

BACKGROUND GUIDE

All India Political Party Meet



Agenda: *Reforming the Indian Education System with Emphasis on Student Well-being and Equitable*

Letter from the Executive Board

GREETINGS DELEGATES!

JAI HIND, JAI SAMVIDHAN!

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you, delegates, into this committee. We look forward to an exciting and empowering discussion on our agenda.

This background guide is by no means the end of your research, but just a start to your enriching learning experience.

We would greatly appreciate it if the members could identify new areas in the agenda and bring them forward to the committee.

This information and research, along with your arguments, representation of facts, and oratory skills, is what will make an excellent run in the Committee.

We will try our best to answer your doubts, questions to the best of our abilities.

Hopefully, we as the members of the executive board, do also have a chance to gain from being a part of this committee.

Please, do not hesitate to contact us regarding any doubts you have.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

Essence of AIPPM

The All India Political Parties Meet is a non-technical yet powerful committee introduced to emulate political realities by bringing to light various layers of polity and governance in India.

With more than 2000 registered political parties in India, the politics of the nation has been constantly changing. Typically called before the session of the Parliament or the introduction of a bill, the All India Political Parties Meet is a convention that allows the diverse political groups of India to reach a consensus on decisions of national importance before the session begins.

AIPPM With Respect To The MUN:

This committee in MUN aims to mimic reality by reproducing the stages of policies and jurisdiction, with delegates representing personalities from the divergent groups of Indian political parties.

Distinguishing Features:

- ☐ Specifically bilingual – Delegates have the freedom to give their speeches in Hindi, English, or Hinglish. Write-ups are to be submitted only in English.
- ☐ Dress code – Formal or ethnic wear.
- ☐ Shayaris will be entertained and can add weight to your speeches.

CREDIBLE SOURCES

The following is a list of all the sources we will recognize in the committee.

The delegates should strictly adhere to these regulations.

1. Government reports — each ministry has its own reports.
2. PTI, PIB.
3. NCRB reports.
4. Indian government websites.
5. Government-run channels such as RSTV, LSTV, and DD National.
6. RTI's.
7. Parliament Standing Committee reports.
8. CAG data.
9. Supreme Court and High Court judgments.
10. Constitution of India.
11. Any statutory law or body of India.
12. Questions and answers of the Parliament.
13. Any work of artificial intelligence, such as ChatGPT, will not be entertained in the committee and will lead to negative marking, with no exceptions.

INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

“Reforming the Indian Education System with Emphasis on Student Well-being and Equitable Access”

In layman’s terms, the agenda focuses on identifying what reforms can be introduced in the Indian education system and examining the existing policies in the field of education. The emphasis lies on ensuring student well-being and creating an equitable education system in a diverse country like India.

Since education in India falls under the Concurrent List, it is essential to consider the relationship between the Center and the States in the implementation of educational policies.

Education policies have always been at the center of debate in Indian politics, with successive governments introducing various reforms in this field.

“BJP's development model is a model to snatch the right to education from the poor, especially SC, ST, and OBC children.”

- —Honourable Leader of the Opposition, Rahul Gandhi

IN THIS AGENDA WE WILL DISCUSS:

- Discrimination in the field of education based on race, religion, nationality, caste, sex, language, ethnicity, and economic background.
- Existing and pre-existing policies on education, with an emphasis on NEP 2020.
- Whether everyone has equal access to education in India.
- Which party has a better approach towards education (representing your party’s stance)?

These points are for reference and examples only. All arguments valid under the agenda will be accepted and entertained in the committee.

An AIPPM Guide to Research:

(For this example, we are using Arvind Kejriwal, National Convener of the Aam Aadmi Party — AAP.)

First, you must learn about your **portfolio**
(i.e. Arvind Kejriwal), his **party** (AAP), and **alliance status** (None).

You must also try to understand his/her **political orientation**
(e.g., Regionalism, Socialism, Hindutva, etc.),
the **party's policies**
(e.g., a few policies of AAP include Mohalla Clinics),
and the **party lines**
(which parties and policies they support, and which they criticize).

You must stand by your party's political lines throughout the committee.

- ★ After researching your portfolio,
You must learn about the key policies and topics fundamental to the agenda.
This includes:

- 1) **National Policy on Education, 1986**
- 2) **New Education Policy, 2020**
- 3) **The Union and State Governments of India.**

Reading these documents will help you understand the legal and policy foundations of the agenda.

Besides these topics, you should also watch Parliament speeches and press conferences held by political parties, as they will help you understand the tone of deliberations and discussions in Indian politics. Analyze facts and statistics, go through the Background Guide sincerely, and try to develop new arguments.

Your goal as a delegate is to come up with practical solutions for the empowerment of the country, while adhering to your party's lines and policies.

SOME TOPICS FOR CONSIDERATION:

NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020:

INTRODUCTION: The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which replaces the National Policy on Education, 1986, introduces significant changes to the Indian education system. It has already been implemented in states like Uttarakhand.

IMPORTANT POINTS:

- The 10+2 school structure will now be replaced with the 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 structure.
 - The NEP covers all stages of education — from early childhood schooling to colleges and universities.
Examples:
 - Three years of pre-school, termed ‘Balvatika’, as implemented in Uttarakhand.
 - Board exams will now be conducted by an assessment body called PARAKH (*Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development*) after implementation
- PROVISIONS:**
- The NEP 2020 brings several reforms to India’s education policy. It aims to increase state expenditure on education from around 3% to 6% of the GDP as soon as possible.
 - The National Testing Agency (NTA) will be given the additional responsibility of conducting entrance examinations for university admissions across the country, in addition to the JEE Main and NEET exams.

LANGUAGE POLICY:

- The policy recommends a ‘three-language formula’, including at least two native Indian languages. It also states that no language will be imposed on students.
- However, this concept has faced criticism, especially in the southern states, which have historically opposed the imposition of Hindi and promoted Dravidian culture.
- Critics argue that the policy subtly pressures non-Hindi speakers to study and learn Hindi, despite the NEP’s claims that no language will be imposed.

CASE STUDY:

Information obtained through an RTI in 2021 revealed that Sanskrit and Hindi are compulsory subjects in 49 Union government-run Kendriya Vidyalaya schools in Tamil Nadu for classes 6 to 8.

- However, Tamil is not a compulsory subject in these schools, nor are students allowed to choose Tamil as an optional language.
- In contrast, Sanskrit was permitted as an optional or compulsory subject.

Sub : Information sought under RTI Act, 2005 - reg.

Madam,

With reference to your Online RTI Application KENVS/R/E/21/00152 dated 15.01.2021 received by this office on 18.01.2021, the information is provided herewith as requested :

Information sought	Reply
Is Sanskrit a compulsory subject from Class VI to Class IX in all Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in Tamilnadu?	Sanskrit is a compulsory subject from Class VI to Class VIII in all Kendriya Vidyalayas and it is optional among 5 subjects from Class IX.
Is Hindi a compulsory subject from Class VI to Class IX in all Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in Tamilnadu?	Hindi is a compulsory subject from Class VI to Class VIII in all Kendriya Vidyalayas and it is optional among 5 subjects from Class IX.
Is Tamil a compulsory subject from Class VI to Class IX in all Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in Tamilnadu?	No, Tamil is NOT a compulsory subject from Class VI to Class IX in all Kendriya Vidyalayas.
What are the other Classical languages that are the part of Curriculum from Class I to Class X in Kendriya Vidyalayas.	NIL
If other than Sanskrit, no classical language is part of curriculum from Class I to Class X in Kendriya Vidyalayas, what is the reason for the same?	Questions and queries are not replied under Section 2(f) of RTI Act, 2005.
How many Tamil teachers are employed in Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Tamilnadu?	NIL
How many Hindi teachers are employed in Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Tamilnadu?	109 Hindi teachers are employed in Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Tamilnadu
How many Sanskrit teachers are employed in Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Tamilnadu?	53 Sanskrit teachers are employed in Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Tamilnadu

This is just a small-scale scenario of the lack of representation and availability of teachers in vernacular languages, which is the major reason for the discontent amongst people, who argue that the NEP 2020 will lead to the imposition of Hindi.

CASE STUDY:

Implementation of the New Education Policy in Madhya Pradesh

The implementation of the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in Madhya Pradesh began on 26 March 2025.

For the financial year 2024–25, the following allocations have been made to the state under various central schemes:

- ₹3,842.07 crore under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme
- ₹197.45 crore under the PM SHRI Scheme
- ₹597.89 crore under PM POSHAN
- ₹22.68 crore under ULLAS
- ₹125.8 crore under PM-USHA

Programs related to NEP 2020 are being implemented in collaboration with 84 Centrally Funded Institutions (CFIs) for outreach and awareness regarding the policy's execution. These CFIs, in partnership with State Universities, have been tasked with organizing outreach programs, seminars, conferences, and conclaves on NEP 2020 regularly, in association with around 400 State Universities across India.

In Madhya Pradesh, five CFIs have been identified and mapped with 23 State Universities. So far, three workshops for CFIs have been conducted for different zones — the Northern Zone, North-Eastern & Eastern Zone, and South & West Zone — on 28 November 2024, 5 December 2024, and 19 December 2024, respectively.

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh claims that the implementation of NEP 2020 has brought significant positive changes to the education system, particularly benefiting students. Regular training sessions on the new policy are being conducted for teachers and school faculty members to ensure smooth and effective implementation.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION:

Introduction: RTE(Right to Education)calls for fair treatment of all children, regardless of their family background or income. However, despite these laws, violations still happen, and many children are denied their rights.

Case Study:

1) Tamil Nadu:

In 2025, a private school in Chennai sent back a Class II student who had been admitted under the Right to Education framework, simply because her parents were too poor to pay the term fees. The school only let the child return after the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Protection of Child Rights intervened and reminded them that, according to the RTE, children from economically weaker sections must be allowed to study for free and should never be expelled for poor performance or inability to pay extra fees.

This creates a question: *“Is Education equitable for all sections of society?”*

2) Uttar Pradesh:

The BJP government in Uttar Pradesh, led by Adityanath, is preparing to shut down 5,000 government schools.

This move was followed by discontent and protests in the state.

“Schools are being shut down with the foresight that education could become a stronghold of resistance”

- Samajwadi Party, MP Akhilesh Yadav

RESERVATION IN THE FIELDS OF EDUCATION:

Introduction: In 1992, a 6:3 majority ruling, the Supreme Court upheld the P. V. Narasimha Rao government's decision to implement a 27% quota for Socially and Economically Backward Classes (SEBC) with certain restrictions. These included the exclusion of the creamy layer among OBCs, the introduction of the concept of a reserved quota, the carry-forward rule in case of unfilled vacancies, and the establishment of a permanent statutory body to oversee the implementation and regulation of these provisions.

93rd Constitutional Amendment :

It added clause (5) to Article 15, empowering the State to enact laws making special provisions for admission of socially and educationally backward classes (OBCs), SCs, and STs in all educational institutions, including private unaided ones, except minority institutions.

Tamil Nadu and the Supreme Court Of India:

Tamil Nadu has given a total of 69% Reservation to SC, ST, OBC, and EWS, whereas the Supreme Court of India has advised Cap Reservation to 50%.

Rohit Vemula Act 2025:

Introduction: Rohith Chakravarthi Vemula was an Indian scholar studying at the **University of Hyderabad**. His death by suicide drew attention to the alleged systematic **caste-based discrimination** enforced by state institutions, sparking widespread protests across various university campuses in India. Vemula became actively involved in raising issues of caste injustice on campus under the banner of the **Ambedkar Students' Association (ASA)**, an Ambedkarite student organization. In July 2015, the university stopped paying his monthly stipend of **₹25,000**.

Vemula allegedly faced harassment from some students and faculty members due to his caste. The university later set up an inquiry committee following an assault on an **ABVP** leader. After the confirmation of his suspension, **Rohith Vemula** died by suicide on **17 January 2016**.

Karnataka Rohith Vemula Act:

The **Congress government in Karnataka**, under **Siddaramaiah**, introduced this bill to combat harassment and various forms of discrimination in educational institutions.

The draft legislation makes **caste-based discrimination a non-bailable and cognizable offense** and provides for strict penalties for individuals who commit or abet acts of discrimination:

- A **first-time offense** will attract **one year of imprisonment** and a **₹10,000 fine**, with courts empowered to award **compensation up to ₹1 lakh** to the victim.
- A **repeat offense** will invite a **three-year jail term** along with a **₹1 lakh fine**.
- **Institutions** found violating inclusivity provisions — such as not being open to all castes, creeds, or genders — may face similar penalties and **loss of government grants or financial aid**.

The **Karnataka Vidhan Sabha** has **not yet passed this bill**, citing the need for further consultation.

What the UN has to say:

Ashwini K.P., Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, and **Nicolas Levrat**, Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues, noted that while the bill aims to **combat caste-based discrimination in higher education**, it **lacks key human rights protections** and clarity in legal definitions (UNHRC).

Student Protests and Unions:

Introduction: India is infamous for student protests, unions, and leaders; however, the center is always criticized for violence and injustice towards these groups.

Sharjeel Imam Case:

On January 28, 2020, authorities arrested Imam, a Muslim student activist, after authorities accused him of inciting communal violence through speeches made in December 2019 and January 2020 at peaceful protests opposing the religiously discriminatory Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA). The accused was arrested under UAPA,

The opposition claims that arrests like these were made to oppress and silence student activists.

Jamia Milia Islamia University, Delhi Violence:

On 15 December 2019, The Police forcefully entered the Jamia Milia Islamia campus and allegedly attacked students, who were protesting against the new Citizenship laws. Over 200 Students were injured, and the **Human Rights Watch** told the Indian Government to order a Probe into the attack.

Events like these raise questions about the freedom of speech and safety of Indian students, acknowledging that protesting and politics has always been an integral part of Indian higher education.

SCAMS AND PAPER LEAKS IN THE FIELDS OF EDUCATION:

NEET SCAM 2024:

The result of the exam, which was to be declared on June 14, was declared by NTA 10 days earlier, on June 04, amidst the noise of the results of the parliamentary elections and amid the apprehension and controversies of such a big scam. NTA is patting its own back by saying that the result was declared within 30 days of the exam. Similarities of systemic brokerage, leakage of question papers, politics, and bribery can be seen in both examination processes. It is very important to get an impartial investigation done by the JPC so that the culprits of this scam can be punished and the victim's student families can get justice.

Vyapam Scam – Madhya Pradesh:

➤ Recruitment and exam scam involving fake candidates and bribes for medical and government jobs; investigations continued post-2014.

DMAT Scam – Madhya Pradesh

➤ Private medical/dental college admission racket (seat selling and forged marks) exposed around 2015.

Teacher Recruitment Scams – Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi

➤ Leaked papers, fake documents, and bribery in government teacher recruitments (JBT, TGT, NTT, etc.).

“It is obvious to the whole country that there is a very serious problem in our examination system, not just in NEET but in all the major examinations. The minister has blamed everybody except himself. I don’t even think he understands the fundamentals of what is going on here.” - Rahul Gandhi, Leader of Opposition.

“No evidence of paper leak has been found in the last 7 years. This (NEET) matter is going on before the Supreme Court. I can say with full responsibility that more than 240 exams have been conducted successfully after NTA.”- Dharmendra Pradhan, Education Minister of India.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- 1)How does the New Education Policy strengthen the Indian Education system whilst maintaining cultural integrity and promoting the local languages?
- 2)Have the Indian Governments been successful in providing an equitable Educational structure in the country post-Independence”?
- 3)Should Affirmative Action be capped at 50% like the Supreme Court ordered, or should reservations be proportional, like the opposition says?
- 4)What are the effects and criticisms of the Rohit Vemula Act 2025? Should such acts be introduced by all states?
- 5) Right to Protest or Right to cause communal tension, is the center really oppressing student leaders, or is it taking action against communal disharmony, like it says it does?