

EDUCATION COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

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Indian Education System After Independence

Indian Education System as a result of the widespread illiteracy, India has successfully adapted its **education system** to global standards. We have made great progress in education in the 70 years since independence. The picture in education was quite different in 1947 from now. India has come a long way in terms of literacy rates in general with more universities and educational institutions. In 2001, the literacy rate was 64.8%, and this ratio rises to 73% in 2011. In 1951, it was 18.33%. At present, **India's higher education system** is the largest in the world, hosting more than 70 million students in less than two decades.

Prevalence of Indian Education System After Independence

Indian Education System After Independence, which was exclusive to the elite, is now accessible to a large segment of society. The Government has set up various education committees to address the challenges of education, recommend comprehensive education policies and improve the **education system in India**.

Indian Education System Committees

The Central Advisory Board of India decided to establish two committees, one responsible for university education and the other for secondary education.

1. University Education Committee (1948)

The first committee for the most important education in independent India was the University Education Committee of 1948, Radhakrishnan, to report on the status of Indian university education and propose improvements and extensions. Desirable to adapt to the future and future requirements of the nation.

The committee also aimed to establish universities that provide knowledge and wisdom for the development of the overall student personality. This report suggested rebuilding the education system in accordance with the Indian Constitution.

2. The Committee of the Midget (1952-53)

The recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee occupy a very important place in the development of secondary education in India Independent. He stressed the need to train Indians in a democratic way of life. Some reforms have been introduced into **Indian education system** on the basis of reports and recommendations, for example, the introduction of higher secondary education curricula with a three-year course and the opening of vocational schools and colleges. More and more techniques. Education has become the responsibility of the state and central governments.

3.Kothari Committee (1964-1966)

The Mudaliar Committee followed the appointment of the Education Commission of India headed by D. Kothari, popularly known as the Kothari Committee. He has been mandated to deal with all aspects and sectors of education and to advise the Government on the development of the **Indian education system**