

## EMERGENCE EDUCATION POLICIES IN INDIA: CRISIS AND CHALLENGES

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### **ABSTRACT**

*After independence various challenges had come in front in our society. In term of nation buildup, reformation on education polices was very essential part. A nation without proper education polices cannot able to develop socioeconomic, cultural changes in society within true sense. Government of India had launched Education commission of 1986. Education and economy of resent past post colonial time had become a major part of India.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Education Commission, Post Colonial India, Education for All,*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Education System and its changing various parameters are most vital part of any one society. After getting a free place for thinking on education of the Indian territory, educationist and politician had needed to take reforms on internal block lock.

### **BRITISH EDUCATION POLICY**

The most important contribution of the British to the national life of the Indians was the spread of Western Education. After introducing western education, the traditional sense of values regarding religious, education, culture and sense of beauty underwent a change and new sense of value developed. In was fact that before the advent of the British the Indian education system depended on the munificence of the wealthy Hindu and Muslim. The purpose of the education was to enable the people to keep the accounts of agricultural and small business. Higher education then meant study of Philosophy, logic, astrology, and ayurveda etc. there wasn't debates that

under the British the Hindu, mainly, acquired knowledge of English in the hope of getting job under the British. In the year 1800 a school was established in Bhowanipore for teaching English. In 1814 Mr. Forbes established another school for English learning and three years later the Hindu school of Calcutta was established (1817). To meet the need for English education, English books were necessary. This was met by the school book society which was established 1917. British Government adopted a principle that they spend government money for English education in 1835. In 1813 the charter Act provided for the spending of at least a lac of rupees annually for the development of education and morals of the Indians. But nothing was done till 1823. (History of Modern India-KC Chaudhuri) from 1835 for nearly twenty years there was no organizational arrangement made for the spread of the English Education. In 1854 Charles Wood prepared a plan for expansion of education. In wood Dispatch it was specifically laid down that English education was expansion of European science and knowledge, art, philosophy and literature among the Indians.

### **EDUCATION POLICIES AFTER INDEPENDENCE**

A foremost modification in the education system was experienced since the pre and post-British rule till today in India. After Independence, the Indian Constitution dedicated six fundamental rights, among which one was the Right to Education aiming to free education for every child up between the age of 6 and 14 years. The education system is principally separated into pre-primary, primary, elementary and secondary education followed by higher learning.

In India various Education Commissions were set up with a view to minimize the drop out cases, such as

- Radhakrishnan Commission (University Education Commission); appointed on 1948
- The Mudaliar Commission (The Secondary Education Commission) appointed on 1952
- Kothari Commission appointed on 1964
- The National Policy on Education (1986)
- Knowledge Commission (2005)
- National Education Policy (2020)

Several negative aspect and loopholes were observed in this system which if restricted can work for the in general development of the country.

## CONTEMPORARY CONCERN IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN INDIAN CONTEXT

Following are some contemporary concerns in the Education system in Indian context:

**Infrastructure facilities** – improved infrastructure is to be provided particularly in Government schools. Given that Governments focus on digital education, they must undertake measures to give all essential amenities in the Government schools particularly rural areas

**Capacity exploitation** – The world now needs original minds and the Government have to support schools to improve the students and make the most of their ability to do well

**Spending on education** – More funds should be allotted for the expansion of the education system in India. In the past few years, many advantageous steps was taken in this way and if the similar is sustained India may almost immediately be conquer the contemporary challenge

**Student-teacher ratio** – The number of students in search of appropriate education is way more in contrast to the teachers and faculty accessible. therefore, capable teachers must be chosen to pass on awareness to the future of the country

**PPP model** – Well-designed PPPs can generate models of improvement for the school system in India. Therefore the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models have to be in full contemplation.

**Students studying abroad** – There are many students who decide to learn overseas since of these issues in the Indian education system. The concerned authorities have to work on them and students must also decide to stay and study in India and give power to the country in the course of their knowledge sharing.

## GOVERNMENT INITIATIONS TO BOOST EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

There are many Government proposals to improve the education system in Indian context:

**National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary Level** – It is a focused interference of Government of India, to attain the “Hardest to Reach” girls, especially those not in school.

**Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** – The scheme to endorse girl child education in India.

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** – Started on in 2001 with an aim to endorse ‘Education for All’, intensification the accessible infrastructure of schools and creation of new schools.

**Mid Day Meal Scheme** – It is one meal that is provided to all children registered in government schools, local body schools, government-aided schools, special training centers, madrasas and makhtabs maintained under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

**Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan** – It is a scheme aims at enhancing secondary education and escalating the enrolment rate by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every home.

**Scheme for Infrastructure expansion in Minority Institutes** – The system is aim to help education of minorities by expanding and strengthening school infrastructure in Minority Institutions to increase amenities for proper education to family of minority community.

## CONCLUSION

India still has to go far to endow with equal opportunities at the level of school, college, specially to our girls. Policies keep institutions in order and propose rule for their efficient process. This applies to the same level across all phases of education system in India. Educational policy is involved in the educational structure of the country and continuous modernization it on a customary foundation is essential to our advancement as a nation.

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