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PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
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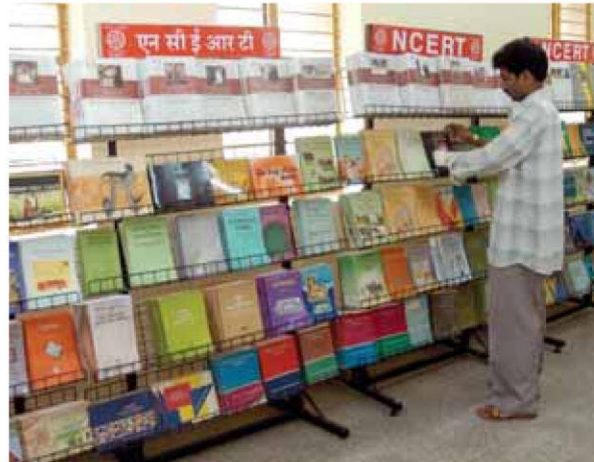
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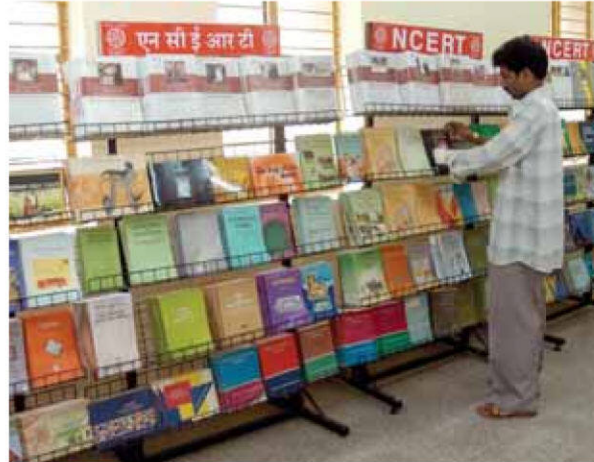
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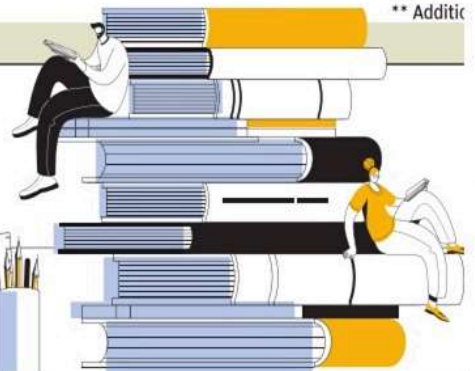
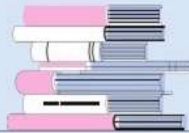
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राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के निर्देश पर एसडीएम नेदिया बैंक ड्राफ्ट भीटी, संवाददाता। चार...

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UPDATED CONTENT

CLASS XII		
Political science textbook: Politics In India Since Independence		
Chapter No. & title	EXISTING VERSION	CHANGED VERSION
1. Challenges of Nation Building	The govt of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in Sep 1949, without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger and resentment in Manipur, the repercussions of which are still being felt	The govt of India succeeded in persuading the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in Sep 1949
8. Recent Developments in Indian Politics	Fourth, a number of events culminated in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in Dec 1992. This event symbolised and triggered various changes in the politics of the country and intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of BJP and the politics of 'Hindutva'	Fourth, the centuries-old legal and political dispute over the Ram Janmabhoomi temple in Ayodhya started influencing the politics of India which gave birth to various political changes. The Ram Janmabhoomi temple movement, becoming the central issue, transformed the direction of the discourse on secularism and democracy. These changes culminated in the construction of the Ram temple following the decision of the constitutional bench of the SC (which was announced on Nov 9, 2019)
	Question 1(c) The demolition of Babri Masjid	(c) Supreme court judgment on Ram Janmabhoomi
CLASS XI		
Political science textbook: Political Theory		
	More than 1,000 persons, mostly Muslims, were massacred during the post-Godhra riots in Gujarat in 2002	More than 1,000 persons were killed during the post-Godhra riots in Gujarat in 2002
	A second criticism is that secularism is linked to Christianity that it is western	A second criticism is that secularism is a Western concept
CLASS IX		
Social science textbook		
DEMOCRATIC POLITICS - Chapter Democratic Rights	Do you notice references to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the news collage on this page? These references reflect the growing awareness of human rights and struggles for human dignity. Many cases of human rights violations in diverse fields, for instance, Gujarat riots, are being brought to the public notice from across India	Many cases of human rights violations in diverse fields are being brought to the public notice from across India
CLASS XII		
History textbook: Themes in India History Part-I		
BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES The Harappan Civilisation	** ...In order to study the genetic history of the Harappans, DNA was extracted from the skeletal remains excavated at Rakhigarhi. This research was carried out by the Deccan College Deemed University, Pune in collaboration with the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad and The Harvard Medical College. The analysis of the data indicates that the Harappans are the indigenous people of this region	
	**The genetic roots of the Harappans go back to 10,000 BCE. The DNA of the Harappans has continued till today... The continuity without any break in genetic history as well as cultural history rules out large scale immigration of the so-called Aryans	



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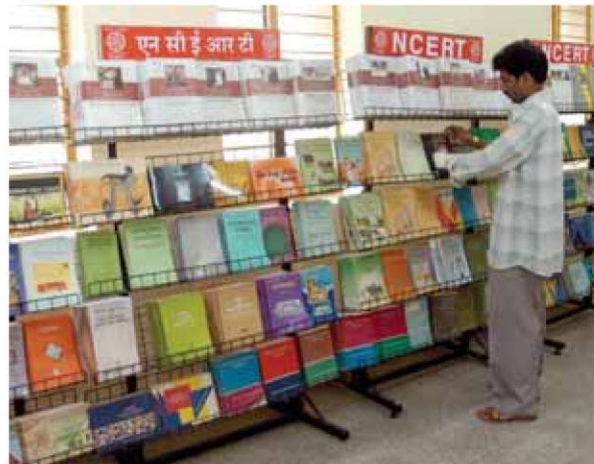
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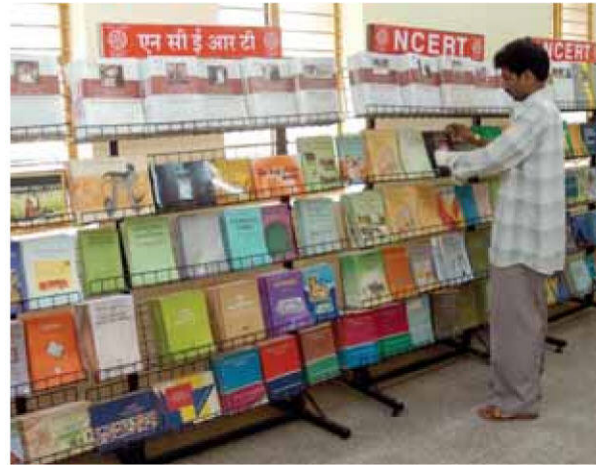
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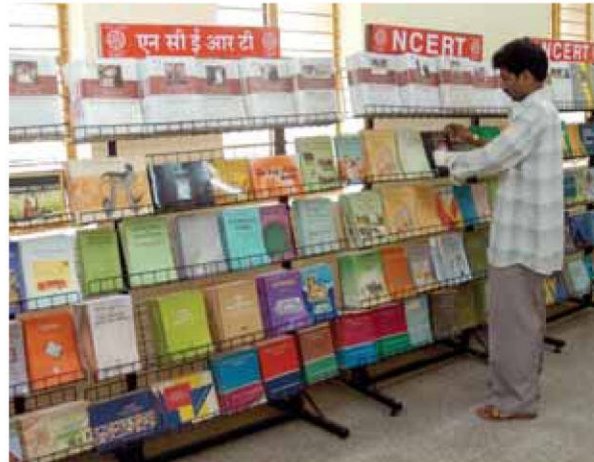
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<https://www.bbc.com/hindi/articles/c9rvzevznw5o>

अंग्रेज़ी अख़बार हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद यानी एनसीईआरटी ने 12वीं कक्षा की राजनीति विज्ञान की किताब में बाबरी मस्जिद, हिंदुत्व की राजनीति, 2002 के गुजरात दंगों और अल्पसंख्यकों से जुड़े कई संदर्भ हटा दिए हैं।

पाठ्यक्रम में किया गया ये बदलाव इस शैक्षणिक सत्र से लागू होगा। बीते कुछ सालों में एनसीईआरटी ने सिलेबस में कई ऐसे बदलाव किए हैं।

इन बदलावों को एनसीईआरटी ने गुरुवार को अपनी वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक किया।

एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्य पुस्तकें केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के तहत स्कूलों में पढ़ाई जाती हैं, जिससे भारत में लगभग 30,000 स्कूल जुड़े हुए हैं।

अख़बार के मुताबिक चैप्टर 8 में, 'भारतीय राजनीति में हालिया घटनाक्रम' से "अयोध्या विध्वंस" का संदर्भ हटा दिया गया।

खबर में लिखा गया है कि "राजनीतिक मोबिलाइजेशन के लिए राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन और अयोध्या विध्वंस (बाबरी मस्जिद विध्वंस) की लेगेसी क्या है?" इसे बदलकर "राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन की विरासत क्या है?" कर दिया गया है।

संस्था ने इस बदलाव के लिए तर्क दिया है कि चैप्टर में नए बदलावों के साथ समन्वय बिठाने के लिए प्रश्नों को बदला गया है।

इसी चैप्टर से बाबरी मस्जिद और हिंदुत्व की राजनीति का जिक्र भी हटा दिया गया है।

पहले पैराग्राफ़ में लिखा था- "कई घटनाओं के नतीजे के रूप में दिसंबर 1992 में अयोध्या में विवादित ढांचे (जिसे बाबरी मस्जिद के नाम से जाना जाता था) को गिराया गया। यह घटना देश की राजनीति में कई बदलावों की शुरुआत का प्रतीक बनी और भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद और धर्मनिरपेक्षता की प्रकृति को लेकर बहस तेज हो गई। इसी के साथ देश में बीजेपी का उदय हुआ और 'हिंदुत्व' की राजनीति तेज़ हुई।"

अब ये पैराग्राफ़ बदल दिया गया है। नया पैराग्राफ़ कुछ इस तरह है- "अयोध्या में राम जन्मभूमि मंदिर पर सदियों पुराने कानूनी और राजनीतिक विवाद ने भारत की राजनीति को प्रभावित करना शुरू कर दिया जिसने कई राजनीतिक परिवर्तनों को जन्म दिया। राम जन्मभूमि मंदिर आंदोलन, केंद्रीय मुद्दा बन गया, जिसने धर्मनिरपेक्षता और लोकतंत्र पर चर्चा की दिशा बदल दी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की संवैधानिक पीठ के फैसले

(9 नवंबर, 2019 को घोषित) के बाद इन बदलावों का नतीजा ये हुआ कि अयोध्या में राम मंदिर का निर्माण हुआ."

अखबार के मुताबिक एनसीईआरटी ने कहा है कि ये बदलाव 'राजनीति में हुए हालिया बदलावों' को ध्यान में रख कर किया गया है.

एनसीईआरटी ने चैप्टर 5 में भी इसी तरह के कुछ बदलाव किए हैं.

चैप्टर 5 में डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स से गुजरात दंगों का संदर्भ हटा दिया गया है. इस चैप्टर में एक न्यूज़ कोलाज दिया गया था जिसमें गुजरात के दंगों ज़िक्र था.

पहले इस पैराग्राफ़ में लिखा था- "क्या आपने इस पेज पर न्यूज़ कोलाज में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) का संदर्भ देखा? ये संदर्भ मानव अधिकारों के प्रति बढ़ती जागरूकता और मानवीय गरिमा के लिए संघर्ष को दर्शाते हैं. कई क्षेत्रों में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के कई मामले सामने आए हैं, उदाहरण के लिए- गुजरात दंगे को पब्लिक नोटिस में लाया गया."

अब इस पैराग्राफ़ को बदल कर लिखा गया है- "देश भर में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के कई मामलों को पब्लिक नोटिस में लाया गया."

गुजरात के दंगों का संदर्भ हटाने के पीछे संस्था ने तर्क दिया है कि "न्यूज़ कोलाज और इसका कंटेंट एक ऐसी घटना का जिक्र करता है जो 20 साल पुरानी है और न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से हल हो गई है."

सिलेबस में कुछ जगहों पर, जहां मुसलमान समुदाय का ज़िक्र है उसमें भी बदलाव कर दिया गया है.

चैप्टर 5 में- 'अंडरस्टैंडिंग मार्जिनलाइजेशन' से मुसलमानों को विकास के लाभों से "वंचित" करने से जुड़ा संदर्भ हटा दिया गया है.

अब तक पैराग्राफ़ में लिखा था- "2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, मुस्लिम भारत की आबादी का 14.2% हैं और आज भारत में अन्य समुदायों की तुलना में वो हाशिए पर रहने वाला समुदाय माना जाता है. ये लोग सालों से सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लाभों से वंचित हैं."

अब बदले हुए पैराग्राफ़ में लिखा गया है- "2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, मुस्लिम भारत की आबादी का 14.2% हैं. वे सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में तुलनात्मक रूप से कमज़ोर हैं और इस लिए उन्हें हाशिए पर रहने वाला समुदाय माना जाता है."

NCERT drops references to Babri Masjid, Gujarat riots, Manipur from textbooks

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
NEW DELHI

The Education Ministry text book and research arm, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has revised the class 11 and 12th Political Science books by dropping references to the demolition of Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, the killing of Muslims in Gujarat riots and Hindutva and has tweaked the reference to Manipur's merger with India. While NCERT did not comment on the topics being dropped, officials said the tweaks are part of the routine updation and are not linked to the development of new books as per the New Curriculum Framework (NCF). The changes have been made in Political Science textbooks of

classes 11 and 12, besides others.

According to a document detailing the changes prepared by the curriculum drafting committee of the NCERT, the references to the Ram Janmabhoomi movement have been tweaked "as per latest development in politics".

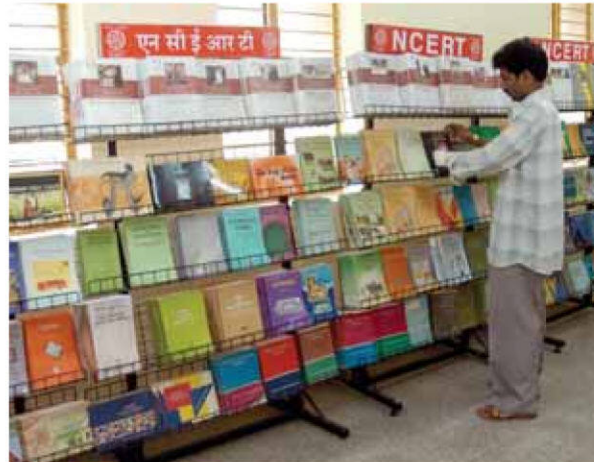
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On Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, the earlier textbook

stated "India claims that this area is under illegal occupation. Pakistan describes this area as Azad Pakistan". The changed version says, "However, it is the Indian territory which is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and called as Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir (POJK)". The NCERT's rationale behind the alteration is that the "change that has been introduced is in complete concurrence with the latest position of the Govt of India in regard to Jammu and Kashmir".

On Manipur, the earlier textbook stated, "The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949, without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger and resentment in



Manipur, the repercussions of which are still being felt."

The changed version says, "The Government of India succeeded in persuading the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949"

In chapter 8, Recent Developments in Indian Politics, references to the "Ayodhya demolition" has been dropped.

"What is the legacy of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement

and the Ayodhya demolition for the nature of political mobilisation?" has been changed to "What is the legacy of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement?". In the same chapter, references to the Babri Masjid and the politics of Hindutva were dropped.

The earlier paragraph read: "Fourth, a number of events culminated in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992. This event symbolised and triggered various changes in the politics of the country and intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of the BJP and the politics of 'Hindutva'."

This was changed to: "Fourth, the centuries old legal and

political dispute over the Ram Janmabhoomi Temple in Ayodhya started influencing the politics of India which gave birth to various political changes. The Ram Janmabhoomi Temple Movement, becoming the central issue, transformed the direction of the discourse on secularism and democracy. These changes culminated in the construction of the Ram Temple at Ayodhya following the decision of the constitutional bench of the Supreme Court (which was announced on November 9, 2019)."

In chapter 5 titled "Democratic Rights", a reference to the Gujarat riots was dropped in the caption to a news collage. The earlier version was – "Do you notice references to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the

news collage on this Page? These references reflect the growing awareness of human rights and struggles for human dignity. Many cases of human rights violations in diverse fields, for instance, Gujarat riots, are being brought to the public notice from across India." This was changed to "Many cases of human rights violations in diverse fields are being brought to the public notice from across India." The NCERT had last week communicated to CBSE schools that new textbooks have been developed for classes 3 and 6 while the textbooks for other classes as per NCF remain unchanged. However, the series of changes will now be introduced in the books which are yet to hit the market even as the new session has already begun.

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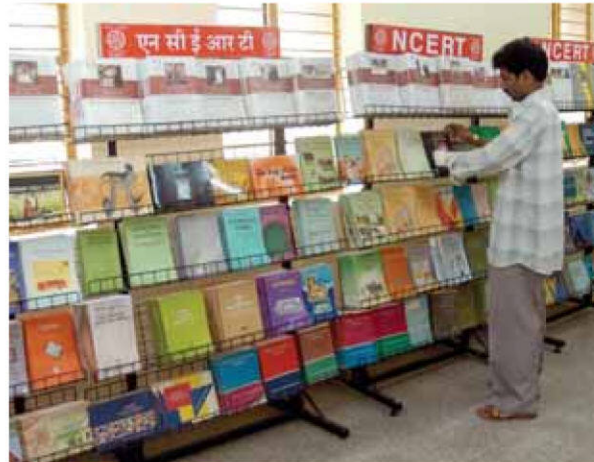
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NHRC takes cognisance of student suicide

NHRC, India has taken suo moto cognisance of a media report stating that unable to bear the sexual harassment by a faculty member, a first-year Diploma student committed suicide by jumping down from the 4th floor of Chaitanya Engineering College in Kommadi area, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh on Mar 28. Reportedly, in a message to her father on his mobile phone, she said that sexual harassment of girl students is common in the college and the management was not able to stop it.

A campaign born out of love and gratitude

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kochi/a-campaign-born-out-of-love-and-gratitude/articleshow/109063096.cms>

For Chinnaponnu and the nine others from Mettur in Tamil Nadu's Salem district, the election to the Wayanad parliamentary constituency holds a special significance. It is an opportunity to express their gratitude to Annie Raja, the CPI candidate. She had stood with them in their toughest fight, and they have arrived in the constituency to return the favour by campaigning for her. They are among the 89 people who were detained and tortured by the Joint Special Task Force (JSTF) in 1993 during its operation to capture forest brigand Veerappan. The JSTF, established in 1991 by the Tamil Nadu and Karnataka governments, subjected them to various atrocities, as per a report submitted to the National Human Rights Commission.

"Annie Amma is like family to us. She has helped us a lot to fight our case. She is the one who raises our issues with government officials," says Chinnaponnu, who herself suffered torture at the hands of JSTF.

"In 2007, a sum of Rs 2.80 crore was distributed to the victims as an interim relief. This was out of the Rs 10 crore promised by Tamil Nadu and Karnataka governments. They didn't give the remaining amount. It was at that time that Annie Amma joined our struggle.

She has been with us in our legal fight to get the final settlement. The next hearing regarding the compensation disbursement at Madras high court is on Friday," she added.

As per a report submitted by Justice Sadashiva panel to National Human Rights Commission, the atrocities committed by JSTF include rape, assault, application of electric current, outrage of modesty, illegal detention, and torture leading to permanent disability, before former arrest and prosecution under TADA.

"A few NGOs and organizations helped us initially. But it was for a short period. It was Annie Amma who has stood with us throughout our fight for justice. That's why we have come all the way for her," she said.

"During our visits to New Delhi for National Human Rights Commission sittings, Annie Raja provides us with all support, including food. She even lets us stay at her residence when we are in Delhi," said A Murugesan, who was detained and tortured by JSTF for 22 days in 1993. "My father, grandfather, and uncle were killed by JSTF in 1993," he says.

They say it is their personal connect with Raja that brought them to Wayanad and otherwise, they are not against other political parties, including Congress. "We like Sonia Gandhi and Rahul Gandhi very much," says Chinnaponnu.

Kuki activist Veerappan hunt victims vouch for Annie Raja in Kerala

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/kerala/2024/Apr/06/kuki-activist-veerappan-hunt-victims-vouch-for-annie-raja-in-kerala>

During the past few days, several people from the scheduled tribe community in Sathyamangalam forests have also been campaigning for Annie in the constituency.

KALPETTA: It's not just LDF workers who are pouring all their energy into the campaign of their candidate Annie Raja in Wayanad. Kuki community activist in Manipur, Gladly Vaiphei Hunjan, and several victims of the police brutality that unfolded in Sathyamangalam forests over the manhunt for bandit Veerappan are also on Annie's campaign trail as a show of support to the CPI leader who, they say, helped them in their fight for justice.

The LDF's campaign in Wayanad has been focusing on Annie's pan India-level political activities and her fights and protests across the country.

Gladly, who has been in Wayanad for the past three days, speaks highly of the support extended by the people of Kerala during the Manipur riots and how the Left parties are raising their voice against the human rights violations faced by the marginalised people.

"This is the first time I'm coming to Kerala, and the primary reason for my visit is Annie Raja and the state's immense support to the Kuki community in Manipur. I come from a place where our people can't even think of an election now. But after seeing the spirit of election campaigns in Wayanad which resembles my hometown, I could feel the strength of democracy once again," said Gladly, who is also the vice-president of Manipur Unau Tribal Women's Forum.

"Members of the Kuki-Zo community have been murdered, displaced and looted in the state-sponsored violence in Manipur for the past year. Our documents, properties, assets, everything has gone. Many are still living in relief camps. How can we think of an election right now? That's why we have decided to refrain from the polling this time," said Gladly.

'Annie Raja supported us in our fight for justice'

"Annie Raja has been supporting us in our fight against the human rights violations and I decided to support her in the elections," said Gladly.

During the past few days, several people from the scheduled tribe community in Sathyamangalam forests have also been campaigning for Annie in the constituency. The group included Chinnammal, Murukeshan, Chinna Kolunth, Nallamma, Ponnarasi, Periyathai and Sarasu from Mettur in Salem district. They had reportedly faced torture

at the hands of the joint task force entrusted by the Karnataka and Tamil Nadu governments to nab Veerappan. Three of them had served nine-year jail term as well.

“We didn’t know how to approach the judiciary, as we were tortured by the police system itself. Then we sought help from Annie Raja, whom we met during a public meeting in Madurai. She supported us in our agitations to get justice,” said Chinnammal.

According to them, it was Annie who took the victims to Delhi to meet the then prime minister Manmohan Singh and the National Human Rights Commission chairman.

As a result, a full bench sitting of the commission was held to discuss the issues of the victims. Later, the governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu announced compensation of `10 crore as per the report of the Sadashiva commission.

NCERT books tweaks: References to Babri Masjid, Gujarat riots, Hindutva dropped

<https://www.theweek.in/news/india/2024/04/05/ncert-books-tweaks-references-to-babri-masjid-gujarat-riots-hindutva-dropped.html>

Changes have been made in textbooks of classes 11 and 12, besides others

Dropping references to the demolition of Babri Masjid, the killing of Muslims in Gujarat riots and Hindutva, and tweaking the reference to Manipur's merger with India are among the latest set of revisions in school textbooks made public by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

Reference to the abrogation of Article 370, replacing the term "Azad Pakistan" with Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir (POJK), and revising a paragraph defining the Left as those who prefers state regulation over free competition" are also among the changes.

While NCERT did not comment on the topics being dropped, officials said the tweaks are part of the routine updation and are not linked to the development of new books as per the New Curriculum Framework (NCF). The changes have been made in Political Science and Social Science textbooks of classes 11 and 12, besides others.

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In chapter seven of the Political Science textbook of class 12 (Politics in India since Independence), the Council has revised a paragraph to include a reference to the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution, which accorded special status to the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The earlier paragraph was, "While most of the states have equal powers, there are special provisions for some states like J&K and the states in the North-East". The revised version adds one line in the end of the paragraph saying, "However, Article 370 that contains special provisions for J&K was abrogated in August 2019".

On Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, the earlier textbook stated "India claims that this area is under illegal occupation. Pakistan describes this area as Azad Pakistan". The changed version says, "However, it is the Indian territory which is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and called as Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir (POJK)."

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In chapter 8, Recent Developments in Indian Politics, references to the "Ayodhya demolition" has been dropped.

"What is the legacy of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement and the Ayodhya demolition for the nature of political mobilisation?" has been changed to "What is the legacy of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement?".

In the same chapter, references to the Babri Masjid and the politics of Hindutva were dropped.

The earlier paragraph read: "Fourth, a number of events culminated in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992. This event symbolised and triggered various changes in the politics of the country and intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of the BJP and the politics of 'Hindutva'."

This was changed to: "Fourth, the centuries old legal and political dispute over the Ram Janmabhoomi Temple in Ayodhya started influencing the politics of India which gave birth to various political changes. The Ram Janmabhoomi Temple Movement, becoming the central issue, transformed the direction of the discourse on secularism and democracy. These changes culminated in the construction of the Ram Temple at Ayodhya following the decision of the constitutional bench of the Supreme Court (which was announced on November 9, 2019)."

In chapter 5 titled "Democratic Rights", a reference to the Gujarat riots was dropped in the caption to a news collage.

The earlier version was Do you notice references to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the news collage on this Page? These references reflect the growing awareness of human rights and struggles for human dignity. Many cases of human rights violations in diverse fields, for instance, Gujarat riots, are being brought to the public notice from across India.

This was changed to Many cases of human rights violations in diverse fields are being brought to the public notice from across India.

In Chapter 3 of the textbook, the Council revised the definition of the Left in a box item. The existing version states that the Left often refers to those who are in favour of the poor, downtrodden sections and support government policies for the benefit of these sections.

Whereas, the revised version says, Left often refers to those who are in favour of state control of the economy and prefers state regulation over free competition.

"Both left and right are defined at conceptualize operational level, the rationale given by NCERT said.

The NCERT had last week communicated to CBSE schools that new textbooks have been developed for classes 3 and 6 while the textbooks for other classes as per NCF remain unchanged.

However, the series of changes will now be introduced in the books which are yet to hit the market even as the new session has already begun.

कॉलेज प्रिंसिपल समेत 5 शिक्षकों ने नाबालिग के साथ की घिनौनी करतूत, सुसाइड नोट लिखकर छात्रा ने दी जान...

<https://www.ibc24.in/country/5-teacher-sexually-harassed-a-minor-student-2449485.html>

Teacher sexually harassed a minor girl: विशाखापत्तनम। आंध्र प्रदेश पुलिस ने इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज की 17 वर्षीय छात्रा की आत्महत्या के मामले में पांच लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है। छात्रा ने सुसाइड नोट में कॉलेज के शिक्षकों पर यौन उत्पीड़न करने और आपत्तिजनक तस्वीरें इंटरनेट मीडिया पर पोस्ट करने की धमकी देने का आरोप लगाया था।

मामले में **राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग** ने प्रदेश सरकार और राज्य के डीजीपी को नोटिस जारी कर चार सप्ताह में मामले की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मांगी है। रिपोर्ट में जांच की स्थिति बताने के भी निर्देश दिए गए हैं। विशाखापत्तनम उत्तर सहायक पुलिस आयुक्त (एसीपी) बी. सुनील ने बताया कि चैतन्य पॉलिटेक्निक कॉलेज से पांच लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। इनमें रसायन विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला का तकनीशियन एन. शंकर राव, कॉलेज प्रबंधन प्रमुख शंकर वर्मा, प्राचार्य जी. भानु प्रवीन, छात्रावास वार्डन वी. उषा रानी और उसका पति वी. प्रदीप कुमार शामिल हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि प्राथमिक जांच में सामने आया कि राव ने छात्रा का यौन उत्पीड़न किया था।

Teacher sexually harassed a minor girl: हालांकि, उसने अपना जुर्म नहीं कबूला है। लेकिन, कॉलेज की सभी लड़कियों और छात्रा की खास मित्र ने भी उस पर शक जताया है। इससे पहले, आंध्र प्रदेश की तकनीकी शिक्षा निदेशक सी. नागरानी ने कहा कि घटना की जांच के लिए समिति बनाई गई है। मामले में गहन पूछताछ की जा रही है।

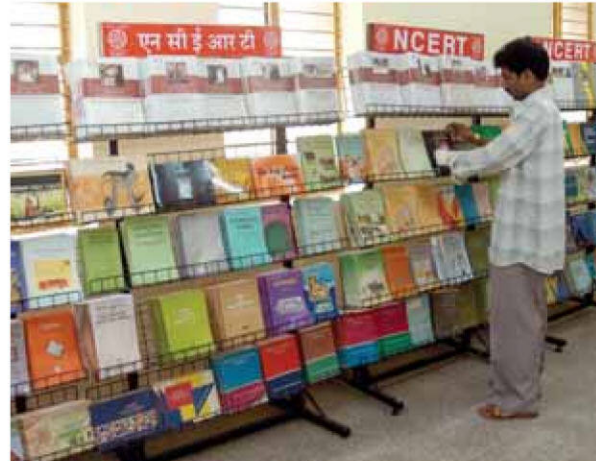
NCERT drops references to Babri Masjid, Gujarat riots, Manipur from textbooks

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
NEW DELHI

The Education Ministry text book and research arm, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has revised the class 11 and 12th Political Science books by dropping references to the demolition of Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, the killing of Muslims in Gujarat riots and Hindutva and has tweaked the reference to Manipur's merger with India. While NCERT did not comment on the topics being dropped, officials said the tweaks are part of the routine updation and are not linked to the development of new books as per the New Curriculum Framework (NCF). The changes have been made in Political Science textbooks of

classes 11 and 12, besides others. According to a document detailing the changes prepared by the curriculum drafting committee of the NCERT, the references to the Ram Janmabhoomi movement have been tweaked "as per latest development in politics". Chapter 8 on Secularism in class 11 textbook earlier said, "More than 1,000 persons, mostly Muslims, were massacred during the post Godhra riots in Gujarat in 2002." It has been changed to "more than 1,000 persons were killed during the post Godhra riots in Gujarat in 2002". The NCERT's rationale behind the change is "in any riots people across communities suffer. It cannot be just one community". On Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, the earlier textbook

stated "India claims that this area is under illegal occupation. Pakistan describes this area as Azad Pakistan". The changed version says, "However, it is the Indian territory which is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and called as Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir (POJK)." The NCERT's rationale behind the alteration is that the "change that has been introduced is in complete concurrence with the latest position of the Govt of India in regard to Jammu and Kashmir". On Manipur, the earlier textbook stated, "The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949, without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger and resentment in



Manipur, the repercussions of which are still being felt." The changed version says, "The Government of India succeeded in persuading the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949."

In chapter 8, Recent Developments in Indian Politics, references to the "Ayodhya demolition" has been dropped. "What is the legacy of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement

and the Ayodhya demolition for the nature of political mobilisation?" has been changed to "What is the legacy of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement?" In the same chapter, references to the Babri Masjid and the politics of Hindutva were dropped. The earlier paragraph read: "Fourth, a number of events culminated in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992. This event symbolised and triggered various changes in the politics of the country and intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of the BJP and the politics of 'Hindutva'." This was changed to: "Fourth, the centuries old legal and

political dispute over the Ram Janmabhoomi Temple in Ayodhya started influencing the politics of India which gave birth to various political changes. The Ram Janmabhoomi Temple Movement, becoming the central issue, transformed the direction of the discourse on secularism and democracy. These changes culminated in the construction of the Ram Temple at Ayodhya following the decision of the constitutional bench of the Supreme Court (which was announced on November 9, 2019)." In chapter 5 titled "Democratic Rights", a reference to the Gujarat riots was dropped in the caption to a news collage. The earlier version was - "Do you notice references to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the

news collage on this Page? These references reflect the growing awareness of human rights and struggles for human dignity. Many cases of human rights violations in diverse fields, for instance, Gujarat riots, are being brought to the public notice from across India." This was changed to "Many cases of human rights violations in diverse fields are being brought to the public notice from across India." The NCERT had last week communicated to CBSE schools that new textbooks have been developed for classes 3 and 6 while the textbooks for other classes as per NCF remain unchanged. However, the series of changes will now be introduced in the books which are yet to hit the market even as the new session has already begun.

NCRT ने बाबरी मस्जिद गिराने, गुजरात दंगों और हिंदुत्व समेत किताबों में किए कई बदलाव, जानें पूरा मामला

<https://rightnewsindia.com/ncrt-made-many-changes-in-the-books-including-demolition-of-babri-masjid/>

NCRT Books Change: राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तकों में बदलाव करते हुए अयोध्या में बाबरी मस्जिद गिराए जाने, गुजरात दंगों में मुसलमानों के मारे जाने, हिंदुत्व और मणिपुर के भारत में विलय के संदर्भ संशोधन किया है।

एनसीईआरटी ने हालांकि संशोधित गए विषयों पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की है, लेकिन अधिकारियों ने कहा कि बदलाव नियमित रूप से पाठ्यक्रम को अद्यतन करने का हिस्सा हैं और इसका संबंध नए पाठ्यक्रम ढांचे (एनसीएफ) के अनुसार नयी पुस्तकों के विकास से नहीं है।

यह संशोधन कक्षा 11 और 12 तथा अन्य की राजनीति विज्ञान की पाठ्यपुस्तकों में किया गया है। एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यक्रम मसौदा समिति द्वारा तैयार किए गए बदलावों का विवरण देने वाले एक दस्तावेज के अनुसार, राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन के संदर्भों को “राजनीति में नवीनतम घटनाक्रम के अनुसार” संशोधित कर दिया गया है।

कक्षा 11 की पाठ्यपुस्तक में धर्मनिरपेक्षता से जुड़े अध्याय-8 में पूर्व में कहा गया था, “2002 में गुजरात में गोधरा कांड के बाद हुए दंगों में 1,000 से अधिक लोग मारे गए, जिनमें ज्यादातर मुस्लिम थे।” संशोधन के बाद इस वाक्य को अब “2002 में गुजरात में गोधरा कांड के बाद हुए दंगों के दौरान 1,000 से अधिक लोग मारे गए” कर दिया गया है।

बदलाव के पीछे एनसीईआरटी का तर्क है, “किसी भी दंगे में सभी समुदायों के लोगों का नुकसान होता है। यह सिर्फ एक समुदाय नहीं हो सकता।” पाकिस्तान के कब्जे वाले कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर पहले की पाठ्यपुस्तक में कहा गया था, “भारत का दावा है कि यह क्षेत्र अवैध कब्जे में है। पाकिस्तान इस क्षेत्र को आज़ाद पाकिस्तान के रूप में वर्णित करता है।”

बदले हुए संस्करण में कहा गया है, “हालांकि, यह भारतीय क्षेत्र है जो पाकिस्तान के अवैध कब्जे में है तथा इसे पाकिस्तान अधिकृत जम्मू और कश्मीर (पीओजेके) कहा जाता है।” संशोधन के पीछे एनसीईआरटी का तर्क यह है कि “जो बदलाव लाया गया है वह जम्मू-कश्मीर के संबंध में भारत सरकार की नवीनतम स्थिति से पूरी तरह मेल खाता है।”

मणिपुर पर, पहले की पाठ्यपुस्तक में कहा गया था, “भारत सरकार मणिपुर की लोकप्रिय निर्वाचित विधानसभा से परामर्श किए बिना, सितंबर 1949 में विलय समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए महाराजा पर

दबाव डालने में सफल रही। इससे मणिपुर में बहुत गुस्सा और आक्रोश पैदा हुआ, जिसके परिणाम का अहसास अभी भी किया जा रहा है।”

संशोधित संस्करण में कहा गया है, “भारत सरकार सितंबर 1949 में महाराजा को विलय समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए मनाने में सफल रही।” अध्याय 8-भारतीय राजनीति में हालिया घटनाक्रम में, “अयोध्या विध्वंस” का संदर्भ हटा दिया गया है। पूर्व के इस वाक्य को बदल दिया गया है कि “राजनीतिक लामबंदी की प्रकृति के लिए राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन और अयोध्या विध्वंस की विरासत क्या है?”

इसे बदलकर अब “राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन की विरासत क्या है?” कर दिया गया है। इसी अध्याय में बाबरी मस्जिद और हिंदुत्व की राजनीति के संदर्भ हटा दिए गए हैं। पूर्व में पैराग्राफ में लिखा था, “कई घटनाओं की परिणति दिसंबर 1992 में अयोध्या में विवादित ढांचे (जिसे बाबरी मस्जिद के नाम से जाना जाता है) को गिराए जाने के रूप में हुई।

इस घटना ने देश की राजनीति में विभिन्न बदलावों की शुरुआत की और भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद एवं धर्मनिरपेक्षता की प्रकृति पर बहस तेज हो गई। ये घटनाक्रम भाजपा और ‘हिंदुत्व’ की राजनीति के उदय से जुड़े हैं।” अब इसमें संशोधन करते हुए कहा गया है, “अयोध्या में राम जन्मभूमि मंदिर पर सदियों पुराने कानूनी और राजनीतिक विवाद ने भारत की राजनीति को प्रभावित करना शुरू कर दिया जिसने विभिन्न राजनीतिक परिवर्तनों को जन्म दिया। राम जन्मभूमि मंदिर आंदोलन एक प्रमुख मुद्दा बन गया, जिसने धर्मनिरपेक्षता और लोकतंत्र पर चर्चा की दिशा बदल दी।

इन बदलावों की परिणति उच्चतम न्यायालय की संवैधानिक पीठ के फैसले (9 नवंबर, 2019 को घोषित) के बाद अयोध्या में राम मंदिर के निर्माण के रूप में हुई।” अध्याय-5 में “लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार” शीर्षक से, एक समाचार कोलाज के कैप्शन में गुजरात दंगों का संदर्भ हटा दिया गया है। पूर्व के संस्करण में कहा गया था, “क्या आपने इस पृष्ठ पर समाचार कोलाज में **राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी)** का संदर्भ देखा है? ये संदर्भ मानवाधिकारों के प्रति बढ़ती जागरूकता और मानवीय गरिमा के लिए संघर्ष को दर्शाते हैं।

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के कई मामले, उदाहरण के लिए, गुजरात दंगे, पूरे भारत से सार्वजनिक संज्ञान में लाए जा रहे हैं।” इसे बदलकर अब “विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के कई मामले पूरे भारत से सार्वजनिक संज्ञान में लाए जा रहे हैं” कर दिया गया है।

एनसीईआरटी ने पिछले सप्ताह केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) से संबद्ध स्कूलों को सूचित किया था कि कक्षा 3 और 6 के लिए नयी पाठ्यपुस्तकें विकसित की गई हैं, जबकि एनसीएफ के अनुसार अन्य कक्षाओं के लिए पाठ्यपुस्तकें अपरिवर्तित रहेंगी। हालाँकि, नया शैक्षणिक सत्र शुरू होने के बीच बदलावों की श्रृंखला अब उन किताबों में आएगी जो अभी बाजार में नहीं आई हैं।

NCERT: 12वीं किताब से बाबरी विध्वंस हटा, अब छात्र पढ़ेंगे राम मंदिर आंदोलन सहित ये चैप्टर

<https://www.tv9hindi.com/education/ncert-removed-babri-demolition-from-12th-political-science-textbook-now-students-should-read-ram-mandir-movement-2531291.html>

NCERT: एनसीईआरटी ने 12वीं पॉलिटिकल साइंस की किताब से कई चैप्टर हटा दिए हैं। बाबरी मस्जिद विध्वंस से जुड़े टॉपिक को हटा दिया गया है। अब पॉलिटिकल साइंस की किताब में छात्रों को राम राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन से जुड़े टॉपिक को विस्तार से पढ़ाया जाएगा।

अयोध्या विवाद और राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन के बारे में छात्रों को विस्तार से पढ़ाया जाएगा। एनसीईआरटी 12वीं पॉलिटिकल साइंस की किताब में राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन के बारे में विस्तार से स्टूडेंट्स को पढ़ाया जाएगा। 12वीं राजनीति विज्ञान के सिलेबस में अयोध्या विवाद पर एक चैप्टर के कुछ हिस्से को रिवाइज्ड किया गया है, जो 2019 के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले में मंदिर की अनुमति देने वाला फैक्टर है। इस बदले हुए सिलेबस के साथ नई किताबें एक महीने में आने की संभावना है।

वहीं 12वीं एनसीईआरटी की किताब से 6 दिसंबर 1992 के बाबरी मस्जिद विध्वंस से जुड़े कुछ हिस्से को हटा दिया गया है। एनसीईआरटी ने 12वीं की राजनीति विज्ञान की किताब में बाबरी मस्जिद, हिंदुत्व की राजनीति, 2002 के गुजरात दंगों और अल्पसंख्यकों से जुड़े कई संदर्भ हटा दिए हैं। वहीं चैप्टर से बाबरी मस्जिद और हिंदुत्व की राजनीति का जिक्र भी हटा दिया गया है।

पहले क्या था?

पुराने सिलेबस में पहले पैराग्राफ में लिखा था- कई घटनाओं के नतीजे के रूप में दिसंबर 1992 में अयोध्या में विवादित ढांचे (जिसे बाबरी मस्जिद के नाम से जाना जाता था) को गिराया गया। यह घटना देश की राजनीति में कई बदलावों की शुरुआत का प्रतीक बनी और भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद और धर्मनिरपेक्षता की प्रकृति को लेकर बहस तेज हो गई। इसी के साथ देश में बीजेपी का उदय हुआ और हिंदुत्व की राजनीति तेज हुई।

क्या बदला गया?

अब इस पैराग्राफ को बदल दिया गया है। अब लिखा है- अयोध्या में राम जन्मभूमि मंदिर पर सदियों पुराने कानूनी और राजनीतिक विवाद ने भारत की राजनीति को प्रभावित करना शुरू कर दिया, जिसने कई राजनीतिक परिवर्तनों को जन्म दिया। राम जन्मभूमि मंदिर आंदोलन, केंद्रीय मुद्दा बन गया, जिसने धर्मनिरपेक्षता और लोकतंत्र पर चर्चा की दिशा बदल दी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की संवैधानिक पीठ के फैसले (9 नवंबर, 2019 को घोषित) के बाद इन बदलावों का नतीजा ये हुआ कि अयोध्या में राम मंदिर का निर्माण हुआ।

गुजरात दंगों का संदर्भ भी हटा

चैप्टर 5 में डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स से गुजरात दंगों का संदर्भ हटा दिया गया है. पहले लिखा था- क्या आपने इस पेज पर न्यूज कोलाज में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) का संदर्भ देखा? ये संदर्भ मानव अधिकारों के प्रति बढ़ती जागरूकता और मानवीय गरिमा के लिए संघर्ष को दर्शाते हैं. कई क्षेत्रों में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के कई मामले सामने आए हैं, उदाहरण के लिए- गुजरात दंगे को पब्लिक नोटिस में लाया गया. अब इसमें बदलाव करके लिखा गया है- देश भर में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के कई मामलों को पब्लिक नोटिस में लाया गया.

इसे भी अब नहीं पढ़ेंगे 12वीं के छात्र

चैप्टर 5 में 'अंडरस्टैंडिंग मार्जिनलाइजेशन' से मुसलमानों को विकास के लाभों से वंचित करने से जुड़ा संदर्भ हटा दिया गया है. अब तक पैराग्राफ में लिखा था- 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार मुस्लिम भारत की आबादी का 14.2% हैं और आज भारत में अन्य समुदायों की तुलना में वो हाशिए पर रहने वाला समुदाय माना जाता है.

अब लिखा गया है- 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार मुस्लिम भारत की आबादी का 14.2% हैं. वे सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में तुलनात्मक रूप से कमजोर हैं और इस लिए उन्हें हाशिए पर रहने वाला समुदाय माना जाता है. वहीं एनसीईआरटी के डायरेक्टर दिनेश प्रसाद सकलानी का कहना है कि हमने कुछ अपडेट किया है, जो हटाने की जरूरत थी, वही हटाया गया है. इसे सिलेबस में बदलाव नहीं कहेंगे.

एनसीईआरटी की किताब से बाबरी मस्जिद, गुजरात दंगों और हिंदुत्व की राजनीति के संदर्भ हटाए गए

<https://thewirehindi.com/271698/ncert-syllabus-mentions-of-babri-gujraj-riots-clipped-harappans-indigenous-doubts-over-aryan-migration/>

एनसीईआरटी ने 12वीं कक्षा की राजनीति विज्ञान की किताब में 'बाबरी विध्वंस' के संदर्भ को बदलकर 'राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन' कर दिया गया है। साथ ही, हिंदुत्व की राजनीति और गुजरात दंगों से जुड़े शब्दों में भी बदलाव किए हैं।

नई दिल्ली: राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने 12वीं कक्षा की राजनीति विज्ञान की किताब में कई बड़े बदलाव करते हुए बाबरी मस्जिद, हिंदुत्व की राजनीति, 2002 के गुजरात दंगों और अल्पसंख्यकों से जुड़े कई संदर्भ हटा दिए हैं।

इसके अलावा इतिहास की किताब में 'हड़प्पा सभ्यता की उत्पत्ति और पतन' और आर्य आप्रवासन से जुड़े तथ्यों को लेकर भी बदलाव किए गए हैं। इन बदलावों के बारे में एनसीईआरटी ने गुरुवार (4 मार्च) को अपनी वेबसाइट पर बताया है।

हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, पाठ्यक्रम में किए गए ये बदलाव इस शैक्षणिक सत्र से लागू होंगे। एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यपुस्तकें केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के तहत स्कूलों में पढ़ाई जाती हैं, जिससे भारत में लगभग 30,000 स्कूल जुड़े हुए हैं। बीते कुछ सालों में एनसीईआरटी ने सिलेबस में कई ऐसे और बदलाव भी किए हैं।

खबर बताती है कि राजनीति विज्ञान की किताब के चैप्टर 8 में 'भारतीय राजनीति में हालिया घटनाक्रम' से 'अयोध्या विध्वंस' का संदर्भ हटा दिया गया है। इसमें 'राजनीतिक मोबिलाइजेशन के लिए राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन और अयोध्या विध्वंस (बाबरी मस्जिद विध्वंस) की लेगेसी क्या है?' इसे बदलकर 'राम जन्मभूमि आंदोलन की विरासत क्या है?' कर दिया गया है।

बाबरी मस्जिद और हिंदुत्व की राजनीति का जिक्र हटा

इसी चैप्टर से बाबरी मस्जिद और हिंदुत्व की राजनीति का जिक्र भी हटा दिया गया है। पूर्व में इस पैराग्राफ में लिखा था, 'कई घटनाओं के नतीजे के रूप में दिसंबर 1992 में अयोध्या में विवादित ढांचे (जिसे बाबरी मस्जिद के नाम से जाना जाता था) को गिराया गया। यह घटना देश की राजनीति में कई बदलावों की शुरुआत का प्रतीक बनी और भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद और धर्मनिरपेक्षता की प्रकृति को लेकर बहस तेज हो गई। इसी के साथ देश में भाजपा का उदय हुआ और 'हिंदुत्व' की राजनीति तेज़ हुई।'

अब ये पैराग्राफ बदलकर नया पैराग्राफ कुछ इस तरह से लिखा गया है, 'अयोध्या में राम जन्मभूमि मंदिर पर सदियों पुराने कानूनी और राजनीतिक विवाद ने भारत की राजनीति को प्रभावित करना शुरू कर दिया जिसने कई राजनीतिक परिवर्तनों को जन्म दिया। राम जन्मभूमि मंदिर आंदोलन, केंद्रीय मुद्दा बन गया,

जिसने धर्मनिरपेक्षता और लोकतंत्र पर चर्चा की दिशा बदल दी. सुप्रीम कोर्ट की संवैधानिक पीठ के फैसले (9 नवंबर, 2019 को घोषित) के बाद इन बदलावों का नतीजा ये हुआ कि अयोध्या में राम मंदिर का निर्माण हुआ.'

एनसीईआरटी ने इस बदलाव के लिए तर्क दिया है कि चैप्टर में नए बदलावों के साथ समन्वय बिठाने के लिए प्रश्नों को बदला गया है. संस्था ने कहा है कि ये बदलाव 'राजनीति में हुए हालिया बदलावों' को ध्यान में रखकर किया गया है.

गुजरात दंगों का संदर्भ हटा

एनसीईआरटी ने चैप्टर 5 में भी इसी तरह के कुछ बदलाव किए हैं. चैप्टर 5 में 'लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार' (डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स) से गुजरात दंगों का संदर्भ हटा दिया गया है. इस चैप्टर में एक 'न्यूज़ कोलाज' दिया गया था जिसमें गुजरात के दंगों ज़िक्र था. पहले इस पैराग्राफ में लिखा था, 'क्या आपने इस पेज पर न्यूज़ कोलाज में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) का संदर्भ देखा? ये संदर्भ मानव अधिकारों के प्रति बढ़ती जागरूकता और मानवीय गरिमा के लिए संघर्ष को दर्शाते हैं. कई क्षेत्रों में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के कई मामले सामने आए हैं, उदाहरण के लिए- गुजरात दंगे को पब्लिक नोटिस में लाया गया.'

अब इस पैराग्राफ को बदल दिया गया है और इसमें लिखा गया है- 'देशभर में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के कई मामलों को पब्लिक नोटिस में लाया गया.'

गुजरात के दंगों का संदर्भ हटाने के पीछे एनसीईआरटी ने तर्क दिया है कि 'न्यूज़ कोलाज और इसका कंटेंट एक ऐसी घटना का जिक्र करता है जो 20 साल पुरानी है और न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से हल हो चुकी है.'

खबर के मुताबिक, सिलेबस में कुछ जगहों पर, जहां मुसलमान समुदाय का ज़िक्र है उसमें भी बदलाव कर दिया गया है. चैप्टर 5 में, 'अंडरस्टैंडिंग मार्जिनलाइजेशन' से मुसलमानों को विकास के लाभों से 'वंचित' करने से जुड़ा संदर्भ हटा दिया गया है.

इस पैराग्राफ में अब तक लिखा था कि 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, मुस्लिम भारत की आबादी का 14.2% हैं और आज भारत में अन्य समुदायों की तुलना में वो हाशिए पर रहने वाला समुदाय माना जाता है. ये लोग सालों से सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लाभों से वंचित हैं.

अब इसे बदले हुए पैराग्राफ में लिखा गया है- '2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, मुस्लिम भारत की आबादी का 14.2% हैं. वे सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में तुलनात्मक रूप से कमज़ोर हैं और इस लिए उन्हें हाशिए पर रहने वाला समुदाय माना जाता है.'

हड़प्पा सभ्यता की '5000 वर्षों तक अटूट निरंतरता' पर ज़ोर

इसी संबंध में इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि कक्षा 12वीं के छात्रों के लिए एनसीईआरटी की इतिहास की किताब में भी कई बदलाव किए गए हैं, जो इस तथ्य पर संदेह पैदा करते हैं कि आर्य भारत में आए थे. यह बदलाव मुख्य रूप से हड़प्पा सभ्यता की '5000 वर्षों तक अटूट निरंतरता' पर ज़ोर देते हैं.

अखबार के अनुसार, आर्य आप्रवासन को खारिज करने के लिए राखीगढ़ी स्थल पर किए गए हालिया पुरातत्व अनुसंधान का हवाला दिया गया है और सुझाव दिया गया है कि हड़प्पावासियों ने किसी तरह की लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली अपनाई थी.

हड़प्पा सभ्यता की निरंतरता पर जोर देने के लिए एनसीईआरटी ने किताब से एक अहम वाक्य को हटा दिया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि 'ऐसा लगता है कि प्रारंभिक हड़प्पा और हड़प्पा सभ्यता के बीच एक गैप यानी अंतर था, जो कुछ स्थलों पर बड़े पैमाने पर आगजनी से साफ़ है और कुछ बस्तियां छोड़े जाने से भी.'

एनसीईआरटी ने राखीगढ़ी में हालिया डीएनए अध्ययन पर तीन नए पैराग्राफ जोड़े हैं जो मुख्य रूप से आर्य आप्रवासन को खारिज करते हैं और इस बात पर जोर देते हैं कि 'हड़प्पावासी इस क्षेत्र के मूल निवासी थे.'

उल्लेखनीय है कि एनसीईआरटी ने सिर्फ 12वीं के इतिहास की किताब में ही बदलाव नहीं किये हैं, बल्कि कक्षा 6 लेकर 12वीं तक के इतिहास, राजनीति विज्ञान और समाज शास्त्र की किताबों में कई बदलाव किए गए हैं.