



Modern Development of Education System and Implementation of National Education Policy (2020)

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Introduction

India poses the second largest education system in the world next to United States. University Grand Commission (UGC) enforces the standards of the system and advises state & central government to co-ordinate the learning systems. In 1857, first university, 'University of Calcutta' is formed. At present, there are about 900 universities and 50, 000 colleges. The prominent body UGC (University Grant commission) controls and advises the state and central education systems, which is formed in 1953.

Developments in Ancient India

a. Vedic Education

During the Vedic period learning was processed through GURUKULS, PARISHADS, and ASHRAMS etc. Students were stayed with the Gurus (teachers) and the education was taught to them. Such type of education was balanced with the developments of cultural, social, intellectual and moral behaviour.

b. Buddhist Education (BC 6th Century)

Domination of Brahmins were recorded during this period. The caste system was imposed on people purposely. The great religious leader Gutam Buddha who was also well known for the social reformation made impact through his preaching on social equality and non-violence. He acted for a casteless society.

Institutionalized education system was introduced during the Buddhist period. Educational institutions like Takshashila and Nalanda were flourished during this period.

c. Islamic Education (around 12th century)

India was invaded by Muslim emperors continuously and this rooted for the Muslim systems in India. Existing education system was affected due to the repeated attacks & antagonisms and

resulted in unestablished education system. During this period ‘Madrasas’ and ‘Makhtabs’ were implanted in India, which were the centres to learn Quran, Arabian grammar, health, logic, languages etc. Arabic meaning of ‘schools’ is ‘Madrasas’.

The Mughal emperor Akbar made the education system in systematic basis. For the higher learning of both Hindus and Muslims, Akbar initiated large number of institutions and schools. He introduced curriculum based education system which accompanies the study of various education system which accompanies the study of various field like history, science, geometry, mathematics, theology etc.

The popular higher learning institutions during ancient India was listed below:

- 1) **Takshashila University:** Students from different part of the world attained this university to develop themselves in 64 different fields like i) Vedas, ii) Philosophy, iii) Agriculture, iv) Surgery, v) Archery, vi) Astronomy, vii) Futurology, ix) Music, x) Grammar, xi) Ayurveda xii) Politics, xiii) Warfare xiv) Commerce xv) Dance etc. Charaka, Jivaka, Chanakya were some of the famous graduates from this university.
- 2) **Nalanda University:** During 5th century, this university was established in modern Bihar by Shraditya of Gupta dynasty which was flourished up to 12th century (600 years). This was the world’s first university to had residents for both teachers and students. It was destroyed by Turkish Muslim army in 1193.
- 3) **Pushpagiri university:** Pushpagiri University was established during the period of ancient Kalinga Kingdom(3rd century). This university had a record of 800 years (till 11th century). The university campus laid its architect across the adjoining hills i) Udayagiri ii) Ratnagiri iii) Lalitgiri. Universities of a) Vikramashila b) Takshashila c) Nalanda were the parted universities with Pushpagiri university for the education purpose.
- 4) **Valabhi University:** Kings of Maitraka dynasty established Valabhi university in Saurashtra (Modern Gujarat) at around 6th century. This university had a record of 600 years (till 12th century). The two Buddhist scholars Gunamati and Sthiramathi were graduated in this university. Some of the subjects taught in this university were i) Law, ii) Medical science, iii) Literature, iv) Economics, v) Politics, vi) Book-keeping, vii) Vyakaran, and h) Hinayana Bhuddhism .
- 5) **Vikramshila University:** Dharmapala of Pala dynasty established this university during the late of 8th century. It had a historical record for 400 years (12th Century).

The other universities which showcased the historical records during ancient India were,

- i) Odantapuri University (8th century to 12th century)
- ii) Jagaddala University(11th century)
- iii) Mithilla University (12th century)
- iv) Naida University(15th century)
- v) Somapura university (late 8th century to 12th century)
- vi) Telhara university (older than fourth century’s)

Year	Development
1817	Hindu college was opened by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1817 at Calcutta
1813	British Government established “The Charter Act of 1813”
1823	Lord Macaulay was appointed as the president of General committee of public instruction to look after the education matters. He wrote, ‘MINUTE ON INDIAN EDUCATION’ in 1835 to impose English education system in India.
1834	THE ENGLISH EDUCATION ACT 1835 was passed to introduce English text books in schools, not to promote Sanskrit colleges and to make English as the slandered medium in higher educational institutions.
1835	Universities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay were established. Affiliation of colleges to universities system was introduced.
1857	University of Punjab was introduced
1882	Indian Education Commission was formed which was popularly known commission as “Hunter Commission”. Recommendations of Hunter commission : *District authority to appoint teachers *Mother tongue was the medium of instruction in primary education *Standard education curriculum with useful subjects as i) Arithmetic and Measurement ii) Physical science, iii)Elements of natural, iii)Agriculture etc.
1902	Lord Curzon instituted ‘University Education Commission’ to reform the administrative systems.
1920	CABE(Central advisory board of education) was formed to make report on the issues related to education system
1925	IUB (Inter-university board) was formed to promote university activities a) Culture b) Sports and c) Allied areas. At present, IUB was named as ‘Association of Indian Universities (AIU).

Developments in Pre-Independence India

Developments after Independence

In 1948, Government of India formed ‘University education Commission to suggest improvements for the future requirements in education system. In 1964, Indian Education Commission was appointed by government of India to submit a report. The report was submitted in 1966, titled as ‘Education and National Development’. The report has four sections i) To deal with the general problems ii) To deal the education in different stages in different sectors iii) To recommend various programs iv) Supplementary papers. In 1968, National policy of education (first policy) was formed to equalize the education. The policy compelled education for all the children up to the age of fourteen years old. In 1986, national policy of education (Second policy) was formed to review the second policy.

UGC and University System

The UGC (University Grants Commission) is a statutory body of Government formed on 28th December 1953 by an Act of parliament in 1956, for the a) Maintenance b) Determination c) Co-ordination of university education standards. The UGC has seven regional offices in 1) Delhi 2) Bangalore 3) Guwahati 4) Kolkata 5) Bhopal 6) Pune 7) Hyderabad

There are about 49 central universities in India:

1) Rajiv Gandhi University Arunachal Pradesh, 2. Assam University Assam, 3. Tezpur University Assam, 4. Central University of South Bihar, 5. Mahatma Gandhi Central University Bihar, 6. Nalanda University Bihar Nalanda, 7. Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Chhattisgarh 8. Indira Gandhi National Open University New Delhi, 9. Jamia Millia Islamia New Delhi, 10. Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi, 11. South Asian University New Delhi, 12. University of Delhi New Delhi, 13. Central University of Gujarat Gandhinagar, 14. Central University of Haryana, 15. Central University of Himachal Pradesh Dharamsala, 16 . Central University of Jammu and Kashmir, 17. Central University of Kashmir, 18. Central University of Jharkhand, 19. Central University of Karnataka Gulbarga, 20. Central University of Kerala Kasaragod, 21. Dr. Hari Singh Gour University Madhya Pradesh 22 Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Madhya Pradesh, 23. Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Maharashtra, 24. Central Agricultural University, 25. Manipur University Manipur 26. Northern Eastern University Hill university Shillong, 27. Mizoram University Mizoram, 28. Nagaland University Nagaland, 29. Central University of Orissa, 30. Pondicherry University Puducherry, 31. Central University of Punjab, 32. Central University of Rajasthan, 33. Sikkim University Sikkim, 34. Central University of Tamil Nadu, 35. Indian Maritime University Tamil Nadu, 36. English and Foreign Languages University Telangana, 37. Maulana Azad National Urdu University Telangana, 38. University of Hyderabad, 39. Tripura University Tripura, 40. Aligarh Muslim University Uttar Pradesh, 41. University of Allahabad Uttar Pradesh, 42. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Uttar Pradesh, 43. Banaras Hindu University Uttar Pradesh, 44. Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University Uttar Pradesh, 45. Rani Lekshmi Bai central Agricultural University Utter Pradesh, 46. Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University Uttarakhand, 47. Visva-Bharati University West Bengal, 48. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, 49. National Sports University Manipur.

Ministry of Human Resource Development (Government of India)

Indian education system is controlled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Government of India)

Departments:

i) Department of school education & literacy, ii) Department of Higher education

Minister of Human Resource Development: Dr. M. M. Pallam Raju (2021)

Minister of state for Human resource Development: Satya Pal Singh (2021)

Ministry of HRD initiates its action under RIGHT TO EDUCATION Act.

RTE Act provides:

*Compulsory and free education for children

*to set norms and standards for teachers, Infrastructure, Buildings, Working days, Working hours.

*prohibits a) Mental and Physical harassment b) Procedures or admission, fee, school recognition.

Implementation of NEP in India

The **National Education Policy 2020** (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India.

The National Policy on Education (NPE) is a policy formulated by the Government of India to promote education amongst India's people.

The policy covers elementary education to colleges in both rural and urban India.

As providing learning to all the people of the country it is essential to make laws and act regarding this.

NEP is one the major Policies of the Government which lays foundations of the Education system of the country.

The Government of India approved of the National Education Policy 2020 in July 2020 **outlining a vision for the country's new education system**. As of August 2021, **Karnataka** becomes the first state to start implementing this policy. The NEP will be implemented from the academic year starting October 2021.

Conclusion

NEP is the first adopted in Karnataka state when the is completely adopted in India its very uses full for the education system India's hereafter will depend on providing good quality educational opportunities to these youth. New Education Policy 2020 advocates increased use of technology in education system with equity; National Educational Technology Forum to be created for this purpose. New education policy essay