

SVEEP INITIATIVES

The Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) program in Jammu & Kashmir has been pivotal in enhancing voter engagement and ensuring a robust electoral process. Implemented by the Election Commission of India (ECI), SVEEP aims to inform and motivate citizens to participate actively in the democratic process.

In Jammu & Kashmir, a region with its unique demographic and geographical challenges, SVEEP initiatives have been tailored to address local needs and promote inclusive participation. SVEEP initiatives in J&K have involved extensive voter awareness campaigns across the UT.

These campaigns utilize various media channels, including radio, television, and social media, to disseminate information about the importance of voting. Posters, pamphlets, and advertisements highlight key aspects such as voter registration, the electoral process, and the significance of casting a vote.

Special emphasis has been placed on reaching out to first-time voters and marginalized communities to ensure they understand their rights and responsibilities. Educational programs are a cornerstone of SVEEP efforts in J&K. Workshops and seminars are conducted in schools, colleges, and community centers to educate citizens about the voting process and the functioning of democratic institutions. These programs often include interactive sessions where participants can ask questions and clarify doubts.

Voters' flying dreams needs safe landing

■ MAHADEEP SINGH JAMWAL

In Jammu and Kashmir, the "Flying Dreams" of voters during this time of Elections can symbolize the aspirations and hopes they hold for the region's future. These dreams often revolve around improved governance, economic development, peace, and stability. Voters in JK may yearn for a time when their voices are genuinely heard, their issues are addressed, and their standard of living is uplifted. Jammu and Kashmir has long been at the heart of political discourse in South Asia. Since its accession to India in 1947, the region has experienced periods of political turmoil, armed conflict, and social unrest. The abrogation of Article 370 in August 2019 marked a significant turning point, transforming JK from a state with special autonomy into two union territories- Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. This move was seen by some as a step toward greater integration with India and by others as an erosion of the region's unique identity and autonomy. For voters in JK, these developments have had profound implications. The changes brought about by the abrogation of Article 370 have fueled new hopes for development, investment, and political stability. When we consolidate the flying dreams of voters of JK, we think of following as the aspirations the common man is looking forward to. Peace and Stability: Decades of conflict have taken a toll on the people of JK, leading to a widespread desire for peace and stability. Voters dream of a time when their lives are not disrupted by violence or political unrest. Economic Development and Job Creation: One of the foremost aspirations of voters in JK is economic prosperity. The region has historically lagged behind other parts of India in terms of industrialization and job creation. Many voters dream of a future where JK can attract investment, develop infrastructure, and create employment opportunities, particularly for the youth. Good Governance and Accountability: Voters in JK aspire to a governance system that is transparent, accountable, and responsive to their needs. They hope for leaders who prioritize public welfare, address corruption, and implement policies that improve the quality of life for all citizens. Educational Opportunities and Social Development: Another key aspiration is the improvement of educational facilities and social infrastructure. Voters dream of better schools, colleges, and universities that provide quality education and skill development. They also hope for improved healthcare services, clean water, sanitation, and other essential services that contribute to a higher standard of living. Preservation of Cultural Identity: For many in JK, the preservation of their unique cultural and linguistic heritage is a significant concern. Voters dream of a future where their traditions, languages, and way of life are respected and promoted, even as the region integrates more fully with the rest of India. This includes support for local artists, protection of historic sites, and the promotion of regional languages like Dogri, Kashmiri, and Ladakhi.

Despite these aspirations, voters in JK forecast several challenges that make the realization of their dreams uncertain. Political Uncertainty: The political environment in JK remains volatile, with frequent changes in governance and ongoing debates about the region's future. Security Concerns: While there has been a reduction in violence in recent years, security remains a major concern in JK. The presence of militancy, cross-border tensions, and internal conflicts can disrupt daily life and hinder economic and social development. Economic Disparities: The economic divide not only between different regions within JK but within district territories, as well as between urban and rural areas, presents a significant challenge. Addressing these disparities requires targeted policies that promote inclusive growth and ensure that the benefits of development reach all sections of society. Trust in Governance: A history of corruption and inefficiency in local governance has eroded trust among many voters. Rebuilding this trust requires not only effective leadership but also systemic reforms that ensure transparency and accountability in governance. Turning the flying dreams of voters in JK into reality requires a concerted effort from all stakeholders, including the government, civil society, and the people themselves.

Turning the flying dreams of voters in JK into reality requires a concerted effort from all stakeholders, including the government, civil society, and the people themselves such as: Inclusive and Participatory Governance: Ensuring that all communities in JK have a voice in governance is essential. This means promoting inclusive decision-making processes and ensuring that policies reflect the diverse needs and aspirations of the people. Sustainable Economic Policies: Developing a sustainable economic model that leverages JK's unique strengths-such as tourism, agriculture, and handicrafts-can drive growth and create jobs. Investment in infrastructure, education, and healthcare is also crucial for long-term development. Promoting Peace and Dialogue: Lasting peace in JK can only be achieved through dialogue and reconciliation. This involves addressing the root causes of conflict, promoting justice and human rights, and fostering a culture of peace and mutual respect. Cultural Preservation and Promotion: Efforts to promote and preserve JK's cultural heritage should be integrated into development plans. This includes supporting local artists, protecting historic sites, and promoting regional languages and traditions. Building Trust in Institutions: Restoring trust in governance requires transparency, accountability, and effective service delivery. This can be achieved through anti-corruption measures, administrative reforms, and ensuring that public services meet the needs of all citizens. In conclusion, we can say, the flying dreams of voters in Jammu and Kashmir are a powerful testament to their resilience and hope for a better future. While the region faces significant challenges, the aspirations of its people can serve as a guiding light for policymakers and leaders. By addressing the root causes of unrest, promoting inclusive development, and respecting the region's cultural heritage, there is potential to turn these dreams into reality. The journey may be complex, but with collective effort and vision, the voters' flying dreams can find a safe landing.

Concept of success and failure in personality development

■ MOHAMMAD HANIEF



Failure is only the end if you don't learn from it. Success is a process that involves making mistakes and learning from them. The ability to pick yourself up after a failure and continue moving towards your goal is what separates successful people from those who never achieve their dreams.

The concept of sustainable development can be interpreted in many different ways, but at its core is an approach to development that looks to balance different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic limitations we face as a society.

Living within our environmental limits is one of the central principles of sustainable development. One implication of not doing so is climate change. But the focus of sustainable development is far broader than just the environment. It's also about ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. This means meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity.

Failure may feel uncomfortable or seem like a personal or professional setback, but it actually can help you succeed through growth and opportunities to try again. While it's challenging, failure in the workplace is often inevitable, whether it comes as a missed deadline, a calculation error or an interview without a job offer. Knowing how to accept and appreciate failure can help you use it as a learning opportunity that can lead to future success.

If the definition of failure is not achieving a goal, then does meeting a goal equal success? To some extent, yes. But that definition feels too confining. Success is psychologically bigger than goal achievement itself. And importantly, it is possible to feel like a successful person even in the face of failure.

Success and values

From this point of view, success would be responding appropriately to our calling in life. In other words, success is not just about acquiring a lot of money. Instead, success is about living according to one's values. Some people consider a successful life one in which they feel



comfortable and have sufficient time, money, and health to engage in activities that they enjoy.

For others, success is being independent and able to fend for themselves, to have overcome difficulties they considered insurmountable or to grow in wisdom and maturity.

If one of your core values is to have a lot of money, then yes, a booming bank account will be a clear indication that you are on the right track and will surely make you feel good. If you feel your calling is to be an important person, someone who is remembered in history books (for the right reasons), you probably will not feel successful unless you live long enough to see humanity enjoying your contribution or until you receive explicit recognition for your achievements.

On the contrary, if your values are more family-oriented or based on growing as a person, then your personal success will be harder to measure in a concrete way, but not any less intense or significant.

Knowing how to measure your idea of success is important because it greatly

influences your self-esteem, your future plans, and ultimately, your sense of personal fulfillment. In fact, taking the time to reflect on all of these is an important process that facilitates self-understanding.

Success may mean different things to different people. No matter what your idea of success is, finding out the secret to success may help you live a personally and professionally fulfilling life. For that, it is beneficial to figure out how to be successful and also be willing to put in the effort.

In every culture, community, and group, a cluster of attributes and properties is highly valued for a variety of historical, economic, and social reasons-the manifestation of particular interpersonal traits, the possession of specific material resources, and the holding of certain social positions.

Individuals who inherit and achieve these socially valued attributes are awarded respect, standing, and recognition in their communities. They accrue power, formal and informal influence, and generally benefit from their superior positions in diverse ways, including

longevity, comfort, and social structural opportunities for their offspring.

The issues surrounding the identification and understanding of the 'successful' community member are critical to work in the different social sciences, and various concepts are used to describe the processes by which individuals negotiate and master their environments. They include "social adjustment," "adaptation," "achievement," and "social mobility." The cumulative effort at theory development and the accompanying empirical research is truly voluminous and literally defies synthesis and integration.

Diversity in ideological, conceptual, and methodological commitments of investigators is related to the variety of views and ambiguity of findings on the importance of different personal, interpersonal, and social attributes in identifying successful and unsuccessful community members, and on specifying the importance of different determinants of success and failure.

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While failure and success are natural parts of your personal and professional life, acknowledging the feelings associated with each is an important step in gaining emotional intelligence and the ability to recognize the impact success and failure can have. As you mature in life and your career, it's likely your personal definitions of success and failure change. Depending on your goals and career aspirations, you might experience both failures and successes.

Mistakes and failures are inevitable in life. Although, one can achieve success by trying and failing many times. Learn from your previous failures and try to put that learning into practice. Re-examine what went wrong to understand where you have to improve. Try to gain the necessary skills, knowledge or tools to avoid pitfalls in the future. Keep reviewing your progress at regular intervals and try to avoid repeating the same mistakes.

NEP 2020 and Early Childhood Care

■ HIMANGSHU RANJAN BHUYAN

Recently, the New Education Policy 2020 has been introduced in our country by changing the education policy of 1986. The Union Cabinet of India approved the National Education Policy 2020 on 29 July, 2020. The Cabinet also decided to change the name of the Ministry of Human Resources and Development to the Ministry of Education. The new National Education Policy have been come into force from April 2022. After a long hiatus, the Government of India wanted to introduce a new National Education Policy with major changes. The new National Education Policy 2020, chaired by former ISRO scientist Kasturi Ranjan, will replace the old 10+2 system with 5+3+3+4. Accordingly, the first five years will be called the 'Foundation Stage'.

Children aged 3 years will be enrolled in this foundation level and children will learn through play without any examination for 8 years. This means that the children will spend the first three years in full play and the last two years in primary education without taking exams. The next stage will be called the Preparatory Stage.

There will be classes from third to fifth at this level. There will be some activities along with reading and listening. The children can be educated in the regional language or English medium. This is followed by the Middle Stage. The level will be taught from class VI to class VIII. Computer Code, Vocational, Mathematics, Science, Arts, etc. will be included in the curriculum at this level. Students can take any Indian language at this level. This is followed by the Secondary Stage. This means that there will be classes IX to XII at this secondary level. There will be no Science, Arts or Commerce branches at this level (No Stream).

Students will have to progress to the next grade through a total of eight semesters. There will be Multiple Subjects and the topics will be discussed with Critical Thinking. Students can take a Foreign Language as a subject.

There will be a four-year course at the undergraduate level. There is no B.A., B.Sc. or b. less. There will be no such thing. Passing the first year will be called Graduate with Certificate. Similarly, the second year is called Graduate with Diploma, the third year is called Graduate with Degree and the fourth year is called Graduate with Research. b. Every year will have a value. This means that if a student has to leave the college for any reason after graduating with the certificate and re-enrolls after one/two years, the student can enroll directly in the second year ie Diploma course. Completion of a three-



Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development

National Education Policy 2020

Early Childhood Care and Education

To be introduced in Ashramshalas in tribal-dominated areas and in all formats of alternative schooling in a phased manner



year degree course will qualify you for any government job or competitive examination.

Postgraduate education will be one or two years.

There will be a one-year postgraduate course for students who have completed a four-year undergraduate course and a two-year course for those who wish to pursue a postgraduate course after completing a three-year course. M.Sc. A., M.Sc. S.S. C., M.Sc. less. There will be no 'Stream'.

There will only be Post Graduate. The new system will include the existing M.Sc. Phil. There will be none. Four-year-old P.S. H.S. D.Se. degree will be in the new National Education Policy-2. As far as we know, the curriculum development is currently in full swing.

We have seen many positive aspects of this education policy which will be prepared at a cost of 6 per cent of the country's GDP. It is our view and belief that the vocational or practical education system will provide practical knowledge and career orientation to our students so that they will be free from the consequences of unemployment they are currently suffering from.

In addition to the marks obtained in the results, there will be self-assessment, grades given by friends, grading by the friends, grading by the teachers, etc. In addition, under the proposed new National Education Policy, 50 world-class universities will be able to open their branches in India. That will be a challenge for us. There will be four departments under this historical education policy. These include (i) Syllabus Preparation Section, (ii) Regularities of Teachers and students Section, (iii) Salary, Scholarship and Research Section. , and (iv) Result Preparation Section.

The proposed new education policy recommends four-year teacher training to provide quality education. The new edu-

cation policy will also ensure extra-curricular activities like sports, martial arts, dance, gardening and yoga at all levels of schools.

It is believed that if the decisions taken by the new National Education Policy to provide quality and practical education are implemented in practice, not only will there be a radical change in our educational world, but our lost rhythm will be restored.

Early Childhood Care -

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India offers a comprehensive approach to transforming the education system that emphasizes inclusion, flexibility, and holistic development of the personality.

An important aspect within this framework is Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), which will play a vital role in laying the foundation for a child's lifelong learning journey. Early childhood education care covers the early years of a child's life, a critical stage that typically lasts from three to eight years. Children's cognitive, emotional, and social development during this period greatly affects their overall growth. Therefore, the NEP 2020 recognizes the significance of this period and places greater emphasis on it.

One of the key pillars of NEP 2020 is the universalization of child care and education, which aims to provide quality primary education to all children.

This is accompanied by the provision of anganwadi centres, pre-schools, and primary child care facilities across the country. The NEP integrates early childhood care and education into the formal education system. envisions a seamless transition from childhood to primary education, helping children achieve continuity and coherence in their learning journey. The National Education Policy 2020 plans for the successful completion of school education through the introduction of 5+3+3+4

system.

While the first 5 years of education are considered to be the Foundation Stage or child care and education, the first three years are included in pre-primary education. The Education Policy recognizes the need for experiential learning in the early years with an emphasis on play-based and activity-oriented pedagogies for child-care and education in childhood.

This approach to learning plays a particular role in increasing cognitive ability, creativity, and socio-emotional competence in adjustment on contemporary research.

The National Education Policy 2020 advocates a curriculum that promotes critical thinking, curiosity, and problem solving, where the child develops a love of learning from an early age.

In addition, the NEP 2020 will focus on the need for trained and qualified teachers in early childhood care and education. One of its objectives is to ensure that professional development programs for teachers and caregivers have the skills and knowledge needed to create a stimulating and nurturing environment for young children.

The main objective of this curriculum and child care and education is to promote the holistic development of children through the application of advanced child development practices in different countries of the world with emphasis on teacher training. Inclusion n. NEP 2020, and this policy extends to early childhood education care.

The policy focuses on providing specialized support for children with different needs, to ensure that every child, regardless of socio-economic background or ability, has access to quality primary education.

In conclusion, the National Education Policy 2020 brings about a significant change in recognizing the importance of child care and education in childhood. Prioritizing universal access, play-based learning, teacher training, and inclusion, NEP2020 aims to build a strong foundation for children's educational journey. As India moves forward with the implementation of these reforms, a focus on early childhood child-care and education will play an important role in shaping a generation of learners who are curious, creative, and well-prepared for the challenges of the future.

The National Education Policy 2020 is a very important and commendable step in planning for child education care at the primary level. Therefore, let us all work together to address the potential challenges of this policy as well as strengthen child care and education.

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