

Ethics and Values

Module-4.1

4th Semester

(For Under Graduate Students)

Odisha State Higher Education Council

Unit-4
Ethical Values for Student Life

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4.1. Meaning and Objective of Education

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4.1. Meaning and Objectives of Education

4.1.0 Objectives

- To apprise the students of the meaning and objectives of education
- To make students conscious of their right to learn and educate themselves and instil in them a sense of commitment to society
- To motivate students to explore their hidden talents through participation in different activities

4.1.2- Introduction

“*Savidyayavimuktaye*”-is an old saying in India. It means education liberates one from darkness, ignorance, illiteracy, poverty, hunger, diseases and conflict etc. It is the highest goal of education. Originally, it possibly meant only freedom from ignorance. It meant understanding the nature of the universe and cosmos etc. It also meant liberation of the soul from bondage. Today, education must liberate us.

- The term education means the process of receiving or giving systematic instruction. In other words, education means preparation for life and a continuous process of progress. Progress of life must be in social, physical, psychological, emotional and educational careers. The highest goal of education is to ensure a better life and eradicate ignorance from society. Ignorance is like a disease which can only be removed from society by spreading education, knowledge and motivating common people for education.
- Educated people constitute an effective human resource for the country at large.
- Education brings happiness, makes you self-independent, promotes innovation in science, changes the aim of life, inculcates positive behaviour, overall personality development and develops competency for facing the challenges of life.
- Education is a process through which we receive knowledge and also share our knowledge with others.
- Education helps one become a better citizen, a better human resource, a better parent, a better employee and a better human being.
- Educated persons can understand what is right and what is wrong.
- Understanding can be developed only through education.

- Higher Education Institutes are the knowledge incubators to create a knowledge-based society.
- Education is the only answer to ignorance; it leads towards complete understanding, and harmony in society and development.
- According to Vedas– “Education is something which makes man self-reliant and self-less”, it means becoming economically independent. One has to learn the skills and specific knowledge needed for the purpose of earning. Let us educate ourselves, spread knowledge and eradicate blind beliefs, illiteracy, ignorance, hunger, poverty, diseases and serve the poorest of the poor.
- It’s in our hands to build society and the nation at large through education.

4.2 Meaning of Education

4.2.1- Education: A Right as well as a Commitment

Education is a right as well as a commitment. Education has become a fundamental right for everyone. If you are educated then you educate your brothers, sisters and other family members. In this way, you are the key individual who can educate society and make it free from hunger. Education is the most important and powerful tool to bring changes in life. So, lots of steps have been taken to spread education. The following legal provisions enable us to learn, to study, to educate and to gain knowledge for the betterment of society and progress of life.

- The Constitution (Eighty Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India, which pledges to provide free and compulsory education to (of) all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right
- The Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE) which describes modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children aged between 6-14 yrs. in India. The Article under 21-A of the constitution of India says that every child has a right to fulltime elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights holds that education is a fundamental human right for everyone

The right to education is indispensable for the exercise of other human rights

- Quality education aims to ensure the development of a fully-rounded human being.

- It is one of the most powerful tools in lifting socially excluded children and adults out of poverty, and into a more equitable society.
- UNESCO data revealed that, if all adults completed secondary education, globally, the number of poor people could be reduced by more than half.
- It narrows the gender gap between men and women.

Points to know about right to education
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary education should be free, compulsory and universal. • Secondary education including technical and vocational, should be generally available, accessible to all and progressively free. • Higher education should be accessible to all on the basis of individual capacity and progressively free • Those who had no education or had incomplete education also have right to education as adults. • Professional training opportunities should be made available to all professionals. • Quality of education should be ensured through maintenance of minimum standards. |
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Education has become a legal right. The Directive Principles of State Policy, under the Indian Constitution, stipulate that the state shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provisions for securing right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of un-served want.

Part IV-(45) says- The state shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

The right to education has been implemented for everyone. The right to education will be realised by the nation when each and every individual understands the value of education. The young are the real stakeholders to acquire and spread education to every corner of the nation. Education is not only a right, it's also a global commitment.

The 2030 Agenda for (UNESCO under UNO) sustainable development goals comprise 17 goals. Out of the 17, goal no. 04 is the global commitment to education. It aims to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”.

- The global target 4.1 by 2030 is to ensure that all girls and boys get complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- Target 4.2 by 2030 is to ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- Target 4.3 is to ensure by 2030 equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education including Education University.
- Target 4.4 by 2030 is to substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- Target 4.5 by 2030 is to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable including persons with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations.

Besides that, the following specific five sustainable development goals are taken with direct reference to education:

1. Health and well-being (SDG 3 target 3.7)

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including (for) family planning information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

2. Gender equality (SDG 5 target 5.6)

Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

3. Decent work and sustainable growth (SDG 8 target 8.6)

By 2030 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education and training.

4. Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12 target 12.8)

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

5. Climate change mitigation (SDG 13 target 13.3)

Improve education, raise awareness and human and institutional capacity for climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

The commitment of higher education institutes in the state and the nation at large is not only limited to spreading education but to creating valuable and worthy human resources. State, national and global commitment is to achieve the educational targets by the year 2030.

4.2.2- Active learning and Self-Monitoring

Learning is a continuous process. Higher Education institutions are learning hubs. Students' learning happens at classrooms, libraries, reading rooms and through different activities. Teachers play an important role in motivating students. Their active participation in different activities initiates the active learning process. Every student should be given opportunities to participate in the following activities:

- Participation in group learning i.e., group discussions, news analysis, student presentations, seminars and quizzes etc.
- Participation in classroom activities and interactions
- Library studies
- Participation in debates
- Study hours at reading rooms
- Participation in different curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities

This active participation of students happens when students take interest in the learning process. They are the best self-monitors. They are very particular about their studies, collection of books from libraries, gaining knowledge from teachers and classmates and self-studies. Self-monitoring of students happens when they clarify their doubts, adopt disciplined behaviour, observe punctuality, guide their lives for a better career and involve themselves in the learning process. Self-learning follows the self-monitoring process. The college ambience provides a lot of opportunities for self-learning and self-monitoring. It's in our hands to avail the learning opportunities and monitor our life for a better future and career.

Group Discussion: “Am I aware about how I think and how I learn?”

At this point, the teacher can facilitate a discussion on Self-Monitoring. The following questions can be put to them:

- To what extent students are conscious or aware of how they think in general?
- Do they reflect on their own thoughts and regulate their own actions so as to live in a meaningful way?
- Do students monitor their own thought processes so as not to be trapped into negativity?
- Do they talk to themselves in an encouraging way so as not to waste the present moment with unnecessary worrying?
- Can they identify the way they learn and master a subject?
- Do they improve upon the methods they employ for learning different things?

The following video clips provide students an insight into the fact that their own beliefs and mind-sets about learning can become the reasons of their failure:

Developing a Mind-set for Successful Learning

<https://www.samford.edu/departments/academic-success-center/how-to-study>

Beliefs That Make You Fail or Succeed

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/RH95h36NChI?autoplay=1&rel=0>

4.2.3 Importance of co-curricular and extra-curricular activities

Co-curricular and extra-curricular activities play an important role in shaping the students' personality and learning process. Co-curricular activities are those activities which are supplementary to the curriculum. However, many other aspects of human personality such as social development, emotional development, physical development, psychological development need to be nurtured for the all-round development of the student. So, the students must be engaged in extra-curricular activities. As students differ in their aptitudes and interests, and therefore their diverse potential and talents in various domains should be nurtured. For instance: A student may display a talent for playing musical instruments whereas another may be good at drawing. The co-curricular and extra-curricular activities are carried out along with regular subjects taught in schools and colleges because they provide opportunities for nurturing these talents as well as provide a scope for the expression of creativity. Science project competitions, chess competitions, song, dance, painting, presentations, debates, mono action, sports activities have a direct impact on students. They help to identify their potential and also open a pathway for future careers.

Group Discussion:

Why should I pay back to society? How do I do it?

The teacher can facilitate a discussion among students at this point by emphasizing that schools, colleges, universities are all parts of society and they operate with the investments made both by public and private sectors.

Similarly, the family and the community, as a part of society, also play an important role in the education of a child. Therefore, students can contribute to society meaningfully in two important ways:

- Behaving responsibly and sincerely while pursuing learning in a college. Students can discuss in small groups the question: “What is responsible behaviour and what is not?”
- After graduating and choosing a profession, students can address societal needs. Students can discuss in small groups the question: “What are the opportunities to address societal needs once I start working?”

List of some of the co-curricular and extracurricular activities

- Sports and Athletics
- Music, Dance, Art and Theatre
- Volunteering for Social Service
- Composition, Elocution and Quizzing
- Foreign language learning

. Key points to remember:

- Co-curricular and extra-curricular activities reward and facilitate students' talent in various fields of human endeavour.
- Such activities help in the all-round development of human personality as in social, cultural, emotional, physical and psychological aspects of development.
- Students' aptitude and interest in particular domains need to be encouraged through co-curricular and extra-curricular activities in educational institutions.
- Enhancement of creative expressions, practical skills, life skills etc. is the positive consequences of such activities.
- Such activities are known to facilitate academic achievement, too.

Topics for discussion

- Are co-curricular and extra-curricular activities undertaken in your college regularly?
- Do students tend to underestimate the role of such activities in HEIs? Give reasons.
- What roles do teachers play in encouraging students for participating in such events?
- Many students pursue hobbies and activities they are passionate about. List one of such activities of yours. How regularly do you pursue it? Does your college life help in this activity in any way?
- What in your opinion is the most important co-curricular activity that helps students in the long run?

Positive impact of co-curricular and extra-curricular activities in a student's life

- Students get opportunities for practice of teamwork, developing managerial skills and developing leadership and competitive spirit etc.
- They can showcase their talents in various forums and can take pride in their accomplishments.
- The participation enables them to handle practical affairs of life through exposure to situations involving conflict, problem solving, co-operation and so on in real life situations.
- Through participation, students can learn to celebrate their personal victory as well as accept failures gracefully.
- These activities make the students realise that participation in co-curricular and extra-curricular activities is more important than just winning competitions.
- Winning trophies and prizes in co-curricular and extra-curricular activities helps in strengthening credentials of the students, which they can mention in their personal profiles. Strong resumes help them find good placement opportunities.
- It is often said that “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy”. In other words, without any time off work, a person becomes dull or a student dull.
- Feeling happy and celebrating friends' achievements improves inter-personal relationships and maintains positive relationships.
- Different student-activity clubs constituted for such activities i.e., Literacy club, dramatic club society, music club and activity club etc. It helps students to organise different activities. Ultimately, students develop leadership qualities, inter-personal skills, organising ability and the ability to handle events.

4.2.4 Handling success and failure in one's academic career

Success and failure are like two sides of a coin. They always go together. As life goes on, we face challenges at different stages of our journey. In this journey, sometimes we don't get results as per our expectations. Even though we put in a lot of effort we are never satisfied with the result. We must know that the result depends on our efforts, content selection, writing style, sequencing answers, wording, starting and closing the content, points to be covered and how much value the question carries, the context and many more aspects. So, one can't guarantee the result unless it is based on numerical data, multiple choice-based questions and fill in the blank etc. Sometimes, we write the concepts but we don't get

goodmarks. The ultimate result is failure but students should remember that there is always an opportunity in future to try once more with renewed effort and courage. If we give up all our hopes before trying then we fail. One shouldn't lose hope, but try to cope with the situation, should not lose courage and try again to achieve success.

Importance of academic success may be worth ending our own life. Success may be defined as the completion of a work, and one gets the benefits of the result as per the evaluation, value attached to the content, satisfaction for the individual and achievement of something as per your wish. Success is a mental satisfaction of positive consequence and on the other hand, failure is the dissatisfaction due to wrong approach to work.

Excellence, success and achievement depend on the need, mind-set and expectation level. Sometimes the students secure 99.9% of mark but get dissatisfied because he/she wants 100%. On the other hand, someone just securing the pass mark may feel very happy and satisfied. Therefore, measuring one's success in life through just one event such as the examination results is definitely a sign of immaturity. There are many ways to achieve success and one must know that academic success is not the only parameter of success. You can become a good orator, an artist, a painter, a singer, a dancer, a sportsperson, an administrator or a farmer and at the same time a good and valuable human being for society and the nation. There are many ways to achieve success and it is also important to know that "*Failure is the pillar of success.*"

4.3 Objectives of Education

4.3.1 Not a quest for only degrees and qualifications

Education means the quest for knowledge, educating the masses, spreading knowledge, and many other academic pursuits. In other words, we call ourselves educated by obtaining a certificate or a degree. But the real objective of education is not the quest for degrees and qualifications. When someone is skilled in a particular type of knowledge then he/she is considered educated, he/she does not require any degree. A degree holder may not be skilled in that particular aspect. The objective of education is to bring about a change in yourself, your outlook, lifestyle, behaviour, knowledge level and intelligence quotient or problem-solving ability. Learning, experience, skills and expertise also make you knowledgeable, efficient and competent enough to compete in society. You may be a good dancer, singer, actor, tailor, photographer, or may innovate new things and have computing skills, then you are equally educated. Education not only brings a change in your attitude and behaviour but also broadens your understanding of life. You can become a valuable,

disciplined and worthy human resource for the country. Many a time, degrees and qualifications are required for certain aspects of life, if it is not be utilized properly then it became becomes obsolete. The knowledge needs to be learned again and again. Practice and memorising make one perfect. Let's learn, educate ourselves and achieve the degree and qualification but, the real objective of the education will only be fulfilled when you bring positive change in yourself. You should be confident to face the challenges of life, development skills in yourself to earn and self-dependent to serve the society as a good and dedicated human being with a disciplined life. Education must bake bread. Education needs to be linked with skills for executing jobs and make one able to earn livelihood. In a nutshell, education must prepare us to lead prosperous adult life. Even animals and birds train their off springs to lead their adult life.

4.3.2-Real Education builds Character

The key aim of education is character building of an individual. As a student, one should have a clear understanding of the meaning of character. Once Mahatma Gandhi shared his views on 'character' with students. He said, "Character cannot be built with mortar and stone. It cannot be built by hands other than your own. The principal and professors cannot give you character from the pages of books. Character building comes from your lives and frankly speaking, it must come from within. Put all your knowledge, learning and scholarship in one scale and truth and purity in the other, and the latter will by far outweigh the other". Knowledge without character is a power for evil only. Students must be disciplined, obliged, committed must inculcate positive attitudes, moral values, compassion for the poor, and must maintain personal and professional ethics in their life. Character comes out of experience, learning and understanding of the realities of life. Character is determined by the values you cherish. You are the hope for the future and you will be called upon. You are discharged from your colleges to enter into public life and serve this country. So, you should have a high sense of responsibility. Students should be humble. A life of a student should correspond to the life of *asanyasi* up to the time his studies come to an end. He/she is to remain under the strictest discipline. He/she cannot indulge in addictions and his/her behaviour is to be a pattern of exemplary self-restraint. In other words, character can be built up by the student himself/herself. In a nutshell character means –

- Self-discipline
- Humble behaviour
- Not indulging in any wrong activity

- Respect for teachers, parents and elderly persons
- Learning moral responsibility
- Develop concern for the poor, disadvantaged and excluded
- Develop a democratic attitude, respect for human values and constitutional values
- Practice values pertaining to sustainable environment, cleanliness, gender equity, respect for individuals etc.

So, one should know that knowledge without character, education and obligation to society, family and nation, commitment with self-interest and life without sacrifice, service and hard work will never build your character. Character building is a process of disciplining yourself through a continuous process of learning.

4.3.3- Behaviour Modulation

Behaviour means “the way in which one acts or conducts oneself, especially towards others”. Human behaviour is basically divided into four types- optimistic, pessimistic, trusting and envious. In other words, behaviour is described through terms like satisfactory, proper, polite conduct and orderly conduct. And these are reflected in day-to-day activities, life style, body language, attitudes and choices of the individual. As students, we should know what good behaviour is and what bad behaviour is.

➤ Good behaviour

1. Maintaining punctuality
2. Having fun together
3. Sharing
4. Practicing healthy habits
5. Practicing coping skills
6. Maintaining good inter-personal relationships
7. Finding time to talk about your feelings
8. Show respect to others
9. Keeping your promises
10. Maintaining your integrity
11. Helping people in doing the right thing
12. Adding value to your life
13. Being empathetic
14. Being always ready to help others

15. Giving more than you act
16. Appreciating others
17. Being happy with others' achievements

These are the few examples with which one can modulate behaviour in day-to-day life. It can be better if one knows about bad behaviour.

➤ Wrong or Bad behaviour

1. Disrespecting others
2. Lying, cheating, deceiving others and stealing
3. Not keeping promises
4. Comparing oneself with others
5. Not accepting someone in group
6. Engaging in violent talk
7. Aggression
8. Leading indiscipline life
9. Jealousy and anger
10. Taking alcoholic products
11. Showing negative reactions
12. Gambling
13. Gossiping about others
14. Selfish attitude
15. Torturing and putting stress on others
16. Creating pressure on others' minds

Education always provides the environment to modulate your behaviour. It's in your handsto decide how to behave. It's your personality which reflects in your behaviour, body language, attitudes, reactions, activities and goodness. As we are human beings, anger, jealousy, aggression and poor understanding are common things between us, but our responsibility is to modulate and change our behaviour. We must inculcate professional attitudes, positive attitudes and accepted behaviour of society.

4.3.4- Overall Personality Development

Personality development is considered to be one of the most important objectives of education. The complete development of an individual in terms of physical, social, moral, financial and spiritual depends on proper education. The combination of qualities and

characteristics that form an individual's distinctive character is called personality. Overall personality development depends on the following aspects-

- You must know yourself. You need to know what your weaknesses and what your strengths are.
- Having a positive outlook
- Sharing your opinions
- Trying to make friends with strangers
- Being a good listener
- Correcting your body language
- Being courteous
- Reading books as they are your friends

In simple terms, personality refers to individual differences in thinking, feeling and behaving. Personality development is a process which helps the individual to gain confidence and high self-esteem and the courage to do the work. It helps in good communication, maintaining inter-personal relationships, to gain recognition and acceptance from society. It plays a most important role in your personal as well as professional life. It also makes an individual disciplined, punctual, obliged, committed to work and ultimately, an asset for an organisation. So, overall personality development helps the individual to become a valuable human being, a worthy human resource and a good human who is acceptable to all.

4.4. Difference between academic qualifications and ability

Academic qualifications and ability are two different dimensions of human life. Academic qualifications refer to the accomplishment of a degree with a certificate as proof and ability. These refer to the skill to do a work. As an individual, a student should acquire qualifications for certain jobs. These include degrees, diplomas and certificate courses. The qualifications are to be achieved as per your choice, intellect, knowledge and interest to study; something which is based on your aim to become a specific professional. On the other hand, the skills make you a better professional. There is a saying "*karmesukousalam*" - It means every work has to be done with specific skills. Few jobs require qualifications with skills. In many cases, even though qualifications are there (many certificates) but due to lack of skills, your performance may not be good or may not be satisfactory. On the other hand, if someone is a good typist, singer, painter, dancer or actor having good communication skills, cooking, farming, business, selling skills, then he/she needs no qualifications. Here, however, qualifications help. You may be a good cook, however, if you know the nutritional values of

ingredients, the quantity of food to be cooked, recipe, procedure of cooking it helps. You must also know the food needs of the family, patient, health condition of children and adults. Similarly, a singer must learn about the throw of the voice. In fact, a born singer, cook, tailor etc. becomes a better singer, cook or tailor through training and the acquisition of domain knowledge. Qualifications may not give you jobs sometimes. It is only a pathway to appear for interviews. Jobs require skills and abilities. In the present time, either you perform or perish, you have to choose one of the alternatives. Your performance requires basic skills like computational skills, communication skills, soft skills, financial knowledge, accountancy, budgeting, reasoning, aptitude, basic mathematics, English as well as Odia writing skills. So, one has to be qualified as well as equipped with skills. Your performance determines your skills. Your skills and abilities are your qualifications. Knowledge combined with skills leads to *karmesukousalamor work with skills*. Theory and practice, and knowledge and skills go hand in hand. One fulfils the other.

4.5. Academic failure could be a failure within the classroom but not outside (I.e., failed in examinations, passed in life.)

The concept of 'academic failure' must be understood by the students. Many bright and intelligent students have lost their lives because of academic failure. When they could not meet the expectations of teachers and parents, they have committed suicide or destroyed their life by taking drugs and damaging their career. So, one should understand what is academic failure. Academic failure means lack of success in education and loss of academic achievement. Academic performance includes academic failure. Academic failure happens due to many reasons such as personal, financial and social. So, it can be achieved again. One should not be stressed if some points or marks are lost due to some mistakes. Failing in the examination is not a big problem but it creates a big challenge relating to how to pass in human life for sustenance. For a successful, healthy, sociable, and acceptable life with the family and within society one has to be self-sufficient. This life is a gift of God and academic performance is only one way to evaluate yourself. If you have failed again, you have to evaluate other aspects of your life. Life has many colours like the rainbow. So, try to choose the colours from the rainbow and paint your life. All colours are reflected in the sky. So, sky is not the limit, life is limitless. So, choose your career and choose your destiny. Academic failure will be for one course but failing in life is a failure of one's whole future. There is no such thing called academic failure. Don't be afraid to **fail**. In fact, **failures** often lead to success. It has been seen from various quarters that a person's failure in academic activities

has later lead him/her to become a great corporate leader or carry out other challenging activities for the nation and society. Academic achievement is a continuous process.

Academic failure can be due to wrong choice of a discipline (like science,arts, commerce,engineering, medicine etc.).Parents sometimes impose a discipline on their children which is not well suitedto them. Sometimes, you do not make the right choice due to peer pressure or even out of ignorance.One should consult experts, take an aptitude test, consult professionals of education and career counsellors.One must gain basic knowledge before opting for a subject and the knowledge gapmust be addressed.Yes,if you do not have mathematical skills needed for studyingeconomics,you can acquire it.Bridge courses will help you.

You may have learning difficulty like lack of concentration, low memory power or even lack of interest.All these can be addressed with professional help.Sometimes, studentsdevelop relationship problems with family members, friends from opposite sex, friends and with teachers etc. You must take your teachers /parents/even friends into confidence.You can help yourself.Many a time student don'twork hard enough to succeed. Lowself-confidence sometimesaffects our performance.Please develop a positive attitude.Tell yourselves "*Humhongekamiyab*".We will succeed.

4.6-National Education Policy 2020

4.6.1-Principles of National EducationPolicy 2020

The purpose of the education system is to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination,with sound ethical moorings and values. It aims at producing engaged,productive citizensfor building an equitable,inclusive and plural society, as envisaged in our Constitution.

A good educational institution is one in which every student feelswelcomed and cared for, where a safe and stimulating learning environment exists, where a wide range of learning experiences are offered and where good physical infrastructure and appropriate resources conduciveto learning are available to all students. Attaining these qualities must be the goal of every educational institution. However, at the same time, there must also be seamlessintegration and coordination across institutions and across all stages of education.

The fundamental principles that will guide both the education system at large, as well as the individual institutions within it are:

- Recognising, identifying and fostering the unique capabilities of each student by sensitizing teachers as well as parents to the need to promote each student's holistic development in both academic and non-academic spheres
- According highest priority to achieving foundational literacy and numeracy by all students, by Grade-3
- Flexibility, so that learners have the ability to choose their learning trajectories and programmes and thereby choose their own paths in life according to their talents and interests
- No hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities between vocational and academic streams etc. in order to eliminate harmful hierarchies and silos between different areas of learning
- Multidisciplinary and holistic education across the sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities and sports for a multifaceted world in order to ensure the unity and integrity of all knowledge
- Emphasis on conceptual understanding rather than rote learning and learning-for-exams
- Creativity and critical thinking to encourage logical decision-making and innovation
- Ethics and human and constitutional values like empathy, respect for others, cleanliness, courtesy, democratic spirit, spirit of service, respect for public property, scientific temper, liberty, responsibility, pluralism, equality and justice
- Promoting multilingualism and the power of language in teaching and learning
- Life skills such as communication, cooperation, teamwork and resilience
- Focus on regular formative assessment for learning, rather than the summative assessment that encourages today's coaching culture
- Extensive use of technology in teaching and learning, removing language barriers, increasing access for differently-abled students and educational planning and management
- Respect for diversity and respect for local contexts in all educational decisions to ensure that all students are able to thrive in the education system
- Synergy in curricula across all levels of education from early childhood through school education up to higher education.
- Teachers and faculty as the heart of the learning process-their recruitment, continuous professional development, positive working environments and service conditions

- A “ light but tight” regulatory framework to ensure integrity, transparency and resource efficiency of the educational system through audit and public disclosure while encouraging innovation and out-of-the-box ideas through autonomy ,good governance and empowerment
- Outstanding research as a co-requisite for outstanding education and development
- Continuous review of progress based on sustained research and regular assessment by educational experts
- Rootedness and pride in India and its rich, diverse, ancient and modern culture and knowledge systems and traditions
- Education is a public service. So, access to quality education must be considered a basic right of every child.
- Substantial investment in a strong, vibrant public education system as well as the encouragement and facilitation of true philanthropic private and community participation

4.6.2- The Vision of National Education Policy 2020

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

Success Stories

Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931) is a noted American inventor and businessman. He was a self-educated person. He had patented more than 500 inventions. He is credited with some prominent inventions like electric bulb, phonograph, kinoscope and Dictaphone.

Michael Faraday (1797-1867) was a great scientist. He had attended only Sunday school at a church and had no university education. He worked as a book binder early in his life and educated himself by reading books that came to him for binding. He invented the first electric motor. His contribution to physics and chemistry were fundamental.

William Henry Gates III known as Bill Gates, was the co-founder of Microsoft and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. He was a Harvard University dropout. His passion for computer programming turned him into the pioneer of famous software company Microsoft, and established him as the youngest self-made billionaire. He is one of world's richest businessperson. Since 1987, Bill Gates has been included in the Forbes list of the world's wealthiest people, and from 1995 to 2017 he held the title of the richest person every year.

Steve Paul Jobs (1955–2011) was the co-founder and chairman and CEO of Apple Inc. He is widely recognized as a pioneer of the personal computer revolution. He attended the Reed College in 1972 and withdrew himself afterwards. He was not academically an achiever. In 1985, Jobs was forced out of Apple after a long power struggle with the company's board. He started his own company NeXT, a computer platform development company. In 1997, Jobs returned to Apple as CEO after the company's acquisition of NexT. "Think different" was his principle. iPad, iPod, iMac, iPhone, Apple Store, iTunes and iTunes Store etc., are his gifts to the world.

Sanjukta Panigrahi (1944–1997) was a dancer from India. She was the pioneer of Odissi Dancer. She learnt Odissi at an early age and contributed to its grand revival. She had left academics at an early age. She was trained and educated at Kalakshetra Foundation. With her never-ending effort she raised Odissi to new heights when dance was not given importance by families and it was discouraged. She was honored with one of India's high civilian awards, Padma Shri, in 1995. Interest, passion for her work, immortalised her.

Sachin Tendulkar, (The famous cricketer), is regarded as one of the greatest batsmen in the history of cricket. He is the all-time highest run scorer in both ODI and Test format with more than 18000 runs. He received the Arjuna Award in 1994 for his outstanding sporting achievements and Khel Ratna award, India's highest sporting honour, in 1997. He had no college education. Hard work, passion and practice made him a nationally and internationally acclaimed personality.

Awanish Sharan is a Chhattishgarh cadre IAS officer. He had secured only 44.5% marks in the 10th examination and graduated with 60.7%. He became an IAS officer despite being a below average student. He qualified in the toughest examination of the country. He belongs to an extremely poor/financially weak family and he had studied in Hindi medium school. He was not a bright student, but one thing he had was his strong desire to study, to work hard and to achieve his goal. There is no short-cut to achieve success; it's in your hands to strive to reach the goal.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of Nation was never an outstanding student, yet his life and achievement still provide a compelling example of great success. The patience, moral values, understanding, practicality, punctuality, hard work, simplicity, ideals and values of life could make him the Father of the Nation.

Failure makes you perfect.

Failure shows the path to success.

Failure makes you disciplined.

Failure is the pillar of success.

4.7- Summing-up

- To apprise students of the true meaning and objectives of education
- To make students conscious of their rights to learn, and educate them along with a sense of commitment to society
- To explore their hidden talents through participation in different activities
- The introduction of this chapter provides a fundamental understanding of "education". "*Sa Vidya Ya Vimuktaye*-Education which liberates one from darkness, ignorance, illiteracy, poverty, hunger, disease and conflict".
- The highest goal of education is to bring a better life and eradicate ignorance from society. It is the preparation for life and a continuous process of progress.
- The meaning of education has **four** aspects i.e.-Education is a right as well as a commitment. It explains the Right to Education, Eighty-sixth Amendment Act, 2002 and article 21-A in which the Constitution of India provides free

and compulsory education to all children in the age-group of six to fourteen years as a fundamental right.

- Handling of success and failure is the most important challenge for a student and everyone else. As they always go together, one must remember “Failure is the pillar of success”.
- Academic failure could be a failure in one course or subject, or getting low marks, and it is limited to a particular field of study. But life is a bigger platform, where one can flourish in many aspects.

4.8- Keywords

- **Education:** The act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, developing powers of reasoning and judgement and generally, of preparing oneself and others for leading an intellectually mature life
- **Commitment:** An agreement or pledge to do something in future
- **Active Learning:** Students learning by thinking, discussing, investigating and creating and also by solving problems, making discussions, taking decisions and explaining ideas
- **Self-Monitoring:** It's a personality trait that involves the ability to monitor and regulate self-presentations, emotions and behaviour in response to situations and social environments.
- **Co-Curriculum-** An activity pursued in addition to the normal course of study
- **Extra-Curriculum-** All activities outside the normal curriculum
- **Success-** The accomplishment of an aim or purpose
- **Failure-** Lack of success, proving unsuccessful, non-performance of something expected
- **Academic failure-** Lack of success in education which leads to the loss of opportunities for receiving higher education, and to social and economic losses.
- **Ability-** Skills to do something, Talent, skills or proficiency in a particular area.
- **Academic Qualification:** The academic training conferring certificates, diplomas or degrees indicating the successful completion of an education program or a stage of a program

- **Bridge course-**A bridge course for newly admitted students is conducted every year before the commencement of the first semester classes. The main objective of the course is to bridge the gap between subjects studied at the pre-university level and subjects they would be studying at the graduation level.

4.9- Check your progress

Q-1. Answer in two or three sentences:

- Sa Vidyayavimuktaye*
- Definition of Education
- Right to Education
- Sustainable development goal-04
- Active learning
- Self-Monitoring
- Co-curricular activities and extra-curricular activities
- Handling success and failure
- Character building
- Behaviour modulation
- Good behaviour and bad behaviour
- Self-discipline
- Overall personality
- Academic qualification v/s Ability
- Academic failure

Q-2. Answer in 50 words:

- Explain education as a right as well as commitment.
- Differentiate between active learning and self-monitoring.
- Explain about education as a fundamental right.
- What is the importance of co-curricular and extra-curricular activities?
- How should one handle success and failure in an academic career?
- Education is not the quest for degrees and qualifications. Discuss.
- Explain the role of education in character building?
- What do you mean by character building?
- How should one modulate one's behaviour?
- What is overall personality?
- What is the difference between academic qualifications and abilities?

- (l) Academic failure is not a failure. Explain?
- (m) What are the steps to improving one's life?
- (n) Failure is a pillar of success. Explain?
- (o) What is the vision of NEP 2020?

Q-3. Answer in 250 words:

- (a) Define education and explain the statement: "Education is a fundamental right"
- (b) Why is education a right as well as a commitment?
- (c) What are sustainable development goals of education 2030?
- (d) Explain the provision of education as per the directive principle of state policy.
- (e) Describe the importance of co-curricular and extra-curricular activities at higher education institutions?
- (f) What are the objectives of education?
- (g) Real education builds character. Briefly discuss.
- (h) Explain the difference between academic qualifications and abilities.
- (i) Explain the statement "Failed in examination and passed in life".
- (j) How can academic failure be a path to success in life?
- (k) How can the overall personality of students be built up?
- (l) State the principles of NEP 2020.

4.10- Suggested Reading

- Tom Bentley. *Learning beyond the Classroom: Education for a Changing World* (1998)
- *Education System in India: Issues, Challenges and Problems*
- J. Krishnamurti. *Education and the Significance of life*
- *Selected works of Mahatma Gandhi, Vol-6*