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Mighty Daulatabad Fort: A Study

Mr. Shailesh Kushendra Bhalerao

Introduction:

The Daulatabad Fort remained the focal point of all political activities in Deccan from 10th century C.E. till the 20th century C.E. It bears testimony to the massive architectural activity which continued for almost a 1000 years and is visible in various forms such as rock-cut caves, a structural temple, a rockcut passage and moat, defence walls, palaces, royal baths, havelis, residential structures, bazaars, stepped wells, tanks and so on. It also remained an active centre for Hindus, Jains, Muslims and followers of the Nath sect for centuries. Today its massive and silent walls are no longer threats but an attraction for the history seeking tourists. A trip to Aurangabad, for most tourists, would remain incomplete without visiting the Ajanta and Ellora caves. And for those who plan it well, the Daulatabad Fort is included as well. A fort is a fort, you would be tempted to assume. But then there is something special and different about this one, particularly so because of the history behind it. Few are aware of the fact that at one particular time during the rule of the Tughlaqs, the capital was shifted from Delhi to Deogiri which was renamed Daulatabad. It was from this fort then that the rulers governed. In 1323 C.E. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, the eldest son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and the Sultan of Delhi, took the drastic step of moving the capital and a new name was coined for Deogiri because Daulatabad meant the 'city of wealth'. His courtiers and other nobility made the arduous journey of more than 1,200 kilometers to take up residence in the heart of the Deccan. There are several theories regarding the motives behind the move. Some believe that he did it to secure the court because Delhi was vulnerable to invasions. Others hold that Daulatabad, being in the heart of the country, would be a base from which Tughlaq could extend his dominion over the rest of the country. Whatever his reasons, the move was not a success and four years later in 1327 C.E. the court moved back. As is known from the records of traveller Ibn Battuta and another contemporary, Barani, this move caused much devastation to the prosperity of Delhi. More recently, playwright Girish Karnad immortalized the monarch - better known as "Pagal Tughlaq" - and the march to Daulatabad in his play "Tughlaq". History Daulatabad Fort is an impressive monument, dominating the surrounding landscape as you approach it by road from Aurangabad to Ellora. Founded in the 11th century C.E. by King Bhillama V, a Yadava ruler, the city was called 'Deogiri', or the 'Hill of Gods'. King Bhillama V led victorious campaigns against the Hoysalas, Paramaras and Chalukyas of Kalyani. The Yadava rulers retained their capital at Deogiri until 1296 C.E. when Alauddin Khilji defeated Ramachandradeva, son of Krishna, and held sway over it, reducing the Yadava king to a vassal. Later, Malik Kafur led his armies in 1306-07 and 1312 C.E. against the recalcitrant Ramachandradeva and his son Shankardeva successively, subdued them, and killed the latter. Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji also campaigned successfully against Deogiri and annexed it to the Delhi Sultanate.

Geographical location of Devagiri: Daulatabad / Devgiri is situated between south 19°57'17" and 75°0'15'43" east. Devagiri Fort has situated the northeast 14 km from Aurangabad city. Which is currently located on the way of Aurangabad - Dhule. The fort

height is about 221 meters from the base. fort is fortified fort inside this. So this fort is considered to be impenetrable. A.D 12th – 13th Politics, sociology and theology of Maharashtra and its environs revolved around the fort in the 8th century A. D. The ancient name of Devagiri is Suragiri. The names of this fort are Devgad and Dharagiri which are mentioned in history. This triangular shaped fort extends from North to South. It is strategically located to prevent further attacks from north to south. Description of the fort: Although this Devagiri fort is hilly, from the point of view of architecture and this fort is a mixture of hill and Bhuikot fort. This fort looks like Bhuikot fort at the foot of the main fort. Also, the fort built on a 215 meter high hill which describes its Giridurg. The base of the fort is a Bhuikot fort. There is a strong fortification around the fort built on a high hill above the moat. This fort became famous and developed since it became the capital of the Yadavas. During the Satvahana period, the name of Devagiri was Devpoli.

However, after Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq tried his best to use Daulatabad as a nodal base for expansion of his rule, a quick succession of political events led to the city being wrested from the Tughlaq authority. The Bahmani rulers under Hasan Gangu now extended their control over Daulatabad as well. By 1499 C.E. the Nizam Shahis of Ahmednagar not only captured but also made Daulatabad as their capital in 1607 C.E. In 1633 C.E. Daulatabad was inally captured after a prolonged siege of four months by the Mughals. It was during this time that Aurangzeb was placed as viceroy of Deccan who led his campaigns against Bijapur and Golconda from Daulatabad. For a short period Daulatabad was under the control of the Marathas before the Nizams of Hyderabad took control of it in 1724 C.E. The Fort Built on a 200-meter high conical hill, Daulatabad was one of the most powerful forts of the medieval Deccan. The defence system consists of two moats and three encircling fortification walls with lofty gates and bastions at regular intervals. The entire fort complex, together with all the fortification walls, consists of an area measuring approximately 95 hectares. The fort was enlarged and structures were added subsequently as the fort passed on from one hand to the other and from one dynasty to another. Today the Daulatabad Fort, besides the moat and fortification wall, consists various structures like stepped wells (baolis), the court building (kacheri), the Bharat Mata temple, the elephant (hathi) tank, the Chand Minar, the Aam Khas building (hall of public audience), the royal baths (hammam), Chini Mahal, Rang Mahal, Baradari on the hill top, water cisterns, rock cut structure and Andheri (dark passage). A group of 10 unfinished rock-cut caves to the south of the Rang Mahal belong to the Yadava period. The vestiges unearthed from time to time in the fort complex reveal the existence of multi-cultural religious activity at Daulatabad.

thanks to various sculptures of gods and goddesses of the Brahmanical pantheon; the Jaina tirthankaras; architectural members of secular and non-secular character; copper utensils; etc. The excavations carried out within the fort complex between 2003 and 2007 have also laid bare the lower city complex consisting of main lanes and by-lanes. The Segments Ambar Kot: The exterior wall surrounding the fort is popularly known as Ambar Kot and is believed to have been constructed by Malik Ambar, the Abyssinian commander of Nizam Shah of Ahmednagar. It consists of 45 bastions built massively with their connecting curtain wall and nine principal gates with lanking bastions and towers. Mahakot: The next unit of defence

inside Ambarkot is Mahakot. Four distinct lines of enclosing walls, dotted with 54 silent, brooding bastions surround the fort for a length of nearly 5 kilometers. The walls are between 6 to 9 feet thick and 18 to 27 feet high with ammunition depots and granaries built along the interiors. Thick timber gates with iron studs and long spiked nails protect the entrances, which have beautiful carved designs. Saraswati Stepped-Well: Known as Saraswati Bawdi, it is a beautiful well located near the main entry gate (30 x 30 x 12 meters) built of dressed stone blocks with a narrow light of steps leading to the water level. An inscription on the outer wall of the tomb of Qattal Shahid refers to Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq in 1332 C.E.

Hathi Tank: Known as Hathi Haud and admeasuring 38 x 38 x 6.6 meters, it is gigantic in proportions. Malik Ambar, an expert in the water management, had made arrangements to construct this tank. There are steps from three sides of the tank to reach the bottom and only gravitational force was used to bring water to this system. The capacity of Hathi Haud is estimated to be about 10,000 cubic meters. The Bharat Mata Temple: This temple dedicated to India is one of the oldest and most important structures, which follows the classic plan of a mosque with access from three sides and buttresses (pseudo minarets) on its four corners. The architectural remains used in construction of this mosque clearly indicate that they are derived from the temples of the Yadava period, circa 10th-11th C.C.E. By reusing pillars, brackets and capitals as well as the stone debris of temples a mosque was built during the reign of Qutubuddin Mubaraq Khilji (1318 C.E.) known as Jama Masjid (Friday Mosque). Now the central rear wall contains the statue of Bharat Mata, and hence is known by the same name. Chand Minar: Sultan Alauddin Bahamani (Ahamadshah-II) constructed this minar in memory of his victory over Gujarat in 1435 C.E. It is constructed with stone, decorated with coloured tiles and has four loors with spiral staircases inside. Small windows are provided at regular intervals for light and air ventilation. On one side of the minar is a mosque and on the other side is a Nagar Khana. Royal Bath: The hammam situated within the Mahakot area was constructed during the Tughlaq period for an aluent class of society. The chambers were used for massage, hot water bath, caldarium hot room (steambath) and bathtub, and also the requisite menial services needed for these. The water was connected from one room to another by earthen pipes through channels. Each chamber was planned and designed very carefully, with well-laid tanks, water channels, pipes, ventilators, etc.

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National Education Policy: A Review

Dr. Trupti Prasad Bhalerao

Introduction:

The introduction of the new National Education Policy (NEP) in August 2020 elevated the expectations of Indians with the hope to witness the reform that had been hampered due to the existing archaic policy. The most immediate change was renaming the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Ministry of Education, which without doubt seems more appropriate. Though, more has to be done and achieved so that the students of all age groups may benefit from the new NEP while getting the necessary support for wholesome learning through various programs proposed in the policy. The NEP also holds the potential to make India a global education destination if the implementation gets executed in an orderly manner.

The National Education Policy is being lauded for its forward-looking approach that can propagate vital changes in the contemporary education scenario though, there are numerous voices of concern regarding several of its aspects. The Government has clarified various doubts while leaving out other points that have been open to speculation and are seen as having major drawbacks in the policy. Numerous sections in the policy are getting attention and can be divided into their advantages or disadvantages, which many consider to be subjective and open for either necessary updates in the future or being scrapped if they have no benefit at all.

What is NEP 2020?

Many improvements have recently been made to India's educational system, ranging from elementary school to college. The Union Cabinet has adopted a new National Education Policy that incorporates all of the reforms.

Many people applaud this recently approved proposal because it speaks of big transformational changes in the Indian educational sector. Along with praise, there is critique, which reflects on the flaws of this current educational policy.

Advantages of New Education Policy 2020 Advantages of National Education Policy 2020

- **More Spending on Education Sector:** At present, the education sector in India gets only a 3% share from GDP, but with the implementation of NEP 2020, spending will increase to almost 6% which is going to breathe a new life into the education sector.

- **Changes in the School Structure:** The current structure of 10+2 school education will be replaced with the 5+3+3+4 pattern, to reduce students' burden of board exams. There will also be a focus on vocational learning right from class 6 to 8, so that the students can learn practical skills such as gardening, carpentry, plumbing, artists, potters, etc., to introspect and understand their interests while developing a better understanding, respect for these skills.

- **Broader Options to Learn:** The children in classes from 9 to 12 will now have multidisciplinary course options available to them, which means that the different streams will be more porous with various subject combinations. Any student will be able to take up subjects of their interest, even if they are outside of their core discipline without strict adherence to the

streams of Arts, Science and Commerce; a science student will be able to study history and an art student shall be free to pursue biology.

- **Focus on Critical Thinking:** The board exams system that primarily tested the memorization and rote learning ability of students will be replaced to develop critical thinking, rationalization, and creativity of students with the practical application of their knowledge.

- **Making Education a Basic Right:** At present, the Government ensures that children from the age of 6 to 14 years may get compulsory education for which numerous programs were successfully carried out, including the one such as "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan". But it left out several children from the education system. Therefore, the updated NEP promises to universalize education to include the children from 3 years of age till 18 to provide them with free education at government-run establishments.

- **Option to Learn Coding in School:** The introduction of computers and coding classes as early as class 6 will be in the curriculum will be a positive step towards upgrading the learning process.

- **Entrance Tests for Colleges:** Instead of countless independent entrance tests for getting admission in colleges, standard entrance tests will be put in place and administered by National Testing Agency (NTA) for uniformity and better clarity, which in the long run, will support students in getting into the disciplines and educational institutes of their choice as expensive, sometimes exploitative entrance tests can be ended.

- **Upgraded Undergraduate Program:** The 3-year undergraduate program will be replaced with a 4-year program that will give the option to have a one-year degree after completing the 1st year, a diploma after completing the 2nd year, and a degree for the completion of 3 years. The fourth-year will be researched-based. The students will also have the option to change their discipline, their accrued credits will be transferable and available till their education pursuit is active.

- **Regulating the Fees:** The implementation of NEP will put a ceiling on the extent fee is charged, so that the private institutions may not charge exuberantly for higher education. This step will make education more accessible and affordable, even to economically disadvantaged students.

- **More Scope for Global Education:** The new NEP will welcome the global educational institutions and foreign universities to set up their campuses in India. The Indians will have a better reach to quality education in their nation, making the dream affordable to more students as it may even reduce the brain drain.

- **More Inclusive Policy:** The new NEP delves into the provision of funds and the creation of special education zones, gender inclusion funds for the underprivileged students to give them access to learning and growth. Even the creation of the bal bhavans in every state will be a welcome step that will support the students residing in remote regions.

- **Propagation of Culture and Ethos:** The Indian culture and ethos will be part of the learning curriculum so that the students will be able to learn about India's ancient history and its glorious past, a step towards reviving our traditions and promote unity and brotherhood right at the early stage.

• **Improvement in Teaching Quality:** By 2030, B.Ed. will be made a mandatory 4-year course to improve the quality of education for teachers and steps will be taken to make them capable of tackling various issues of the education system, including providing support and mentorship to the students, as well as being trained to teach the students with disabilities.

Drawbacks of the New Education Policy

• Language is a negative consideration in the National Education Policy 2020 because India has a troublesome teacher-to-student ratio, making it difficult to introduce mother tongues for each subject in academic institutes. Finding a qualified instructor can be difficult at times, and the launch of the NEP 2020, which includes taking research materials in mother tongues, has added to the difficulty.

• According to the national education policy 2020, students who wish to complete their education must prepare for four years, while a diploma degree can be completed in as little as two years. This will allow the student to drop out of the course in the middle.

school students in their respective ethnic languages. This is one of the big recent school reform flaws that it would raise the percentage of students who are awkward talking in English, deepening the social divide.

How the New Education Policy will be Implemented?

• After 30 years, India's latest education strategy in 2020 is expected to transform the country's current learning infrastructure in order to get it up to international academic standards.

• The NEP is expected to be operational by 2040, according to the Indian government. The main points of the initiative are to be applied one by one before the target year.

• The proposed reform by NEP 2020 would be implemented by a partnership between the federal and state governments.

• The GOI would form subject-specific committees with both central and state-level ministries to review the implementation plan.


Conclusion

Many improvements have been made as a result of the launch of NEP 2020, one of which is the discontinuation of the M. Phil course. Even if the current school program has a lot of flaws, it still has a lot of benefits. Many people expect that by making these reforms, the Indian educational system would improve. Going through the above negative and positive aspects of the National Education Policy 2020, it can be said that the good aspects are much more than the less appreciable points. Still, even a few less than perfect points can turn out to be the Achilles heel in this proposed dossier that envisions to revolutionize India's education sector. Therefore, a few parts of the NEP 2020 that some people might find unacceptable should be reviewed and updated by the Government, so that all the loopholes can be closed. The main thing is that the policy should prove beneficial to the education sector and the students.

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Traditional vs. Online Education

Ms. Sonali Krishnat Jadhav

Introduction:

In the last two decades we have seen the world change at a rapid pace. From changes in the way of living to new technologies emerging, everything has been changing constantly. Nevertheless, these changes need adaptation. With these ever-changing landscapes and new challenges us humans have had to adapt every industry, every norm, and every aspect of our lives. This world adaptation includes changes in one of the largest industries of the whole world: the education industry. With these changes in the way of living and technology, we have seen a shift from traditional forms of education to the implementation of new ways of education. This includes the shift from in-person education to online education, also known as distance learning.

Now, in the middle of a global pandemic and isolation, many schools and colleges have been ramping up this change by implementing more online courses each time. As a matter of fact, the number of students taking at least one online college course has increased each consecutive year. Since 2019, the number of students studying at distance increased by 33%, while the number of institutions offering online courses increased by 9.8%. However, these changes come with important questions. Which is better traditional or online education? Is online education as effective as traditional education?

Higher education has been adapting distance education with the same enthusiasm as traditional education in today's educational programs. Online education has its advantages and disadvantages with the advantages being more appealing to many universities world wide many of which are offering full degree programs online. A major question that online education faces is whether online education is effective. This study was conducted to help add to the body of knowledge regarding whether online learning is effective. The approach that has been adopted in answering this question was comparing the overall students' letter grades (students' final grades are indicators of their success in that course) of two sections of a course offered at College of Applied Science and Arts (CASA) Information Management Systems (IST 483) Real Time Captioning Technology I- offered by the department of IMS at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (SIUC). This course has been designed to enable students to identify

concepts and terminology used with various computer programs, both operating systems and applications software. Using captioning skills, the students were able to create, format, edit, store, retrieve, and print different types of documents using computer-aided transcription software. Students were able to demonstrate advanced features of the computer-aided transcription software including real-time techniques and litigation support and were able to describe the functions of related applications software. The prerequisite for IST483 were IST 288 (Transcript Proceedings Preparation) and concurrent enrollment in IST 482 (Information Reporting Procedures). One section was taught online using WebCT, an organizational and navigational delivery tool that includes the following capabilities: hierarchical structuring of content, connecting content to defined learning objectives, linking content to

discussions, linking course content to glossary definitions, reference materials, and other related resources, reinforcing content with self-tests, and quizzes as a delivery system.

Technology based teaching especially online education has become the most appropriate alternative to keep educational activities functional in many parts of the world during the pandemic period (Paudel, 2020). Online learning is defined as "learning experiences in synchronous or asynchronous environments using different devices (e.g., mobile phones, laptops, etc.) with internet access. In these environments, students can be anywhere (independent) to learn and interact with instructors and other students" (Singh & Thurman, 2019). It has become an effective means to run educational activities functional and prevent the possible loss of academic session created due to lock downs. The closure of schools and universities for a considerable period of time has made the institutions and the policy makers including government oblige to plan and implement alternative ways of face-to-face mode of teaching and learning for keeping educational activities functional. Owing to this, the government of India initiated using of online education as part of the teaching-learning process in the country. According to Mishra, Gupta, & Shree (2020), a new education policy was drafted. It is regarded as a crucial step in the time of this pandemic. The Government of India initiated the "SWAYAM: Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds" project. It is regarded as one of the major initiatives in times of the pandemic in India. It is a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform that hosts online courses. Ministry of Human Resource Development of India launched various programmes via the SWAYAM platform (Mishra, L., Gupta, T., & Shree, A., 2020):

SwayamPrabha: There are 32 DTH channels dedicated to telecasting high-quality educational programmes throughout the week for School education (9-12 levels) and Higher Education.

ARPIT: Is Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT) is an online professional development programme

- **PG Pathshala:** It is run by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) that provides highquality curriculum-based and interactive e-content in 70 subjects across all disciplines.

- **Vidwan:** It is a premier database of profiles of scientists/researchers and other faculty members working at leading academic institutions and other R & D organisations involved in teaching and research in India. **National Digital Library:** To help students to prepare for entrance and competitive examinations. To enable people to learn and prepare from best practices from all over the world. To facilitate researchers to perform inter-linked exploration from multiple sources.

- **ShodhSindhu:** It merges UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, NLIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium. The e-ShodhSindhu will continue to provide current as well as archival access to more than 15,000 core and peer-reviewed journals & several bibliographic, citation and factual databases in different disciplines from a large number of publishers and aggregators to its member institutions. It includes centrally funded technical institutions, universities and colleges that are covered under 12(B) & 2(f) Sections of the UGC Act.

CEC-UGC Youtube Channel: It provides access to unlimited educational curriculum based lectures absolutely free.

Diksha: It supports various courses of NCERT, CBSE and SCERTs across India.

Integration of various modes of delivery in Online Education system in India The whole country went in lockdown in March 2020. The online education system marked the beginning of a revolution in academics in India. In the face of COVID-19, the shared vision of the education system realized that during the pandemic period, teachers and students were equally motivated to adapt online teaching-learning platforms for fulfilling their educational needs. Everyone is skilled in using social media apps such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, which helps them transition to using online educational platforms such as ZOOM, Cisco WebEx, Google Meet and Microsoft Teams. There were some useful educational apps such as Office 365, Google classroom. More user-friendly video-conferencing apps can be downloaded free of cost and easy to use (FutureLearn, 2020).

Online teaching is a computer and network based transfer of skills and knowledge. Online teaching underscores the use of electronic applications and learning processes. Online teaching is a learning opportunity provided and facilitated by a type of electronic technology that is completely different from classroom teaching. This includes all three components of learning, content, learning methods and teaching methods. It is increasingly being seen as a tool to widen the access to education and developmental opportunities not only at the institutional level but nation as a whole. Online teaching is a combination of contents and instructional methods delivered by media elements such as words or graphics on computer intended to build knowledge and skills linked to individual learning goals and organizational performance. It provides digital literacy to the learner which is very essential to survive in the competitive world.

Conclusion

The future of online and traditional teaching- learning remains dependent on the extent to which countries are able to induce modern technologies and gadgets, especially the Internet and computer, into the curricula within educational institutions. Through this study we conclude that there are many factors that can be included in online learning. Before COVID -19, in many countries, there were no such standards that hinder the idea of this kind of education, especially in many regions our Arab countries. The availability of online learning was scarce and limited. Before COVID-19, in Oman, for example, it was difficult to have this kind of education because of the challenge of acceptability. There was and still is a lack of good communication infrastructure. The system is not widely accepted for implementation because of following challenges: i clarity, relevance and delivery of course content; ii evaluation procedure, coordination, leadership, effectiveness, preparation, delivery of trainers; iii Lack of organization, and enthusiasm at implementation stage; iv Knowledge of end users, availability, attitude, acceptability;

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The Challenges of Online Education: A Review

Ms. Sonali Dhondiram Pujari

Introduction:

Online education is a form of education where knowledge is imparted or gained electronically. Online Education can also be defined as imparting knowledge to the students with the help of a device having internet connection. Internet has brought the education at each and every person's personal computer, laptop, tablet or even smartphones. Evolution of computers, emergence of internet and development in information and communication technology has made significant changes in the education system. Covid-19 has changed the scenario related to the education sector, the virus still has its adverse effects on us and its different variants are creating a lot of troubles. According to Harasim (1989), Online education is a new domain of learning that combines distance education with the practice of face-to-face instruction utilizing computer-mediated communication.

The Internet has evolved from being almost non-existent in the last 20 years into the largest, most open knowledge database ever developed. The way individuals has changed. Online schooling is transforming the face of traditional classrooms and making education more available than ever before, something more than just a modern take on distance learning. Online education is a type of education where students use the internet to use their home computers. In the past decade, online graduations and courses have become popular for many non traditional students, including all those who want to continue working full time. Online graduation and course programmes, some of which are implemented using digital technology, are also given via the host institutions' online learning portal. Computer-based training, web-based training, internet-based training, online training, e-learning (electronic learning), m-learning (mobile learning), distancebased computer-aided education - online education goes by many names and comes in a number of forms. In general, Online education is digitally supported learning that relies on the Internet to interact with teachers/students and to execute Teaching and Learning." A course taught over the Internet is an online class. They are normally carried out through a system of learning management in which students can view their course syllabus and academic progress, as well as engage with fellow students and their teacher of the course. In general, online courses are self-paced, providing greater.

Objectives: The objectives of this research paper are written below:

- 1) To identify the challenges and opportunities of online education for various stakeholders.
- 2) To assess the future prospects of online education from the prospective of National Education Policy 2020 in India.
- 3) To lay out an outline for online education appropriate behavior.
- 4) To provide a blueprint in order to make online education effective

Problems of Online Teaching and Learning For students, moving from conventional classroom and face-to-face teacher training to computer-based training in a virtual classroom makes the learning process radically different. The high bandwidth or strong internet connection

needed by online courses are not given to many students and thus fail to catch up with their virtual classes. In today's world, the lack of computer education is a serious problem. Time management is a challenging challenge, since online courses take a great deal of time and hard work. Self-motivation is an important prerequisite for eLearning; however, to their surprise, many online learners lack it. Compatibility problems (with operating systems, browsers or smartphones) sometimes arise, the courses never get off the ground or the student doesn't know how to proceed. Often, versatility results in inaction. Time passes and the student still has not accessed or completed the course on the training platform. Owing to the lack of human interaction, the absence of a teacher and an inability to discuss it with their peers, students may often get upset. This part is ignored by many online courses and focuses primarily on theoretical material and external lessons. After conventional classroom learning, students find it hard to adapt to an online learning world immediately. They are unable to adapt to computer-based learning due to the sudden transition. Once they encounter difficulties in online learning, students start losing hope. An incredible experience is learning from home. Things are different at home. But with online learning, even small disturbances at home can easily confuse students. During online learning, learners lack productive communication skills. Compared to a conventional one, some students do not find commitment. Many educators are grappling with technological difficulties which are inevitable and cause stress. If there are any technical mistakes in the middle of the live session or interacting with students, they become powerless.

Internet Connectivity

Issues Internet is the most important component in online education. Unable to access the network, slow internet performance and frequent disruption in the network are some of the major internet issues. In the absence of proper network connection, it is impossible to conduct or join online classes. It is a big challenge to ensure uninterrupted internet connection.

Unavailability of Necessary Resources

Electricity plays a great role in online education. Frequent power cut creates an obstacle in online classes. Devices like a smartphone, tablet, computer, laptop and its connectivity to the internet is essential to be able to be a part of virtual classroom. Unavailability of the appropriate resources and its inaccessibility is one of the major challenges of online education. Moreover, this challenge is more prevalent in the rural areas and people deprived of the basic amenities.

Students' Inattentiveness

Ensuring students' attention and their active participation is a major challenge for the teachers in online classes. In contrast to the traditional classroom, the environment of the virtual classroom is very lenient and it gives the liberty to the students to engage in any behavior by turning their camera and mic off. Moreover, in the homely environment conversation among the family members and background noises create disturbance and prevent the learners to concentrate properly.

Inadequate Technological Proficiency

The virus Covid-19 forced the use of technology as most of the services except essential services were being given online. Not everyone was well-versed with the use of technology

and adapting to the culture of online classes was seen as a threat at first because of the lack of skills to deal with technology. Making use of technology while teaching or learning was a new and a challenging experience for both the teachers and the students.

Indiscipline

Indiscipline is more visible in online classes as students turn off their camera and mic and do not respond to the teacher. Students misbehave in the form of cheating during online exam, sleeping or eating during class, roaming around in house, talking to family members, browsing social media sites, joining through fake names etc. Moreover, awful cases of sharing lewd and obscene clips by the students during online classes were also detected. Maintaining Discipline is a major challenge and more of a responsibility of the teachers as well as of the parents.

Lack of Motivation

For teachers, motivating themselves and at the same time motivating the students for online classes is a great major of concern. There are so many reasons of lack of motivation for online education such as, disrupting home atmosphere, apprehension about academic performance, lack of support (from family members, friends, colleagues, institution), limited social interaction, adaptability issues etc.

Breakdown in Communication

Online communication can substitute face to face communication but cannot replace it. There are various technological issues like interrupted network or slow internet which make a communication gap between the teachers and the students. Moreover, breakdown in the communication makes the learning process ineffective and also adversely affects the rapport between the two.

Distress During Abrupt Transition

Outbreak of Covid-19 forced the educational institutions to shut down as a preventive measure for the war against the pandemic. The teaching and the learning process was vigorously shifted to online. This pandemic leads to online education which was sudden and unexpected change in the education sector. The managing of this change was a challenge as teachers and the students were finding it difficult to adapt to the technology.

Obstacles in Evaluating Students' Progress

Students do not interact much in the online class or it is also a possibility that they login, disable their camera and mic and engage in any activity other than study. Students do not provide feedback and because of this it is difficult to know whether they have understood the concept or not. In addition to this, cheating is much easier to do in online exams and students may use unfair means to get good grades. This dishonesty and unresponsiveness from students' side make it difficult to assess students' progress in a legitimate manner.

Data Theft

Protecting the data from various kinds of cybercrimes such as identity theft, cyberstalking, phishing, hacking, denial of service attack, etc. is the major challenge. Technology has made our lives convenient but at the same time it has opened doors for data breach incidents. So, data security is a challenge of online education and teachers and students should carefully deal with it.

Physical and Psychological Ailments

On one hand, increased screen time and less physical movements have caused various physical health issues like eyesight problems, headaches, backache, obesity, muscle rigidity or spasm, etc. and on the other hand less social interaction, boredom, worry about academics, mood swings etc. have taken a toll on the mental health of teachers as well as of the students. In addition to this, attending online classes for prolonged period may cause exhaustion and fatigue which eventually increases the level of stress and anxiety.

Lack of Support

When there is lack of support or understanding from family members, colleagues, friends or social groups it is a challenge to be motivated in these circumstances. When a teacher takes an online class and the family members are reluctant to cooperate in terms of maintaining silence or share his/her part of household duties then the online education seems to be so much hassle and resulting which the learning process becomes ineffective.

Troubles in Practicing

Time Management In online education, the teachers need to prepare course material online, make arrangements for its presentation, and design the assignments to be sent to the students. The workload of teachers has been increased in Post-Covid era. Setting priorities, organizing tasks and scheduling the entire day are the crucial elements of time management. In online classes, managing time is of great importance because the time also gets wasted in handling the network issues and checking the activeness of the students.

Hardship in Maintaining

Work-Life Balance As the teachers are taking classes from their homes, there is no clear boundary between personal work and professional activities. In addition to this, there is no fixed hours of working while working from home so striking a balance between personal and professional life is a major challenge which if not dealt with utmost care can result into stress, anxiety and depression.

Conclusion:

The emergence of Covid-19 has shown the importance of technology in every sector and education is no exception. Online education kept the teaching-learning process continued when educational institutions were shut down as a precautionary measure to stop the coronavirus spread. The shift from traditional classroom to virtual classroom was unexpected and challenging because conducting and attending the online classes from computers or smartphones at home was unconventional. Internet connectivity issues, unequal access of digital infrastructure, lack of technological skills, lack of support and motivation, physical and mental health issues and data privacy and security etc. are prominent challenges of online education. It has provided convenience, flexibility and opportunity to learn beyond boundaries and this digital education sector is a growing sector of Indian economy and providing employment opportunities. National Education Policy (2020) has also focused on developing digital infrastructure and providing necessary devices and educational software to teachers and students at all levels. The online education can be made effective by avoiding distractions, maintaining discipline, developing technological proficiency, practicing time management, obtaining feedback from students etc. Government is also making efforts and taking initiatives in order

to develop digital infrastructure and to ensure equal access to online education but a lot more needs to be done in this area. The importance of offline classes should not be overlooked as they are less distracting and more structured learning environment can be experienced in offline education system. Online education system is the need of the hour as the coronavirus cases are escalating. Institutions may also resort to hybrid model of learning where students get the liberty to attend the classes in both online and offline modes. Be it online mode or offline mode, everyone must follow the covid appropriate behavior and should adhere to the guidelines set by the Government regarding the pandemic and the online education as well as offline education.


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Reforms in Education of India: New Education Policy- 2020

Dr. Madura Anant Pawar

Abstract:-

NEP 2020 would transform the education sector in the country as it focuses on making education accessible, equitable, inclusive but only if implemented at all levels. The present conceptual research paper is to study the objectives of National Education Policy 2020, with prime aims 1) To discuss the Features of NEP 2020. 2) To discuss the role of teacher in the NEP 2020. 3) To discuss the aspects such as Advantages and Drawbacks of the NEP 2020. 4) To discuss the implementation of NEP 2020. The main feature of this policy is that it includes all higher education institutes excluding the medical and law colleges will be governed by a single regulator.

Introduction :

In July 2020, the Union Cabinet approved the new education Policy (NEP-2020) which will replace the National Policy on Education-1986, emphasizing on improving the elementary to higher education systems in the country. Union minister of education Ramesh Pokhriyal said that, 'the fundamental principles of NEP is to accord highest priority to achieving foundational literacy and numeracy by all students by Grade III, which the government is committed to achieving by 2025.' NEP-2020 has a target of 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), in school education by 2030. To translate this particular vision of NEP-2020, under the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' programme, a National Initiative for Proficiency (NIP) in reading with Understanding and Numeracy will be launched. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) was undertaken by the National Council of Educational research and Training (NCERT), which was ably supported by the Union ministry of education. This survey was aimed at understanding how effectively the school system is working in the country based on student learning. It was conducted across the country on November 13, 2017 for Classes III, V and VIII in government and government-aided schools.

The findings stated that students across 12 states scored significantly below the national average in mathematics ability. NAS identifies learning as a big challenge in front of Indian education. The next few years are critical as India could lose 10 crore or more students because of learning losses and lead to illiteracy unless proper action is not taken soon. Many government and non-government surveys done in the last several years had indicated this uncertain state of 'learning crisis' in India. NEP would transform the education sector in the country as it focuses on making education accessible, equitable, inclusive but only if implemented at all levels.

Major aims to be achieved through NEP 2020:

For India to have an education system that ensures equitable access to highest quality education for all learners regardless of social and economic background To address the many growing developmental imperatives of Indian Policy making and realign the education structure accordingly and reach an equitable and indiscriminate system at National as well as State level.

Enhancement of cognitive skills such as 'foundational skills' of literacy and numeracy along with Higher-order thinking skills such as critical thinking and problem solving; Socio-emotional 'soft skills' such as cultural awareness, empathy, perseverance and grit, teamwork, leadership and communication among others.

Objectives of the Study:

To discuss the Features of NEP 2020.

- 1) To discuss the role of teacher in the NEP 2020.
- 2) To discuss the aspects such as Advantages and Drawbacks of the NEP 2020.
- 3) To discuss the implementation of NEP 2020.

As per the above mentioned objectives, researcher has prepared this conceptual paper.

Prominent Features of the New Education Policy 2020 :

- 1) All higher education institutes excluding the medical and law colleges will be governed by a single regulator.
- 2) M.Phil. courses will now be terminated.
- 3) Board exams will now be more application and knowledge-based.
- 4) Both public and private higher education institutes will be governed under the same norms.
- 5) To promote and give more emphasis on the regional language/mother-tongue, instruction medium up to class 5 will be in local/home languages.
- 6) All entrance exams for higher education institutes and universities will be held commonly.
- 7) School curriculum to focus more on core concepts.
- 8) Vocational education will also be imparted from 6th grade onwards.
- 9) 10+2 study culture will be discontinued and a novel structure of 5+3+3+4 will be followed, subjecting to the respective age group of 3-8, 8-11, 11-14 & 14-18 years.

Role of Teachers in training and availability :

- 1) The NEP 2020 talks about creating higher performance standards for teachers, clearly stating out the role of the teacher at different levels of expertise/stage and competencies required for that stage. Teachers will also have to be digitally trained to blend into the digital learning process.
- 2) Schools will need to redefine the teaching and learning process for a proper implementation of NEP 2020.
- 3) Schools will need to focus on the literacy and numeracy skills in order to get a remarkable alteration in the reading, writing and speaking skills of the children up to Class III. Schools will have to revisit the strategies of teaching and learning.

Advantages of New Education Policy 2020 :

- 1) The Government aims to make schooling available to everyone with the help of NEP 2020.
- 2) Approximately two crore school students will be able to come back to educational institutes through this new approach.
- 3) According to the national education policy 2020, 5+3+3+4 structure will replace the existing 10+2 structure. This structure is focused on student's formative years of learning. This 5+3+3+4 structure corresponds to ages from 3 to 8, 8 to 11, 11 to 14 and 14 to 18. 12 years of schooling, 3 years if *Anganwadis* and pre-schooling are included in this structure.

- 4) For children up to the age of 8, a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education will be designed and developed by NCERT.
- 5) According to the national education policy 2020, the Education Ministry is to set up a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy. The responsibility for successful implementation for achieving the foundation numeracy and literacy for all students till class three falls upon the states of India. This implementation is scheduled to be done by 2025.
- 6) One of the merits of NEP 2020 is the formation of National Book promotion Policy in India.
- 7) This new plan focuses on setting up a Gender Inclusion Fund. Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups is also on the focus list.
- 8) *Parakh* national education policy is to be set up by the Government.
- 9) Special daytime boarding school '*Bal Bhavans*' to be established in every state/ district in India. This boarding school will be used for participation in activities related to play, career, art.
- 10) By 2022, in consultation with teachers and expert organizations, NCERT, SCERTs, the National Council for Teacher Education will develop a common National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST).
- 11) SSSA or independent State School Standards Authority will be set up by the states/ UTs.
- 12) According to the national education policy 2020, an Academic Bank of Credit will be established. The credits earned by the students can be stored and when the final degree gets completed, those can be counted.

Drawbacks of the New Education Policy 2020:-

- 1) In the National Education Policy 2020, language is a negative factor as there is a problematic teacher to student ratio in India, thus introducing mother languages for each subject in academic institutes is a problem. Sometimes, finding a competent teacher becomes a problem and now another challenge comes with the introduction of the NEP 2020, which is, introducing study material in mother languages.
- 3) According to the national education policy 2020, students willing to complete their graduation have to study for four years while one can easily complete his/ her diploma degree in two years. This might encourage the pupil to leave the course midway.
- 4) According to the national education policy 2020, students of the private schools will be introduced with English at a much earlier age than the students of the Government schools. The academic syllabus will be taught in the respective regional languages of the Government school students. This is one of the major new education policy drawbacks as this will increase the number of students uncomfortable in communicating in English, thus widening the gap between sections of the societies.

Implementation of New Education Policy 2020:

The new education policy in 2020 came after 30 years of its predecessor and is all set to change the existing academic system of India with the purpose of making it at par with the international standard of academic.

- 1) The Government of India aims to set up the NEP by the year 2040. Till the targeted year, the key point of the plan is to be implemented one by one.
- 2) The proposed reform by NEP 2020 will come into effect by the collaboration of the Central and the State Government.
- 3) Subject wise committees will be set up the GOI with both central and state-level ministries for discussing the implementation strategy.

Conclusion:

The New Education Policy of 2020 is a powerful and positive step toward transforming the education system in India. With its focus on multilingual education, technology integration, vocational education, teacher training, and increased access to education, the policy has the potential to positively impact students, educators, and communities.

With the introduction of NEP 2020, many changes have been made and one of those is the discontinuation of M. Phil course. Even though there are many drawbacks in the new education policy, the merits are more in number. It is believed by many that by implementing these changes, the Indian academic system will be taken a step higher. The NEP, which is designed to ease the burden of classroom teaching and examination on students, will play an important role in creating the future of the country. Its success, however, lies in uniform and transparent implementation at all levels, with an equitable distribution of resources. This huge task can be realized only when there is comprehensive cooperation and collaboration between the Centre, State governments and the Ministry of Education.

Yearly joint reviews of the progress of implementation of the policy, in accordance with the targets set for each action, will be conducted by a designated team constituted by RSA and the corresponding State body. Thereafter, a comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of the policy National Education Policy 2020 in its entirety will be undertaken.

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Subject: Appointment as Member of Editorial Board of New Voice Multilingual International Refereed Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies.

Dear Madam,

It is indeed pleasure to announce that you have been appointed as the member of Editorial Board of New Voice Multilingual International Refereed Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies. The appointment is initially for two years commencing on 25st July 2023. Your term may be renewed consecutively for five more years if you and New Voices agree upon this.

As an Editorial Board member you are expected to review the research papers submitted for publication to New Voice Multilingual International Refereed Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies.

Yours sincerely,

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Use Of Human Right in Indian People

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Abstract:

Human rights are rights normal to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination. Not only in India International human rights law lays down the obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups. In this paper researcher discussed on how Human Rights are used in India.

Keywords: Human Rights,

Introduction:

Human rights are rights normal to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination. Not only in India International human rights law lays down the obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

The Human Rights Council, established on 15 March 2006 by the General Assembly and reporting directly to it, replaced the 60-year-old UN Commission on Human Rights as the key UN inter governmental body responsible for human rights. The Council is made up of 47 State representatives and is tasked with strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe by addressing situations of human rights violations and making recommendations on them, including responding to human rights emergencies.

The most innovative feature of the Human Rights Council is the Universal Periodic Review. This unique mechanism involves a review of the human rights records of all 193 UN member states once every four years. The Review is a cooperative, state-driven process, under the auspices of the Council, which provides the opportunity for each state to present measures taken and challenges to be met to improve the human rights situation in their country and to meet their international obligations.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights exercises principal responsibility for UN human rights activities. The High Commissioner is mandated to respond to serious violations of human rights and to undertake preventive action.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is the focal point for United Nations human rights activities. It serves as the secretary at for the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies (expert committees that monitor treaty compliance) and other UN human rights organs. It also undertakes human rights field activities.

Most of the core human rights treaties have an oversight body which is responsible for reviewing the implementation of that treaty by the countries that have approve it. Individuals, whose rights have been violated, can file complaints directly to Cominices overseeing human rights.

Interest and awareness of human rights has grown in recent decades. In 1948, the United Nations released the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which has become the most important document of what should be considered the standard for basic equality and human dignity. Why do human rights matter? Here are ten specific reasons and how Indian People are using it.

1: Human rights ensure people have basic needs met

Everyone needs access to medicine, food and water, clothes, and shelter. By including these in a person's basic human rights, everyone has a baseline level of sense of worth. Unfortunately, there are still millions of people out there who don't have these necessities, but saying it's a matter of human rights allows activists and others to work towards getting those for everyone. But In India because of right of information act and media all people are aware about this and try to get this facility.

**2: Human rights protect vulnerable groups from abuse**

The Declaration of Human Rights was created largely because of the Holocaust and the horrors of WWII. During that time in history, the most vulnerable in society were targeted along with the Jewish population, including those with disabilities and LGBT. Organizations concerned with human rights focus on members of society most vulnerable to abuse from power holders, instead of ignoring them. In India because of Constitution Act if someone get abused, may get punishment after making a complaint. So all the people get very well aware of this thing and media, politician pay attention on such type of things.

3: Human rights allow people to stand up to societal corruption

The concept of human rights allows people to speak up when they experience abuse and corruption. This is why specific rights like the right to assemble are so crucial because no society is perfect. The concept of human rights empowers people and tells them that they deserve dignity from society, whether it's the government or their work environment. When they don't receive it, they can stand up. In India all people are well aware of it & continuously paying attention on specific area where corruption may happen at such places media capture, print it with proof and thus it get published thus whole society comes together and stand against that person or community who do such behaviors.

4: Human rights encourage freedom of speech and expression

While similar to what you just read above, being able to speak freely without fear of vicious reprisal is more expansive. It encompasses ideas and forms of expression that not everybody will like or agree with, but no one should ever feel like they are going to be in danger from their government because of what they think. It goes both ways, too, and protects people who want to debate or argue with certain ideas expressed in their society.

Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India states that, all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression. All Indians know about it and use it very easily in their life.

5: Human rights give people the freedom to practice their religion (or not practice any)

Religious violence and oppression occur over and over again all across history, from the Crusades to the Holocaust to modern terrorism in the name of religion. Human rights acknowledges the importance of a person's religion and spiritual beliefs, and lets them practice in peace. The freedom to *not* hold to a religion is also a human right. In Indian Constitution Right to freedom of religion is well described in the Articles 25, 26, 27 and 28. The State and no religion shall be given preference over the other. All Citizens are free to moralize, perform and broadcast any religion of their choice. So we all are more democratic than any other nation in all over world.

6: Human rights allows people to love who they choose

The importance of freedom to love cannot be understated. Being able to choose what one romantic life looks like is an essential human right. The consequences of not protecting this right are clear when you look at countries where LGBT people are oppressed and abused, or where women are forced into marriages they don't want. In India, only those relationships between a man and a woman are considered to be legitimate when there is a marriage between the two. People have legal and constitutional rights that protect them in the eyes of the law. Couples in India often have to deal with harassment in the name of 'preserving dignity' and displays of affection can be met with violence. The legal rights of unmarried couples protect them from harassment and violence. If married couples are often harassed for being 'vulgar', then unmarried couples should actively keep an eye out to protect themselves from harassment or abuse. People who consider themselves as enforcers against public displays of affection (PDA) have taken it upon themselves to beat and harass anyone they think is being vulgar.

7: Human rights encourage equal work opportunities

The right to work and make a living allows people to flourish in their society. Without acknowledging that the work environment can be biased or downright oppressive, people find themselves enduring abuse or insufficient opportunities. The concept of human rights provides a guide for how workers should be treated and encourages equality. In Indian Constitution Article 16 states the Equality of Opportunity in the matters of public employment and it instructs wide commitment among the members of current services. "Equal opportunities" is a broadly used phrase

which promotes the idea that everyone within an organization should have an equal chance to apply and be selected for posts, to be trained and promoted and to have their employment terminated equally and fairly. Equality or treating all classes of people equally and as one has the same relation in employment i.e. is Equal Employment Opportunity. Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) is not just a theory, it should be practicable and also a requirement under law. Consequently, both employers and employees have to safeguard they practice Equal Employment Opportunity. Thus now a day who has proper qualification can work without his cast, gender, background.

8: Human rights give people access to education

Education is important for so many reasons and is crucial for societies where poverty is common. Organizations and governments concerned with human rights provide access to schooling, supplies, and more in order to halt the cycle of poverty. Seeing education as a right means everyone can get access, not just the elite. In India Right to Education Act, 2009, was designed to provide the right to free, quality school education to all 6-14 year olds in India. RTE ensures that every child in the age group 6-14 years has the right to admission in a quality neighborhood school, but does not mandate that a child must access only neighborhood schools. Further, RTE mandates that any private unaided schools in the neighborhood must allocate 25% of their entry-level seats (grade I) to economically weaker sections and disadvantaged groups, and the compensation for the costs incurred by the private schools would come from the government.

9: Human rights protect the environment

The marriage between human rights and environmentalism is becoming stronger due to climate change and the effects it has on people. We live in the world, we need the land, so it makes sense that what happens to the environment impacts humanity. The right to clean air, clean soil, and clean water are all as important as the other rights included in this list. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 (Air Act), Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (EP Act). This umbrella law enables the central government to take measures it deems necessary to protect and improve the environment, and to prevent, control and abate environmental pollution, before to build any road, building or any station permission from the committee to be taken then only it will get sanction such measures helps to protect environment.

10: Human rights provide a universal standard that holds governments accountable

When the UDHR was released, it had a two-fold purpose: provide a guideline for the future and force the world to acknowledge that during WWII, human rights had been violated on a massive scale. With a standard for what is a human right, governments can be held accountable for their actions. There's power in naming an injustice and pointing to a precedent, which makes the UDHR and other human right documents so important.

The states and union territories have primary responsibility for maintaining law and order, with policy oversight from the central government. Police are under state jurisdiction. The Ministry of Home Affairs controls most paramilitary forces, the internal intelligence bureaus and national law enforcement agencies, and provides training for senior officials from state police forces. Civilian authorities maintained effective control over the security forces. Members of the security forces committed some abuses. Despite government efforts to address abuses, a lack of accountability for official misconduct persisted at all levels of government, contributing to widespread impunity. Investigations and prosecutions of individual cases took place, but lax enforcement, a shortage of trained police officers, and an overburdened and under-resourced court system contributed to a low number of convictions.

The government continued taking steps to restore normalcy in Jammu and Kashmir by gradually lifting some security and communications restrictions. The government released most political activists from detention. In January the government partially restored internet access; however, high-speed 4G mobile internet remained restricted in most parts of Jammu and Kashmir. The government began a process to redraw electoral constituencies but did not announce a timeline for local assembly elections. Local district development council elections took place in December in which a coalition of Kashmiri opposition parties won the majority of seats.



Conclusion:

In India Because Of Constitution Act and media now a-days all human rights are mostly followed very well but still in some area still people are having lack of this knowledge but media and community who upgraded with such knowledge encourage them to use this in day today life.

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Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties in Indian Context

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Introduction

Mahatma Gandhiji said, "peace all over the world can be established not on gun power but on pure justice".

Every person has dignity and value. One of the ways that we recognize the fundamental worth of every person is by acknowledging and respecting their human rights.

On 10 December 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as under:-

"All human beings are born with equal and inalienable rights and fundamental freedoms."

"The United Nations is committed to upholding, promoting, and protecting the human rights of every individual. This commitment stems from the United Nations Charter, which reaffirms the faith of the peoples of the world in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person."

Meaning Of Human Rights :-

Human rights are a set of principles concerned with equality and fairness. They recognize our freedom to make choices about our lives and to develop our potential as human beings. They are about living a life free from fear, harassment or discrimination.

Human rights can broadly be defined as a number of basic rights that people from around the world have agreed are essential. These include the right to life, the right to a fair trial, freedom from torture and other cruel and inhuman treatment, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the rights to health, education and an adequate standard of living.

These human rights are the same for all people everywhere – men and women, young and old, rich and poor, regardless of our background, where we live, what we think or what we believe. This is what makes human rights 'universal'.

Objectives:-

1. To study Fundamental Rights .
2. To study Directive Principles.
3. To understand the Fundamental Duties in Indian Context.

In Indian Context:-

The Constitution of India is federal in nature. It is adopted by the India Constituent Assembly on 26th Nov, 1949 and came into effect on 26th Jan, 1950. Its adoption is celebrated as Republic Day in India every year. The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world. It sets out Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and the Duties of Citizens. It declares India to be a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, assuring its citizens of justice, equality and liberty, and endeavors to promote fraternity among them.

Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties :-

These are the sections of the Constitution of India that prescribe the fundamental obligations of the State to its citizens and the duties of the citizens to the State. These sections comprise a constitutional bill of rights for government policy-making and the behavior and conduct of citizens.

These sections are considered vital elements of the constitution, which was developed between 1947 and 1949 by the Constituent Assembly of India.

Fundamental Rights :-

The Fundamental Rights are defined as the basic human rights of all citizens. These rights, defined in Part III of the Constitution irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed or sex, India that prescribe the fundamental obligations of the State to its citizens and the duties of the citizens to the State.



Fundamental Right includes:-

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Right to Freedom of Religion
- Cultural and Educational Rights
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

➤ **RIGHT TO EQUALITY**

The Right to Equality is one of the chief guarantees of the Constitution of India. Articles 14-18 of Constitution highlights the right to equality. It refers to the equality in the eyes of law irrespective of caste, race, religion, place of birth or sex.

➤ **RIGHT TO FREEDOM**

The Right to Freedom is covered in Articles 19-22, with the view of guaranteeing individual rights. But some of the rights are subject to security of the State, friendly relation with foreign countries, public order, decency or morality and for which certain restrictions may be imposed by the State on individual liberty under specified condition.

➤ **RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION**

The Right against Exploitation, contained in Articles 23-24, lays down certain provisions to prevent exploitation of the weaker sections of the society by individuals or the State. Child labour and Beggar is prohibited under the Right against Exploitation.

➤ **RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION**

The Right to Freedom of Religion, covered in Articles 25-28, provides religious freedom to all citizens and ensures a secular state in India. According to the Constitution, there is no official State religion, and the State is required to treat all religions impartially and neutrally.

➤ **CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS**

The Cultural and Educational rights, given in Articles 29 and 30, are measures to protect the rights of cultural, linguistic and religious minorities, by enabling them to conserve their heritage and protecting them against discrimination.

➤ **RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES**

The Right to Constitutional Remedies empowers citizens to approach the Supreme Court of India to seek enforcement, enforcement, or protection against infringement, of their Fundamental Rights. It is covered in Article 32.

➤ **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

The Directive Principles of State Policy, embodied in Part IV of the Constitution, are directions given to the State to guide the establishment of an economic and social democracy, as proposed by the Preamble. It contains Article 36 to 51.

➤ **REMEDY THROUGH WRIT JURISDICTION**

Article 226:- A writ may be issued by a High Court to a person or authority amenable to the Court's jurisdiction either by residence or location within the State, even if the petitioner and other parties are from other States. This power can be exercised, though the person or authority is outside the territories in relation to which the High Court has jurisdiction, provided the cause of action arises, wholly or in part, within such territories. Under Article 226 of the Constitution, the High Court has the power to issue not only writs of certiorari, prohibition and mandamus, but also other writs, directions and orders.

FIVE PRESCRIBED WRITS:

1. A writ of Habeas corpus requires that a person under arrest should be brought before a judge or court. The underlying principle behind the writ of Habeas Corpus is that a prisoner should be released from unlawful detention.
2. The Writ of Mandamus is another important jurisdictional remedy in which an order is passed on from a superior institution to a supplementary, subordinate court or authority that prohibits the court or government official from performing a certain act under the nature of statutory obligation. This is basically issued in the form of command to either take a particular form of action or refrain from doing it, and is backed with legal rights and reasoning.



3. Prohibition is writ issued by the high court or the Supreme Court to the local courts to prevent them from proceeding with a case which does not fall under its jurisdiction.

4. Certiorari is a writ issued to lower courts, when these courts have gone beyond the scope of their jurisdictions.

5. Quo Warranto writ is issued to a person who has been wrongly appointed in the office of authority. This obligates the accused of presenting whatever evidence he or she has to the court to support the reasons for occupying a particular post.

OTHER MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

❖ Education about Human Rights should become a part of the general public education. Technical and financial assistance should be provided to increase knowledge about human rights.

❖ Police members and security forces have to be trained to ensure the observation of human rights standards for law enforcement.

❖ Law that makes human rights violations illegal, should be created and existing law should be implemented.

❖ Policies and programs should be adopted to ensure people have access to their rights.

❖ Proper reservations in politics and public life should be provided by the Government.

❖ Government should provide that women have the same rights as men regarding the nationality of their children. Government should work against the trafficking of women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

CONCLUSION

The pursuit of human rights lies at the heart of the mission of the United Nations. a life in freedom, security and prosperity. It underpins the hopes of millions of people for a life in freedom, security and prosperity. The UDHR remains as relevant today as it was on the day it was adopted.

" In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has stated in clear and simple terms the rights which belong equally to every person. These rights belong to you. They are your rights. Familiarize yourself with them. Help to promote and defend them for yourself as well as for your fellow human beings."

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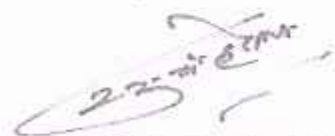
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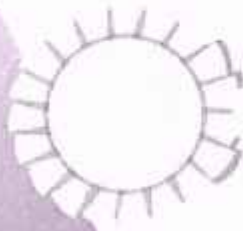
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