



Post-Independence Indian Education policy

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ABSTRACT: *India is a country united in diversity. If there is one like that unites this diversity, it is education. The ancient Indian education system was famous in the country and abroad. It was considered to be the best Indian education system in the world. Foreign invasions took place on India and foreign education system entered the education system. The education system of India underwent major reforms and modern education system was implemented. The most important changes in the Indian education system took place during the British period.*

But after independence the condition of Indian education system was poor and the rate education very low so various policies were formulated to improve conditions of Indian education system. Many reforms were made in the Indian education system. Today, in order to keep pace with the times in the 21st century education has been declared as a fundamental right in India. Education is one of the most important and powerful weapons of 21st century. Today, education is an indispensable necessity.

KEY WORDS: *Education, After Independence, Different policies.*

Introduction:

The level of education has always been unique in Indian history from ancient to modern times of India. Nalanda, Takshila and Vikramshila universities were famous during ancient times. Apart from the whole of India, students from distant lands like Korea, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Nepal used to come to India. This was impeded by the foreign invasions which took place with establishment of mogul rule in India; hence the advent of the Muslim education discipline took place in the Indian education system. This was changed with the arrival of –Britishers who focused to spread foreign culture and education in India and made fundamental changes in the Indian education system. India gained Independence in 1947 and after Independence there was a need to make many important changes in education in India.

Various commissions have been appointed to improve the deteriorating condition of Indian education as well as for the development of education. And through it efforts were made to improve the Indian education system. India has also enacted a law making education ‘free and compulsory’ as per the demands of the times. Thus many reforms have been made in the education policy of India to improve the deteriorating condition of education in India before.

Contributions of Education Commissions

Formed post to Independence:

1. University Education Commission-1948:

The first commission after independence was the, Also known as the University Education Commission. The commission was set up to prepare reports on Indian universities as well as to add amendments to them. This suits the present and future needs as well as the aspirations of the country. University education commission was established in the 1948 under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. The main recommendations to this commission were as follows:-

- The subject of teaching and research from universities
- Changes in the organization control and jurisdiction of the university
- Economy to the university. The medium education in university. Format of entrance examination in university
- Relationship of the university with the provincial and central government. Raising the level of education of the university
- Recommendations about establishment of a new university. Is the basis of this religious education, organization of research work, Indian culture, history, language, fine arts and philosophy education system in

universities, recommendations about university professors

- Establishment of discipline in the university, to solve special problems of Banaras, Aligarh and Delhi university

[2] SECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION-1952-53:

A commission was constituted on 23, September 1952 under the chairmanship of Dr. Laxmanswami Mudaliar vice-chancellor of the University of Madras. This commission is also called mudaliar education commission in the name of the chairman. The commission was set up to improve the structure of secondary education. Recommendations of the commission are follows:-

[I] The fault of secondary education:-

- Real life. Old teaching method. Not knowledge of the present time
- Not suited to children's interests, not all round development. English should not be compulsory
- The fault is the complete teaching method. Co-operation is not, a contest
- The number in the classes is higher. Character is not formed
- Indiscipline is widespread. The examination method is flawed

[II] Objectives of secondary education:-

- Democratic citizenship must be developed
- Professional skills
- Develop personality
- Leadership training

[III] A new version of Indian education:-

- Have a period of 7 years. In which children from 11 to 17 years.
- The study period was divided into two sections (I) 3 years of junior secondary education means standard 5,6 and 7 (II) 4 years of higher secondary education means standard 8 to 11
- In standard 12 is in college (pre-university course). 3 year first bachelor's degree education.

Establishment of various oriented schools. Teaching languages. It means teaching in Mother tongue or a regional language in secondary schools

- The curriculum of secondary schools should be such that the various abilities of the students are developed
- Topics of the course. Recommendations on teaching methods. Character building education
- Provide academic and vocational guidance in schools. Providing physical education to students
- Examinations as well as academic assessments. Teachers development and education training
- Solve administrative problems. To build engineering and polytechnic colleges for technical education
- Compulsory teaching of 3 languages at secondary level.
- Support grants for camps and baths
- Improvements in science education and industrial education in middle schools
- Establishment of Akhil Bhartiya Madhyamik Shikshan Parishad

[3] Kothari Commission-1964-66:

None of the commissions set up till 1952 had considered aspects of education. The name of this commission finally, to meet this deficiency, the government of India appointed an education commission on 14 July, 1964. Headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari. The commission was named Kothari commission after the chairman. Which is also called the national education commission. Recommendations of the commission are follows:-

(I) Education and national goals:-

- Education and production
- Social and national unity
- Determination of education and democracy
- Education and modernization
- Development of social moral and spiritual values

(II) Status of teachers:-

- Teacher's salaries
- Retirement benefits
- Promotion of the appointment of female teachers
- National award plan

(III) Teachers Training:-

- Service extension department. Apply theory of equal wages in equal work
- The state education board trains all the teachers. Primary and secondary teacher training time
- To carry out the right method of teaching materials, tools and curriculum, experiments and research to the Indian environment during training

(IV) Equal opportunities in education:-

- A social intention of education is to bring similarities in the opportunities to achieve education
- So people who have been behind in society can use a tool of education to improve their status
- Primary education free. Decrease in education costs
- Scholarship provision and scheme

(V) Trilingual formula:-

- Three languages by Kothari commission were given three language trilingual formulas. (i) Mother tongue to or regional language. (ii) Union state language or co-state language (iii) A modern Indian or European language.
- Commission clearly believes that the students should not teach more than 3 languages simultaneously

(VI) Favour of education:-

- Recommended 12 years school education by Kothari commission
- Kothari commission first gave the concept of the work experience
- The Kothari commission is known in the history of education in India as 'Magna Carta'

[4] National Policy of Education- 1986:

The main points of national education policy 1986 are as follows

-For the purpose of reforming the Indian education system, an education system has been adopted all over the country in which 10+2+3 system has been adopted

-To implement education in the best way, responsibility apply to central level divided

-Emphasis was laid on practical and physical side of students, which is given to the main place leads to holistic development of students along with education

-Free education was provided and basic education was adopted

-The importance of primary education was acknowledged and at the same time a black board scheme was formulated which benefited the 90% schools of the country

-A plan was drawn up for the education of minorities

-Female education was encouraged

-Steps were taken for education of scheduled caste and tribes

-Emphasis was placed on educating children with disabilities

-Navodaya Vidyalaya was established

-An open university was established in higher education. Adult education was promoted

-Technical and practical knowledge was promoted. A rural university was established

-Books and a library were established. Modern Indian languages were promoted

-English language books were translated into Indian languages

-The provision for the management of education was strengthened

[5] Education for All-1990:

Education for all is a UNESCO led global movement. The aim is to meet the educational needs of all children, youth and adults by 2015. The education policy for all was adopted in April, 2000 by the Dakar frame work in the world education form in Senegal Africa. The campaign has a global commitment to provide quality primary education to children, youth and adults. The goal was to improve health, clean drinking water, reduce poverty. Environmental conditions etc... and it was

targeted to be achieved by 2015 as well as 6 special targets which were targeted to be achieved by 2015.

In 2000, 189 countries had participated in the campaign. And India also participated in the summit and registered its participated in the achieving the set goals.

[6] Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-2000:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a major program related to universalization of education in India. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is known as Education For All under this campaign, the slogan 'SUB PADHE SUB BADHE' was given. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was started by the government of India in 2000-'01.

The main purposes are:-

- To provide free compulsory primary education to children from 6 to 14 years
- Providing social justice and promotion through quality primary education
- Eliminate social, regional and gender disparities through the active participation of different communities in primary schools
- To give every state all kinds of concessions for the concept of primary education
- In the year 2003, all the children of the country were admitted in the education centres for primary education
- To encourage local bodies like panchayats for active participation in primary education
- Establish co-ordination between central, state and local government for primary education

[7] The Right to Education Act,-2009:-

The Right of children to Free and Compulsory education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE) is an Act of the parliament of India enacted on 4 August, 2009. Which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between the age of 6 to 14 years in India under Article 21(A) of the Indian constitution. Education a fundamental right to

every child, when the Act came into force on 1 April, 2010.

[8] The New Education Policy of -2020:-

After almost three and half decades, a new education policy was formulated to regulate education in India. The central government is announced on 29 July 2020 by the ministry of Human Development. This is the first education policy of the 21st century. This policy is in line with the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. In June, 2017 a committee was formed under the chairmanship of eminent scientist Padma Vibhushan Dr. K Kasturi Ranjan to draft a national education policy. The national education policy 2020 has been approved in the cabinet meeting held on 29 July, 2020 under the chairmanship of the prime minister. The main points of this education policy are as follows:-

- The new education policy aims to universalize education in pre-schooling or Anganwadi to secondary level with 100% GER by 2030
- 2 crore school dropouts will be brought back into the mainstream under NEP 2020
- 12 years of schooling and 3 years of pre-schooling or Anganwadi education with new 5+3+3+4 course
- Special emphasis was laid on basic literacy and numeracy, there will be no big difference between educational trends and other activities employment oriented trends in school
- Employment oriented education from 6th standard will start with internship
- Courses up to at least standard 5 will be in the mother tongue or regional language
- Comprehensive progress sheet for achieving study results, improvements in assessment with monitoring of student's progress
- In 2035, higher studies will be increased to 50% with GER
- 3.5 crore seats will be added to the higher study
- Multiple entry exits with proper authentication will be allowed

- Credit transfer facility will be set up
 - Promoting online learning and digital learning
 - Promoting the use of education technology and Indian languages
 - The scope of free and distance education will be increased
 - Internationalization and vocational education
 - Aims to achieve 100% youth and adult literacy rate
 - The commission for higher education of India for regulation will be established as the sole body overseeing all education, except medical and legal education
 - Financial assistance to students
 - Financial aid to education is declared at 6% of GDP
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Conclusion:-

The post-independence Indian education system has seen a lot of improvements. After independence, the Indian literacy rate was very low. But then the educational sector was given a boost and continuous efforts were made to increase the education rate. As part of which various policies were formulated and reforms were made in the Indian education rate reached 78% in 2011. Efforts are still on to improve the quality of education. A law has been enacted in 2009 to make education free and compulsory, For the universalization. As well as formulating a new education policy in 2020 after 34 years. As a result, the level of education in India will improve a lot. Education is the third eye of a human being. An educated person can change the whole society as well as the economic, social development of any country is due to its literacy rate. That is why education is an essential requirement in today's 21st century.

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