



NEP 2020: A Monumental Shift

Nurturing Creativity and Innovation in Classroom



Prof. Kshiti Bhusan Das, Vice Chancellor

National Education Policy 2020 is a monumental shift towards comprehensive reforms and complete transformation in the education sector. It aims at revolutionizing the entire learning process by fostering creativity and critical thinking to ensure a holistic development of the future of the nation. It is a matter of pride that we are a part of the euphoria on the occasion of the commemoration of the 3rd Anniversary of NEP-2020 on 29th July 2023. I congratulate CUJ fraternity and other stakeholders for the successful implementation and operation of NEP.

The CUJ family is exuberant and feels proud to become the premier institution in the state to implement this policy since the academic session of 2021-22, especially amongst celebrations of Amrit Mahotsav. CUJ has been committed to excellence in education. We are striving hard to evolve not as the best in the country but as the best for the country. Proactive measures have been taken to integrate core values and principles of NEP into the course curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment practices. Access, equity, quality

and affordability, four pillars of the policy have been banked upon as the key principles while preparing the blueprint of implementation of NEP. With old standardized approaches, we may not contribute to the growth of the nation in the 21st century. India has aspired to establish itself as a culturally-embedded developed country by 2047 during Amrit Kal. To fulfil the aspirations of youths and harness the demographic dividend, the University has implemented NEP in a mission mode. We aspire to transform this institution from a Multi-disciplinary Teaching-Intensive University to a Research-Intensive Multi-Disciplinary Teaching University in a stipulated period of 15 years.

We are trying hard to develop our capability and ability to provide affordable high-quality education at a large scale as well as high-quality research output completely in conformity with NEP. The key focus areas identified are the expansion of the academic portfolio of programmes with appropriate curriculum, benchmarking with peers, research and development through academic cooperation, collaboration and mutualization.

Prof. R.K. Dey, Department of Chemistry

National Education Policy (NEP) - 2020 envisions nurturing innovation in Education which is a revolutionizing step to foster growth process. Universities are the strength of higher education. A research-led University plays a pivotal role in advancing knowledge, fostering innovation thus driving societal growth.

Research is a systematic process of understanding and generating knowledge; whereas, innovation is the process of improving the knowledge from research to meet the real needs. Discovery of light bulb is perhaps one the greatest example of innovation where principle of science and technology is applied in solving real world problem. Innovation involves a different way of looking at problems and solving them. It also contributes to improve overall quality of education because it catalyses students to think out of the box, and helps to solve complex problems, thus diffusion of knowledge happens for a practical purpose.

Innovation requires interest in learning about diverse topics and applying the principles to real-world applications. NEP gives an opportunity for multidisciplinary study where multiple strategies like problem solving activities, providing opportunity to think differently and work independently, collaborative learning, and creating elements of curiosity have been duly emphasized. Therefore, the skill to think and to innovate is a desirable 21st century skill from the students. Innovation in education encourages students and demands teachers to be proactive to research, explore, and use multiple strategies to come out with novel ideas or a strategy to uncover something new. In this context, recently the idea of "Entrepreneurial University" gains a momentum leading to a creation of whole new bodies of knowledge. The joint enterprise of industry and

academia for creation of new ideas, products, services, patent and overall a platform for innovation is currently entering a new phase. In the process competing ideas happen that led to capitalization of intellectual value of new product/processes. The creation of National Research Foundation (NRF) is to catalyze



quality research and thus innovation in educational institution. NRF supports competitive grant proposals and facilitates research activities thus mentoring and act like a linkage between researchers and Government bodies and Industries to create awareness about latest research areas that need to be explored for the benefit of nation. Appointment of "Professor of Practice" in University system is perhaps the most important step to foster the innovation culture and to synthesize ideas that may result in start-up enterprises. "Quantum Computing" is the most recent example of innovation where the extraordinary ability of subatomic particles is used in developing computer technology to make quantum bits (Qubits) to facilitate development of quantum algorithms to resolve complex problems. Commercially, Azure Quantum platform from Microsoft offer quantum technology which is an innovation happens due to University-Academia partnership.



Moment of Happiness : Faculties along with Vice Chancellor, Registrar, IQAC (Director), Dean (Academic Affairs) & OSD (Academic & Administration) and other officials after the promotion under the Career Advancement Scheme (CAS).

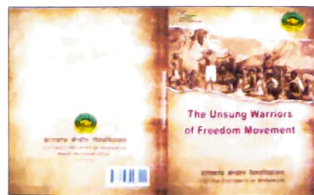
The Unsung Warriors of Freedom Movement

Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Dr. Rabindranath Sharma, Dr. Rajanikant Pandey, Dr. Bhupendra Singh and Dr. Amit Kumar

There exists an information lacuna on a very large number of unsung heroes of freedom movements in India. The mainstream historical research has given very limited space to local freedom fighters and whatever inadequate information is available has received scanty public attention. These unknown, sometimes unrecognized, martyrs have not only been instrumental in shaping the regional consciousness towards the value of independence and self-determination but also triggered large-scale political mobilizations.

These capable warriors have led from the front and set unfathomable imprints on the psyche of their people to nurture resilience against the brutality of foreigners. These personalities though deeply revered and remembered in the regional context, sometimes have found very limited appreciation and recognition in the national historical landscape. Therefore it is imperative to identify, document, and put the information in the public domain for a wider audience.

The entire nation is celebrating 75 years of independence and the time is ripe to bring a volume on our unsung heroes who have immensely contributed to the glorious history of freedom movements. The Amrit Mahotsav



envisaged by our Prime Minister has set a national agenda for recognizing the undisputed legacy of these regional warriors providing Institutions like us with a great opportunity to take up the cause of researching, writing, and publishing in-depth information about our brave heroes of Independence.

The book intends to further the ongoing celebrations of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav at our University and is also a humble attempt from the Central University of Jharkhand to pay its homage to those unsung heroes. We believe that the present volume will pave the way for further rigorous research and academic deliberations at our University, in time to come. The geographical entity which is now present-day Jharkhand has also witnessed active participation, uncontested leadership, and glorious demonstrations of valor in the freedom movements. It would not be wrong to



say that the seeds of initial struggles against the British regime were shown in the many tribal uprisings which took place in this region geographically known as Chhota Nagpur. When we dwell deep into the ocean of historical documents of the Jharkhand regions we encounter a plethora of information available about individual heroism, villages level struggles, tribal insurrections, silent protests, organized rebellions, and even guerrilla warfare.

The cunning reports prepared by foreign rulers may have depicted these brave revolutionaries as petty criminals or dacoits but their memories in local oral narratives could not be silenced. There have also been many social reformers and cultural leaders who rejected the tools of colonization by creating public awareness about native culture and traditions. The history, if read correctly, bares many such names which need to be popularized

in public culture. This dedicated volume on Jharkhand caters to such needs. In the present work, we have invited a set of authors who have collected concise and informative details on the life and work of heroes like Raghunath Mahato, Ramana Aahri, Tilka Majhi, Telanga Kharia, Poto Pingua, Gono Pingua, Nilambar-Pitambar, Veer Budhu Bhagat, Sidho-Kanhu, Phulo-Jhano, Thakur Vishwanath Sahdev, Shekh Bhikhari, Birsu Munda, Gaya Munda, Jatra Tana Bhagat, Bhajohari Mahto, Hopan Majhi, Yaduvansh Sahay, Ganesh Prasad Verma, Lako Bodra.

The volume thus has addressed the details about many unknown warriors who have sacrificed everything to protect their land and resources from outsiders but have seldom been celebrated by the post-independence nation-state. The life history and journey of struggles documented in the present volume reveal the hardship and atrocities faced by these warriors when they achieved the unachievable during those challenging times of dreadful foreign rule. We expect that such content will have impacts on the ceremonial system of reward and retributions and due space will be carved for heroes of Jharkhand at the national level. The book has honed the groundwork for research and those looking for regional and contextualized understanding of freedom movement and freedom fighters shall be benefited from this volume.



NEWSLETS



Shri K.K. Rao joins CUJ Family as Registrar.

Capacity Building on 'Research in Practice'

Two Week Capacity Building Program on 'Research in Practice' (Interdisciplinary) for faculty members, research scholars and other stakeholders of College Universities and other Higher Education Institution from 9th May, 2023 to 20th May, 2023.

Research Conclave on "Research & Society"

The research conclave aimed to promote the indigenous research in Jharkhand state. The conclave invited researchers from different academic institutions in and around Jharkhand. The discipline included were Science, Humanities & social science and Engineering & Professional Studies.

Virtual Workshop on Digital Workforce

Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi Department of Computer Science and Engineering Five days virtual Workshop on Role of Academia and IT in Up-skilling the Digital Workforce from 5th to 9th December 2022. The workshop came up with collaborative ideas and efforts to get skilled digital workforce.

Personality Development Programme

Capacity Building and Personality Development Programme for UG & PG Female Students on 4th May, 2023 organised by National Commission for Women (NCW) New Delhi.

Academic & Cultural Exchange Program

Academic and Cultural Exchange Programme 2023 was held between Central University of Jharkhand and Goa University under Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat from 17th to 21st January 2023. The delegation from Goa University were welcomed and cultural values of both the states were shared.

Workshop on Health Journalism



To equip the media students with reporting skills on health-related issues, a Two-day Workshop on Health Journalism was organized from 04-05 August 2023 by the Department of Mass Communication. This intensive workshop focused on reporting on Lymphatic Filariasis.

National Seminar on Development

National Seminar on "DEVELOPMENT OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS: STATUS AND STRATEGIES" from 29th to 30th November, 2022 was held.

Nukkad Natak on Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

'Modi@20 Dreams Meet Delivery' stretches to fathom the idea of inclusive growth and its implementation nation-wide. To shed more light on the book, a Street Play (Nukkad Natak) was organised by the Central University of Jharkhand on 19th of September, 2022. Two themes were chosen for the play, Swachh Bharat Samridh Bharat and Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.

Street Play on Central Public Policies

Department of Education organised street play on Swachh Bharat, Samridh Bharat and Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao in view of Central Public Policies in India 2014 - 2022 on 16th September, 2022. The theme of the street play was introduced by Dr Shashi Singh, Head, Department of Education. She highlighted some of the flagship schemes such as PM Ujjwala Yojna, Jan Dhan Yojna, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao which were started by the Modi government from 2014 to 2022.

Research Intensive Universities: Fostering Knowledge & Innovation

Prof. Vimal Kishor, Department of Education

National Education Policy 2020 was inaugurated on July 29, 2020 with a principle to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and



empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values. It aims at producing engaged, productive, and contributing citizens



forbuilding an equitable, inclusive, and plural society as envisaged by our Constitution. To adhere the above principle, to meet the increasing demands of the 21st century, to contribute to the scientific/technological advancements and societal progress, Research-Intensive Universities plays a very crucial and pivotal role.

Research Intensive Universities are centres of academic excellence that place a strong emphasis on developing knowledge through research. These institutions not only offer

comprehensive educational programs but also actively involved in basic research in various disciplines. The major objectives of the Research-Intensive Universities encompass the creation of new knowledge, insights and innovations that contribute scientific, technological, cultural and societal progression. These universities attract the intellectuals including both faculty and students, who are driven to contribute to the nation's promising future.

Research-Intensive Universities encourages interdisciplinary collaborative researches and creates an environment where ideas from diverse fields/domains come together to solve the complex problems. These universities also endorse participation from industry and government organisations to address pragmatic application-oriented predicaments. Furthermore, research intensive universities stand as imperative pillars of advancement, playing a pivotal role in realizing the vision of NEP 2020 i.e. to transform the entire education system to meet the demands of the 21st century, focusing on holistic development, critical thinking, and creativity.



CUJ faculties along with Experts after Seminar on Quality Benchmarking in Higher Education.

Safety Measures for Women in Higher Education Institutions

Dr. Rajashree Padhi, Department of Political Science and Public Administration

The University Grants Commission (UGC) recently asked for different educational institutions to provide suggestion to how to strengthen issues related to women security in higher education institutions. Looking at the growing vulnerability in HEIs, the UGC seek mechanism to reduce cases of sexual harassment on campuses.

Being proactive towards the weaker gender, UGC developed and shared its draft guidelines and invited feedback and suggestions to create a safe and equitable environment in Higher Education Institutions. In this regard, the UGC provides its clear cut directions to higher education institution heads to ensure access to basic sanitation for women, i.e., well maintained restrooms, clean washrooms and toilets, the campuses and the adjoining areas to be well lit, to have reliable and consistent transport facilities for women, sufficient number of trained female security guards along with a boundary wall for the minimum safety of the female students, teachers and staffs.

The UGC mandated an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) in each institute/university to address sexual harassment of women. The heads of institutions to ensure an ICC and its formation as per the UGC guidelines and see to it that the committee is working effectively and transparently. Keeping an eye at the growing vulnerability of women in universities, dropout rates of girl students during their research studies brought attention of the recent government whose priorities are on women empowerment and women security under right to equality. Recently the UGC has received a number of suggestions from academicians, civil society organizations and legal practitioners in curbing growing cases against women in public institutions. Few suggestions that the UGC has received are put in public domain for awareness and discussions.



Suggestions for Women Safety Measures

- Increased gender sensitisation programmes will help in reducing harassment and educate people about the public space where both men and women have equal rights as well responsibilities.**
- Public Institutions must increase its display from a "Sexual Harassment Free Zone" to a "Zero Tolerance Zone".**
- It is important to remember that "no irrational hostel timings are imposed on women and they should be allowed to be outside for academic work. The more women will be out the safer the entire system will become. Not treating women as adults is also a part of the problem.**
- Regular communication with the girl students and women employees by the institution heads would help in reducing the chances of crime (prevention is better than cure).**
- There is a strong need to challenge the culture of silence that perpetuate the acts of violence against women, be it within the campus or outside.**
- Gender sensitisation of each and every individual on the campus including the Vice Chancellor, Registrar, the Principal, the administrative officers, all the teaching and non-teaching staff, students, research scholars, security guards, other staffs (permanent, temporary and contractual) will pave the way for making our campuses safe and secure for women.**



NEWSLETS

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

Admission continues for Integrated, Postgraduate and Doctoral Programs

CUJ Newsletter Team



Shri B.B. Mishra joins CUJ Family as Controller of Examinations.

Hindi Pakhwada Celebration

Hindi Pakhwada was celebrated at CUJ Manatu campus. Various competitions were organized for teaching, non-teaching, research scholars and students by the Department of Hindi.



Play Performance on Pagla Ghoda

A scene from the play "Pagla Ghoda," performed by third-semester students of the Department of Performing Arts, from 22 to 23 December 2022. The play was directed by Mr. Shakir Tasnim.



Vinayak Jha, PhD Scholar, DMC

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat programme aims to enhance interaction & promote mutual understanding between people of different states/UTs through the concept of state/Union Territory pairing. The states carry out activities to promote a sustained and structured cultural connect in the areas of language learning, culture, traditions & music, tourism & cuisine, sports and sharing of best practices, etc. Considering this programme Central university of Jharkhand conducted an Academic and Cultural Exchange Program between Goa University and Central University of Jharkhand from 17th to 21st January 2023.

Delegates from both the universities gathered to share cultural history and prevalent cultural practices of both the states. Another event organized by CUJ was on the National Youth Day celebrated on the auspicious occasion of the Birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand. A special lecture on the topic "Swami Vivekanand's vision is our Mission" was scheduled on 12 January 2023. Under this programme a short play was also organized on the topic "Independent India Cultural Heritage. Har Ghar Tiranga. Plantation and Prabhal Feri Tiranga Yatra".



Academic and Cultural Exchange Program between Goa University and Central University of Jharkhand from 17 to 21 January 2023.

Delegation of Goa University visited in the Chotanagpur and Santal Pargana regions in Jharkhand

National Youth Day Celebration 2023 on the Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekanand.



Central University of Jharkhand has begun admission for its various Integrated UG-PG, Postgraduate and Doctoral programs. Admission is based on National level test 'Common University Entrance Test (CUET)', which is being conducted by National Testing



Agency (NTA), New Delhi. Admission will be conducted in three phases, which has begun with the Integrated UG-PG Programs for which intake capacity is 773. Thereafter admission for the Post graduate programs is going to begin for 726 seats. In the third phase, admission for the doctoral programs will be conducted for 147 seats.

Sagar Initiative of India: A New Vision

Amit Kumar Singh, Research Scholar, Department of International Relation



The Sagar Initiative of India, launched in 2015, is a comprehensive vision aimed at enhancing India's maritime interests and strengthening its strategic partnerships with maritime nations. "Sagar" stands for "Security and Growth for All in the Region." This initiative focuses on fostering sustainable development, ensuring maritime security, promoting regional cooperation, and advancing India's maritime interests in the Indian Ocean region. One of the primary objectives of the Sagar Initiative is to safeguard India's maritime security and protect its sea lines of communication. It involves strengthening maritime surveillance, improving maritime domain awareness, and enhancing the capabilities of the Indian Navy and Coast Guard.



Additionally, the Sagar Initiative aims to promote sustainable economic growth by harnessing the vast potential of the oceanic resources. India aims to explore and exploit marine resources in a responsible and sustainable manner, including fisheries, minerals, and hydrocarbons. This initiative also seeks to promote blue economy practices, encourage research and development in marine sciences, and facilitate technology transfer in the maritime sector. Furthermore, the Sagar Initiative emphasizes regional cooperation and engagement with other nations in the Indian Ocean region. India seeks to build strategic partnerships, strengthen maritime connectivity, and promote economic collaboration with neighbouring countries and island nations. It also aims to contribute to the collective security and stability of the region through various bilateral and multilateral initiatives.

Overall, the Sagar Initiative of India envisions a secure and prosperous Indian Ocean region, with India playing an active role in promoting maritime security, sustainable development, and regional cooperation. By focusing on these aspects, India aims to bolster its position as a responsible maritime power and contribute to the stability and growth of the entire region.

Kalapani: A Symbol of India's Freedom Movement

Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Biswas, Department of International Relations

The beautiful and mystic islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Cellular Jail, in particular, played a pivotal role in the Indian nationalist movement. Despite being located far from the Indian mainland, the significant role of the Andaman and Nicoba Islands in the Indian freedom struggle can't be undermined. For example, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had carried out the operations of the Indian National Army from here. Along with Netaji various Indian freedom fighters who took active participation in various anti-colonial movements such as the Rebellion of 1857, the Wahhabi movement, the Burmese rebellion, etc., were deported to Andaman and subjected to brutal punishment by the colonial administration.

However, with the inception of Cellular Jail in 1906, the Andaman and Nicoba Islands became the symbol of the anti-colonial struggle. After the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, the British administration made several reforms in their policies and they were convinced that to weaken the Indian nationalist movement a dedicated penal colony was required. That's why in 1857 under the Chairmanship of Dr. F. Mouat, the Andaman and Nicoba Islands were selected for the penal settlement.

Although the initial motive was to colonise the native tribal population and use them as labour, however, the colonial administration had never accepted these prisoners as revolutionaries but identified them as criminal convicts.

Furthermore, the prisoners who took part in various revolts were secluded from the ordinary offenders. This was mainly done to limit the political rights of the revolutionaries and to delegitimise the independence movement of India. Whereas, Veer Savarkar was one of them who wrote in his work "The Indian War of Independence, 1857" as an important moment in India's struggle against British colonialist rule.

Veer Savarkar eventual deported double life imprisonment sentences to be served at the horrific place at Cellular Jail, which becomes known as his one of the darkest chapters. However, the British government was not satisfied with the penal administration in Andaman. Therefore a more rigorous and brutal prison administration was devised. The Cellular Jail which began operating in 1906 is a unique example of colonial brutality and a reminiscence of the Indian Nationalist movement. The Cellular Jail was the first in the country to have a dedicated solitary confinement cell to torture the revolutionaries. Therefore, nationalist account of the Andaman is expressed as a site of pilgrimage, where the revolutionaries dedicated themselves to the service of the nation. Contrary to



British representations of the Cellular Jail that focus primarily on the incarceration of criminals, Cellular Jail was set up to suppress the intellectual awakening against the colonial power. It was a product of the British brutality fuelled by the subjugation of the local tribes. The importance of this prison in India's colonial movement can be understood by the large number of revolutionaries transferred here. Prominent revolutionaries such as the convicts of the Alipore Conspiracy Case, the Savarkar brothers, and many more led an inhuman life in this prison.

In short Cellular Jail is the glaring example of anti-colonial resistance. During the outbreak of the Second World War, the Japanese forces captured these islands. Despite being friendly at first with the local tribes, the Japanese forces also carried out brutality and imprisoned local tribes on the charges of spying. However, under the dynamic leadership of Netaji, Andaman and Nicoba Islands hosted the Indian flag for the first time in 1943. So the political discourse of islands is based on nationalism and anti-colonialism. Furthermore, the prisoners who took part in various revolts were secluded from the ordinary offenders. This was mainly done to limit the political rights of the revolutionaries and to delegitimise the independence movement of India.

For instance, they used Andaman for the settlement of convicts including Moplas, some tribes from Central and United Provinces, refugees from East while East Pakistan, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka. During that time, the Andaman Islands were known in mainland India as "Kalapani" which means black-water due to their horrible living condition and geographical features. Therefore, political subordination against the British oppress-anti-colonial foundation of post-colonial India. For example, the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme launched by the Indian government in 1972 and many more subsequent policies rejuvenated the image of these islands as a symbol of the Indian freedom movement.



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