

National Education Policy 2020 New Methods of Teaching of Bengali Language in West Bengal

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ABSTRACT: In this article, the development of education in India, a multi-lingual country, has highlighted the new teaching methods that have been emphasized in the school education system despite the differences in the national education policy and the different languages. Indian Civilization and Education is one of the most ancient guidelines of civilization and the evolution of the teaching method of that education in different types of educational centres is shown. ‘Mother language is equal to mother’s milk’ This mother tongue is the Bengali language of the Bengali civilization. Different types of modern teaching methods have been identified in this Bengali language to develop all-round development of students. This article presents the important steps taken by the National Education Policy 2020 to develop a comprehensive curriculum for Bengali-speaking students in West Bengal. Currently, the main objective of all types of organizations in the world is to ensure comprehensive development and education for all, but the biggest obstacle to achieving the goal is lack of language understanding and language teaching methods. All these types of problems can be solved only when the education system can teach itself through language.

KEYWORD: New methods of teaching, education evolution, mother language teaching, Bengali language, development of language pedagogy, NFP-20.

Introduction:

Education is a life-long continuous and dynamic process whose main objective is the all-round development of students. One of the key elements in this development process is the teacher and the classroom which has been leading since ancient times. Most of the teachers in the society who are established as one of the teachers whose tools are teaching methods. Currently, this teaching method which is included in the core is pedagogy. This pedagogy is where a plan of how long and what a teacher will do in the classroom is done in writing. One part of this pedagogy is the teaching method. The teaching method refers to the different teachers of different subjects which point of view will be used to teach, board work, language teaching, social science teaching, science and other subjects according to colour difficulty is called learning method. This method of education started from ancient times and continues to be used as a strategy even today. Today, there are many errors in this system and the ancient system is constantly being renamed, but the basis of all teaching and learning systems is language. The language in which the teacher is teaching.

Objectives:

1. To highlight what kind of new teaching methods the National Education Policy 2020 has emphasized.
2. To highlight the evolution of teaching methods in Indian education system from ancient times to modern times.
3. To present the various elements of Bengali language teaching method for the development of school education.
4. To present the important steps and positions of NF2P-20 in the development of West Bengal Bengali language learning system.

Methodology:

This discussion is based on a variety of critical issues. The information for this writing is mainly taken from various published articles, peer-reviewed articles, unpublished non-peer-reviewed articles, newspapers, relevant books, gazette of Ministry of Education, Government of India and internet.

Methods of Teaching:

The education system from ancient times to modern times stands entirely on two pillars one is teaching and the other is learning. Teaching is the subject taught by the teacher, while learning is the material that students learn through the materials and techniques. This teaching and learning is currently served as two separate methods. The approach to learning that is currently known is the teacher-centred approach to learning. There are various types of these learning methods sometimes called psychodynamic, self-centred, task-centred, information-centred, discussion-centred, lecture-centred, performance-centred, expository and other learning methods are available today. All these teaching methods are sometimes teacher-centred, where the method is selected depending on the teacher's wishes, knowledge, interests and needs. Sometimes it is learner-centred where the teaching method is selected mainly according to the needs, interests, needs and abilities of the students. These learning methods, whether teacher-centred or student-centred, are primarily classroom-centred. These classrooms have different types according to the number and control of the teacher. For example – Small group, medium group, large group, Extra-large group. According to the size of the classroom to meet the specific objectives of the curriculum, the learning methods that are advancing the current education system in face-to-face and online platforms are – Chalk and talk method, question-answering method, demonstration method, Heuristic method, brainstorming method, team teaching method, panel discussion method, projected method, problem solving method, program instruction method, role playing method, tutorial method, assignment method, and many other methods.

Principles of Teaching Methodology:

1. Selection of learning methods according to students' needs, interest, attention, attitude, ability, ability and intelligence.
2. Use of simple understandable language.
3. Presentation of the topic in a concise form.
4. Presentation of subject as per pre-planned.
5. Presenting proactive methods to build enthusiasm, patience and confidence in students.
6. Concepts and interpretations of the subject are represented by facts and actions.
7. Formation of creative mindset among students.
8. Selection of fun and motivational teaching methods.

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9. Selecting methods to create a positive and friendly classroom environment.
10. Selection of reflective teaching methods.
11. Selection of methods for developing students' knowledge, experience and skills.
12. Use of teaching methods that inculcate values in students.

Evolution of Teaching methods:

Our India is the cradle of one of the oldest civilizations in the world. This education system in India is basically divided into four parts namely Brahminical education, Buddhist education, Islamic education and modern education. Vedic education was the main stream of education in ancient India. The four Vedas and six school of philosophy around which the foundation of education has been solidified is the education system of Topobon. In ancient India, centres of learning were built far away from the locality in the bosom of nature in forests hence known as Topobon. The one who taught in the Ashram of Topobon was called Guru. The place where initiation was given was called ashram. Therefore, the main pillar of the Vedic education system is called the ashram-cantered Gurukul education system. The entire educational system of ancient times was Brahmin-centric, where only Brahmin Rai could teach. People of other castes like Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras had different courses of action in the society. In all these courses and syllabus, the Guru and the teachers used to convey the knowledge of various subjects to his disciples through oral communication.

Teaching Methodology of Brahminical Education System:

The Brahminical system of education had huge text lists which students memorized by rote. At that time, different methods of teaching emerged based on this oral method, which had no name at that time. Basically, they were called listening, meditation, nididhyasana and teacher. These four were one of the pillars of the teaching method. That is, the students were taught in the form of stories and in those stories, there was a practice of questions and answers between both the teacher and the students. Presently they are named as – question-answer method, discussion method, lecture method, story-telling method, self-realization teaching method.

Teaching Methodology of Buddhist Education System:

After the Brahminical system of education, the new era in the Indian education system was ushered in by Gautama Buddha, the propagator and reformer of Buddhism. Which is known as the Buddhist education system from that time to the present time. The main goal of Buddhist education is nirvana, freedom from suffering in life, regardless of caste, religion, caste, gender. The main pillar of the Buddhist educational system and the centre of learning were the Buddha monasteries known as Viharas and Mahaviharas, which were built in secluded places far from their localities. One such Vihara and Maha Vihara are Nalanda, Vikramshila, Vikrampur, Vallabhi, Pushpagiri, Udayagiri, Laltigiri. This educational system was entirely residential, and those who taught in these sangha-based Sanghas i.e. Viharas and Mahaviharas were called Buddhist Bhikkhu, i.e. Buddhist Bhikkhu were the teachers. At that time script was not used in education. The entire education system was based on oral and practical. In Sangha based education system most emphasis was given on concept formation instruction full logic and argumentation based hands-on learning method. The entire education process was given on mother tongue and regional language. In most cases Pali language was used. These learning methods are now known as question-answer method, ascending method, recitation, discovery method, analysis method, and problem-solving method.

Learning Methodology of Islamic Education System:

After the Brahminical and Buddhist education system in India, the education system based on religion is the Islamic education system. The main objective of Islamic education system is to maintain peace and development in this world through human service. The Islamic education system stands on two pillars, one is faith and the other is surrender. The Islamic education system is entirely dependent on the hands of their religious books and religious propagandists. The educational centre of the Islamic education system is centred on mosques known as Maktab. Maktab and Madrasa are two educational centres with Arabic, Urdu, and Persian as the medium of instruction. The teaching method used in all types of education system is oral and rote oriented. At that time there was no name for these methods, but now they have been given various new names.

After the Brahminical, Buddhist and Islamic educational systems, the missionaries and the English were the ones who spread the education system in India. Modern education system was propagated in India by the hands of these missionaries and Englishmen and independent development of Indian education system took place. The introduction of English in the modern education system gave importance to the language, but today the English language dominates the Indian education system, but most of the emphasis is on the mother tongue and regional languages. India's education system, introduced in mother tongue and regional languages, emphasizes modern tested and proven teaching methods at all levels from primary to secondary. The National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes on self-learning in this modern education system is discussed below.

National Education Policy 2020 New Teaching Methodology:

After 73 long years of independent India, the central government formulated a new education policy known as the National Education Policy 2020 on July 29, 2020 to build international quality education in the overall development of the education system in India. In this educational policy, the most important thing for the development of school education is the language and the teaching method. As this national education policy calls for children to be included in the school environment from the age of three, the mother tongue, local language, and regional language are most emphasized. The most valuable and important resource of mankind is language. Every normal person has to exchange ideas with the help of which he has to exchange ideas in all areas of his life, in all activities. That is, multiple letters and words that are meaningful and comprehensible are recognized as language, which works as a means of communication between the society and the nation in both written and oral aspects. So if this language is not understandable to each other why education, all the contents of the world become meaningless. At present the most emphasis in Tai education is on Tai language. Because in most cases it has been seen that many students drop out of school due to poor language comprehension. At present, the National Education Policy 2020 has made it mandatory to provide and receive education in the mother tongue of all secondary schools in all regions of India in the field of primary and upper primary education. Education in this mother tongue is not the case today in the Tri-Bhasa Sutra which was recommended by the Kothari Commission in 1966, the mother tongue was given priority. However, it has not been properly implemented due to the lack of various plans, the current education policy emphasizes the ancient classical language of India, Sanskrit and various regional languages such as Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Pali, Persian, Bengali and others.

The main reason for radical reform of curriculum and teaching methods at all levels of education is to shift from rote and rote learning to practical and comprehensible and skill-based education. The main objective of modern education is all-round development. Therefore, to fulfil the objective of all-round development, students need to imbibe educational values, experiences and skills. The methods that are emphasized in all these teaching-learning methods and examination systems are now discursive teaching methods, thinking, argumentative, inquiry-based, analysis-based, creative, exploratory, experiment-oriented, performance-

oriented and problem-solving cooperative Emphasis is placed on innovative hands-on integrated learning methods. The National Education Policy 2020 has emphasized on these teaching methods that are simple and easy to structure and study all kinds of subjects, from science to scholarship, from scholarship to language.

Reading Skills:

Reading skill is the subject that is emphasized in both written and oral language teaching i.e. Bengali language teaching. A student is judged on how he presents his reading in any subject, his rhythm, style stands above pronunciation as evidence of his language skills. From the elementary level, the teacher emphasizes on word recognition, word interpretation, segmentation, ability to understand abbreviations, correct pronunciation of words, recognition of different alphabets, proper use of sight, different pronunciation of consonants Mindfulness, Desire-Feeling- Correct presentation of emotions. Peace of mind, patience and enjoyment in both active and silent reading play a key role in developing language skills in students.

Teaching method in Bengali language is fully adopted in Professor Benjamin Bloom's taxonomy of teaching method and learning. As a result, Bengali grammar pronunciation is always reflected correctly in writing, reading, speaking, daily life or in exam papers. According to the recommendations of the various committees and commissions, it has been seen that the Government of India and the West Bengal government have taken various new steps in formulating the curriculum and co-curriculum in West Bengal. As a result, the students have overcome the problem of regionalism in a simple way and have learned all kinds of subjects such as history, geography, science, mathematics, philosophy, economics fluency and use of Bengali language has increased sufficiently in all subjects of political science from primary to higher education.

The National Education Policy 2020 has laid emphasis on mother tongue and regional languages in every field from primary to higher education over all regional and mother tongues in India. The important steps taken on mother tongue in the National Education Policy 2020 are –

1. Mother tongue will be the first language at formative level, preparatory level, middle level, secondary level of education.
2. Curriculum and textbooks should be developed in mother tongue and regional languages at all levels of school education.
3. All types of public and private schools are obliged to emphasize mother tongue.
4. Educational institutions should appoint competent teachers and teachers in mother tongue.
5. In addition to educational institutions, various social institutions will be instructed by the regional and provincial governments to give importance to doing everything in the mother tongue.
6. Emphasis should be placed on language, culture and tradition.
7. Science, mathematics etc. subjects should be translated into mother tongue and textbooks should be prepared.
8. Educational institutions and all those involved in education should make provision for students to present their language skills in education.
9. Every value of life like non-violence, truth, selfless action, peace, sacrifice, tolerance, equality, freedom, respect, responsibility and duty patriotism inauguration all kinds of motto advice should be presented in mother tongue before the students.
10. Different articles and sub-sections of the Indian Constitution have to be translated into different languages.
11. Emphasis should be placed on translated books in all fields of medicine, technology and science.

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Following the outline of the National Education Policy 2020, the advantages and disadvantages of the Bengali language and the speaking people for the comprehensive development of the school education sector in West Bengal are as follows –

Merits:

1. Bengali language is our mother tongue, so reading and making textbooks in mother tongue will increase students' interest and attention in reading.
2. Students will understand any subject.
3. Students will be freed from the rigors of language.
4. Students will be able to absorb any subject easily.
5. Having all the reading facilities in the mother tongue saves both time and money.
6. Due to the presence of various Bengali translated books on various complex subjects, students can gain knowledge and mastery of those subjects.
7. Having education system in mother tongue will reduce the tendency of students to drop out of school and not interested in education.

Demerits:

1. Predominance of teaching in this mother tongue is limited to Class VIII.
2. The scope of teaching in Bengali in secondary education and higher education is narrow.
3. Along with Bengali other foreign and ancient Indian languages were imposed.
4. The framework for translating other subjects into Bengali language has not been addressed.
5. Apathy towards the use of technology in Bengali language teaching is observed.

There is a shortage of experienced and competent teachers with appropriate training in all subjects in Bengali language teaching.

Conclusion:

The current West Bengal government and the Ministry of Education have taken appropriate steps in the teaching and learning of Bengali language, for example two schools in East Burdwan district have tested whether Bengali language can be learned with the help of technology. Currently two new software tools have been invented in Bengali language learning. That is Bangayantra and Bangayantrabaxobandi. The main purpose of which is to teach Bengali speakers about complex subjects easily. The National Education Policy 2020 recommended to give emphasis on mother tongue at all levels of India has opened a new horizon for all the provincial areas of India including West Bengal. The learning methods emphasized in the classroom and out-of-classroom school education of each regional language student are presentation, discussion, lecture, discovery, observation and observation of nature, yoga, hands-on projects, problem-solving offline and online learning methods. Depending on all these teaching methods, it can be assumed that radical changes will be observed in West Bengal's education system, thinking, thinking, in the coming days. The Bengali language of West Bengal and the heritage language craze of the Bengali speaking people will be able to open a new horizon in the educational tradition of the future Indian civilization.

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