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Research Article

PROMOTION OF INDIAN LANGUAGES, ART AND CULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

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ABSTRACT

India is a storehouse of many cultures, which have evolved over the years. Its developed form is reflected in the art, literature, practices, traditions, customs, linguistic expressions, artefacts, historical and cultural heritage etc. Traveling in India, experiencing Indian hospitality, buying beautiful handicrafts and hand-made clothes of India, reading ancient literature of India, practicing yoga and meditation, getting inspired by Indian philosophy, attending incomparable festivals of India, Appreciating the music and art of India and watching Indian films are some of the dimensions through which millions of people around the world participate in and enjoy this cultural heritage every day. This is the cultural and natural wealth of India which makes India truly Incredible India.

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INTRODUCTION

Understanding the experiences and familiarity in the conversation of persons of the same language, all this is a reflection and document of Indian culture. Language teaching should also be reformed so that it becomes more experience based and focuses on the ability to speak and interact in that language and not just on the literature, vocabulary and grammar of the language. Languages should be used more for communication and for teaching-learning. Preservation, promotion and dissemination of this cultural heritage of India should be a top priority as it gives the identity of the country.

Cultural awareness and expression - Promotion of Indian art and culture is not only national but important for every individual. It is our duty to develop in children the core abilities of cultural awareness and expression to inculcate in children a sense of their own identity and sense of belonging and appreciation of the identities of other cultures. A positive cultural identity and self-esteem can be built in children only by developing a sense and knowledge of their cultural history, art, language and tradition. Therefore, the contribution of cultural awareness and expression to individual and social well-being is important.

Art- Art is the most important means of promoting culture. The arts are well known to enhance personal happiness and enhance cognitive and creative abilities in individuals, apart from enriching cultural identity, awareness and uplifting communities. Pleasure or happiness of individuals, cognitive development and cultural identity are important reasons why Indian arts of all kinds should be offered to students at all levels of education which begins with early childhood care and education.

Protection of languages- Language is undoubtedly related to art and culture. Different languages see the world in different ways. How does a native speaker of a language understand or receive his experiences? It is determined by the structure of that language. Languages influence the way people in a culture speak to others, including interactions with family members, peers, and strangers. So, culture is embedded in our languages. It is not possible to fully appreciate art in the form of literature, drama, music, film etc. without language. To preserve, promote and spread the culture, we have to preserve and promote the languages of that culture. Due to lack of proper attention and care of Indian languages, the country has lost 220 languages in the last 50 years. UNESCO has declared 197 Indian languages as endangered. Various languages which do not have script are on the verge of extinction.

Linguistic vibrancy – There is a need to integrate teaching and learning of Indian languages at every level of school and higher education. For the languages to remain relevant and vibrant, there should be a continuous flow of high-quality learning and print material in these languages, which includes text books, exercise books, videos, plays, poems, novels, magazines etc. Dictionaries and vocabularies of languages should be officially updated regularly and widely disseminated so that contemporary issues and concepts can be discussed in these

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languages. This type of learning material, making print material in languages like English, French, German, Korean, Japanese etc. is done by countries all over the world and the proportion of important material in other languages of the world is increased continuously. In a country like India, the shortage of skilled language teachers should be met.

Creation of local knowledge – To encourage local music, art, languages and handicrafts and to ensure that students are exposed to the culture and local knowledge of the area where they are studying, to engage in outstanding local artists and handicrafts Skilled persons will be appointed as guest teachers. Every higher educational institution, every school and school complex shall endeavor to have artists reside there so that the students can better know the art, creativity and prosperity of the country.

Strengthening the tourism industry- Under the higher education system, higher quality programs and degrees are also created in translation and interpretation, art and museum administration, archaeology, artwork conservation, graphic design and web design. To develop high quality material in various Indian languages to preserve and promote our art and culture, to conserve artefacts, to develop suitably qualified persons to run museums and heritage or tourist places. Due to which the tourism industry can also get a lot of strength. This policy recognizes that learners should have first-hand knowledge of the rich diversity of India. This means that simple activities like traveling to different parts of the country by the students have to be included. Which will not only promote tourism, but also lead to an understanding and appreciation of the diversity, culture, traditions and knowledge of different parts of India. Under 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat', 100 tourist destinations of the country will be identified in this direction, where the educational institutions will provide students with places and their history, scientific contribution, traditions, indigenous literature and knowledge etc. to enhance the knowledge about these areas. Can be filled with the study of There are still thousands of academies, museums, art galleries and heritage sites which need qualified persons to run smoothly. More artefacts will be collected and preserved as qualified persons are recruited. In addition, museums, galleries (including virtual museums / e-museums) and heritage sites will be able to preserve our heritage and India's tourism industry.

Promotion of Sanskrit language – Due to its scientific nature, Sanskrit will be brought into the mainstream, not limited to Sanskrit schools and universities, and will be implemented as an option under the three-language formula in school education and also in higher education. It will not be taught in isolation but in interesting and innovative ways and linked to other contemporary and relevant subjects like Mathematics, Astronomy, Philosophy, Drama, Yoga etc. Therefore, in keeping with the rest of this policy, Sanskrit universities will also move towards becoming large multidisciplinary institutions of proper education. Sanskrit departments, which conduct teaching and excellent interdisciplinary research of Sanskrit and Sanskrit knowledge system, will be established within the entire new multidisciplinary higher education system. in Education and Sanskrit subjects 4-year multidisciplinary B.Ed. degree, a large number of Sanskrit teachers from all over the country will be provided professional education in mission mode.

Enrichment of local art and culture - Indian languages and their related local art and culture will be documented through wave-based platform/portal/Wikipedia for the enrichment of art and culture. The platform will have videos, dictionaries, recordings and other content such as people speaking the language (especially by elders), telling stories, reciting poetry, playing drama, folk singing and dancing etc. People across the country will be invited to contribute to these efforts by adding relevant content to these platforms or portals or Wikipedia. Universities and their research teams will work with each other and with communities across the country to further enrich these platforms. At the National Culture Festival organized at Dr. Karni Singh Stadium in Bikaner on February 27, 2023, President Draupadi Murmu said that in today's digital age, we have to see how we can inspire the new generation to work continuously. With time, it has become necessary to pass on the heritage of our art and culture to the next generations. Drawing attention to the villages, he said that the artists of the villages are rich in art, they need to be encouraged. The smell, fragrance and energy of art in these should come to the fore. Nowadays educated children are living in 21st century. Going away from the fragrance of the village. If we give place to new ideas and new thinking in the traditions, then the new generation will join. Our traditions and culture should be widely spread through technology. We can learn austerity, concentration and dedication from the life of the artist. India is a wonderful example of every creation of the universe, we should be proud. Change is the law of life, but we must not give up our core values. The feeling of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam should be kept.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Suresh Kumar Meena (2019). "Temple Architecture of Hadoti Area in Medieval India" dissertation of the Department of History and Indian Culture, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur states that Hadoti area has been associated with art since ancient times. The cities of Jhalrapatan, Badoli, Atru etc. were centers of temple architecture. Madhyamik of Chittorgarh is a good proof of this, from where this art spread in the entire Hadoti region. Remains of Kalibanga, Ahad, Ganeshwar have also been found in Rajasthan from pre-Vedic era cultures. Over time, religious and social changes took place in the society, as a result of which various deities were given shape and their idols were made. Therefore, the main objective of this research work is to bring the temple architecture of Hadauti region in front of the people by giving a new interpretation of the known facts. So that more and more readers are familiar with it.

Rajesh Kumar Sharma (2018) "Goddess Kali in Indian Art: A Critical Study" Department of Painting, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur to provide information about Indian arts in this dissertation. To provide information about rituals related to Goddess worship etc. objectives have been vested. In conclusion, it can be said that about 13 years before Christ, the sacred literature of the people who had become dominant in North India was compiled in Sanskrit language. The mythology of the goddess and her many forms are so vast and complex that they can only be given an overview of her introduction and the main points of her worship. The form of the Mother Goddess has been revealed in the worship of a religious ritual and in its philosophical basis. The Hindu tradition has always accepted the goddess in two parts, first as her nature that creates, second as her salvation giving and imprisoning form of Shakti.

CONCLUSION

The thinking of a nation is advanced by the civilization and culture of this country. Indian thought is also a mirror of the culture here. “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” is our life value and “Jai Jagat” is our slogan. So, India is really an idea, a culture. Culture is not static and inert, it is changeable and developing like human beings. Cultures keep on developing continuously at their conscious pace. Culture and folk culture should be studied in this perspective of time transmission. The artist gives expression through his imagination and feeling. Manifestation in the mind is an invisible phase, which compels the creator to create in concrete form. Hence it is from the inner expression that the visual expression acquires life and beauty with intensity and quality. Each element has its own importance. With the skillful use of which the artist makes his identity. Picture creation is successful only by proper organization of these elements. The contribution of art in the development of civilization and culture cannot be forgotten, this is the importance of art.

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