

---

## INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM – A POST NEP ERA

Dr Sandhya Vyas, HOD (Social Sc Deptt.) Birla Balika Vidyapeeth, Pilani (Raj)  
e-Mail: bbvpvyas@gmail.com  
Prof K K Vyas, Principal, SIET Sikar  
e-Mail: kamalkvyas@gmail.com

---

### **Abstract:**

*This Exploratory paper reveal the journey of Indian Education System (IES) from GURUKUL to current Education System in Post NEP Era. Here NEP's aim is to push the Education System towards "VISION 2047". This transformation phase is also taken as Education 4.0 where NCF 2023 providing the better footprint for combating Challenges. This paper further explores how Education System passes through Radhakrishnan Committee (1948-49), Kothari Commission, NEP 1968, NEP 1985, TSR Subramaniam Committee & finally Kasturirangan Draft (May 2019) which finally become NEP 2020. This draft really transforming the current Education System into Sustainable Education System, thus we are reaching towards Global compatible Education System.*

### **Keywords:**

*NEP, Radhakrishnan Committee, Kothari Committee, NEP 1968, NEP 1985, NEP 2020, Sustainable Education System, Education 4.0, Quality of Education, Education Transformation, Post NEP2020 Era.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The GURUKUL was a type of Education System in ancient India with Shishya living with the Guru in same house. Nalanda was the oldest university in the world. However, evaluation of Scientific thinking was happened in Europe, It didn't happen in India at that time. During colonial time, The British established the Modern Education System, which is still followed n Indian.

### **Current Status of Education:**

- Literacy Rate in India is approximately 76.32%
- Literacy Rate in Male & Female is 78.8 & 59.3 respectively.
- Kerala tops the ranking & Bihar at the lowest.
- Gender gap began to narrow.
- As NEP implemented the female literacy rate increased by 7-10 %.

### **Present Pyramidal Structure:**

- a. Pre-primary level – 5-6 yearsof age.
- b. Primary (Elementary) level: 6-14 years of age. It is guaranteed by our Constitution under Article 21A. For this level, Government introduced Sera Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) under RTE Act.
- c. Secondary Level: Age Group 14-18, here government extended SSA to Secondary Education with named Rashtriya Madhamik Shiksha Abhiyan.
- d. Higher Education: It is generally of three levels UG, PG, MPhil/PhD, for this level, government have introduced Rashtriya Uchhattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

## 2. MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM JOURNEY THROUGH VARIOUS POLICIES

- a. **Radhakrishnan Committee:** in 1948, University Education Commission was constituted under Radhakrishnan. It having values like – Wisdom & Knowledge, Social Order, Higher Education Value in life & Training for Leadership.
- b. **Kothari Commission:** It provided the basic Framework for Radhakrishnan Committee recommendations. It standardized the 10+2+3 system. It further recommended the School System without Social or religious segregation. It give idea of teacher's Training. This report paved the way for NEP 1968.
- c. **NEP 1968:** This policy provided the equalization of Education Opportunities to achieve National Integration, greater Culture & Economic Development. It also introduced three Language Formula.
- d. **NAP 1985:** This is aimed at removal of disparities. It launched Operation Blackboard. IGNOU was also introduced. Rural University Model was also introduced on the Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.
- e. **TSR Subramaniam Committee report:** It recommended Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE). It also gives idea of NO DETENTION, Teacher Management through Recruitment Board, National Skill Qualification Framework, National Accreditation Board etc.
- f. **NEP 2020:** For restructuring the Indian Education System, a policy draft responsibility was given to a committee chaired by Dr K Kasturirangan. The committee gave report on May 2019, later this draft become the NEP 2020. In this policy, the current 10+2+3 structure replaced by 5-3-3-4 structure. The education system reorganizes from Teacher Oriented to Student Oriented. It further recommended Regulatory Structure & Accreditation (National Higher Education Regulatory Authority & National Assessment & Accreditation).

## 3. OTHER FOCUS AREAS

**Technology in Education:** It play a pivotal role in improving Teaching Learning with a concept “Learning Any Time Any Where. Things like Education Forum, Nation Repository, Vocational Education, Adult Education, e-Governance etc become true.

**Challenges in Education System:** According to research study, 11.16 Lakh teaching post vacant in schools. A school teacher devotes 19% of their time to teaching while the remaining time devote in Administration Work. Government fund for Higher Education is limited, thus Higher Education become Expensive. Infrastructure facilities are also very poor. According to one research survey, around 3.5% school had no toilet facility. In Technical Courses, there is big gap between Curriculum Study & Industry expectation, hence even after completing a technical course, students cannot get jobs. India is also suffering from Brain Drain, therefore our industries & educational institutions are suffering.

**How to deal with Problems:** Our recent education policy (NPE 2020) manages to touch upon many of the ignored areas and Indian education problems. Our government is making an attempt to identify and improve grave issues by adopting the best practices of the world's top education systems. There is an additional focus on digitalization. Hopefully, all this will reduce future educational challenges and push it towards Sustainable Education System 4.0 with aim “VISION 2047”. Education is one of the most important factors that determine the future of a nation. People and governments have understood the importance of an educated population today. Economic and social development can happen only when the population is educated. Contrary to this if the population is illiterate, progress would be very difficult. Illiteracy contributes to incompetency, incapability, making them superstitious and bound by false beliefs. Thus making them change would be a difficult task. Globally there is a realization that education can only help to bridge the disparities to a certain extent. This has prompted the United Nations (UN) to come up with the list of sustainable development goals (SDG) for transformation of nations by the year 2030. One among the seventeen sustainable goals listed by the UN is the SDG4 that deals with education. The focus of SDG 4 is to ensure universal, equitable and all-inclusive education for all, by the year 2030. As far as

India is concerned, there is a serious take on the SDG4. A lot of efforts have been put from the Government side to achieve sustainability in education by 2030. There are various schemes and initiatives of the government that would enable it to achieve sustainability in education by 2030. Here SDG-4 is about providing and ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all. It also aims 10 targets to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, these 10 targets are –

1. Primary and secondary education for all.
2. Early childhood care and pre-primary education.
3. Affordable and Quality education.
4. Relevant skills for employment /entrepreneurship.
5. Bridging gender disparities in education and equal participation.
6. Improving literacy and numeracy among all.
7. Sustainable development.
8. Providing conducive learning environments.
9. Providing ample scholarships for needy.
10. Improving the quality of teachers.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The importance of education system after National Educational Policy 2020 and Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4), both these are poised to bring about development of a nation with focus on inclusive and sustainable development in Social, Economic and Scientific Domains. Indian education policy responses in G20 nations. Educators and students in India are generally well-prepared to use best practices in tech-related education. Therefore, it is currently necessary to make provisions to improve access to the technology infrastructures for remote education within and outside the country. Additionally, to facilitate safer and more fluid transitions to remote modes of EduTech. Finally, more sustainable Education System model getting shape in post NEP era.

#### REFERENCES

1. <https://priyasinghwrites.medium.com/problems-in-indian-education-system-the-way-forward-3d0efa816eb9>
2. [www.clearIAS.com](http://www.clearIAS.com)
3. Challenges and Issues in Indian Education System.
4. Education 4.0 India – Insight Report, Oct 2022.
5. Roadmap to Sustainable Higher Education, WHEC Conference, 2022.
6. NEP 2020 draft.
7. NCF 2023 Draft.
8. <https://www.eurchembull.com/uploads/paper/0181098e51f81173e9ebedaca44b7b7.pdf>
9. The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, United Nations document.
10. Indian education through a G20 lens-Ensuring continuity of sustainable development Ravindra K. Kushwaha, Sonia Patel, Sarfaraz Ahmad.