

Promotion of Indian Languages, Art and Culture through NEP-2020

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Abstract: Culture and language plays an important role in the development of any nation. It's representing a set of shared attitudes, values, goals and practices culture and creativity manifest themselves in almost all economic social and other activities. India is a treasure trove of culture, developed over thousands of years and manifested in the faun of arts, weeks of literature, customs, traditions, linguistic expression, artifacts, heritage, sites and moral. Crores of people from around the world partake in enjoy, and benefit from of visiting India for tourism. Experiencing Indian hospitality, purchasing India, handicraft and handmade textiles, reading the classical literature of India practicing Yoga and Meditation, being inspired by Indian philosophy, participating in India's unique festivals, appreciating India's diverse music and art, and watching Indian films amongst many other aspects...

Keywords: Language, Conversations, Literature, Culture, Attitudes, Values.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The languages of India that are not officially on such endangered lists, such as the 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, are facing serious difficulties on several fronts. The teaching and learning of Indian languages need to be integrated with school and higher education at all levels. For languages to remain relevant and vibrant, there must be a steady stream of high-quality learning and print materials in these languages, including textbooks, workbooks, videos, plays, poems, novels, magazines, etc. There should also be frequent official updates for the languages. His words and dictionaries were widely disseminated, so that the most current issues and concepts could be effectively discussed in these languages. Enabling and continually updating verbatim translations of such teaching materials, print materials, and important materials from world languages, for languages such as English, French,

German, Hebrew, Korean, and Japanese, by countries around the world. However, India has been slow in creating such languages and print materials and dictionaries to better keep its languages alive and intact.

Language

India is a country with languages changing every 15 to 20 Kames. According to the native communication style in order to promote arts and culture. It is very important to promote Indian languages. People in India talk to each other in their national languages which also shows their culture and traditions through their language. Without the promotion of languages. It is not possible to promote art in the form of film plays literature, music etc. language of courses is inextricably linked to art and culture different

languages 'see' the world differently determines a native speaker's perception of experience in particular.

Languages influence the way people of a given culture speak with others including with family members authority figures, peers and strangers, and influence the tone of conversation. The tone, perception of experience and familiarity "Apnea" in the rants in conversations among speakers of a common language are a reflection and record of a culture. Culture is thus encased in our language's art in the form of literature, plays, music, film etc. cannot be fully appreciated without language in order to preserve and promote culture, one must preserve and promote a culture's languages.

Unfortunately, Indian languages have not received their due attention and care with the country losing over 220 languages in the less 50 years alone UNESCO has declared 197 Indian languages as "endangered" various unscripted languages are particularly in danger of becoming extinct when senior member of a tribe or community that speak such languages pass away, these languages concerted actions or measures are taken to preserve or record these rich languages expressions of culture. India will similarly expand its institutes and universities studying all classical-languages and literature with strong efforts to collect preserve.

Translate and study the tens of thousands of manuscripts that have not yet received their due attention Sanskrit and all Indian language institutes and departments across the country will be significantly strengthened with adequate training given to large new batches of students to study in particular the large numbers of manuscripts and their interrelations with other subjects classical language institutes will aim to be merged with universities while maintaining their autonomy so that faculty may work, and students to may be trained as part of robust and rigorous multi-disciplinary towards the same end, where relevant they may them also offer B Ed dual degrees in education and a language to develop outstanding language teachers in that language.

Language is an important part of any society because it enables people to communicate and express themselves when a language dies out, future

generation loses a vital part of the culture that is necessary to completely understand it. This makes language a vulnerable especially important to reserve it according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), from facts published in their "Atlas of languages in danger of disappearing" there are an estimated 6,000 languages spoken worldwide today, and half of the world's population speaks the eight most common more than 3,000 languages are reportedly spoken by fewer than 10,000 people each.

Culture is certainly as important as teaching language and literature. Culture is one of the most important concepts in social sciences like psychology, political science and economics which has now made inroads into applied linguistics and second language acquisition as well societal values, beliefs cultural elements and attitudes should be incorporated into communicative approach to increase the effectiveness of learning. Inclusion of "culture component" is motivational in learning second language the main aim of language teaching is to enhance linguistic abilities of the learners along with cultural competence which can be together called as intercultural competence.

In present day language class rooms, teachers' art expected to include cultural components in teaching because of paradigm shift in language teaching with a different outlook on cultural. This outlook which emerges from social sciences, defines 'culture' as a broad term that embraces in it many aspects of a society like arts, food, environment, customs and manners. Consequently, culture includes everything that man has either acquired or learnt in his individual and social life. "Culture is an idealized cognitive system a system of knowledge beliefs and values that exist in the minds of individual members of society" no human society can exist without a culture of its own language mutually dependent in social life and cultural language acquisition.

Since languages comprehensively reflect complex cultures of any society the teaching of culture is regarded as an important part in second language teaching and learning process cultural will help in attaining. No language can be understood and thought without understanding the cultural context in which it is used culture provides adequate and authentic

materials and it also provides interesting practical situations in teaching process.

The major aim of any language teaching and learning is to enhance tolerance and better understanding of different cultures among the learners. There is an increasing need in incorporating cultural components in English as a second language textbook in the present as well as in the future because of globalization. The significance of teaching culture is also affirmed in the common European framework of reference for language as there is a strong relationship between teaching or English as a foreign language textbooks and cultures.

II. ART AND CULTURE

The arts strengthen cultural identity build awareness and enhance psychological features and artistic skills in people increase individual happiness. The NEP makes associate reference to sixty-four kales, mentioned within the cadambine of vanbhatt, to underline India's made art heritage language is closely and inextricably tangled with the humanities and culture. The culture of a community is sheathed in its language so as to preserve and promote culture, one should preserve and promote its languages. When coming to culture of India its can be defined as the fusion of different cultures and religious over centuries, there has been a significant fusion of culture between Buddhist Hindus, Muslims, jain's Sikhs and various that trivial pollution in India. India is Jainism Sikhism, and other religions they are collectively known as Indian religions.

Indian art consists of a variety of art form including painting sculptures pottery and textile arts such as woven silk the way to learn, Indian art has culture influences as well as religion influence such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and Islam art and culture in India is strongest contribution to its roll heritage and history and a intrinsically woven into its identify. "people from different religious thrive In every city All festivals are celebrated together With love. Nothing but unity and brother hood stays All above She is the proud mother of many Brave sons Who sacrificed their lives and Never thought once" Culture can be explained in many ways in the words of anthropologist EBB Tyler, it is complex whole

which includes knowledge, belief, art morals, law custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.

Alternatively in a contemporary variant "culture is defined as a social domain that emphasizes and discount unities of social meaning of a life held in common." The Sanskrit term for culture is Sanskrit, both Sanskrit and Sanskrit are derived from sanskar meaning ritual performance culture means the collaborative deposit the knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, religion, roles. Spatial relations concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generation through individual and striving it is a system of knowledge shared by a relatively larger group of people.

Today throughout the world, culture language and literature have made their important place in the care of heart of every country in its people culture, language and literature not only help on in developing the qualities like discipline, punctuality, respect co-operation building up stamina but also help human being to remain confident and conscious during the various cultural events, different cultural festivals and various language developments for examples cultural events have many values and one of its values is the all-round development of the personality of the students it introduces the students with cultural of the other countries nation and states "culture is communication and communication is culture." Culture plays an important role in the development of any nation. It represents a set of should attitudes, values, goal and practices.

Culture and creativity manifest themselves in almost all economic, social and other activities. A country as diverse as India is symbolized by the plurality of its culture. India has one of the world largest collections of songs, music, dance, theatre, talk, traditions, performing arts, writes and rituals, paintings and writing that are known as the intangible cultural heritage of humanity in order to preserve these elements a number of schemes and programmers aimed at providing financial support to individuals, groups and cultural organizations engaged in performing visual and literary arts etc.

III. PROMOTION OF INDIAN LANGUAGE

The promotion of Indian arts and culture is important not only for the nation but also for the individual. Culture awareness and expression are among the major competencies considered important to develop in children, in order to provide them with a sense of identity belonging, as well as an appreciation of other cultures and identities. It is through the development of a strong sense and knowledge of our cultural history, arts language and traditions that children can build a positive cultural identity and self-esteem thus cultural awareness and expression are important contributors both to individual as well as societal well-being.

The promotion of Indian languages will be integrated into school and higher education at every level in order to help students learn these languages. There will be ensured avail availability of high-quality learning materials in the form of work books text books magazines, videos, poems, plays, novels etc. More over the language must have a consistent update to their vocabulary in the dictionary with education in terms of the latest topics and issues of the country it is very important to promote Indian language people in India talk to each other in their native language which also shows their culture and traditions through their languages without the promotion of languages.

The national education policy (NEP) 2020 suggests a number of initiatives to foster languages, arts and culture among school children, these initiatives include a greater emphasis on music, arts and culture crafts throughout school education, early implementation of the three language formula to promote multilingualism teaching in the home local language wherever possible conducting more experiential language learning the hiring of outstanding local artists, writer, craft men and other experts as master instructors in various subjects of local expertise accurate inclusion of traditional Indian knowledge including tribal and other local knowledge throughout into the curriculum across humanities, sciences arts, crafts, and sports.

The national education policy 2020 recognizes that the knowledge of the rich diversity of India should be imbibed first hand by learners. The NEP 2020 envisions the important role of indigenous culture art and Indian languages in higher education. Accordingly, the preservation and promotion of precious Bharatiya culture must be considers a high priority for the country, as it truly important for the nation identity as were as for its economy. It is through the development of a strong sense and knowledge of our cultural history, arts, languages and traditions that children can build a positive cultural identity and self-esteem. Thus, cultural awareness and expression are important contributors both to individuals as well as societal well-being. The promotion of Indian languages, arts, culture and traditional Indian knowledge through its inclusion in higher education as per the guidelines of NEP 2020 is the need of the hour.

The flexibility in the curriculum of interdisciplinary courses is required to balance the courses which will develop the creativity, artistic, academic and cultural path in the students. Students must be aware of our unique Indian heritage and feel proud to conserve the same, this will enhance a sense of Indianans in the students and they will become responsible citizens. Different language sees the world differently and the structure of language therefore determines the native speaker's perception of experience art in the form of literature, plays, music, film etc. Cannot be fully appreciated without language in order to preserve and promote culture one must preserve and promote a culture language. (UNESCO) has declared 197 Indian languages as "endangered." Teaching and learning of Indian languages need to be integrated with higher education at every level it is this reasoning and urgency that we need to implement this focal area of NEP 2020 at our university.

Goals

- To implement the strategic plan through the establishment of the proposed center in accordance with the NEP 2020.
- To develop courses.
- To develop and implement different courses.
- To support students coming from the marginalized communities.

- To develop cultural awareness and expression among the students.
- To promote interdisciplinary research in Indian knowledge and traditions.
- To develop a culture of research among students.
- To represent Indian culture through visual medium and live performances.
- To make films and documentaries.
- To promote cultural tourism.
- To develop courses in Indian languages.
- To promote digitization of Indian cultural resources.

Plan

- The establishment of the proposed center for Bhartiya gyan. Indian languages and Yoga.
- Development of courses and through workshop with external resource persons and industry experts.
- Providing scholarships to students ie special students, viable women, single women, tribal and transgender people.
- Organizing cross cultural events photo exhibitions showcasing rich Indian culture and traditions.
- Students be exposed and encouraged to develop acumen for conducting interdisciplinary research focusing on Indian languages, heritage culture.
- Inviting foreign students to conduct studies focusing on cross cultural aspects of Indian knowledge system.
- Fine arts and theatre activities live performances of artists.
- Students will be encouraged to conduct studies in the areas of Indian cultural traditions and practices. These research studies will be transformed visually into a series of short films. The films will portray the true spirit of Indian culture and knowledge through field-based research.
- Organize heritage and cultural tours for Indian and foreign tourists.
- Certificate course in spoken Sanskrit.
- Identifying the rare knowledge available in the Indian language involving key stake

holders to initiate the preparation for the rigorous translation program.

- Publication/ digitization/ conservation of rare manuscripts.
- To be integrated into school and higher education at every level.
- Availability of high quality learning materials in the form of work books, videos, etc.
- Preparation of language dictionary for the respective languages.
- Documentation of languages of India along with their art and culture through online portals and web.
- Invitation to the general public possessing high level knowledge of the languages.
- Students will provide scholarships, awards and incentives for outstanding poetry and prose in Indian languages.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The effectiveness of any policy depends on its implementation. Therefore, the impending negation of NEP 2020 should be led by various bodies including MHRD, CABE union and state governments education related ministries, state government, education, boards NTA, the regularly bodies of school higher education NCERT SCERT's school and HEI including all the stakeholders in order to ensure that the policy is implemented in its true spirit and intent. Through coherence in planning and synergy across all these bodies involved in education, further the curriculum at all levels in school education should be reframed in such a manner that it should reflected on the Indian languages, literature and culture and there should be provision for the students to take advantage of experiencing the rich flavor of Indian culture. The efforts put forth by the policy makers will be fruitful only when the policy is implemented in different states of the country successfully.

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