

Knowledge of the Indian Education system

India has had 3 overhauls in the Education policy so far since Independence

➤ 1968 NPE

1. Focused on compulsory education up to age 14
2. Focused on Equity in Education

➤ 1986 NPE

- a. The NPE of 1986 had identified the following as essence of education.
- b. Education, in our national perception is essential to all. Education helps in all round development.
- c. Education refines sensitivities and perceptions that contribute to national cohesion, scientific temper and independence of mind and spirit.
- d. Education develops manpower for different levels of the economy. It is also the substrate on which research and development flourish, being the ultimate guarantee of national self-reliance

➤ NEP 2020

- a. Replaces NPE 1986 and is aligned with 2030 agenda for sustainable development goals.
- b. Access: Ensure universal access to school education at all levels- Pre-school to Secondary.
- c. Equity: Achieve equity in education by supporting academic fairness and inclusion to ensure that every child has the resources, teachers and interventions needed to be successful.
- d. Quality: Envisages clear, separate systems for policy making, regulation, operations and standardization of academic matters.
- e. Affordability: Financial support and merit-based scholarships for students.
- f. Accountability: Set of policies and practices that will be used to measure and hold schools and districts responsible for educational outcomes.

Pedagogical System

10+2 pattern 5+3+3+4 pattern

- Foundation (3-8 years)

- Preparatory (8-11 years)
- Middle (11-14 years)
- Secondary (14-18 years)

Stream Choices: After 10th stream choices were Science, commerce and Humanities Multidisciplinary choice across all streams and subjects

Undergraduate Education

- Introduction of 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelors programmes with multiple entry/exit options
- Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) system will enable students to score and transfer credits to a course of their choice.
- Qualifications awarded on yearly basis
- One year: Certificate
- Two Years: Diploma
- Three Years: Bachelor's Degree
- Four Years: Honours (Bachelor's Degree with Research)

Post-Graduate Education

- Undertaking a PhD. shall require either a Master's degree or a 4-year Bachelor's degree with Research.
- M.Phil. programme shall be discontinued
- Students completing a 4-year Bachelor's programme with Research can do a 1-year Master's course
- Two years master's programme will have one-year dedicated towards research
- An integrated 5-year Bachelor's/Master's programme will be offered

Skill Building Internships

Internships from 6th grade will be introduced and coding skills will be taught as part of curriculum inclined to allow for critical thinking, discussion, and analytical learning.

Assessments: Performance oriented and evaluation based on outcomes from assessments by teachers.

Vocational training

- Level: Middle and secondary school
- No rigid separations between arts and sciences, curricular and extracurricular activities, between vocational and academic streams.
- By 2025, at least 50% of learners (through the school and higher education system) should have exposure to vocational education

- Vocational education to include internships

Example: carpentry, electric work, metalwork, gardening, pottery making

Skill Education

- Grade 6-8: Two new skills 'Coding' and 'Data Science' have been added to the existing 9 skill modules.
- Grade 9-10: One new skill 'Data Science' added to the existing 18 skill modules
- Grade 11-12: One new skill 'Data Science' added to the existing 38 skill modules
- Grade 8 onwards: 'Artificial Intelligence' to be introduced as a skill subject
- Grade 8: Certificate awarded on completion of 'Artificial Intelligence' module
- Grade 9: 'Artificial Intelligence' to be offered as a regular subject

Classification of Universities

Indian Universities are classified based on the kind of degrees offered, standard of education and the accreditation or recognition that has been granted to them by the appropriate government authorities.

Presently, there are four types of universities in India:

- State Universities
- Deemed-to-be universities
- Central Universities
- Private Universities

Type of Universities Total number of Indian Universities

State Universities 437

Deemed-to-be Universities 126

Central Universities 54

Private Universities 388

Total 1005

State Universities

State universities are established, run and funded by the state government.

State Universities can confer/grant their own degrees to the students.

- University of Calcutta
- University of Madras
- University of Mumbai

Deemed to be Universities

"Deemed" is a status of autonomy granted to a university by DHE under MHRD, on the advice of UGC. The colleges and institutions that have demonstrated a high quality of standard and facilities in areas related to

education and research, besides teaching faculty, infrastructure, gymnasium, placement cell, canteen, etc are awarded the Deemed to be University status. Deemed universities are run by private bodies or a trust.

- Christ University, Bangalore
- Manipal University, Karnataka
- SRM University

Private Universities

Private universities are also UGC approved institutes. However, such universities do not run on central or state funds. Institutions that have gained national importance with their world class education and academic curriculum fall under this category. “They can establish off-campus centre(s) within the concerned State after their existence of five years and with the prior approval of the University Grants Commission. The Private universities need to adhere to UGC rules and regulations for operations.

- Ashoka University, Sonipat
- OP Jindal Global University, Sonipat
- Flame University, Pune
- Bennett University, Noida

Autonomous Institutes & Colleges

Autonomous institutes and colleges exercise independent control over their daily operations, syllabus, courses offered and admission procedure. They fall under the administrative control of Department of Higher Education (DHE), MHRD.

Autonomous Colleges.

Autonomous Colleges need to be affiliated to a certain university.

- These colleges can conduct their own admission procedure and exams.
- However, at the end of course completion, they cannot issue their own degree or diploma. The final degree or diploma is issued by the affiliated university.
- Enjoy full autonomy or independence in deciding courses, syllabus, admissions and fees.
- However, they can grant diplomas and not degrees.