seen a sharp rise in the last 10 years. Now, Indian institutions are opening campuses abroad—like IIT Delhi in Abu Dhabi and IIT Madras in Tanzania. Preparations are underway to open an IIM Ahmedabad campus in Dubai. And it's not just that our top institutions are going global; top global institutions are also coming to Bharat. The process of opening campuses of some of the world's top universities in Bharat has already begun. This will enhance academic exchange, promote collaboration in research, and provide our students with valuable exposure to cross-cultural learning.

The trinity of Talent, Temperament, and Technology will transform Bharat's future. To support this, we are providing children with the necessary exposure from an early age. So far, 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs have been established across the country. In this year's Budget, the government has announced the opening of 50,000 more Atal Tinkering Labs. The PM Vidya Lakshmi Yojana has also been launched to provide financial support to students. We have also established internship cells in over 7,000 institutions, enabling students to convert their learning into hands-on experience. Every possible effort is being made to help youth develop new skills. The strength of our youth, their talent, temperament, and technology, will lead Bharat to the pinnacle of success.

We have set a 25-year timeline to achieve the goal of a 'Viksit Bharat'. Time is limited, and the goals are ambitious. I'm not saying this due to the current situation alone—but because of this, it's crucial that the journey from idea to prototype to product happens in the shortest possible time. When we reduce the distance from lab to market, the results of research reach people faster. This also motivates researchers, as they see the direct impact and rewards of their work. It fuels the cycle of research, innovation, and value addition even further. To

make this happen, it is essential that our entire research ecosystem, including academic institutions, investors, and industry, stand by our researchers and guide them. Industry leaders can take it a step further by mentoring young people, arranging funding, and co-developing innovative solutions. That is why the government is also accelerating efforts to simplify regulations and fast-track approvals.

We must continually promote AI, quantum computing, advanced analytics, space technology, health technology, and synthetic biology. Today, we are seeing Bharat emerge as one of the leading countries in AI development and adoption. To support this growth, the government has launched the India-AI Mission, which will help create world-class infrastructure, high-quality datasets, and cutting-edge research facilities. The number of AI Centres of Excellence in the country is also being increased. These Centres of Excellence are being propelled by collaboration among Bharat's premier institutions, industries, and start-ups. We are working with the vision of "Make AI in India", and our goal is to "Make AI work for India." In this year's Budget, we have decided to increase the number of seats and capacity in IITs. Several Meditech—that is, medical plus technology—courses have been introduced with the collaboration of IITs and AIIMS. We must complete this journey within time. In every future technology, Bharat must feature among the best in the world. Through initiatives like YUGM, we can bring new energy to these efforts. With this joint initiative by the Ministry of Education and the Wadhvani Foundation, we have the potential to transform the innovation landscape of the country.

Source: [narendramodi.in](http://narendramodi.in)



## Remarks of the BJP President Shri J.P Nadda

“

The aspirations of India's youth have always been at the heart of our policymaking. Over the last 11 years of the Modi government, the focus has been on providing better education, skill development and employment opportunities to fully empower them and place them at the forefront of our nation's development.

Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble PM Shri Narendra Modi ji, transformational steps have been taken to empower the Yuva Shakti, through initiatives like Skill India, Start-Up India, Atal Tinkering Labs, and the expansion of institutions like Universities and AIIMS across the country. These initiatives are designed to unlock the full potential of our Yuvas. India's youth are not just beneficiaries of change; they are the driving force behind it. They are the engines powering our journey towards a Viksit Bharat.

Source: Post on X

#11YearsOfYuvaShakti  
Source: Post on X



**Message  
from the  
BJYM National  
President  
Shri Tejasvi Surya**

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Education has always been the soul of India's civilizational journey. From the gurukuls of our ancient times to the universities of Nalanda and Takshashila, India's knowledge systems have shaped the destiny of humanity. Yet, for decades after Independence, our education system remained shackled to colonial legacies and outdated frameworks. The emphasis was on rote learning, marks, and degrees, rather than holistic development, creativity, or skill-building. The consequence was an alienated, under-skilled youth, unable to harness their potential or contribute meaningfully to nation-building fully.





It is in this backdrop that Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's government introduced the National Education Policy 2020, a landmark reform that promises to transform India's educational landscape in tune with our cultural ethos and global aspirations. The NEP 2020 is not merely an academic document; it is a civilizational statement. It acknowledges that education must serve the dual purposes of nurturing well-rounded individuals and creating a future-ready workforce.

At the heart of the NEP is the principle of "access, equity, quality, affordability, and accountability". By restructuring the schooling system, introducing flexibility in subject choices, and placing emphasis on multidisciplinary learning, the policy seeks to break silos between arts, sciences, and vocational studies. NEP empowers young minds with confidence, cultural pride, and inclusivity. For professional streams like engineering and medicine, textbooks are being translated into regional languages, breaking a centuries-old myth that advanced knowledge can only be pursued in English.

By 2025, the government aims to provide vocational exposure to at least 50% of students. This is being integrated with the Skill India Mission and Startup India, ensuring that education is not limited to degrees but aligned with employability and entrepreneurship. Already, lakhs of students are benefitting from internships, apprenticeships, and skill certifications that bridge the gap between learning and livelihoods.

The reforms under Prime Minister Modi are not limited to policy design but extend deeply into implementation. Consider the PM SHRI Schools initiative, which is transforming over 14,500 schools into model institutions with bright classrooms, green campuses, and innovative pedagogies. Similarly, the emphasis on digital education through platforms like DIKSHA, SWAYAM, and PM e-VIDYA ensures that no child is left behind, even in the remotest corners of Bharat. The pandemic was a test of our resilience, and India rose to the challenge by rapidly scaling digital tools for both teachers and students.

At the state level, BJP governments are pioneering innovations that complement and strengthen NEP's vision. The BJP's vision for education is not confined to policy papers but is visible in the daily lives of millions of students across Bharat. Whether it is a girl in rural Bihar receiving a free bicycle to attend school, a tribal student in Jharkhand entering an Eklavya Model Residential School, or a young innovator in Bengaluru launching a startup through Atal Innovation Mission, the BJP's reforms are empowering youth across geography, class, and community.

Education under the BJP is also deeply tied to our civilizational ethos. For the first time in decades, Indian Knowledge Systems, our scriptures, mathematics, astronomy, Ayurveda, and philosophy, are finding rightful space in curricula. Sanskrit schools are being modernised, yoga and music are integrated into mainstream education, and research is being encouraged in Indian languages and traditions. This cultural grounding is coupled with futuristic readiness, where artificial intelligence, machine learning, climate studies, and entrepreneurship are being introduced at the school and college levels.

We see daily how education opens doors, instils confidence, and creates pathways to nation-building. As young karyakartas, we must communicate these achievements, help in their grassroots implementation, and ensure that no youth is left unaware of the opportunities being created under Prime Minister Modi's leadership.

**Vande Mataram!**

**Tejasvi Surya**

MP Lok Sabha,  
Bengaluru South



Education is not merely about schools, degrees, and employment. It is about the production of national consciousness. For any civilisation, the way it educates its youth determines not only its economic strength but also its cultural confidence and political sovereignty. India, for much of the post-Independence era, was denied this power. What was presented to us as “modern education” was in fact a continuation of the colonial project, designed to produce clerks and compliant subjects rather than free citizens of a free nation.

The result was a paradox. On the one hand, we had islands of excellence, such as the IITs, IIMs, and AIIMS, which created a global professional class. On the other hand, the mass of our students was trapped in dysfunctional schools, irrelevant syllabi, and rote-based pedagogy that alienated them from both their heritage and the demands of modernity. This duality reinforced social inequalities, stifled innovation, and left India dependent on others for knowledge production.

The government, led by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has changed this trajectory. For the first time since Independence, India is attempting a fundamental reset of its education system. The National Education Policy 2020 is not just another policy document; it is the ideological assertion that education must reflect the civilizational essence of Bharat while equipping our youth for the 21st century.

The BJP understands that without reforming education, no reform in the economy, governance, or society can be sustained. That is why education is not treated as a sectoral issue but as the axis around which the larger project of national resurgence revolves.

At the centre, the Modi government has broken the colonial straitjacket of rigid curricula and imposed language hierarchies. By insisting on the mother tongue as the medium of instruction at foundational stages, the government has restored dignity to India's linguistic diversity. This is not a cosmetic change. Language is the vessel of thought; by freeing children from linguistic captivity, we are liberating their intellectual potential. Simultaneously, through initiatives such as the Bhashini Project, the Digital Sanskrit Corpus, and translations of professional courses, the state is ensuring that no Indian is denied access to the frontiers of modern knowledge due to language barriers.

Equally significant is the shift towards skills and vocational training. For decades, Indian education has prioritised theoretical knowledge over practical skills, privileging abstract degrees over real-world competence. The outcome was an oversupply of graduates with little employability and an undersupply of skilled workers. The BJP's reforms challenge this distortion. By embedding vocational exposure into school curricula, linking local crafts to ODOP schemes, and building a nationwide skill ecosystem, the government is dismantling the false hierarchy between "knowledge" and "skill."

Yet, education is not only about what happens in Delhi. The double-engine BJP governments in the states are showing remarkable innovation on the ground.

What ties all these examples together is the ideological clarity: education must not be a privilege for the few, nor a colonial instrument of deracination. It must be the means of creating a confident, skilled, and culturally anchored generation.

Critics often dismiss these reforms as incremental or technocratic in nature. They miss the larger point. For the first time, India's education system is being asked to serve India, not some abstract global order. For the first time, we are asking: how can education strengthen self-reliance, unleash entrepreneurship, and restore our civilizational continuity?

Of course, challenges remain. Teacher shortages, uneven infrastructure, and persistent dropout rates remind us of the distance to be covered. But the direction is unambiguous. With sustained political will, these challenges can and will be overcome.

The youth of India today stand at a unique juncture. They are inheritors of a nation that is shedding centuries of subjugation and rediscovering its confidence. Education is the bridge between this heritage and the future we aspire to build. It is through education that we will create not just workers for the global market, but citizens of a self-reliant, sovereign, and culturally resurgent Bharat.

As the Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha, our role is not only to communicate these reforms but to ensure that every young Indian recognises education as an instrument of empowerment and national service. The classrooms being built today are the factories of leaders, innovators, and patriots of tomorrow. That is the true revolution, and it will define Bharat's path to 2047.



जयंती विशेष

## पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय का अंत्योदय- एक दर्शन जो भारत को बदल रहा है

डॉ. शैलेन्द्र कुमार शुक्ल  
सीनियर रिसर्च फेलो, डॉ. श्यामा  
प्रसाद मुखर्जी रिसर्च फाउंडेशन

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय द्वारा प्रतिपादित एकात्म मानव दर्शन केवल एक विचारधारा ही नहीं, अपितु यह भारतीय समाज और राष्ट्र निर्माण की दिशा में एक व्यवहारिक मार्गदर्शन भी है। उनका दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट और दूरदर्शी था। समाज का वास्तविक विकास तभी संभव है जब उसके अंतिम व्यक्ति का कल्याण सुनिश्चित किया जाए। यह विचार केवल गरीबी उन्मूलन या आर्थिक सुधार तक सीमित नहीं था, बल्कि इसे एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया, जिसमें सामाजिक न्याय, नैतिक मूल्य, मानव गरिमा और राष्ट्र निर्माण की दिशा निहित हो। दीनदयाल जी का यह दर्शन आज भी सामाजिक नीति, ग्रामीण विकास, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य जैसे क्षेत्रों में अपनी प्रासंगिकता सिद्ध करता है।



अंत्योदय की अवधारणा की जड़ें भारतीय दर्शन और शास्त्रों में गहराई से निहित हैं। वेदों और उपनिषदों में समग्र कल्याण, सभी जीवों की भलाई और दुःख से मुक्ति की अवधारणा स्पष्ट रूप से प्रकट होती है। "सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः, सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः, सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु, मा कश्चित् दुःखभाग्यवेत्" जैसे श्लोक समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति की चिंता और उसके उत्थान की प्राथमिकता को उजागर करते हैं। जैन और अन्य भारतीय दार्शनिकों ने भी 'सर्वोदय' और 'अंत्योदय' की अवधारणा का समर्थन किया, जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि भारतीय परंपरा में अंतिम व्यक्ति के उत्थान की अवधारणा सार्वभौमिक और समयातीत है।

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ने इस प्राचीन परंपरा को आधुनिक समाज की समस्याओं और आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप ढाला। उन्होंने देखा कि केवल आर्थिक विकास या औद्योगिक प्रगति से समाज का अंतिम व्यक्ति सशक्त नहीं होता। उनका मानना था कि अंतिम व्यक्ति का उत्थान न केवल नैतिक दायित्व है, बल्कि राष्ट्र की स्थायित्व और सामाजिक संतुलन के लिए भी अनिवार्य है। यह दृष्टिकोण केवल मानव संबंधों तक सीमित नहीं था, बल्कि इसमें प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संतुलित उपयोग, पर्यावरण संरक्षण और सामाजिक असमानताओं के उन्मूलन की प्रतिबद्धता भी शामिल थी। दीनदयाल जी का मानना था कि एक स्वस्थ और संतुलित समाज के लिए आर्थिक प्रगति के साथ-साथ सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय संतुलन भी आवश्यक है। उन्होंने ग्रामीण भारत के विकास, स्व-रोजगार, कृषि सुधार, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के विस्तार पर विशेष बल दिया। उनका दृष्टिकोण था कि ग्रामीण समाज को आत्मनिर्भर बनाए बिना राष्ट्र का वास्तविक विकास संभव नहीं। उन्होंने स्थानीय संसाधनों के उपयोग और सामूहिक प्रयासों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण विकास को प्रोत्साहित किया। उपाध्याय जी के अनुसार, यदि गाँव सशक्त होंगे, तो शहर और राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था भी स्थायी रूप से विकसित होगी। इस दृष्टिकोण में, ग्रामीण विकास को केवल एक कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रम नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्र निर्माण की एक महत्वपूर्ण रणनीति के रूप में देखा गया।

सामाजिक समरसता और अंतिम व्यक्ति का उत्थान उनके दर्शन का एक महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष है। उन्होंने जाति, धर्म या आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर विभाजन को समाज में बाधा माना। उनका मानना था कि यदि अंतिम व्यक्ति का उत्थान सुनिश्चित किया जाए, तो समाज में सहयोग, भाईचारा और समरसता स्वतः विकसित होती है। अंत्योदय के सिद्धांतों में व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता और सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी का भी गहरा संबंध है। दीनदयाल जी का मानना था कि समाज का अंतिम व्यक्ति तभी सशक्त होगा जब समाज के प्रत्येक सदस्य में नैतिक जागरूकता, ईमानदारी और करुणा का भाव विकसित होगा। उन्होंने सामाजिक बदलाव को केवल योजनाओं और नीतियों तक सीमित नहीं रखा, बल्कि इसे व्यक्तियों की आंतरिक चेतना और नैतिक सुधार

से जोड़कर देखा। शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य को लेकर उनका दृष्टिकोण बहुत व्यावहारिक था। उन्होंने शिक्षा को केवल औपचारिक ज्ञान नहीं, बल्कि चरित्र निर्माण और नैतिक शिक्षा का माध्यम माना। इसी प्रकार, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की सुलभता को भी उन्होंने समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति के उत्थान के लिए आवश्यक माना। उनका मानना था कि बिना स्वस्थ समाज के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास स्थायी नहीं हो सकता। इन विचारों में, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य को केवल सरकारी दायित्व नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्र निर्माण के अनिवार्य स्तंभों के रूप में देखा गया। आज के संदर्भ में, जब वैश्वीकरण, तकनीकी प्रगति और आर्थिक प्रतिस्पर्धा समाज में नई चुनौतियाँ ला रहे हैं, दीनदयाल जी के अंत्योदय का महत्व और बढ़ गया है। यह देखना सुखद है कि दीनदयाल जी के विचारों को नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने सही अर्थों में हकीकत में बदल कर दिखाया है। आज समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति तक सरकार की पहुँच सुनिश्चित हुई है। जनधन योजना, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, आयुष्मान भारत योजना और उज्ज्वला योजना जैसी पहलें सीधे-सीधे गरीबों और वंचितों के जीवन में सकारात्मक

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**प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार द्वारा गरीब कल्याण की योजनाओं का सफल क्रियान्वयन का ही परिणाम है कि आज 27 करोड़ नागरिक गरीबी रेखा से बाहर आ चुके हैं, जो इस बात का प्रमाण है कि अंत्योदय की अवधारणा अब साकार होती हुई प्रतीत हो रही है।**

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परिवर्तन ला रही हैं, आज हर लाभार्थी तक योजनाओं का लाभ सीधे पहुँच रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार द्वारा गरीब कल्याण की योजनाओं का सफल क्रियान्वयन का ही परिणाम है कि आज 27 करोड़ नागरिक गरीबी रेखा से बाहर आ चुके हैं, जो इस बात का प्रमाण है कि अंत्योदय की अवधारणा अब साकार होती हुई प्रतीत हो रही है। दीनदयाल जी के विचारों से प्रेरणा लेते हुए, मोदी सरकार ने आत्मनिर्भर भारत के प्रयासों को गति दी है, जिसमें स्वदेशी पर भी विशेष बल दिया गया है। 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' जैसे अभियानों के माध्यम से स्थानीय उद्योगों और कारीगरों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ODOP) जैसी योजनाएँ ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत कर रही हैं, जो उपाध्याय जी के आत्मनिर्भर गाँव के सपने के अनुरूप है। ये पहलें न केवल आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं, बल्कि यह सुनिश्चित कर रही हैं कि विकास का लाभ समाज के सबसे निचले पायदान तक पहुँचे।

आधुनिक दुनिया की चुनौतियों और असमानताओं के बावजूद, उपाध्याय जी का दृष्टिकोण स्थिर और कालजयी है। अंत्योदय केवल एक विचार नहीं, बल्कि करुणा, सहानुभूति और समानता को दैनिक जीवन में उतारने का एक गहन आह्वान है। यह भारत की सांस्कृतिक, दार्शनिक और मानवतावादी विरासत का प्रतीक है। इसके सिद्धांतों को अपनाकर हम एक ऐसा समाज स्थापित कर सकते हैं, जो न्यायपूर्ण, समान अवसर प्रदान करने वाला और प्रत्येक नागरिक के उत्थान के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हो। उपाध्याय जी का यह संदेश आज भी हमारे समाज और नीति निर्माण के लिए प्रासंगिक है, क्योंकि यह हमें याद दिलाता है कि राष्ट्र का वास्तविक उत्थान उसके अंतिम व्यक्ति की स्थिति में सुधार के बिना असंभव है।



# साइकिल से सीएम राइज स्कूल तक: मध्य प्रदेश की शिक्षा यात्रा

पुरु शर्मा

लेखक एवं युवा साहित्यकार



शिक्षा वह आधारशिला है, जिस पर एक समर्थ, सुसंस्कृत और सशक्त राष्ट्र का भव्य भवन निर्मित होता है। हर माता-पिता का एक ही सपना होता है कि उनके बच्चे अच्छी से अच्छी शिक्षा पाएं और जीवन में सफलता की ऊंचाइयों को छुएं। कुछ दशक पूर्व तक मध्य प्रदेश में कई परिवारों के लिए यह सपना देखना भी एक चुनौती जैसा था। स्कूलों की स्थिति, पढ़ाई का स्तर और आर्थिक परेशानियाँ अक्सर प्रतिभाशाली बच्चों के सपनों के आड़े आ जाती थीं। लेकिन फिर प्रदेश ने एक ऐसा दौर देखा, जब मुखिया ने स्वयं को 'मुख्यमंत्री' से पहले प्रदेश के बच्चों का 'मामा' समझा और यह सुखद है कि वर्तमान मुख्यमंत्री मोहन यादव जो पहले राज्य के शिक्षा मंत्री भी थे, वह भी शिक्षा क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता देकर युवाओं के सपनों को नए पंख दे रहे हैं।

पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान ने शिक्षा को केवल एक शासकीय विभाग नहीं, बल्कि अपनी व्यक्तिगत और भावनात्मक ज़िम्मेदारी बनाया। उन्होंने प्रदेश के हर 'भांजे-भांजी' के सपने को अपना सपना समझा और उसे पूरा करने का संकल्प लिया। उनके लगभग 18 वर्षों के कार्यकाल में मध्य प्रदेश ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक ऐसी लंबी छलांग लगाई, जो आज पूरे देश के लिए एक मिसाल है। यह कहानी केवल आँकड़ों और योजनाओं की नहीं, बल्कि उस भरोसे और आत्मविश्वास की है जो एक नेता ने अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ी के मन में जगाया। आज जब आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश शिक्षा में नए कीर्तिमान गढ़ रहा है, तब मध्य प्रदेश की यह यात्रा विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हो जाती है, जिसने शिक्षा को संस्कार, स्वाभिमान और आत्मनिर्भरता से जोड़ा।

इक्कीसवीं सदी के आरंभ में मध्य प्रदेश बीमारू राज्य की श्रेणी में आता था, जिसका गहरा प्रभाव प्रदेश की शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर पड़ा। जर्जर स्कूल भवन, शिक्षकों की कमी, संसाधनों का अभाव, और अपनी सांस्कृतिक जड़ों से विमुख पाठ्यक्रम ने ऐसी पीढ़ी को जन्म दिया जिसके सपने सीमित थे। स्कूलों में नामांकन दर कम थी और बालिकाओं की ड्रॉपआउट दर चिंताजनक थी। यह एक निराशाजनक परिदृश्य था, जिस पर एक नया और उज्ज्वल भविष्य गढ़ना एक बड़ी चुनौती थी। भाजपा ने इस चुनौती को स्वीकार किया और प्रदेश के बच्चों का भविष्य संवारने में तन-मन से जुट गए।

राजनीति में अक्सर नेता और जनता के बीच एक औपचारिक दूरी होती है, लेकिन शिवराज सिंह चौहान ने इस परंपरा को तोड़कर एक नई परिभाषा गढ़ी। वे प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री से पहले यहां के बच्चों के 'मामा' बने। इस एक रिश्ते ने सरकार और जनता के बीच की खाई को पाट दिया। अब नीतियां फाइलों में नहीं, बल्कि दिलों में बनती थीं। भाजपा का वादा और 'मामा' का हर संकल्प अपने 'भांजे-भांजियों' के भविष्य को संवारने का एक व्यक्तिगत वादा बन गया। उन्होंने इस बात को अपनी सरकार का मूलमंत्र बनाया कि पैसों की कमी के कारण मेरे किसी भी भांजे-भांजी की पढ़ाई बीच में नहीं रुकेगी। यह एक ऐसा आश्वासन था, जिसने लाखों परिवारों को यह विश्वास दिलाया कि उनके बच्चों के सपनों को अब एक सरकारी संरक्षक मिल गया है।

भाजपा सरकार का विजन इस बात को लेकर स्पष्ट था कि गुणवत्ता की बात करने से पहले हमें यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि हर बच्चा स्कूल की दहलीज तक पहुंचे। इसी चिंतन से 'साइकिल वितरण योजना' का जन्म हुआ। यह मात्र एक साइकिल देने की योजना नहीं थी, यह सामाजिक क्रांति का एक पहिया बनी। उसने गांवों और स्कूलों के बीच की भौगोलिक दूरी को ही नहीं, बल्कि उस मानसिक दूरी को भी पाट दिया, जो यह मानती थी कि बेटियों को उच्च शिक्षा की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उस साइकिल के पहियों पर बैठकर बेटियों ने न केवल स्कूल की दूरी तय की, बल्कि अपने आत्मविश्वास और सपनों के एक नए आसमान को छुआ। इस एक योजना ने माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में लड़कियों के नामांकन में एक अभूतपूर्व क्रांति ला दी।

'स्कूल चलें हम' अभियान को एक सरकारी औपचारिकता से निकालकर एक सामाजिक उत्सव का रूप दिया गया, जिससे नामांकन दर को लगभग शत-प्रतिशत तक पहुंचाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका मिली। शिक्षा तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के बाद, गुणवत्ता में सुधार अगला महत्वपूर्ण कदम था। 'सीएम राइज स्कूल' योजना इस दिशा में मील का पत्थर साबित हुई। शिवराज सिंह चौहान ने यह सपना देखा कि मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों और कस्बों के बच्चों को भी वैसी ही शिक्षा मिले जो दिल्ली-मुंबई के बड़े निजी स्कूलों में मिलती है। स्मार्ट क्लास, डिजिटल लर्निंग, आधुनिक प्रयोगशालाएं, समृद्ध पुस्तकालय और विश्वस्तरीय खेल सुविधाओं से लैस ये विद्यालय आज सरकारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में उत्कृष्टता के नए मानक स्थापित कर रहे हैं।

शिवराज सिंह चौहान का संकल्प था कि कोई भी प्रतिभाशाली छात्र पैसों की तंगी के कारण पढ़ाई से वंचित न रहने पाए। इस दिशा में मुख्यमंत्री मेधावी विद्यार्थी योजना छात्रों का सुरक्षा कवच बन गई है। इसने प्रदेश के हर उस मेधावी छात्र-छात्रा को, जिसने 12वीं कक्षा में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन किया, यह गारंटी दी कि उसकी उच्च शिक्षा, चाहे वह मेडिकल हो, इंजीनियरिंग हो, आईआईएम हो या लॉ, की पूरी फीस सरकार भरेगी। इसने प्रदेश के छात्र-छात्राओं को इतना आत्मविश्वास दिया कि वे खुले आसमान में उड़ान भर सकें। स्कूल में टॉप करने वाले छात्र-छात्राओं को स्कूटी देने की पहल ने उत्कृष्टता को एक नया सम्मान और प्रोत्साहन दिया।

प्रदेश के युवा दुनिया के सर्वश्रेष्ठ संस्थानों में पढ़ें, इसी सोच के चलते विदेश में पढ़ाई के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की योजना ने जन्म लिया, जिसने

साधारण परिवारों के बच्चों के लिए ऑक्सफोर्ड और हार्वर्ड जैसे विश्वस्तरीय शिक्षण संस्थानों के दरवाजे खोल दिए। शिवराज सिंह चौहान के नेतृत्व वाली भाजपा सरकार का मानना था कि शिक्षा केवल रोजगार देने वाली नहीं, संस्कार देने वाली भी हो। नई शिक्षा नीति के कार्यान्वयन में मध्यप्रदेश ने जो अग्रणी भूमिका निभाई है, वह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि राज्य सरकार शिक्षा के प्रति कितनी गंभीर है। यह नीति केवल कागजों पर नहीं, बल्कि जमीनी स्तर पर लागू की गई है। बच्चों को अब बिरसा मुंडा के संघर्ष की कहानी पढ़ाई जाती है, जो उन्हें अपने इतिहास के वीर योद्धाओं से परिचित कराती है। महाराणा प्रताप का अदम्य साहस और रानी कमलापति का त्याग बच्चों के मन में देशभक्ति और गर्व की भावना जगाता है।

डिजिटल इंडिया के दृष्टिकोण के साथ तालमेल बिठाते हुए, मध्यप्रदेश ने शिक्षा के डिजिटलीकरण में भी महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। ऑनलाइन क्लासेस, डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी, और ई-लर्निंग प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से शिक्षा की पहुंच दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों तक सुनिश्चित की गई है। कोविड-19 के दौरान जब पूरी दुनिया शिक्षा की निरंतरता के लिए संघर्ष कर रही थी, तब मध्यप्रदेश की तैयारी ने इसे बेहतर तरीके से इस चुनौती का सामना करने में मदद की। शिक्षा में भाषा की गुलामी को समाप्त करने की दिशा में जो ऐतिहासिक कार्य उनके कार्यकाल में हुआ, उसने मध्य प्रदेश को पूरे देश में एक नई पहचान दी। मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई हिंदी में प्रारंभ करने का निर्णय एक भाषाई और सामाजिक क्रांति का सूत्रपात था। इसने उस मिथक को तोड़ दिया कि गंभीर ज्ञान केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही संभव है, और उन लाखों हिंदी भाषी युवाओं के लिए अवसरों के द्वार खोल दिए जो भाषा की बाधा के कारण पीछे रह जाते थे।

भाजपा की सरकार ने शिक्षा को फाइलों से निकालकर हर घर की चौखट तक पहुंचाया। यह अब सुखद है गत ढेढ़ वर्षों से बतौर मुख्यमंत्री मोहन यादव भी उस सशक्त विरासत को तेजी से आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में भाजपा की सरकार ने सिर्फ स्कूल नहीं बनवाए, बल्कि हर बच्चे के मन में यह विश्वास जगाया कि बड़े सपने देखने का अधिकार सिर्फ अमीरों को नहीं है। साइकिल देकर बेटियों को पंख दिए, तो मेधावी छात्रों की फीस भरकर उनके सपनों को आसमान दिया। सरकार का यह प्रयास सिर्फ साक्षरता बढ़ाना नहीं, बल्कि एक ऐसी पीढ़ी का निर्माण करना था जो ज्ञानी होने के साथ-साथ संस्कारी और आत्मविश्वासी भी हो। आज मध्य प्रदेश शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जिस मजबूत नींव पर खड़ा है, वह भाजपा सरकार की उसी दूरदर्शी और संवेदनशील सोच का परिणाम है, जिसने लाखों युवाओं को यह कहने का साहस दिया कि हाँ, हम भी अपने सपनों को पूरा कर सकते हैं।







## भाजपा शासित राज्यों में शिक्षा क्रांति: समानता, कौशल और संस्कृति

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हरियाणा

शिक्षा केवल ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का साधन नहीं, बल्कि यह व्यक्ति और समाज दोनों के उत्थान की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति है। भारत की आत्मा में हमेशा से शिक्षा का विशेष स्थान रहा है। प्राचीन काल के गुरुकुलों से लेकर नालंदा और तक्षशिला जैसी विश्वविख्यात विश्वविद्यालयों तक, हमारे देश ने ज्ञान की वह परंपरा कायम की है, जिसने पूरी दुनिया को दिशा दी। किंतु स्वतंत्रता के बाद शिक्षा व्यवस्था धीरे-धीरे औपनिवेशिक ढांचे में बंधी रही, जिसमें न तो भारतीयता का भाव था और न ही युवाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की क्षमता। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत ने शिक्षा को नई दृष्टि और नई ऊर्जा दी है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है, जिसने शिक्षा को केवल पढ़ाई-लिखाई तक सीमित न रखकर उसे कौशल, शोध, उद्यमिता और संस्कृति से जोड़ा है। यही कारण है कि आज भाजपा शासित राज्यों में शिक्षा एक साइलेंट रिवोल्यूशन (मौन क्रांति) का रूप ले चुकी है। यह क्रांति स्मार्ट क्लासरूम से लेकर छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं तक, डिजिटल लर्निंग से लेकर पारंपरिक ज्ञान की पुनर्स्थापना तक हर क्षेत्र में दिखाई देती है।

यह बदलाव केवल शैक्षिक संस्थानों तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसका असर परिवारों, समुदायों और समाज के हर वर्ग पर पड़ रहा है। विशेषकर गरीब, ग्रामीण और पिछड़े वर्ग के बच्चों को जो नए अवसर मिले हैं, वे भारत के उज्ज्वल भविष्य की गारंटी हैं।

### 1. सरकारी स्कूलों का कायाकल्प और सार्वजनिक शिक्षा का उत्थान

भाजपा सरकारों ने सरकारी स्कूलों को “गरीबों की मजबूरी” के बजाय गर्व का संस्थान बनाने की दिशा में ठोस कार्य किया है।

- **बुनियादी ढाँचा:** उत्तर प्रदेश में योगी आदित्यनाथ सरकार ने पिछले 6 वर्षों में 1.35 लाख से अधिक सरकारी स्कूलों का कायाकल्प किया है। स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, पुस्तकालय, विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं और डिजिटल बोर्ड अब गाँव-गाँव तक पहुँच चुके हैं।
- **मॉडल स्कूल योजना:** मध्य प्रदेश में “CM राइज स्कूल” के अंतर्गत लगभग 9,200 से अधिक मॉडल स्कूल विकसित हो रहे हैं, जिनमें अत्याधुनिक सुविधाएं, खेल मैदान और विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं।
- **लड़कियों की शिक्षा:** हरियाणा में “बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ” अभियान ने न केवल लिंगानुपात सुधारा बल्कि स्कूल छोड़ने वाली लड़कियों की संख्या को 2014 की तुलना में आधा कर दिया।

आज स्थिति यह है कि पहले जहाँ अभिभावक निजी स्कूलों की ओर भागते थे, वहीं अब सरकारी स्कूलों में बच्चों का दाखिला बढ़ रहा है।

### 2. उच्च शिक्षा और तकनीकी प्रगति

भाजपा शासित राज्यों ने यह समझा कि केवल प्राथमिक शिक्षा ही नहीं, बल्कि उच्च शिक्षा का प्रसार भी भारत को वैश्विक नेतृत्व तक ले जा सकता है।

- **विश्वविद्यालयों का विस्तार:** 2014 से अब तक देशभर में 400 से अधिक नए विश्वविद्यालय और कॉलेज स्थापित हुए हैं, जिनमें अधिकतर भाजपा शासित राज्यों की भूमिका रही है।
- **तकनीकी शिक्षा:** उत्तराखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और गुजरात जैसे राज्यों में नए इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज और पॉलिटेक्निक संस्थान खोले गए हैं, ताकि छोटे शहरों के युवाओं को बड़े महानगरों पर निर्भर न होना पड़े।
- **कौशल विकास:** प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (PMKVY) के तहत अब तक 1.5 करोड़ से अधिक युवाओं को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक जैसे राज्यों ने इसे स्थानीय उद्योगों से जोड़कर युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बनाए हैं।

### 3. सामाजिक न्याय और शिक्षा में समानता

शिक्षा का अर्थ तभी पूर्ण है जब वह हर वर्ग तक पहुँचे। भाजपा सरकारों ने दलित, आदिवासी, पिछड़े और अल्पसंख्यक वर्गों के छात्रों के लिए विशेष योजनाएँ लागू की हैं।

- **छात्रवृत्ति:** केंद्र सरकार ने 2014 के बाद से SC/ST/OBC छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति बजट को 3 गुना बढ़ाया है।
- **सुविधाएँ:** बिहार और झारखंड जैसे राज्यों में लड़कियों को मुफ्त साइकिल, स्वच्छता किट और सैनिटरी पैड उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं ताकि वे स्कूल न छोड़ें।
- **आवासीय विद्यालय:** जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में एकलव्य मॉडल रेजिडेंशियल स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं। अभी तक 700 से अधिक EMRS स्कूलों की घोषणा हो चुकी है।

### 4. कौशल आधारित और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा

“डिग्री नहीं, कौशल ही रोजगार देगा” – यह भाजपा की शिक्षा नीति का मूल मंत्र है।

- **कौशल विश्वविद्यालय:** हरियाणा में देश का पहला “विश्वकर्म कौशल विश्वविद्यालय” स्थापित किया गया है, जहाँ स्थानीय उद्योगों के अनुरूप पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किए जाते हैं।
- **स्थानीय कारीगरी:** उत्तर प्रदेश में “ODOP (One District, One Product)” योजना को स्कूलों और कॉलेजों से जोड़ा गया है, ताकि छात्र-छात्राएँ पारंपरिक कारीगरी और उद्योगों से जुड़कर आत्मनिर्भर बनें।
- **स्टार्टअप संस्कृति:** गुजरात और कर्नाटक ने युवाओं को नवाचार आधारित स्टार्टअप के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया, जिससे हजारों युवा अब नौकरी तलाशने के बजाय रोजगार देने वाले बने हैं।

### 5. भारतीयता और सांस्कृतिक मूल्य

भाजपा सरकारों का सबसे बड़ा योगदान यह है कि शिक्षा केवल “डिग्री प्राप्ति” का माध्यम न रहकर भारतीयता और संस्कारों का संवाहक बने।

योग और संस्कृति: हरियाणा, उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल में स्कूल स्तर पर योग और ध्यान को अनिवार्य किया गया है।

- **संस्कृत शिक्षा:** उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों और संस्कृत स्कूलों को नई ऊर्जा मिली है। मध्य प्रदेश में “एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत” अभियान से संस्कृति और लोककला पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल की गई।
- **भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा:** नई शिक्षा नीति (NEP 2020) के अंतर्गत वेद, उपनिषद, आयुर्वेद, खगोल और गणित जैसे विषयों को नए दृष्टिकोण से प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है।

### 6. डिजिटल और नवाचार आधारित शिक्षा

कोरोना काल ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया कि शिक्षा का भविष्य डिजिटल है। भाजपा शासित राज्यों ने इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाए हैं।

- **ऑनलाइन लर्निंग प्लेटफॉर्म:** “दीक्षा ऐप” और “स्वयं पोर्टल” जैसे मंचों ने करोड़ों छात्रों तक गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा पहुँचाई।
- **स्मार्ट क्लासरूम:** गुजरात में 22,000 से अधिक स्मार्ट क्लासरूम विकसित किए गए हैं।
- **पब्लिक-प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप:** राजस्थान और असम जैसे राज्यों में निजी कंपनियों के साथ मिलकर डिजिटल शिक्षा मॉडल तैयार किए गए, जिनसे ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा उपलब्ध हो रही है।

### 7. शिक्षकों और समुदायों की भूमिका

केवल छात्र ही नहीं, शिक्षक और समुदाय भी इस परिवर्तन के केंद्र में हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में “अध्यापक क्षमता निर्माण” कार्यक्रम से 7 लाख से अधिक शिक्षकों को डिजिटल और आधुनिक शिक्षण पद्धति की ट्रेनिंग दी गई। गुजरात में “गुजरात एजुकेशन इनोवेशन कम्युनिटी” ने शिक्षकों और समाज को जोड़कर शिक्षा में सुधार किया। हरियाणा में ग्राम पंचायतों को स्कूलों की निगरानी और सुधार में भागीदार बनाया गया।

आज जब हम शिक्षा में हो रहे इन परिवर्तनों को देखते हैं, तो यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि भाजपा शासित राज्य और केंद्र सरकार मिलकर एक ऐसे भारत का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, जहाँ शिक्षा सिर्फ नौकरी पाने का साधन नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र निर्माण का आधार है। ग्रामीण बच्चे अब डिजिटल क्लासरूम से जुड़ रहे हैं, बालिकाएँ आत्मविश्वास के साथ उच्च शिक्षा तक पहुँच रही हैं, आदिवासी समुदायों के बच्चे अपनी संस्कृति के साथ आधुनिक ज्ञान से सशक्त हो रहे हैं और छोटे कस्बों में भी उच्च तकनीकी संस्थान युवाओं को वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धा करने योग्य बना रहे हैं।

यह परिवर्तन बताता है कि शिक्षा अब केवल शहरी केंद्रों तक सीमित नहीं, बल्कि भारत के हर गाँव और हर गली तक पहुँच रही है। जिस प्रकार सामुदायिक भागीदारी और सरकारी प्रतिबद्धता ने मिलकर शिक्षा को जनांदोलन का रूप दिया है, वह आने वाली पीढ़ियों को आत्मनिर्भर और संस्कारवान बनाने की गारंटी है।





## भाषा, संस्कृति और डिजिटल युग: शिक्षा का सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण

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“वर्तमान भारतीय शिक्षा नीति केवल शैक्षणिक सुधार नहीं, बल्कि एक सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण है, जिसमें मातृभाषा और भारतीय परंपरा को आधुनिकता के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है।”

भारत की पहचान उसकी भाषाओं और संस्कृति से है। यहाँ की विविधता ही एकता का आधार रही है। भारत के गाँवों में गाए जाने वाले लोकगीत, घरों में सुनाई देने वाली लोरियाँ, और गुरुकुल परंपरा में पढ़ाए जाने वाले शास्त्र—ये सभी मिलकर भारतीय शिक्षा को एक जीवंत स्वरूप दे रहे हैं। किंतु औपनिवेशिक काल में अंग्रेज़ी भाषा के वर्चस्व ने हमारी मातृभाषाओं को पीछे धकेल दिया। शिक्षा का अर्थ अंग्रेज़ी माध्यम तक सीमित कर दिया गया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि बहुतायत प्रतिभाशाली छात्र केवल भाषा की बाधा के कारण पीछे रह गए।



आज यह तस्वीर बदल रही है। वर्तमान भारतीय सरकार की पहल ने शिक्षा में एक नई क्रांति को जन्म दिया है। यह क्रांति मौन है, परंतु इसके परिणाम व्यापक और गहरे हैं। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (2020) इस परिवर्तन का केंद्र है। इसमें स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि मातृभाषा ही शिक्षा का सर्वोत्तम माध्यम है। यह सिद्धांत केवल प्राथमिक स्तर तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि उच्च शिक्षा तक फैला है।

अब इंजीनियरिंग, मेडिकल, लॉ और प्रबंधन जैसे जटिल विषयों की पुस्तकें भारतीय भाषाओं में अनूदित की जा रही हैं। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (UGC) और AICTE जैसी संस्थाएँ इस दिशा में अग्रणी भूमिका निभा रही हैं। इसका लाभ यह है कि जो छात्र पहले अंग्रेजी के कारण हीन भावना से ग्रस्त रहते थे, अब वे आत्मविश्वास के साथ अपनी मातृभाषा में पढ़ाई कर सकते हैं। यह शिक्षा को सुलभ और समान अवसर प्रदान करने वाला कदम है।

### संस्कृत और भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा

संस्कृत को विशेष महत्व दिया जा रहा है। अब यह केवल एक वैकल्पिक विषय न रहकर मुख्यधारा की शिक्षा में पुनर्स्थापित हो रही है। संस्कृत न केवल हमारी प्राचीन धरोहर है, बल्कि उसमें विज्ञान, गणित, चिकित्सा और दर्शन के अद्भुत खजाने छिपे हैं। जैसे भामह ने कहा है—

“धर्मार्थकाममोक्षेषु वैचक्षण्यं कलासु च।  
करोति कीर्तिं प्रीतिं च साधुकाव्यनिषेवणम्॥”

अर्थात्, उत्तम साहित्य और शिक्षा से धर्म, अर्थ, काम और मोक्ष की सिद्धि होती है और यश तथा प्रेम प्राप्त होता है।

इसी प्रकार मम्मट का कथन है—

“काव्यं यशसे अर्थकृते व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षतये।  
सद्यः परिनिवृत्तये कान्ता सम्मितयोपदेशयुजे॥”

यहाँ मम्मट ने काव्य (और शिक्षा) के छः उद्देश्यों को बताया—यश, अर्थ, व्यवहार, अनुचित से रक्षा, दुःख से निवृत्ति और मार्गदर्शन। स्पष्ट है कि शिक्षा का उद्देश्य केवल जीविका तक सीमित न होकर व्यापक सामाजिक और आध्यात्मिक कल्याण है।

### सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा का विस्तार:-

आज भारतीय विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में योग, संगीत, नृत्य, नाट्य और आयुर्वेद को पढ़ाया जा रहा है। यह विषय केवल सह-पाठ्यक्रम गतिविधि नहीं, बल्कि मुख्य पाठ्यक्रम का हिस्सा बन रहे हैं। विश्वविद्यालयों में Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) केंद्र खोले गए हैं, जहाँ वेद, उपनिषद, न्याय-दर्शन और आयुर्वेद पर आधुनिक शोध हो रहा है।

योग को वैश्विक स्तर पर स्वीकार्यता मिल चुकी है। योगसूत्र का वचन है—

“योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः” (1.2)

अर्थात् शिक्षा और साधना का अंतिम उद्देश्य मन की एकाग्रता और शुद्धि है।

### राज्यों का योगदान :-

देश के विभिन्न राज्यों ने इस मौन क्रांति को गति दी है।

- उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में संस्कृत विद्यालयों का आधुनिकीकरण हुआ है।
- पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में बोडो, मणिपुरी, खासी जैसी स्थानीय भाषाओं को पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है।
- दक्षिण भारत में तमिल, तेलुगु, कन्नड़ और मलयालम जैसी भाषाओं में उच्च शिक्षा की सामग्री उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है।

ये पहल केवल भाषा को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास नहीं हैं, बल्कि भारत की सांस्कृतिक विविधता को शिक्षा में समाहित करने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम हैं।

### तकनीक और डिजिटल भाषा-क्रांति-

डिजिटल युग में भारतीय भाषाओं को नई गति मिली है। Bhashini Project भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद और संप्रेषण को आसान बना रहा है। राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल पुस्तकालय और SWAYAM जैसे प्लेटफॉर्म पर भारतीय भाषाओं और संस्कृत में पाठ्य सामग्री और ऑनलाइन कोर्स उपलब्ध हैं। Digital Sanskrit Corpus जैसी परियोजनाएँ संस्कृत को भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए सहेज रही हैं।

इससे शिक्षा केवल बड़े शहरों या चुनिंदा वर्ग तक सीमित न रहकर गाँवों और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों तक पहुँच रही है।

आज शिक्षा केवल रोजगार का साधन नहीं, बल्कि भारतीयता का गर्व और सांस्कृतिक आत्मविश्वास का प्रतीक बन गई है। भारतीय भाषाओं और संस्कृति की यह वापसी भविष्य की पीढ़ियों को आत्मविश्वास, संस्कार और आधुनिक ज्ञान तीनों से सम्पन्न करेगी।

संस्कृत का यह श्लोक इस नए युग की आत्मा को व्यक्त करता है—

“विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनम्।  
विद्या भोगकरी यशः सुखकरी विद्या गुरुणां गुरुः॥”

स्पष्ट है कि यह मौन क्रांति भारत की शिक्षा को केवल आधुनिक ही नहीं, बल्कि सांस्कृतिक रूप से समृद्ध भी बना रही है। यही भारतीय शिक्षा का भविष्य और भारत की वास्तविक सांस्कृतिक शक्ति है।



# PM-SHRI से प्रोजेक्ट-बेस्ड लर्निंग तक: शिक्षा के पुनरुत्थान की ओर बढ़ता बिहार

सत्यव्रत राय  
स्वतंत्र टिप्पणीकार

बिहार लंबे समय से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में चुनौतियों से जूझता रहा है। 90 के दशक में कानून व्यवस्था की हालत ने शिक्षा व्यवस्था को भी अर्थियों पर लिटा दिया था। कभी अध्यापक तो कभी स्कूल से बच्चे गायब ही रहते थे। शिक्षक छात्र अनुपात की समस्या, कभी स्कूलों में आधारभूत सुविधाओं की कमी और कभी बच्चों के ड्रॉप-आउट की चिंता। सबसे बड़ी जान की चिंता। इन सबने बिहार की छवि को प्रभावित किया। मगर बीते कुछ वर्षों में सरकार ने शिक्षा नीति में ऐसे व्यावहारिक कदम उठाए हैं, जो इस तस्वीर को बदलने की क्षमता रखते हैं।







आज बिहार में शिक्षा सुधार केवल कागज़ी योजना नहीं, बल्कि धरातल पर दिखाई देने वाली सच्चाई है। यह बदलाव शिक्षा को न केवल अधिक सुलभ बना रहा है, बल्कि उसे आधुनिक और व्यवहारिक भी बना रहा है।

लाखों गरीब और पिछड़े तबके के बच्चे यूनिफॉर्म और साइकिल जैसी योजनाओं से वंचित रह जाते थे क्योंकि 75% उपस्थिति की शर्त पूरी करना उनके लिए कठिन था। सरकार ने इस शर्त को हटाकर लगभग 2.5 करोड़ छात्रों को राहत दी है। यह कदम दर्शाता है कि सरकार शिक्षा को अधिकार मानती है, भीख में दी जाने वाली वस्तु नहीं।

बिहार के 836 सरकारी स्कूलों को PM-SHRI योजना के तहत विकसित किया जा रहा है। इसका मतलब है, बेहतर भवन, आधुनिक लैब, डिजिटल क्लासरूम और शिक्षण की नई पद्धतियाँ। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP 2020) का जो सपना है, उसे बिहार ने तेजी से अपनाया है।

आज जब पूरे देश में गुणवत्ता-आधारित शिक्षा की चर्चा हो रही है, बिहार का यह कदम उसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अग्रणी बना सकता है। सूचना संचार युग में शिक्षा यदि डिजिटल नहीं है, तो अधूरी है। बिहार ने इसे समझा और 31 हजार से अधिक मध्य विद्यालयों में कंप्यूटर शिक्षा की शुरुआत की है। आगे यह योजना 70 हजार से ज्यादा स्कूलों तक जाएगी। स्मार्ट क्लास और ई-लर्निंग टूल्स की बदौलत अब गाँव-कस्बों के बच्चे भी तकनीक के साथ कदमताल कर रहे हैं। एक दौर था जब कंप्यूटर शिक्षा केवल शहरों तक सीमित थी, लेकिन अब यह सपना हर गाँव में साकार हो रहा है।

शिक्षक और सहायक कर्मचारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था की धुरी हैं। हाल ही में सरकार ने शारीरिक शिक्षा प्रशिक्षकों का मानदेय दोगुना किया, साथ ही रसोइयों और चौकीदारों का वेतन भी बढ़ाया। यह निर्णय बताता है कि शिक्षा नीति में केवल छात्र नहीं, बल्कि शिक्षक और

सहायक स्टाफ भी केंद्र में हैं। इसके अलावा, नई नियुक्ति और स्थानांतरण नियमावली लागू कर दी गई है। यह प्रशासनिक पारदर्शिता लाने और शिक्षकों में भरोसा जगाने का प्रयास है। शिक्षक भर्ती में अब बिहार के युवाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। यह न केवल स्थानीय प्रतिभाओं को प्रोत्साहित करेगा बल्कि शिक्षा में स्थायित्व भी लाएगा। ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि से आने वाले शिक्षक गाँव के बच्चों की जरूरतों को बेहतर समझ सकते हैं। यह शिक्षा के स्तर को और ऊँचा उठाने में मदद करेगा।

लगभग 29 हजार स्कूलों में Project-Based Learning लागू करना एक क्रांतिकारी कदम है। बच्चे अब केवल रटने तक सीमित नहीं, बल्कि प्रयोग और प्रोजेक्ट के जरिए सीख रहे हैं। 60 लाख छात्र इस प्रक्रिया से जुड़ चुके हैं। यह बदलाव भविष्य में ऐसे युवाओं को तैयार करेगा, जो समस्या-समाधान और नवाचार में सक्षम हों। बेशक ये सुधार महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियाँ खत्म नहीं हुईं। बिहार का छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात 30 पर 1 है, जबकि राष्ट्रीय औसत 24 है। हजारों स्कूलों में आज भी पुस्तकालय, कंप्यूटर लैब, खेल मैदान और शौचालय जैसी सुविधाएँ अधूरी हैं। यदि इन मूलभूत सुधार हो जाये, तो नीतियों की चमक स्वतः बढ़ जाएगी। सरकार को अगले चरण में इसी पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना होगा।

आज बिहार में शिक्षा नीति केवल किताबों तक सीमित नहीं, बल्कि बच्चों के भविष्य गढ़ने का औजार बन रही है। फिर चाहे वो मंडेरी अटेंडेंस हटाना हो, डिजिटल शिक्षा का विस्तार, PM-SHRI स्कूलों का विकास या फिर प्रोजेक्ट-आधारित शिक्षा, ये सब संकेत हैं कि बिहार शिक्षा की नई राह पर अग्रसर है। यह बदलाव केवल सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम नहीं, बल्कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का दृष्टिकोण है कि शिक्षा समान अवसर, तकनीकी प्रगति और आत्मनिर्भर भविष्य की कुंजी है। अगर यह गति बनी रही, तो आने वाले वर्षों में बिहार शिक्षा सुधारों के राष्ट्रीय मॉडल के रूप में सामने आ सकता है।



# डिजिटल क्लासरूम से सोशल ऑडिट तक: यूपी का शैक्षणिक बदलाव

नम्रता त्रिपाठी

युवा पत्रकार एवं सोशल वर्कर

शिक्षा किसी भी राज्य और देश के विकास की रीढ़ होती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल के वर्षों में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो बदलाव किए गए हैं, वे न केवल समय की मांग हैं बल्कि भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए उज्ज्वल मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाले भी हैं। नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 के अनुरूप लागू किए जा रहे सुधारों का उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों को केवल परीक्षा पास कराने तक सीमित नहीं करना, बल्कि उन्हें व्यवहारिक ज्ञान, कौशल और आधुनिक तकनीक से लैस करना है।





कक्षा 6 से 8 तक के विद्यार्थियों के लिए Learning by Doing (LBD) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बच्चों को केवल किताबों तक सीमित न रखकर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में व्यावहारिक शिक्षा दी जा रही है। लकड़ी, मेटल, कृषि, बागवानी, ऊर्जा, पर्यावरण, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण जैसे विषयों पर आधारित गतिविधियों के माध्यम से बच्चे अब करते-करते सीख रहे हैं।

अब तक 75 जिलों के 2,200 से अधिक स्कूलों में आधुनिक LBD लैब स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं। प्रारंभिक चरण में 15 जिलों के 60 स्कूलों में 5,900 से ज्यादा छात्रों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया। उल्लेखनीय बात यह है कि इन गतिविधियों में बेटियों की भागीदारी भी तेजी से बढ़ी है। यह कदम ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा को नया रूप देने वाला साबित हो रहा है। वहीं दूसरी ओर यूपी सरकार ने शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए छोटे प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक विद्यालयों को पास के स्कूलों के साथ जोड़ने की योजना बनाई थी। प्रारंभिक प्रस्ताव के बाद व्यापक चर्चा हुई और अब इसे विद्यार्थियों के हित में संशोधित किया गया है।

- जिस विद्यालय में 50 से अधिक छात्र हैं उन्हें विलय से बाहर रखा गया है।
- 1 किलोमीटर से अधिक दूरी वाले विद्यालयों को भी यथावत रखा जाएगा। शिक्षकों के पदों में कोई कमी नहीं होगी, बल्कि जरूरत पड़ने पर नए पद सृजित किए जाएंगे।
- खाली भवनों का उपयोग बालवाटिका और आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों के रूप में किया जाएगा।

इस कदम से संसाधनों का बेहतर उपयोग तो होगा ही, साथ ही बच्चों को निकटतम स्तर पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा भी मिलेगी।

सबसे बड़ी बात डिजिटल युग में उत्तर प्रदेश भी पीछे नहीं है। सरकार ने हजारों सरकारी स्कूलों में स्मार्ट क्लासरूम और डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी की व्यवस्था की है। लगभग 2,700 स्मार्ट क्लासों में से 1,700 से अधिक वर्तमान में सक्रिय हैं। इसके अलावा, अब सभी यूपी बोर्ड स्कूलों में ऑनलाइन अटेंडेंस लागू की गई है। इससे छात्र-छात्राओं की उपस्थिति में पारदर्शिता आई है और शिक्षकों की जवाबदेही भी बढ़ी है। शहरी सरकारी स्कूलों में नामांकन दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से लगभग 15 प्रतिशत अधिक होना इस बात का प्रमाण है कि डिजिटल शिक्षा का सकारात्मक असर दिख रहा है।

नई शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत बोर्ड परीक्षाओं का बोझ कम करने और सतत मूल्यांकन को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में बड़ा कदम उठाया गया है। यूपी बोर्ड ने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि इंटरमीडिएट स्तर पर गैर-प्रायोगिक विषयों में 20 अंकों का आंतरिक मूल्यांकन जोड़ा जाए। यह व्यवस्था 2026-27 सत्र से लागू होने की संभावना है। इससे छात्रों की केवल एक परीक्षा पर निर्भरता कम होगी और उनकी वास्तविक सीखने की क्षमता का आकलन बेहतर ढंग से किया जा सकेगा।

सरकार ने शिक्षा योजनाओं में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए Social Audit कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। इस पहल के तहत 14 जिलों में क्लस्टर सोशल ऑडिटर्स का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है, जिन्हें शिक्षा योजनाओं की निगरानी और मूल्यांकन का दायित्व दिया जाएगा।

आने वाले समय में यह व्यवस्था पूरे प्रदेश में लागू होगी। इसका मकसद है। शिक्षा योजनाओं पर खर्च होने वाले हर पैसे का सही उपयोग और हर छात्र तक शिक्षा की समान पहुंच।

नई शिक्षा नीति में विशेष फोकस बेटियों की शिक्षा पर है। कन्या शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन योजना, मुफ्त साइकिल और छात्रवृत्ति जैसी योजनाओं से बेटियों के स्कूलों में नामांकन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। LBD कार्यक्रम और स्मार्ट क्लास जैसी नई पहल से वे तकनीकी शिक्षा की ओर भी तेजी से अग्रसर हो रही हैं। विद्यालयों में नामांकन दर में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। ड्रॉप-आउट दर में कमी दर्ज की गई है। ग्रामीण और शहरी शिक्षा के बीच की खाई

धीरे-धीरे कम हो रही है। बेटियों की भागीदारी में सुधार हुआ है। विद्यार्थियों में रोजगारोन्मुख कौशल का विकास हो रहा है।

यह केवल एक औपचारिक बदलाव नहीं, बल्कि शिक्षा की सोच और दृष्टिकोण में ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन है। यह नीति बच्चों को केवल डिग्री धारक नहीं, बल्कि कौशलवान, आत्मनिर्भर और जागरूक नागरिक बनाने की दिशा में है। यह कहना गलत नहीं होगा कि आने वाले वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश की यह पहल पूरे देश के लिए एक आदर्श मॉडल साबित होगी। जब बच्चे ज्ञान के साथ कौशल भी प्राप्त करेंगे, तभी प्रधानमंत्री के “आत्मनिर्भर भारत” के सपने को साकार किया जा सकेगा।





# डिजिटल और समावेशी शिक्षा: उत्तराखण्ड का नया सफर

आशीष रावत  
स्वतंत्र टिप्पणीकार

उत्तराखण्ड, हिमालय की गोद में बसा एक सुंदर राज्य, न केवल अपने प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य और धार्मिक महत्व के लिए जाना जाता है, बल्कि अब शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी निरंतर प्रगति कर रहा है। गत कुछ वर्षों में राज्य की शिक्षा व्यवस्था में जो सकारात्मक परिवर्तन आए हैं, उसका श्रेय न केवल प्रशासनिक प्रयासों को जाता है, बल्कि शीर्ष नेतृत्व भारत के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी और उत्तराखण्ड के मुख्यमंत्री पुष्कर सिंह धामी की दूरदर्शी नीतियों और समर्पण को भी दिया जाना चाहिए।





प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में पूरे देश में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास' के सिद्धांत पर आधारित शिक्षा नीतियों को लागू किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020, जो एक ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन है, उसके कार्यान्वयन में उत्तराखण्ड ने तेजी दिखाई है। यह नीति न केवल ज्ञान आधारित शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देती है, बल्कि व्यवहारिक, तकनीकी और नैतिक शिक्षा के समन्वय को भी प्राथमिकता देती है। प्रधानमंत्री के डिजिटल इंडिया अभियान के अंतर्गत देशभर में शिक्षा के डिजिटलीकरण पर जोर दिया गया, जिससे उत्तराखण्ड जैसे पर्वतीय राज्य को विशेष लाभ मिला। राज्य के कई दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में अब स्मार्ट क्लास, ई-कॉन्टेंट, ऑनलाइन कक्षाओं और डिजिटल पुस्तकालयों की पहुँच बढ़ी है। इससे उन बच्चों को भी गुणवत्ता युक्त शिक्षा मिल रही है, जो पहले भौगोलिक कारणों से इससे वंचित रहते थे। प्रधानमंत्री का यह विश्वास कि 'शिक्षा केवल नौकरी पाने का माध्यम नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्र निर्माण का आधार है,' उत्तराखण्ड की नीतियों में स्पष्ट रूप से परिलक्षित होता है।

वहीं, उत्तराखण्ड के युवा मुख्यमंत्री पुष्कर सिंह धामी ने राज्य की शिक्षा व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए उल्लेखनीय प्रयास किए हैं। उन्होंने प्रदेश में शिक्षा को जन-आंदोलन का रूप देने का बीड़ा उठाया है। धामी सरकार ने प्राथमिक शिक्षा से लेकर उच्च शिक्षा तक व्यापक सुधारों की शुरुआत की है। स्कूलों की आधारभूत संरचना को सुदृढ़ करने, शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति और प्रशिक्षण में पारदर्शिता लाने और तकनीकी शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए उन्होंने कई महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिए हैं। मुख्यमंत्री पुष्कर सिंह धामी ने छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को और अधिक पारदर्शी और तकनीक-सक्षम बनाया है, जिससे जरूरतमंद छात्रों को सीधे लाभ मिल रहा है। साथ ही, 'अटल उत्कृष्ट विद्यालय' योजना के माध्यम से राज्य में मॉडल स्कूलों की स्थापना की जा रही है, जहाँ उत्कृष्ट गुणवत्ता की शिक्षा दी जा रही है। यह पहल प्रधानमंत्री के 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' की भावना को स्थानीय स्तर पर मूर्त रूप देने का प्रयास है। कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान मुख्यमंत्री ने उत्तराखण्ड के बच्चों की शिक्षा बाधित न हो, इसके लिए विशेष ऑनलाइन शिक्षा अभियान चलवाए। उन्होंने यह भी सुनिश्चित किया कि शिक्षा केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों तक सीमित न रहे, बल्कि दूरस्थ पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भी उसका विस्तार हो।

तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री के 'स्किल इंडिया' अभियान और 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया' कार्यक्रमों को मुख्यमंत्री ने उत्तराखण्ड में प्रभावशाली ढंग से लागू किया है। युवाओं को तकनीकी ज्ञान के साथ-साथ स्वरोजगार के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। इससे

प्रदेश के युवाओं में आत्मनिर्भरता की भावना बढ़ रही है। उत्तराखण्ड सरकार ने नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के क्रियान्वयन को तीव्र गति दी है। मुख्यमंत्री के नेतृत्व में उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में पाठ्यक्रमों को एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी संस्थानों की गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए एनएएसी मान्यता, रिसर्च को बढ़ावा और इंडस्ट्री-एकेडमिक सहयोग पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। राज्य में बेटियों की शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी कई योजनाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं। प्रधानमंत्री की 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' योजना को मुख्यमंत्री ने जमीनी स्तर पर प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया है। छात्रवृत्तियों, आवासीय विद्यालयों और बालिकाओं के लिए अलग-अलग कौशल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की स्थापना कर उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।



हालांकि, चुनौतियाँ अभी भी मौजूद हैं। दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की पहुँच, शिक्षकों की उपलब्धता, डिजिटल संसाधनों की कमी जैसे विषय अब भी पूरी तरह सुलझे नहीं हैं। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी और मुख्यमंत्री पुष्कर सिंह धामी की प्रतिबद्धता और योजनाबद्ध कार्यप्रणाली ने इन चुनौतियों का समाधान निकालने की दिशा में मजबूत नींव रख दी है। आज उत्तराखण्ड के बच्चे सिर्फ पारम्परिक शिक्षा तक सीमित नहीं हैं, बल्कि नवाचार, तकनीकी कौशल, खेलकूद और सामाजिक विकास के क्षेत्रों में भी अपनी प्रतिभा का प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। राज्य से निकलकर छात्र राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपनी छाप छोड़ रहे हैं, जो इस बात का प्रमाण है कि सही नेतृत्व, दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति और स्पष्ट विज्ञान के साथ शिक्षा

व्यवस्था को बेहतर किया जा सकता है। इस समग्र प्रयास में प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी और मुख्यमंत्री पुष्कर सिंह धामी की जोड़ी एक आदर्श नेतृत्व का प्रतीक बन चुकी है। एक ओर जहाँ प्रधानमंत्री का राष्ट्रव्यापी दृष्टिकोण और योजनाएँ हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर मुख्यमंत्री का क्षेत्रीय अनुभव और युवाओं के प्रति संवेदनशील दृष्टिकोण है। दोनों नेताओं की यह समन्वित सोच ही उत्तराखण्ड की शिक्षा व्यवस्था को नई ऊँचाइयों पर ले जा रही है।

अंततः कहा जा सकता है कि उत्तराखण्ड की शिक्षा व्यवस्था में जो क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन देखने को मिल रहे हैं, वे केवल योजनाओं की देन नहीं, बल्कि मजबूत नेतृत्व और दूरदर्शी सोच का परिणाम हैं। यदि यही रफ्तार बनी रही, तो निकट भविष्य में उत्तराखण्ड न केवल एक शिक्षित राज्य कहलाएगा, बल्कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देशभर में एक मॉडल के रूप में स्थापित होगा।

# From Margins to Milestones in Mahabahu Asom: Educational Renaissance under BJP

**Dr. Mrittunjoy Guha Majumdar**

Editorial Team Member of  
BJYM Magazine

In the land where the Brahmaputra flows like a song of eternity, Assam is learning to dream anew through its classrooms. It is under the stewardship of the Bharatiya Janata Party that this dream has found its wings, placing education at the soul of the state's transformation. Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma and Education Minister Dr Ranoj Pegu have since steered Assam in line with the vision of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, through what many describe as a renaissance in the field of education. Over the past few years, the state has witnessed not only record-breaking investments in schools and universities but also far-reaching reforms in quality assessment, teacher recruitment, inclusivity, and skill development. The story of Assam's educational transformation is one of ambition matched with delivery, and of a political will that has fundamentally redefined opportunity for millions of students.

The flagship Dream Hubs initiative embodies this ambition. Conceived as one of the largest school modernisation programs in India, it aims to convert 4,000 high and higher secondary schools into modern institutions by 2035. Each school is receiving an investment of ₹8 crore, totalling a staggering ₹32,000 crore project that is reshaping the landscape of public education across the state. The scale of this undertaking is unprecedented, with 200 new school buildings being constructed every year, covering both urban centres and rural hinterlands. To complement this, an additional ₹4,000 crore has been earmarked for the construction of 500 state-of-the-art government schools, making this the largest ever school





infrastructure push in Assam's history. For the first time, rural children are stepping into classrooms with smart boards, science laboratories, and modern facilities that rival those in India's metropolitan cities.

Yet infrastructure alone is not enough, and the government has taken equally bold steps to guarantee quality. The Gunotsav program, launched in 2017, has become the cornerstone of transparent evaluation in education. Its impact has been dramatic. In 2017, just over 6,000 schools secured A+ grades, but by 2025 this number had risen to more than 13,000. Today, 83.5 per cent of Assam's schools fall into A+ or A categories, signalling a massive uplift in standards. The program itself has expanded from assessing 12,000 schools in its first edition to over 44,000 schools in 2025, making it one of the largest evaluation drives in the country. What makes it unique is the transparency: nearly 18,000 external evaluators, including ministers, MPs, MLAs, and senior civil servants, physically visit schools and conduct assessments. In the latest round, more than 15 lakh students achieved A+ grades, showcasing the rising quality of teaching and learning in government institutions. Perhaps even more revolutionary than infrastructure and assessment has been the BJP government's uncompromising stance on merit-based teacher recruitment.

A decade ago, corruption and nepotism plagued appointments, undermining the integrity of Assam's education system. This changed when a transparent framework was introduced, giving overwhelming weightage to the Teachers' Eligibility Test, supplemented by credits for academic qualifications. As a result, recruitment became free of middlemen and favouritism, ensuring only the most qualified candidates entered classrooms. In 2025, the government announced 4,500 new appointments in lower and upper primary schools as part of a broader promise to create 1.5 lakh

government jobs by 2026, consolidating education as a priority employment sector.

Equally significant has been the government's focus on marginalised communities, especially the tea garden population that has historically been denied equal access to education. A network of 200 model schools has been planned across 800 tea estates, with 118 already operational and another 80 on the way. These schools are equipped with smart classrooms, digital tools, and modern infrastructure, ensuring that the children of tea garden workers finally receive opportunities that have been long denied to them. To further support this community, mid-day meals have been extended to Classes 9 and 10 in tea garden schools,

addressing dropout rates and improving nutrition simultaneously.

The government has also introduced one of India's most ambitious initiatives for girls' education through the Mukhya Mantrir Nijut Moina scheme. Recognising that financial dependency is one of the biggest obstacles for young women continuing their studies, the scheme provides direct monthly assistance: ₹1,000 for Class 11 students, ₹1,250 for undergraduates, and ₹2,500 for postgraduates. In its very first year, the program benefited 1.6 lakh girls with ₹132 crore in assistance. By 2025, it expanded to 4 lakh

beneficiaries, with the vision of eventually covering 10 lakh students. Beyond offering financial support, Nijut Moina is changing mindsets, tackling child marriage, and ensuring that higher education for girls becomes a social norm rather than an exception.

Assam's universities are also being transformed to meet global standards while aligning with the National Education Policy 2020. Gauhati University received an investment of ₹250 crore for its development, while the introduction of the Samarth e-governance portal has revolutionised academic administration, enabling record-speed declaration of results. In 2025, B.Com results were declared in

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*Assam today stands  
as a beacon for how  
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of education that  
prepares students not  
just for jobs, but for  
life itself.*  
.....



just 24 days with a pass rate of over 91 per cent, BA in 32 days with over 90 per cent, and BSc in 25 days with 87 per cent. At the same time, Assam's higher education sector received a major boost with the establishment of IIM Guwahati under the Indian Institutes of Management (Amendment) Bill 2025, further positioning the state as an educational hub for the Northeast. Complementing this modernisation is the government's focus on skills and employability. The Assam Skill University, established in 2020, is set to begin full-fledged operations from its permanent Mangaldoi campus in 2025 as a dedicated Technical and Vocational Education Training hub for the entire region. By partnering with institutions such as the National Stock Exchange, the state has integrated financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and market-relevant courses into the school curriculum. Universities, too, have been mandated to include vocational training, ensuring students graduate with industry-ready skills.

None of these ambitious reforms would be possible without financial backing, and Assam has demonstrated unparalleled commitment in this regard. In FY 2025–26, education accounted for 17.8 per cent of the state's total expenditure, significantly above the national average of 15 per cent. Specific allocations include ₹391 crore for Nijut Moina alone, ₹882 crore under PM-POSHAN for mid-day meals, and nearly ₹115 crore under the PM-SHRI scheme for model school development. This record-level investment confirms that education is not being treated as an afterthought, but as the central pillar of the state's future.

At the same time, Assam has shown sensitivity to cultural identity and inclusivity. While Science and Mathematics are taught in English to enhance global competitiveness, localised curricula embed Assam's history, geography, and traditions to ensure students remain rooted in their heritage. In a historic recognition, Assamese has also been granted Classical Language status, fulfilling a long-standing aspiration of the people and reinforcing linguistic pride. The results of these reforms are visible in hard numbers. Schools rated B, C, and D have fallen dramatically since 2017, with

B-grade institutions decreasing from over 13,600 to just over 4,200, C-grade schools from 9,100 to under 900, and D-grade schools from more than 7,000 to a mere 218. Additionally, Samagra Shiksha Assam became the first state-run program in India to achieve ISO 9001:2015 certification, a recognition that underlines the government's commitment to international quality standards.

Looking ahead, the BJP government has set its sights on 2030, when it aims to position Assam as one of India's leading states in education. With per-student investments already surpassing advanced states like Tamil Nadu, the trajectory is promising. The long-term vision encompasses universal coverage of girls under the Nijut Moina scheme, the comprehensive transformation of 4,000 Dream Hub schools, and the establishment of a fully modern, inclusive, and globally competitive education system grounded in Indian values. The story of Assam's educational renaissance under BJP leadership is therefore not simply about new buildings, higher budgets, or improved test scores. It is about reshaping futures, empowering the marginalised, and giving every child the tools to dream bigger. Whether it is a tea garden child attending a smart classroom for the first time or a young woman pursuing a postgraduate degree thanks to financial support, the change is profound and personal. Assam today stands as a beacon for how political will, cultural sensitivity, and financial investment can converge to build a holistic ecosystem of education that prepares students not just for jobs, but for life itself. With this vision and momentum, Assam's transformation into a knowledge-driven society by 2030 is not a distant dream, but a promise rapidly taking shape before our eyes.



# Global Partnerships, Local Impact: Maharashtra's Education Story

**Sujay Choksey**

President, Student Wing, BJYM Mumbai,  
Economics graduate and lawyer.

Maharashtra's education sector is witnessing a quiet revolution spearheaded by the double-engine government led by Chief Minister Shri Devendra Fadnavis. Earlier this year, the government unveiled a series of historic MoUs, announcing a move to bring prestigious foreign universities to open domestic campuses in Maharashtra. These include the University of York, University of Aberdeen, University of Western Australia and the Illinois Institute of Technology, amongst others. This signals a strong intent from the Maharashtra government to provide state-of-the-art educational facilities and resources to Indian citizens without having to travel thousands of miles towards foreign economies. This age-old 'brain drain' conundrum requires a viable domestic option to be available to its citizens, and the Maharashtra Government is determined to create a plethora of such opportunities for young Indians.



महाराष्ट्र शासन



सत्यमेव जयते



BJYM Magazine | 26

स्वातंत्र्याचा अमृत महोत्सव



भारत 2023 INDIA



The state's new strides towards improving education infrastructure are not limited to just public-private partnerships. To make access to quality education more equitable, the government has introduced various schemes to promote female literacy in the state. To assist financially needy female students, the cabinet approved the 'Mulina Mofat Shikshan Yojana' or the free education for female students' scheme. Through this landmark scheme, a total of 2000 crores have been allocated to waive off tuition fees for women from the economically weaker sections, Other Backwards classes and socially and economically weaker sections of society. Furthermore, a monthly assistance of 2000 rupees will be provided to 5 lakh vulnerable female students in the state. The government has also devised an ingenious solution to enrol the girl child in the formal education sector, something that has historically been a challenge, especially in rural areas. The idea is to provide an early, seamless entry point and make children school-ready at points where government and societal interaction already exist. One such area identified by the government is the Anganwadi program, which serves as a rural childcare centre under the Integrated Child Development Services Program (ICDS). The government has proposed the creation of an 'Aadharshila' or foundation stone, which serves as a 48-week program to encourage school enrolment by providing basic kindergarten education for all children aged 3-6, to get them ready for formal and traditional educational curricula eventually.

Unique features of this landmark scheme include play-based education for children and the creation of three educational levels, known as Balvatika 1, 2 and 3. The Aadharshila program also uses this pivotal program for immunisation and healthcare services. Children who complete the program are then routed to nearby schools to continue their educational journey. The government has also collaborated with the Sampark Foundation to

enhance classrooms with state-of-the-art technology. This scheme has provided rural schools with flagship smart kits, which contain teaching aids for math and languages in the form of toys and games that do not require electricity to operate. The kits are linked to a mobile application that provides content and courses for both students and teachers in rural areas. It has already reached over one crore students. Other notable initiatives and steps taken by the government aim to educate students on topics relevant to the 21st century and a globalised world. These include the Cambridge Climate Quest, a specialised course on climate change and climate protection designed by Cambridge University Press and offered free of charge to all government school students in Maharashtra between classes 8 and 12. These courses are integrated seamlessly through the NEP. Recently, Mumbai also got its own Indian Institute of Management through a plan approved by the Union Cabinet, finally bringing the landmark management and business institution to India's financial capital.



Maharashtra has also led the way in implementing the NEP by first setting up an efficient task force and a research team and then ensuring the proper and seamless integration of the NEP to fruition. Government colleges now follow a common academic calendar, as well as the flagship credit-based system, which does not restrict students to a myopic field of study but promotes interdisciplinary learning. The NEP in Maharashtra also includes comprehensive training for teachers and professors to enable them to deliver a more holistic brand of learning. To conclude, Maharashtra is making strides in the education sector under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis, involving all stakeholders and effectively utilising public-private partnerships, as well as implementing far-sighted and equitable government policies.

# New India New Arunachal – Powered by Education

**Shahlai Wangsu**

Member of All Arunachal  
Pradesh Students' Union  
(AAPSU)

Education is the backbone of any progressive society. In the last few years, Arunachal Pradesh has witnessed a silent yet powerful transformation in this sector under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and the proactive efforts of the BJP-led state government. Guided by the principles of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the state is moving towards an education system that is accessible, equitable, skill-oriented, and deeply rooted in the Indian ethos.

## **Strengthening School Infrastructure**

One of the biggest challenges in Arunachal Pradesh has always been the lack of adequate infrastructure in remote and border areas. The BJP-led government has prioritised this by establishing new model schools, upgrading classrooms with digital facilities, and improving hostel accommodations for students from tribal and far-flung regions. Special focus is being given to residential schools and Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) to ensure that tribal students receive quality education without leaving their native regions.





## Expanding Higher Education Opportunities

Earlier, many students from Arunachal Pradesh were compelled to migrate to other states due to the limited higher education institutions. Today, the picture is changing. The establishment of universities, colleges, and technical institutes within the state has opened doors for thousands of young learners. New degree colleges have been sanctioned in remote districts, while Rajiv Gandhi University and other higher learning institutions are being strengthened with better research facilities and academic programs.

## Emphasis on Skill Development

Keeping in mind the aspirations of the youth, the government is promoting a skills-oriented education system. Through the Skill India Mission and state-level initiatives, training centers have been established to equip students with employable skills in agriculture, IT, healthcare, tourism, and other emerging sectors. This ensures that education is not just about degrees but also about livelihood and self-reliance (Aatmanirbhar Bharat).

## Digital & Technological Advancement in Education

The pandemic highlighted the importance of digital education, and Arunachal Pradesh has embraced this change. The introduction of smart classrooms, online learning platforms, and digital libraries has bridged the gap between rural and urban students. With the PM e-Vidya initiative, quality learning materials in local languages are now accessible even in remote villages.

## Promoting Indian Values & Cultural Identity

While modernising education, the BJP government has also ensured that it remains rooted in Indian culture and values. Schools in Arunachal Pradesh are encouraged to promote local languages, traditions, and indigenous knowledge systems alongside mainstream curricula. This strengthens the cultural identity of students while preparing them for global opportunities.

## Teachers' Empowerment

Recognising the role of teachers as nation-builders, the state has focused on transparent recruitment, fair postings, and capacity-building programs. Thousands of vacancies have been filled, and teacher training workshops are being conducted regularly to improve the quality of teaching.

## A Vision for the Future

The transformation in education in Arunachal Pradesh is not merely about infrastructure or numbers; it is about nurturing the next generation of leaders, innovators, and change-makers. The BJP government's efforts are ensuring that every child, whether in the remotest border village or in the state capital, has the opportunity to dream, learn, and achieve.

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As Bharat marches towards becoming a Viksit Bharat by 2047, Arunachal Pradesh is scripting its own success story in education. This progress reflects the BJP's commitment to promoting inclusive development and empowerment through education.

Key Developments in Education in Arunachal Pradesh

### 1. Mission Shiksha & Education Infrastructure

- In 2021-22, Arunachal Pradesh declared it the “Year of Education” and introduced Mission Shiksha. This brought sharp improvements—literacy rates rose to 73.69% (male) and 59.57% (female), up from 63.83% and 43.53% in 2011. Enrollment surged to about 2.15 lakh in government schools, up from 1.5–1.8 lakh in 2016–17. Notably, dropout rates fell dramatically—from around 9% in 2016–17 to below 2.3% in 2021–22. CBSE pass rates also climbed significantly: Class X from 57.74% to 65.55% and Class XII from 51.44% to 91.73%
- A major ₹1,000 crore grant funded 50 Golden Jubilee Model Schools near international standards, along with 840 Early Childhood Care Centres, 118 schools upgraded with the BaLA

- scheme, and increased pre-primary provision—from 3% of schools in 2016 to 27% in 2022.
- About 3,603 schools now operate in the state, comprising 2,944 government and 659 aided/private institutions

## 2. Mission Shikshit Arunachal by 2029

- Launched in early 2025, this is a three-year strategic roadmap aimed at overhauling education in the state. Key goals include:
  - School rationalisation: merging low-enrollment or single-teacher schools to optimise resources.
  - Ensuring all schools have foundational amenities like classrooms, hostels, toilets, drinking water, and electricity
  - Deploying digital infrastructure: 80% of schools to get internet, smart classrooms, and digital learning platforms
  - Enhancing teacher training: minimum 50 hours/year, with equitable transfers via an online system
  - Achieving 100% foundational literacy for grades 1–3 and perfect Class X pass rates



## 3. Budget Boost & Initiatives (2024–25)

- The 2024–25 state budget allocated ₹2,139 crores under the Arun SHRI Mission, emphasising:
  - Construction of 30 new government higher secondary schools and residential quarters for teachers.
  - Infrastructure upgradation for two engineering colleges, two model degree colleges, a women's college, and a university auditorium.

- The Dulari Kaniya Scheme, offering ₹50,000 scholarships to girl students pursuing higher education, fee waivers for undergraduates at IITs, and discounted training for pilot programs.
- Programs aligned with NEP 2020, such as 100-day reading campaigns, school readiness, Bagless Saturdays, digital inventories, and STEM integrations.

## 4. Strategic Partnerships & MoUs

- The state government entered MoUs with the Union Ministry of Education for:
  - PM-USHA (higher education): improving equity, ICT infrastructure, and employability
  - PM e-Vidya (school education): boosting access to digital learning resources
- A collaboration with Adhyayan Quality Education Foundation focuses on transforming school complexes into learning hubs, improving teacher training, leadership, and community engagement

## 5. Teacher Accountability & Recruitment

- The Education Minister has taken a firm stance on accountability: underperformance or absenteeism now leads to disciplinary action, with teacher attendance being closely monitored.
- Recently, the Teachers' Transfer & Posting Policy (2025) was revamped. A digital portal now ensures transparent and fair teacher transfers. Additionally, 32 new posts were approved at Arunachal Pradesh University, and updates to recruitment rules for PGTs and TGTs are in place.



## 6. Holistic & Cultural Education

- In 2025, standardised curricula began rolling out across Buddhist monasteries in border areas—including Arunachal—to integrate secular education with Indian identity promotion: covering math, science, languages (Hindi, English, Bhoti), and history
- The Tobacco-Free Youth Campaign 2.0 saw Arunachal honoured as best-performing smaller state, with widespread awareness activities leading to over 2,120 schools declared tobacco-free
- Youth empowerment continues to be emphasised, with plans for sector-specific skill programs in areas like hydropower, tourism, and entrepreneurship under a youth-centric policy framework.

Key Education Success Stories from Arunachal Pradesh

### 1. Surge in CBSE Board Exam Results

The partnership between the state Education Department and Reach to Teach Foundation (RTT) through the CSTP (Comprehensive School Transformation Programme) significantly boosted CBSE performance. Class X pass rates rose from 39.71% in 2023 to 49.75% in 2024, and Class XII rose from 61.17% to 73.14%, a leap of 10% and 12% respectively

### 2. India's Education "Year of Education" & Mission Shiksha

In 2021–22, the state declared its dedication to education by launching Mission Shiksha with a ₹1,000 crore investment to revamp infrastructure, technology, teacher training, and governance. This period saw literacy jump to 73.69% (male) and 59.57% (female), significant improvements in CBSE pass rates, and one of the lowest dropout rates in the country (below 2.3%)

### 3. 100% Enrollment in Elementary Education

By 2025, Arunachal Pradesh achieved a significant milestone: 100% elementary-level enrollment (Adjusted Net Enrollment Rate), with a drop-out rate at the secondary level reduced to 11.7%, reflecting substantial progress toward SDG 4

## 4. Major Infrastructure Investments — ₹750 Crore Projects

In 2025, the Chief Minister laid foundation stones for projects totalling ₹750 crore, including upgrades for 39 higher secondary schools under the SASCI scheme, as well as 156 hostels and teachers' quarters across districts

## 5. Holistic School Reform via Adhyayan MoU

The state signed an MoU with Adhyayan Quality Education Foundation in early 2025, aiming to transform school complexes into vibrant learning hubs, enhance teacher pedagogy, and reinforce community engagement and leadership

## 6. Library Culture & School Rationalisation

Ministerial initiatives include installing libraries in multiple learning centres (e.g., State Assembly building), closing/merging over 600 low-enrollment schools, launching e-libraries, and boosting infrastructure and teacher support—part of a strategic education reform push.

## 7. Award-Winning Tobacco-Free Youth Campaign

Arunachal was recognised as the best performing smaller state for its implementation of the Tobacco-Free Youth Campaign 2.0, achieving 2,120 schools tobacco-free, 404 villages declared, and 851 awareness campaigns—promoting a healthy, education-friendly environment.

## 8. Success in UPSC Civil Services—Inspiring Youth

Two achievers from remote villages, Bullo Manku (IFS) and Dr Zing Messar (IRS)—cleared the 2024 UPSC Civil Services Exam, serving as a powerful inspiration for youth in Arunachal Pradesh.

## 9. Indian Army's Mentorship for Sainik School Aspirants

- Eight students (5 girls) from Sarli and Daporijo passed Sainik School entrance exams after an eight-month coaching initiative by the Army's Spear Corps.
- Additionally, 32 students from Dirang and Jang have been mentored for entry into Sainik School, Hamirpur—a huge morale boost for students from far-flung areas.

## **10. Higher Education Excellence—St. Claret College, Ziro**

Established in 2003, St. Claret College in Ziro grew from just 13 students to around 650, offering multiple degree programs. It became the first and only 'A'-graded institution in Arunachal Pradesh by NAAC, signalling institutional quality.

Institutions Established or Announced under the BJP government

### **1. Tawang's First Government College**

- What happened: CM Pema Khandu announced the establishment of the first-ever college in Tawang district. Classes commenced from a temporary campus at a stadium and adjoining school, while ₹10 crore was sanctioned promptly for constructing a dedicated building and infrastructure. The CM also pledged a personal donation of ₹5 lakh.

### **2. Arunachal Pradesh's First Sainik School in Pasighat**

- What happened: Under Khandu's leadership, the state inaugurated its first Sainik School at Niglok (Pasighat). The school began operations in a temporary facility and is set to have permanent infrastructure including hostels and academic blocks.

### **3. Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU) – Arunachal Campus**

- What happened: The state welcomed the first RRU campus outside of Gujarat, located in Pasighat. It was inaugurated in May 2022 in the presence of CM Khandu and Home Affairs Minister Amit Shah, aiming to produce trained manpower for India's security organizations.

### **4. Three New Medical Colleges Planned**

- What's underway: In November 2024, CM Khandu announced plans to expand medical education with three additional medical colleges—one in Pasighat, another in Namsai (PPP model), and a third in the West Kameng-Tawang region—raising the total count to four.

## **5. New Medical, Nursing, and Fishery Institutes in Namsai**

- What's underway: Reinforcing Namsai as an educational hub, Khandu unveiled plans to set up a medical college, nursing college, and a fishery institute in the district.

## **6. Proposed Indigenous Culture & Languages University**

- What's envisioned: At a cultural society event, CM Khandu shared plans for a university-level institute dedicated to preserving and researching Arunachal's indigenous cultures, faiths, and languages. This initiative is being discussed in partnership with the International Centre for Cultural Studies (ICCS).

Arunachal Pradesh is scripting a new chapter of growth in education under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji and the dynamic stewardship of Chief Minister Shri Pema Khandu ji. From establishing new government colleges and medical institutions to bringing premier schools like Sainik School and Rashtriya Raksha University to the state, the government has ensured that higher education is no longer a privilege limited to a few but a right accessible to all.

The silent revolution in education is turning Arunachal into a hub of opportunity, preparing its young minds to lead the state—and the nation—into a brighter and more self-reliant future.

1. Shiksha Se Vikas, Arunachal on the Rise.
2. Education for All, Empowerment for Arunachal.
3. From the Hills to the Horizons: Arunachal's Youth Leading the Future.
4. New India, New Arunachal – Powered by Education.
5. Education is the Bridge to Viksit Bharat 2047.



# Political Playground to Smart Campus: The Uttar Pradesh I See Today

Gunja Kapoor

Policy Analyst and Columnist



I was born in Lucknow and brought up across the country. Despite the frequent transfers, the answer to “Where are you from” always remained “UP”. For as long as I can remember, people outside the state only spoke of us in the same tone: lawlessness, bad governance, and a state stuck in the past. When my father was posted to Mumbai, the harsh reality of what the “suave and dignified” thought of my State hit my impressionable mind. We were known for gangwars, corruption, bad roads, poor health, ignorance. To be honest, even we had started believing that UP would never change. Politics was everything, and progress was nowhere. But in the

last few years, I’ve seen a different Uttar Pradesh take shape under Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath. And the difference isn’t just on paper. It is visible in our schools, our job markets, and even in the way people now talk about UP with pride.

When the Samajwadi Party (SP) was in power, schools were more about politics than education. Everyone in UP knew about the ghost teachers and the endless nepotism. If you didn’t have the right “connections,” your future was uncertain. I still remember how neglected neighborhood school at my ancestral village in Sitapur looked.

Now, the picture has changed. Under the double-engine government of the BJP led by Chief Minister Shri Yogi Adityanath, the government has built 7,409 smart classrooms, set up ICT labs in over 5,000 schools, and distributed more than 5 lakh tablets to teachers. A government school with a digital library exists, and it is not just in the files. Education is no longer just about a subject on the State list; it has received attention from the top echelons on a regular basis. SP leaders still talk about caste and identity, but Yogi's reforms are about giving every child, no matter their background, a fair shot at success.

### Madrasas: From Isolation to Integration

Under SP, madrasas were left completely untouched, as if modernisation were a threat. Students there remained cut off from opportunities that others were slowly beginning to get. Today, Yogi's reforms are bringing madrasas into the mainstream. NCERT books, English and Hindi lessons, science and computer labs. Finally, madrasa students are being given the same tools as everyone else. Some in the opposition may call this politics, but to me, it is fairness. Why should a child in a madrasa have fewer opportunities than a child in any other school?

### Jobs and Dignity

This change isn't just in education. During SP's rule, unemployment was like a dark cloud over every household. Young people either migrated to Delhi, Mumbai, or abroad, or they got stuck waiting for jobs that were promised but never came. Everyone knew the system was about favouritism and cronyism, not merit.

Under Yogi, the story is finally different. 8.5 lakh government jobs have been given through transparent recruitment. In 2023-24 alone, UP saw a 5.92% rise in industrial jobs. Skill development centres are opening, and youth from my area are finding opportunities close to home. For the first time in years, people are not desperate to run away from UP. My school friends are eager to return and build their lives here. The contrast couldn't be more evident. SP is still clinging to the old formula of subsidies, caste politics, and empty promises. But Yogi's government is building actual infrastructure: model schools, clean campuses, digital libraries, and modern classrooms. It feels like governance finally means work and not just words.



As someone who has seen both eras, I can say this without hesitation that SP's way of ruling kept us divided and stagnant, while Yogi's reforms are uniting people around opportunity. For decades, UP was a political playground. Today, it's turning into an innovative campus, an industrial hub, and a land of real

possibilities. The SP may still try to stay relevant, but honestly, people in my state have moved on. We've seen results, and we know the difference between talk and transformation.

This is not about BJP vs. SP, Hindu vs. Muslim, or caste vs. caste. It's about finally seeing Uttar Pradesh grow into the state it always had the potential to be. And as someone from UP, I can proudly say: the future belongs here. The Samajwadi Party had its time. That time is gone. The Yogi era of reforms has arrived, and it is building an inclusive, modern, and confident Uttar Pradesh.



# Equity and Social Justice in Education

**Adv Ankita Ganga Deb**

Advocate Supreme Court and High Court of Odisha and  
State Co-ordinator BJYM Odisha Legal cell RTI Wing

Education has long been recognised as the cornerstone of social empowerment and national development. In a country as diverse as India, equity and social justice in education become crucial for ensuring that marginalised communities—Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backwards Classes (OBC), and Minority groups—are not left behind. While successive governments have attempted to address these issues through scholarship programs and welfare schemes, the contrast between the Congress era and the Modi-led government highlights a significant shift in vision, implementation, and outcomes.

## **Neglect under Congress Governments**

The Congress party, which ruled India for decades, often projected itself as the champion of social justice. However, its policies and their outcomes tell a different story.

### **1. Policy Framework but Poor Implementation**

Congress governments introduced various scholarship schemes but failed to ensure effective last-mile delivery. Large-scale corruption, leakages, and bureaucratic delays led to scholarships not reaching intended beneficiaries.

### **2. Lack of Accountability**

Audit reports and media investigations repeatedly exposed fake beneficiaries, ghost accounts, and misappropriation of funds. There was little emphasis on monitoring or real-time grievance redressal mechanisms.

### **3. Minimal Use of Technology**

Scholarship applications were primarily paper-based, with limited digital integration. Students had to deal with middlemen, making them vulnerable to exploitation.

### **4. Political Tokenism**

While Congress claimed to prioritise the upliftment of SC/ST/OBC and minorities, many initiatives were mere political rhetoric without measurable impact. For example, scholarships were announced but remained underfunded or poorly structured.

As Dr B.R. Ambedkar rightly said, “Education is the milk of a tigress; whoever drinks it will become powerful.” Unfortunately, during the Congress years, this empowering tool was often reduced to empty slogans and half-baked programs.



## **Transformation under the Modi Government**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government brought in structural reforms that went beyond symbolism, making equity in education a real, measurable outcome.

### **1. Digitalisation and Transparency**

The introduction of the National Scholarship Portal (NSP) as a one-stop digital platform has eliminated middlemen. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) ensured that funds were credited directly into the bank accounts of students.

### **2. Massive Expansion of Beneficiaries**

The Modi government significantly increased the budget allocation for scholarships targeting SC/ST/OBC and minority communities. For instance, over 1.25 crore scholarships are disbursed annually through NSP with transparency and accountability.

### **3. Special Focus on Minorities and Girls**

Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships specifically designed for minority students saw increased outreach. Schemes like "Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship" empowered girls from economically weaker minority communities.

### **4. Skill-Based Education and Inclusion**

Beyond scholarships, Modi's government integrated education with employability by launching skill development initiatives under 'Skill India' and 'Stand-Up India'. This holistic model ensured that marginalized communities were not just educated but also employable.

### **5. Accountability and Monitoring**

Real-time monitoring and mandatory Aadhaar linkage reduced fraudulent claims. Scholarship grievances are now addressed swiftly through online portals and helplines.

PM Modi often emphasises, "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas." This inclusive philosophy has been reflected in policies that genuinely bridge the educational gap for marginalised communities.

The difference between the Congress era and the Modi government in addressing equity and social justice in education through scholarships is striking. Congress governments, despite introducing various schemes for SC/ST/OBC and minority students, often treated them as political tools rather than

instruments of empowerment, as the schemes were marred by underfunding, poor monitoring, and rampant leakages that resulted in ghost beneficiaries and widespread corruption. Applications remained paper-based, leaving students at the mercy of middlemen and bureaucrats, which diluted the very essence of social justice that these programs were meant to ensure.

In contrast, the Modi government adopted a technology-driven, accountable, and inclusive approach that fundamentally changed the delivery mechanism of scholarships. Through the National Scholarship Portal (NSP) and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), the government has eliminated middlemen, ensured real-time transparency, and brought credibility to the system, enabling genuine students to receive their benefits directly in bank accounts linked to their Aadhaar. Unlike Congress's tokenism, where scholarships were announced but often inadequately funded or poorly implemented, Modi's tenure saw a consistent rise in budget allocations with measurable outcomes—over 1.25 crore scholarships disbursed annually under NSP.

Moreover, while Congress largely limited itself to financial scholarships without focusing on long-term employability, the Modi government integrated scholarships with broader initiatives, such as Skill India, Stand-Up India, and Startup India, thereby connecting education with entrepreneurship, skill-building, and self-reliance. Additionally, special emphasis was given to girls and minority students, as reflected in the Begum Hazrat Mahal Scholarship, demonstrating a more holistic approach to inclusion. Thus, while the Congress era was characterised by symbolic justice and bureaucratic inefficiency, Modi's governance has delivered structural justice, transparency, and genuine empowerment of marginalised students, fulfilling the vision of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas" in the education sector.

In the words of Swami Vivekananda, "Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man." Under Modi's leadership, India is moving towards ensuring that this perfection is not limited by caste, class, or community, but is a reality for all.



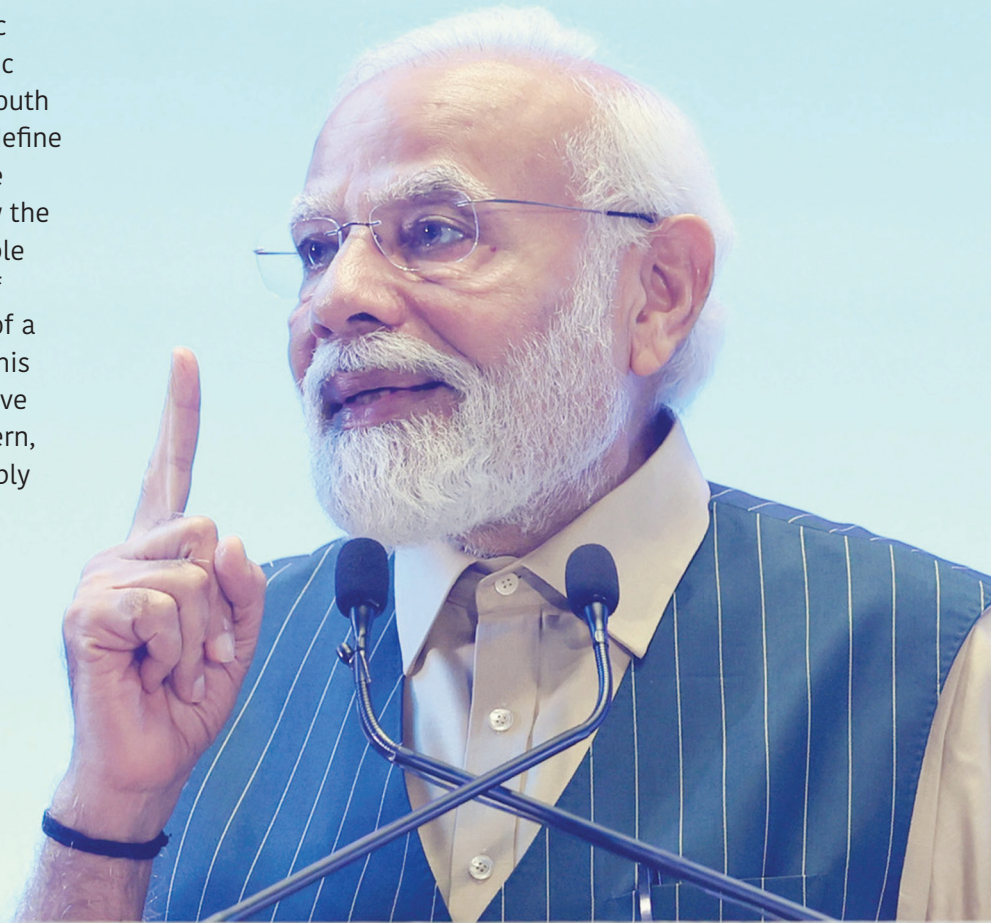
# Cultural Roots, Modern Wings: The New Education Framework

**Dr Pooja Paswan**

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## Introduction

India today stands at a historic juncture where its demographic dividend, the world's largest youth population, has the power to define the nation's future. Since more than 65% of citizens are below the age of 35, Bharat's young people are not merely beneficiaries of policy but the very architects of a new India. The harnessing of this energy requires a transformative education system that is modern, inclusive, skill-driven, and deeply rooted in our cultural ethos.



The visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, along with the proactive efforts of Chief Ministers across states, is witnessing what can only be called a silent revolution in school and higher education. This revolution is guided by the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, a landmark framework that reimagines learning to make it holistic, multidisciplinary, and future-oriented, while ensuring that education remains firmly anchored in India's values and traditions.

The NEP emphasises Indian Knowledge Systems, including mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, yoga, medicine, literature, and governance, alongside modern sciences and digital innovation. It envisions the mainstreaming of Sanskrit and other Indian languages, not in isolation, but connected to contemporary subjects such as linguistics, dramatics, and computer science. The policy emphasises the importance of incorporating ethics, cultural heritage, and values such as seva, ahimsa, swachchhata, satya, and nishkam karma into education.

### **Reviving Government Schools and Public Education with PM SHRI**

The Government of India's PM SHRI scheme (Prime Minister Schools for Rising India) is a landmark initiative under NEP 2020 that aims to transform over 14,500 government schools into model institutions, delivering high-quality, inclusive education in line with national policy objectives. It was approved in September 2022. This centrally funded program allocates ₹27,360 crore over five years (2022-27) to upgrade infrastructure and enable holistic, learner-centric pedagogies. PM SHRI schools emphasise digital classrooms, science and ICT labs, Atal Tinkering Labs, smart classrooms, and eco-friendly features like solar panels and rainwater harvesting. These schools are envisioned as regional mentors, providing guidance to neighbouring schools while nurturing well-rounded individuals with 21st-century skills for early childhood development. PM SHRI provides Balvatika (pre-primary) inputs—including child-friendly furniture, play materials, and teaching aids—through recurring and one-time grants to support foundational learning environments. The

state government, such as the Government of Haryana, has made significant strides in digital integration. The government, through a partnership with the Sampark Foundation, has equipped over 6,600 government primary schools with smart classrooms, leading to reported improvements in learning outcomes by 35-40%.

The central schemes like 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' (BBBP) and 'Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan' have played pivotal roles, as these programs have propelled a significant improvement in the female gross enrolment ratio, which crossed that of males, and supported investments in girl-friendly infrastructure in schools across rural and marginalised areas.

### **Higher Education & Technical Advancement**

The Union Cabinet has approved a ₹11,828.79 crore expansion of academic and infrastructure capacity at five recently established IITs—in Tirupati, Bhilai, Jammu, Dharwad, and Palakkad—between 2025-26 and 2028-29. This expansion will accommodate 6,500 additional students, include research parks, and bolster industry-academia collaboration. Delhi is allocating ₹170 crore to upgrade 15 ITIs into technology-rich centres of excellence, embedding AI, robotics, EV, and green energy modules into their curriculum.

The Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) continues to spearhead the Skill India Mission, offering programs like PMKVY, Skill Hubs, and PM Kaushal Kendra through collaborations with NSDC, DGT, and NCVET. Over 1 crore youth are trained annually under these schemes.

Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) has aligned with this vision by launching a Centre of Excellence for Professional Skill Development at its Polytechnic in April 2025, aiming to bridge education with industry needs. The university also offers a wide array of skill-based short-term programs ranging from AI, Machine Learning, and Digital Marketing to tailoring, electrical maintenance, and graphic design through its Centre for Innovation & Entrepreneurship.



### Equity & Social Justice in Education

India's pursuit of educational equity is reflected through multiple government-led schemes that support underserved and marginalised students. Under the Central Sector Scholarship Scheme, college and university students receive direct-to-bank grants—ranging from ₹12,000 per annum for general courses to up to ₹3 lakh for medical studies—facilitated via the National Scholarship Portal (NSP).

Further, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment administers PostMatric scholarships for SC/ST/OBC students, with newer schemes in 2025 offering up to ₹60,000 annually, thus supporting retention and progression in higher education. The “Khushi” Scheme in Odisha provides free sanitary pads to over 17 lakh female students (grades 6–12), addressing menstrual hygiene and improving school retention rates to enhance girls' access to education in rural and disadvantaged regions. Additionally, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

initiative, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, supports residential secondary education for girls from SC, ST, OBC, minority, and economically disadvantaged backgrounds, with 75% of seats reserved for these groups.

### Bharatiya Ethos & Digital Innovation in Education

India is weaving its rich cultural heritage into modern education while harnessing digital innovation to ensure equitable access. In Uttarakhand, the state government has inaugurated 13 Model Sanskrit Villages, one in each district. Each village hosts a primary Sanskrit school, Sanskrit signage, and daily integration of the language in public life. Special instructors trained by the Sanskrit Academy in Haridwar guide this

revival—aligning with NEP 2020's emphasis on Indian knowledge systems. The move also includes scholarships and talent awards to promote Sanskrit among youth from all backgrounds.

Meanwhile, Digital India, alongside platforms like DIKSHA, ePathshala, and SWAYAM, is transforming how students learn:

- **DIKSHA:** The Government of India's flagship digital platform for school education supports open resources, teacher development, and exams across 36 Indian and 7 foreign languages. The platform has become the “One Nation, One Digital Platform” for school education.

- **ePathshala:** Developed by NCERT and MHRD, this portal/app hosts textbooks, audio-video content, and learning resources in Hindi, English, and Urdu, accessible via web and mobile to promote inclusive and lifelong learning.

- **SWAYAM:** A government MOOC platform offering courses from Class 9 to post-graduation

free of cost to learners nationwide. Developed in coordination with central institutions, it has delivered over 4 crore enrollments and 1.2 crore unique users, providing self-paced learning at scale. These initiatives exemplify how India is blending its Bharatiya ethos, Sanskrit, and heritage-based learning with deep digital integration, ensuring that cultural grounding and technological access go hand in hand. States are setting benchmarks: Uttarakhand's Sanskrit villages connect youth to Indian heritage, while national platforms like DIKSHA and SWAYAM democratize quality learning for all.



# Shikshit Bharat, Samarth Bharat: Assam Leading the Way

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**Ar. Ronisha Datta**

State Executive Member,  
BJYM Assam Pradesh

For centuries, Bharat was home to world-renowned centers of learning like Takshashila, Nalanda, and Vikramshila. These institutions nurtured seekers and innovators, rooted in dharma and self-reliance. This flourishing tradition was disrupted by the invaders who destroyed the libraries and temples. The British later imposed a systematic colonial model. Lord Macaulay's 1835 Minute aimed to create Indians "English in taste, opinions, and intellect," stripping a confident civilization of its pride. Indian knowledge was ridiculed, education was reduced to clerical training, and generations grew alienated from their heritage.

Even after Independence, this colonial shadow lingered through calculated conditioning. But today, this is changing. The Modi government's emphasis on Indian languages, Indian Knowledge Systems, and holistic learning has made it possible for ancient wisdom in Ayurveda, astronomy, yoga, and mathematics to find their way back into the curriculum. Thus, restoring pride that was stolen from the generations and preparing the youth for the future.





## Reviving Government Schools & Strengthening Public Education

For decades, government schools struggled with poor infrastructure and low community trust. Today, this picture is changing dramatically. The Modi government's centrally sponsored PM-SHRI (Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India) scheme targets transforming select government schools into exemplary institutions aligned with the NEP 2020.

In Assam, 264 schools were chosen for development under the PM-SHRI scheme, featuring modern infrastructure, discovery-based teaching methods, and leadership roles for neighbouring schools. The

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schools, improving efficiency and strengthening learning at the secondary level. Since 2021-22, Assam's government schools have seen dramatic infrastructure improvements: electrification rose from 90.11% to 99.86%, drinking water access improved from 96.86% to 98.21%, and toilet facilities now cover 98.55% of boys' and 99.26% of girls' toilets. In a significant step, the Assam government officially merged the Assam Board of Secondary Education (SEBA) and the Assam Higher Secondary Education Council (AHSEC) into a unified Assam State School Education Board (ASSEB) in September 2024. This unified approach will ensure that the students will no longer face overlapping systems or delays.

Looking ahead, the state government plans to establish 4,000 'state-of-the-art' schools by 2028, enhancing facilities even in rural areas. The state's

Samagra Shiksha program has received ISO certification from the Quality Council of India, a rare achievement for a state-run educational initiative.

## Higher Education & Technical Advancement

Since 2014, the Modi government has steered a wave of educational infrastructure. The Assam government, under the leadership of PM Modi, was able to bring in world-class institutions into the state to ensure that students no longer need to leave home in search of quality education.

Among the landmark developments is AIIMS Guwahati, inaugurated in 2023, which for the first time made super-speciality healthcare and medical

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to expand to 24 medical colleges statewide. In 2024, Tinsukia Medical College & Hospital began operations, further extending medical education infrastructure into Assam's eastern regions. On the technical education front, the Dhemaji Engineering College became functional in 2020, delivering B. Tech courses in a rural district that once forced students to relocate for high-quality engineering programs. The most recent addition is the Assam Veterinary and Fishery University (AVFU), established in 2024 through the merger of existing colleges, strengthening specialized higher education in agriculture, veterinary, and fisheries sciences right in Guwahati. And now, with the Lok Sabha's approval for a new IIM in Guwahati (the 22nd IIM in the country), Assam is set to become not just a consumer but a producer of elite management talent.

As a major step in e-governance, Gauhati University now hosts the Regional SAMARTH Support and Coordination Centre, a hub for streamlining admissions, examinations, finances, grievances, and research administration across higher education institutions. Over 1.21 lakh students have already registered via the SAMARTH platform for 2025–26 admissions. This will ensure a paperless, transparent system which will save time, curb corruption, and make education accessible even in remote corners via digital platforms.

### Equity in Education and Empowerment

One of the most significant transformations under BJP-led governments has been the shift in societal mindset towards girls' education and women's empowerment. By providing scholarships, skill training, financial support, and equal opportunities, the government has not only ensured that girls stay in schools and colleges but also created pathways for them to enter the workforce with dignity and confidence. As more women step into roles as teachers, engineers, doctors, entrepreneurs, and leaders, families and communities are realising the immense value of educating and empowering their daughters. This change is breaking age-old barriers, inspiring younger generations, and driving women to actively contribute to the economy and nation-building. What was once seen as a limitation is now being celebrated as strength, proving that when women rise, the nation rises with them.

Assam has announced that Nijut Moina 2.0 will provide free education to girl students. With a planned phased expansion, over 10 lakh girls across Assam will benefit from the initiative. This landmark step ensures that girls are less likely to drop out or be forced into early marriages.

### Skill-based Learning and Reintroduction of Bhartiya values

Recognizing that education must ultimately lead to employment and self-reliance, BJP-led governments

have placed strong emphasis on vocational and skill-based learning. In the North-Eastern states, for example, Nagaland and Manipur are integrating local trades such as weaving, bamboo crafts, and other traditional skills into school and college programs. By aligning education with local livelihoods, these initiatives not only preserve cultural heritage but also equip students with practical skills that open pathways to self-employment and entrepreneurship.

Another standout achievement under BJP policymaking is the revival of India's cultural heritage and ancient wisdom in modern education. In Uttarakhand, Sanskrit is now compulsory from Class I through VIII. At the same time, a pioneering

state-level Yoga Policy which is the first of its kind in India, integrates yoga into school programs. Madhya Pradesh has reintroduced Vedic Mathematics into its programs, celebrating traditional numeracy, and Rajasthan is taking a bold step by teaching Sanskrit even at the pre-primary level.

### Building a Knowledge-Driven Bharat

As Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi envisions, education is the most powerful tool to build an Atmanirbhar Bharat. Through bold reforms and innovative state-level programs, the BJP government is

ensuring that every child, every student, and every youth has the opportunity to learn, grow, and lead.

These steps are not just for reforms; it is for restoration. It is about reviving the confidence that was once stolen and ensuring that the youth of Bharat grow up knowing that they are inheritors to one of the greatest civilizations of the world. Today, Bharat stands tall and proud; no longer borrowing models but creating them. From being broken by colonial policies, our education system is being rebuilt to be the pillar of a confident, self-reliant, and globally leading Bharat.

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*The Assam government, under the leadership of PM Modi, was able to bring in world-class institutions into the state to ensure that students no longer need to leave home in search of quality education.*  
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# Strengthening Public Education: Infrastructure, Girls, and Rural Bharat

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Public education has long been the backbone of India's social and economic transformation. Government schools, in particular, carry the responsibility of ensuring that children from every background, especially the marginalised, have access to quality education. Yet for decades, these schools have struggled with dilapidated infrastructure, outdated curricula, and unequal opportunities compared to private institutions. The need to revive government schools is not just a matter of administrative reform but an essential step in strengthening the very foundation of inclusive national development. A strong and vibrant public education system can bridge divides, empower girls, uplift rural communities, and build a future-ready workforce.



This article explores three key dimensions of revival: infrastructure revamp with digital classrooms and model schools, a sharper focus on girls' education and rural inclusion, and the inspiration drawn from state-wise success stories. Together, these strategies form a roadmap for building government schools that are not only functional but also aspirational.

### Infrastructure Revamp, Digital Classrooms, and Model Schools

Infrastructure plays a decisive role in shaping the quality of education. For too long, many government schools have functioned in dilapidated buildings with leaking roofs, insufficient furniture, and poorly maintained sanitation facilities. Such conditions not only compromise learning but also discourage attendance. Revamping infrastructure must begin with ensuring safe, hygienic, and child-friendly environments. Adequate classrooms, clean drinking water, separate toilets for boys and girls, and playgrounds are the minimum requirements of a dignified school.

Beyond the basics, today's world demands integration of technology in classrooms. Digital education has moved from being a luxury to a necessity. The pandemic reinforced this reality as students without access to online learning tools fell behind. By introducing smart classrooms, interactive boards, e-learning content, and internet-enabled devices, government schools can bridge the digital divide. These tools also make learning more engaging, moving away from rote memorisation toward experiential and inquiry-based education.

A key strategy being adopted by several states is the creation of model schools—institutions that set benchmarks in academic quality, innovation, and inclusiveness. These schools often combine modern infrastructure, highly trained teachers, and community engagement to create centres of excellence. The idea is to gradually replicate their

success across other government schools. For example, central schemes like the PM SHRI Schools (Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India) have been launched to transform thousands of government schools into model institutions equipped with modern pedagogy and sustainability features.

When infrastructure revamp and digital classrooms are integrated, schools become more than places of instruction—they become hubs of creativity, curiosity, and confidence-building.

### Focus on Girls' Education and Rural Inclusion

One of the most potent indicators of a society's progress is the education of its girls. Government schools are often the only avenue for millions of girls from low-income families to access education.

Yet, challenges like early marriage, safety concerns, inadequate sanitation, and social stigma hinder their participation. Reviving public education must therefore prioritise girls' education as a cornerstone.

Providing separate, clean, and secure toilets is more than an infrastructural improvement—it has a direct impact on girls' school attendance. Studies show that a lack of sanitation facilities is a primary reason for dropout among adolescent girls.

Furthermore, offering scholarships, free textbooks, bicycles, and mid-day meals not only reduces the financial burden on families but also incentivises them to send their daughters to school.

Equally critical is the training of teachers to be sensitive to gender issues. A classroom where girls are encouraged to voice opinions, participate in leadership roles, and dream beyond traditional roles becomes a transformative space. Campaigns like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao have contributed to spreading awareness, but their spirit must be embedded in everyday schooling practices.

Rural inclusion is another pressing dimension. A large section of India's population lives in rural areas where educational opportunities are limited. Government schools in villages often serve as the

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*A well-functioning government school system can reduce inequality, empower marginalised communities, and prepare India's youth for the challenges of the 21st century.*  
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only educational institutions within miles. Strengthening them means addressing issues such as teacher shortages, multi-grade classrooms, and inadequate access to quality teaching materials. Innovative solutions, such as mobile libraries, community learning centres, and volunteer-led tutoring, can help fill temporary gaps.

Transport facilities also play a significant role in rural inclusion. Girls in particular often face barriers to attending schools located far from their villages. Providing bicycles, subsidised transport, or even local hostels for secondary education can prevent dropouts. By ensuring that no child is denied schooling due to geography or gender, government schools can truly embody the principle of inclusive education.

Reviving government schools and strengthening public education is not a task for governments alone; it is a collective responsibility involving

communities, teachers, parents, and students themselves. Infrastructure revamp, digital integration, and the establishment of model schools set the physical and academic stage. Prioritising girls' education and rural inclusion ensures equity and justice, preventing millions from being left behind. State-wise success stories demonstrate that transformation is not only possible but already underway.

Education is the great equaliser. A well-functioning government school system can reduce inequality, empower marginalised communities, and prepare India's youth for the challenges of the 21st century. The revival of public education is, in fact, the revival of the nation's promise to its children—a promise of dignity, opportunity, and a brighter tomorrow.

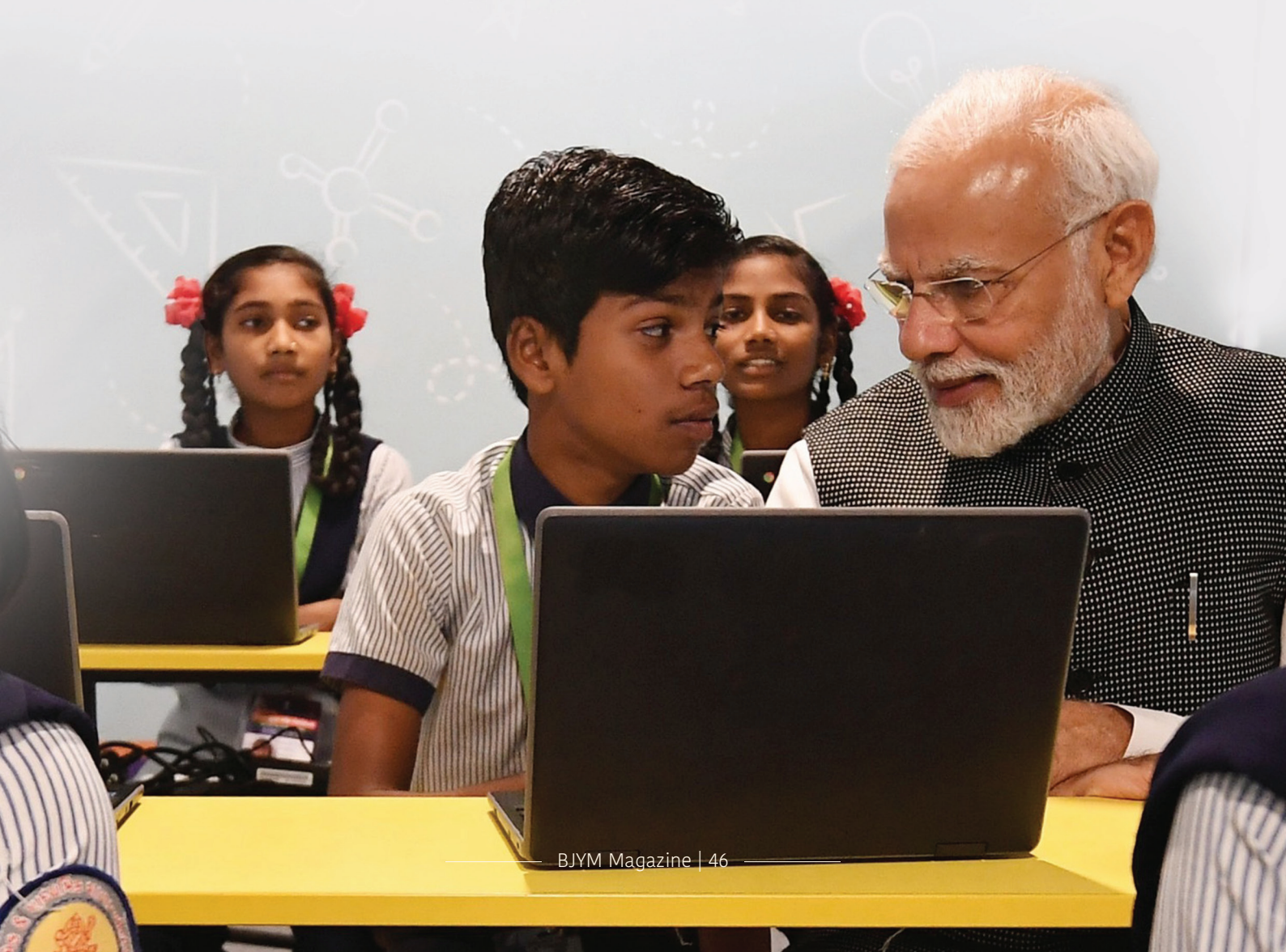
# Transforming Minds, Transforming Nation: The New Indian Classroom

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**Nihal Sharma**

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Member, Telecom Advisory Committee, GOI

Education has always been more than just classrooms and exams—it is the very soil in which the future of a nation is sown. Today, India's education sector is undergoing a profound transformation, shaping not only the skills of its young people but also their cultural identity and sense of purpose. As India moves with renewed confidence towards the vision of Viksit Bharat in this era of Amrit Kaal, education is being reimagined as the cornerstone of nation-building.





Over the past eleven years, under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, historic reforms have not just been announced but have taken root across states, reaching millions of students. These reforms aim to create a generation that is both globally competitive and deeply rooted in India's civilizational ethos. As the Prime Minister himself has said, "Education is not only the foundation upon which our civilisation has been built, but also the architect of humanity's future." This vision continues to guide India's efforts to rebuild a knowledge ecosystem that was once disrupted under colonial rule.

### **From Enrolment to Quality Learning**

Before 2014, the system was primarily focused on expanding schools, increasing enrolments, and improving basic infrastructure. While this widened access, the true essence of learning quality, critical thinking, and creativity remained undernourished. Skill-based and vocational education were often afterthoughts, and technology was rarely harnessed to enrich the classroom experience.

Since then, the focus has shifted. Education is no longer measured merely by numbers on a register but by the depth of learning and its real-world outcomes. Today, Indian classrooms are beginning to balance Bhartiya values with modern innovation, nurturing students who are confident in their roots while equipped for a global economy. Initiatives like the Gyan Bharatam Mission embody this spirit of blending tradition with progress.

### **NEP 2020: A Turning Point**

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is perhaps the most ambitious reform in independent India's history. It moves away from rote memorisation towards holistic, multidisciplinary learning. It recognises that language is not just a medium of instruction but a carrier of culture; hence, it emphasises the mother tongue and multilingualism in early education.

Skill development and vocational learning—through initiatives like Skill India and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana—are no longer optional add-ons but central to preparing India's youth for

tomorrow's jobs. The policy also prioritises foundational literacy and numeracy, ensuring no child is left behind. Digital platforms such as PM eVidya and DIKSHA have revolutionised access, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic, when nearly 25 crore students continued their education through these initiatives. For perhaps the first time, India's education system began to feel both resilient and inclusive.

### **Technology at the Core of Learning**

Education in BJP-led states has embraced the digital revolution with remarkable speed. From Rajasthan's Raj-eGyan and Shiksha Darshan platforms to Uttar Pradesh's expanded use of DIKSHA, technology is bridging the urban-rural divide. Gujarat and Rajasthan are also rolling out smart classrooms with interactive boards and modern teaching aids, turning learning into an engaging, collaborative experience.

National initiatives such as SWAYAM, e-Pathshala, and Skill India Digital are amplifying this vision, proving that Digital Bharat is not just about connectivity but about transforming opportunity. Projects like Samagra Shiksha and BharatNet are ensuring that even in the most remote villages, children have access to the same quality of digital resources as those in urban schools.

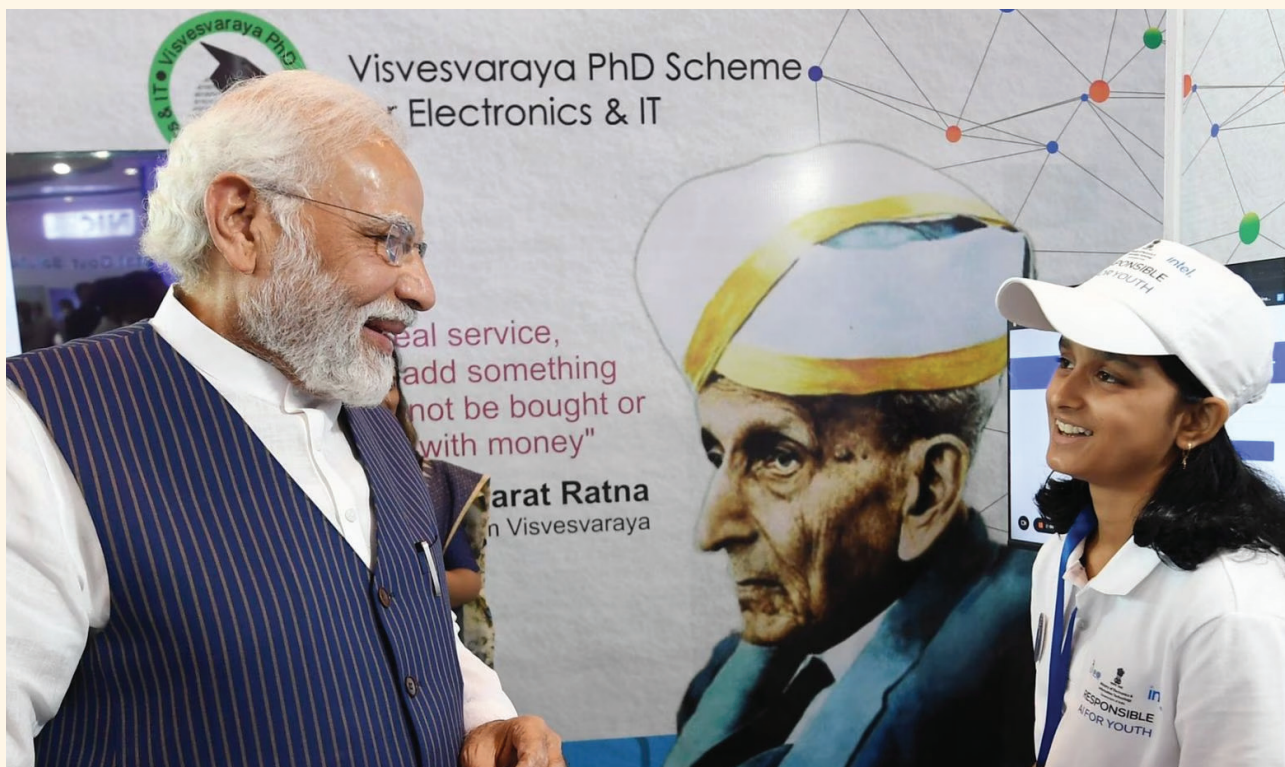
### **Innovation and AI: Education for the Future**

In a rapidly changing world, innovation is no longer optional—it is survival. Initiatives such as Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) are turning classrooms into laboratories of imagination, where students build prototypes, experiment, and solve real-world problems.

At the frontier, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is being woven into the learning process. Under the IndiaAI Mission, Centres of Excellence are developing AI-driven tools for personalised learning, adaptive assessments, and multilingual content delivery. The aim is not just to prepare students for the age of AI but to ensure India becomes a leader in shaping it.

### **Budgetary Commitment and Expanding Horizons**

None of these changes would be possible without significant investment. India's education budget



has nearly doubled from ₹68,728 crore in 2014 to ₹1,28,650 crore today. This financial commitment underscores the government's recognition that education is not an expenditure but the most vital investment in the nation's future.

Reforms are equally visible in higher education. New IITs, IIMs, AIIMS, and Central Universities are expanding opportunities in regions that once lacked them. Policies like four-year undergraduate programs, flexible credit transfer, and the scrapping of outdated courses like M.Phil. are modernising higher education in line with global standards.

Skill development, too, is receiving unprecedented attention, equipping youth with industry-ready competencies that match the demands of a dynamic economy.

#### **Inclusive Growth and Social Justice**

The reforms are also making education more inclusive. Enrolments have surged to 4.46 crore in 2022-23, with female participation growing by nearly 40%. Marginalised groups, too, are finding greater access. Tribal enrolments have increased by 10 percentage points, and enrolments among Scheduled Castes by more than 8 percentage points.

Teacher training remains a central priority, with programs like the Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching upgrading the capacity of educators nationwide. Meanwhile, PM SHRI Schools are being developed as models of NEP implementation, setting new benchmarks for quality and inclusivity.

#### **Education as Nation-Building**

India's journey in education over the last eleven years is not just about policies or statistics it is about a nation rediscovering the power of its own wisdom while preparing for an uncertain future. As we step into the Amrit Kaal, education stands as the strongest pillar of a self-reliant, innovative, and culturally confident Bharat.

This shift from mere access to quality, creativity, and values-based learning is helping India create not just workers for an economy but leaders for a civilisation. The dream of a Viksit Bharat will be realised not in government buildings or corporate boardrooms alone, but in the everyday classrooms where the future of India is being nurtured.





# From Chalkboards to Smartboards: A Digital Leap in Learning

**Rohaan Wadhwa** | Entrepreneur & Columnist

Education in Bharat has long been seen as the foundation of social transformation. In recent years, under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and with the active efforts of BJP-led state governments, this foundation has been strengthened by technology and innovation. Across the country, a steady and positive transformation is unfolding, reshaping classrooms, empowering teachers, and bringing communities closer to the learning process.

## From Traditional to Smart Classrooms

The shift from chalkboards to smart boards is one of the most visible aspects of this transformation. In states like Madhya Pradesh, the CM Rise Schools combine smart classrooms, modern infrastructure, and teacher training to create a holistic model. Gujarat's DigiSchool Project has introduced ICT-enabled classrooms across government schools, ensuring that interactive digital content reaches even those in small towns and villages. These changes are not just about gadgets, but about making lessons more engaging, relatable, and accessible to children who may otherwise struggle with abstract concepts.

## Lessons from the Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic pushed digital learning from the margins to the mainstream. When schools closed, platforms such as 'DIKSHA' became lifelines. BJP-led states responded with resilience, creating their own state-specific apps, television broadcasts, and even radio lessons.

- Bihar's Mera Doordarshan, Mera Vidyalaya initiative brought the classroom into living rooms.
- Rajasthan's SMILE programme used both technology and community-level support to keep students engaged.
- Karnataka and Haryana developed content in local languages so that students were not left out because of linguistic barriers.
- These efforts remind us that innovation is not only about the latest devices but about inclusivity, adaptability, and the determination to ensure continuity for every child.

## Partnerships for Progress

Equally important has been the role of public-private partnerships. BJP-ruled states have embraced collaboration with EdTech companies, NGOs, and industry experts to strengthen learning. Maharashtra's government schools have benefited from digital literacy programmes supported by private partners. Uttar Pradesh has worked with NGOs to train teachers in blended learning methods. Such partnerships bring fresh pedagogical approaches and new content, showing that education is most effective when it is a shared responsibility.

## Preparing for the Future

The National Education Policy 2020 provides the broad framework for aligning innovation with values. BJP-led states have been proactive in implementing its recommendations, particularly in introducing vocational skills, coding, and artificial intelligence into school curricula.

- Haryana has begun teaching AI modules in schools.
- Himachal Pradesh has expanded vocational training opportunities alongside traditional academics.
- States are also ensuring that digital content is produced in Indian languages and infused with cultural knowledge, so that students remain globally competitive while rooted in their heritage.
- This combination of skills and values reflects a forward-looking yet culturally grounded vision of education.

## Teachers at the Centre

The digital transformation would not be possible without teachers. Recognising this, the BJP governments have invested in training through programmes like Nishtha, which have prepared lakhs of teachers for digital pedagogy. In states such as Assam and Tripura, teachers report that smartboards and digital content make their work easier and their classrooms more engaging and interactive. When teachers feel empowered, students benefit directly.

## Building the Infrastructure

Behind these visible changes lies a growing foundation of infrastructure. The BharatNet project is expanding rural internet connectivity. States are distributing laptops, tablets, and digital devices to students. Atal Tinkering Labs are nurturing creativity and problem-solving skills among young learners. These investments may seem technical, but they are the backbone of a system that will sustain digital learning for the long term.

## The Human Stories

Ultimately, the success of these initiatives is reflected in small but powerful human stories. A girl in rural Rajasthan is attending online classes as the first in her family to go beyond primary school. A government teacher in Jharkhand confidently uses a digital board to explain a science experiment. Parents in small towns watch their children practice coding on a tablet. These are not isolated anecdotes; they represent the lived reality of families across BJP-governed states where access and opportunity are expanding.

## Towards an Equitable Digital Future

Challenges remain in ensuring universal connectivity, affordability, and digital literacy. Yet, what stands out is the intent and determination of the leadership to create an equitable system. The central government's vision, combined with the proactive efforts of BJP-led states, is turning digital and innovative education into a tool of empowerment for all.

What we are witnessing is not only the use of technology in schools but the shaping of a generation prepared for the future while grounded in Indian values. This quiet revolution, unfolding across classrooms, will influence Bharat's destiny for decades to come, ensuring that education remains the true engine of national progress.



# From Imitation to Innovation: Revitalising Education with Bharatiya Ethos & Indian Knowledge Systems

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We live in a world defined by fragmentation, ideological confusion, and social isolation, and a profound sense of unease has taken root. The 21st century promised unparalleled connectivity, yet it has delivered unprecedented disconnection. We look to the dominant global models of education for answers but find only a perpetual cycle of crises: rote memorisation, skill-based obsolescence, and a deep, gnawing sense of spiritual emptiness.

These educational ideologies, for all their apparent opposition, are two sides of the same coin. As the finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman astutely observed in the recent conference on Integral Humanism organised by the Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee Research Foundation, “Communism is nothing but Capitalism by the State.” Similarly, a purely market-driven education system and a state-controlled one both treat students as mere cogs in a larger machine. They strip the individual of context and community, reducing a living, breathing person to an interchangeable unit of labour or consumption. This crisis of the modern world is not just economic or political; it is a crisis of the human spirit.



## **The Wisdom of a Bharatiya Education**

This modern crisis begins with the decline of heritage-based learning. The Western world, which has been historically rooted in a skill-based education tradition, has now seen even that basic system disintegrate into isolated specialisations. This is no accident. It is the logical conclusion of a philosophy that prioritises the self over the collective and the material over the meaningful. The very word "individual" suggests a singular, indivisible entity, which in essence is aloof and detached. But a look at the Sanskrit term for a person (Vyakti) tells a different story. The word Vyakti is derived from a root meaning "manifestation with a unique power of consciousness." This unique power of consciousness, which also includes a unique power of expression that solely belongs to human consciousness, refers not to a sealed-off unit but to a manifestation that, by virtue of that unique power of consciousness and expression, has the freedom and capacity to be fully expressed in social and spiritual contexts.

While this crisis of extreme individualism now plagues the West, Bharat stands as a remarkable exception. Individualism in Bharat is not a foundational ideal; it is a limited and often shallow imitation of Western trends, largely confined to a few metropolitan mega-cities. Conversely, Bharat has a long-standing tradition of collective consciousness that forms harmonious communities, like the joint families, and still maintains a strong nuclear family structure to a large extent. The resilience of these institutions holds a profound wisdom that the world has lost. This is not about romanticising the past but about recognising a vital truth: the community living where harmony prevails is the fundamental building block of a healthy society, and its strength directly correlates with the well-being of the nation. It is here, in the heart of the collective, that we can begin to heal the world. Our path forward is to demonstrate that strengthening the community strengthens the family, strengthening the family strengthens the individual, which in turn strengthens society, the nation, and the entire globe. And this does not remain confined only to

human beings but expands to all the beings in nature, including all animate and inanimate. This is the Akhandamandalakara rachana (spiral gyre structure) of Integral Humanism, a philosophy that recognises the interconnectedness of all things and provides a path to transcend the shallow binaries that have confined the world for centuries.

## **A Dharmic Alternative to Western Models**

This philosophy leads us to a new educational paradigm. Our path forward is not to simply imitate or adapt Western models, but to build our own, based on our indigenous frameworks. We can offer a Dharmic educational model that is rooted in balance and sustainability, moving past the "confused monotony" of capitalism and communism. This is a model that calls for the judicious use of knowledge, not its endless exploitation. It is based on swavalamban (self-sufficiency) and parasparawalamban (mutual interdependence), concepts that empower local communities and promote a balanced ecosystem, rather than fostering relentless competition and dependency.

In this model, learning is a response to genuine, human-centric needs, rather than an endless, profit-driven pursuit of more degrees. Once the world truly sees the merits of these sustainable principles that Bharat has practised from time immemorial, it will surely follow. This is a framework that can solve the global sustainability goals that both capitalist and communist models have failed to address, offering a clear path out of the cycles of boom and bust and environmental degradation.

## **Bharat's Role in Global Leadership**

Bharat's journey is not just for itself; it is a duty to the world. India's national development strengthens global development by offering a unique, indigenous model for nation-building and renewal. We are uniquely positioned to serve as a guiding light for other nations, particularly our fellow African countries. They, like us, have endured the trauma of colonialism, but in many cases, their condition is more miserable. While Bharat successfully safeguarded its religions, cultures,



languages, and history, many African nations were left without a strong sense of nationhood, forced to mimic their former rulers. It is Bharat's responsibility to lead the way, not by imposing its own ideals, but by demonstrating how a nation can rebuild itself from its own civilizational roots. Our strength lies not in our military or our economic might alone, but in our heritage, a civilizational strength that can inspire a global movement for cultural and civilizational revival.

### **A Visionary Roadmap**

The practical application of these philosophies is already beginning to take shape across various fields of inquiry. In talking of Bharatiya Ethos in Curriculum, we are seeing renewed focus on Sanskrit, Yoga, and heritage-based learning. State-level initiatives are promoting Indian knowledge systems and Indian languages. This work aims to explore how principles of seva (selfless service) and dana (charitable giving) can be effectively integrated into contemporary initiatives, ranging from corporate social responsibility to mental health and well-being programs.

The renewed focus on Indian ethos in education, a central tenet of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, is a conscious move to promote "rootedness" by integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the mainstream curriculum. This is a deliberate effort to go beyond superficial recognition of culture. It focuses on a comprehensive revival of Indian languages, sciences, arts, and philosophies, and their integration into the curriculum. In the realm of Cultural and Artistic Heritage, a new generation of thinkers is exploring how India's rich narrative traditions, like the Upanishads and Puranas, can be utilised to inculcate civic values and a sense of shared heritage from a younger age, aligning with state-level initiatives on IKS. Scholars are also trying to analyse cultural narratives like modern cinema and literature from a Dharmic perspective, seeking to understand the spiritual and ethical undercurrents in contemporary art. They are also investigating the deep-seated relationship between traditional arts and ecological consciousness, revealing how ancient wisdom holds the keys to living in harmony with our planet. A

fresh and vital discourse is emerging around Religious and Spiritual Discourse. This work moves beyond narrow sectarian views to provide a comparative analysis of the concept of Dharma versus modern Western secularism. It explores how a deeper understanding of India's civilizational ethos can enrich inter-religious dialogue and how the principles of ahimsa (non-violence) can be applied to resolve contemporary conflicts.

Our historical understanding is also undergoing a crucial reappraisal. We are re-examining key moments and figures in Indian history from an indigenous perspective, moving away from colonial-era narratives. This includes a reevaluation of the impact of the freedom struggle and a deeper examination of the history of scientific and technological thought in ancient India. This work is not about glorifying the past but about reclaiming our civilizational memory, understanding that the present cannot be built on a distorted view of what came before.

Finally, in International Relations and Geopolitics, our Dharmic worldview provides a unique prism through which to analyse global affairs. We are beginning to explore how concepts like vasudhaiva ku umbakam (the world is one family) and traditional ethics of statecraft from the Mahabharata and the Arthaśāstra, can be used in modern diplomacy. This new approach to diplomacy is less about dominance and more about a shared global purpose.

Bharat is not destined to be a mere imitator of the West. It is destined to be a leader, a guiding light that offers a new path for a world in desperate need of one. This is not a path of technological or economic supremacy alone, but of spiritual and intellectual sovereignty. By drawing from its own deep well of wisdom, Bharat can lead a global renaissance, a return to harmony, a revival of family, and a rediscovery of the human spirit.





# BHARATIYA JANATA YUVA MORCHA

