



NIPUN Bharat Mission

Why in News

The **Ministry of Education** has launched **NIPUN (National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy) Bharat Scheme**.

- It aims to cover the learning needs of children in the age group of 3 to 9 years.

Key Points

▪ Part of NEP 2020:

- This initiative is being launched as a part of [NEP \(National Education Policy\) 2020](#).
- This policy aims to pave the way for **transformational reforms in school and higher education systems** in the country. This policy **replaced the 34 year old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986**.

▪ Objective:

- To create an enabling environment **to ensure universal acquisition of foundational literacy and numeracy**, so that every child achieves the desired learning competencies in reading, writing and numeracy by the end of Grade 3, **by 2026-27**.

▪ Focus Areas:

- It will focus on providing access and **retaining children in foundational years of schooling; teacher capacity building; development of high quality and diversified Student and Teacher Resources/Learning Materials; and tracking the progress of each child** in achieving learning outcomes.

▪ Implementation:

- NIPUN Bharat **will be implemented by the Department of School Education and Literacy**.
- **A five-tier implementation mechanism** will be set up at the National- State- District- Block- School level in all States and UTs, under the **aegis of the centrally sponsored scheme of [Samagra Shiksha](#)**.
 - 'Samagra Shiksha' programme was launched **subsuming three existing schemes**: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).
 - The aim of the scheme is **to treat school education holistically**, from pre-school to Class XII.
- **A special package for foundational literacy and Numeracy (FLN) under [NISHTHA](#) (National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement) is being developed by NCERT**.
 - Around **25 lakh teachers** teaching at pre-primary to primary grade **will be trained** this year on FLN.
 - **NISHTHA** is a capacity building programme for "Improving Quality of School

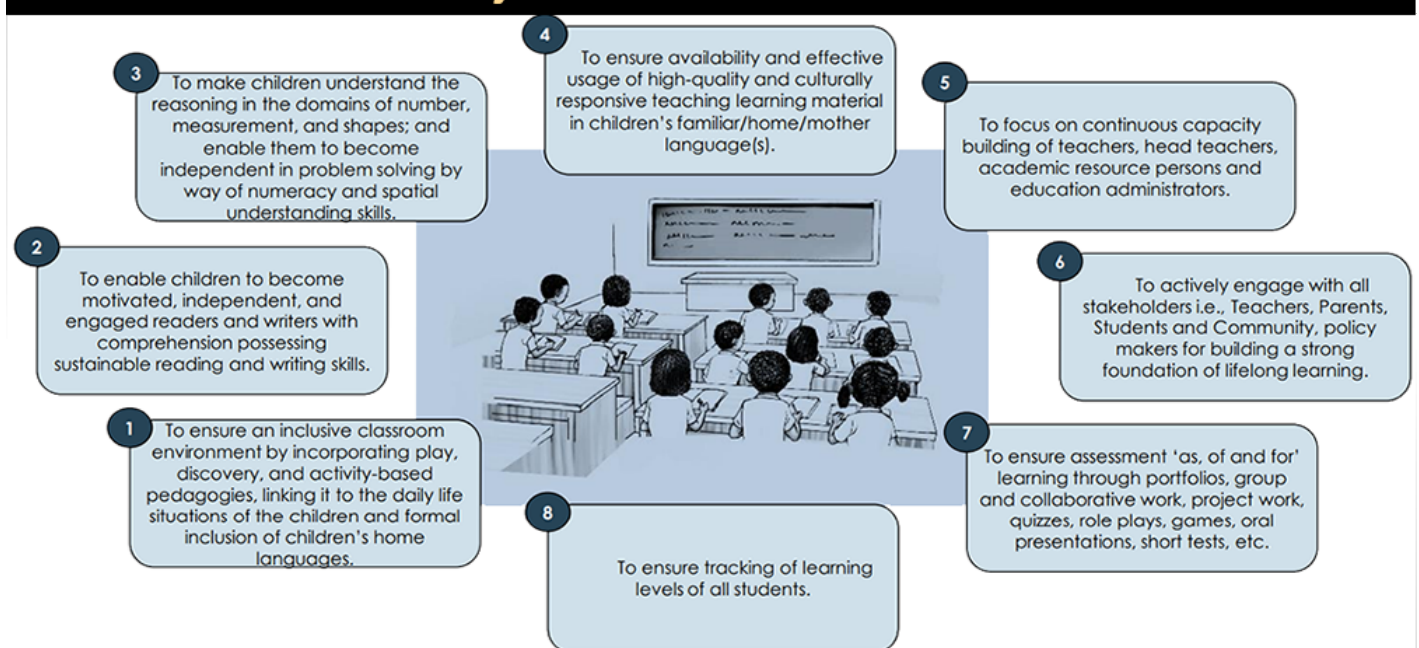
Education through Integrated Teacher Training".

- **Stage-wise targets** are being set in a continuum from the pre-primary or balvatika classes.

▪ **Expected Outcomes:**

- Foundational skills enable to keep children in class thereby **reducing the dropouts and improve transition rate from primary to upper primary** and secondary stages.
- Activity based learning and a conducive learning environment will **improve the quality of education**.
- **Innovative pedagogies** such as toy-based and experiential learning will be used in classroom transactions thereby making learning a joyful and engaging activity.
- **Intensive capacity building of teachers** will make them empowered and **provide greater autonomy for choosing the pedagogy**.
- **Holistic development of the child** by focusing on different domains of development like physical and motor development, socio-emotional development, literacy and numeracy development, cognitive development, life skills etc. which are interrelated and interdependent, which will be reflected in a Holistic Progress Card.
- Children to achieve a steeper learning trajectory which **may have positive impacts on later life outcomes and employment**.
- Since almost every child attends early grades, therefore, focus at that stage **will also benefit the socio-economic disadvantaged group** thus ensuring access to equitable and inclusive quality education.

Objectives of the Mission



Education in India

▪ **Constitutional Provisions:**

- **Part IV of Indian Constitution**, Article 45 and Article 39 (f) of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), has a provision for state-funded as well as equitable and accessible education.
- The **42nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1976** moved education from the State to the Concurrent List.
- The education policies by the Central government provide a broad direction and state governments are expected to follow it. But it is not mandatory, for instance

Tamil Nadu does not follow the three-language formula prescribed by the first education policy in 1968.

- **The 86th Amendment in 2002 made education an enforceable right under Article 21-A.**

▪ **Related Laws:**

- **[Right To Education \(RTE\) Act, 2009](#)** aims to provide primary education to all children aged 6 to 14 years and enforces education as a Fundamental Right.
 - It mandates non-minority private unaided schools to keep aside at least 25% of their entry-level seats for children belonging to disadvantaged sections to create a more integrated and inclusive schooling system.

▪ **Government Initiatives:**

- [Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan](#), [Mid Day Meal Scheme](#), Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVS schools), Kendriya Vidyalayas (KV schools) and use of IT in education are a result of the NEP of 1986.

[Source: TH](#)

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