

EVOLUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING AND RESEARCH IN INDIA

Pre-Independence India

The major developments in the Indian education system over the past centuries are discussed below:

Charter Act	1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objective: spread scientific knowledge
	1817	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment of Hindu College in Calcutta (Known as Presidency University since 2010)
Elphinstone Report	1823	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recommended the appointment of district Examination Officers, School Supervisors• Suggested training for teachers
Macaulay's 'Minutes upon Indian Education'	1835	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduced English in Indian education system• Removed age-related biases for education
Woods Dispatch	1854	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is also known as the 'magna carta of English education in India'

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggested setting up of three universities at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta (1857) for spreading Western philosophical thoughts
Hunter Commission	1882–83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as Indian Education Commission • Fragmented education into primary and higher education • Suggested that universities should also manage affiliated colleges
Universities Commission	1902	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Curzon appointed the commission under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Raleigh. • Objective: Study the condition of universities and recommend measures for improvement. • Indian Universities Act, 1904 was based on their recommendations. • Recommended strict supervision of colleges, introducing affiliation conditions, etc.
National Council of Education	1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up by Swadeshi Nationalist leaders • Objective: Teaching traditions, culture, morals along with modern education in vernacular language • Establishment of National University in Bengal
Resolution on Educational Policy	1913	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended a university for each province
Calcutta University Commission	1917	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as Sadler Commission • It recommended <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Measures for women's education

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing autonomy of institutes to manage day-to-day affairs ○ Intermediate education ○ Degree courses to be of three years ○ Separation of honours courses from regular courses ○ Facilities for trained teachers ○ Setting up of Central Advisory Board of Education (established in 1920 and abolished in 1923)
Hartog Committee	1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective: Improving the standard of University education • Suggested establishment of Central Advisory Board of Education again
Sapru Committee	1934	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up by the U.P. Government for examining unemployment. It pointed that unemployment was due to the faulty education system, which was providing only degrees. • Recommended vocational education, diversified courses, three-year degree courses, intermediate stage to be abolished, etc.
Abbot-Wood Report	1937	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studied problems in the Indian education system • Recommended the establishment of polytechnics, agricultural schools for increasing employment
Zakir Hussain Committee	1937-38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as Wardha Scheme of Education, Basic Education, Nai Talim, Buniyadi Talim, etc.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Free and compulsory education of 7 years for girls and boys of age 7 – 14 years ○ Instruction in mother tongue ○ Craft-centred teaching to increase employment ○ Taking care of remuneration of teachers ○ Flexible curriculum ○ Free environment for teachers and students • It laid stress on not including English and religious education in the curriculum.
Sargent Report	1944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as Central Advisory Board of Education Report or Post-war Educational Development Report • Recommended teacher training, scholarships for needy, instruction in mother tongue, academic schools and technical schools, establishment of a body like University Grants Committee of England for coordinating universities, degree courses to be of three years, selective entry to courses, etc.

Post-Independence India

Dr. Radhakrishnan Committee	1948–49	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Known as University Education Commission• Recommended the use of selection procedure, ceiling limit on number, working hours of faculty for colleges and universities• Incorporated religious education in degree programmes
-----------------------------	---------	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium of instruction to be regional language, along with subject of national language and English • Encouraged women's education • Establishment of University Grants Commission (estd. in 1956) • Suggested organisational setup of Universities.
Dr. Mudaliar Commission	1952-53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as Secondary Education Commission • Recommended the establishment of multipurpose schools, three-year secondary and four-year higher secondary system, etc.
Shri K.L. Shrimali Committee	1954	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as Committee on Higher Education for Rural areas, Rural Institutions
Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh Committee	1958	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as National Committee on Women's Education
Prof. K.G. Saiyidain Committee	1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as University Grants Commission's Review Committee on Education
Dr. Sampuranand Committee	1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as Committee on Emotional Integration • Recommended reorganization of curriculum, co-curricular activities, minority language, educational tours, singing National Anthem, school uniforms, etc.
Kothari Commission	1964-66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and National Development Report

(Continued)

- National Policy on Education: 1968
- Review Committee on the Working of National Council of Educational Research and Training, also known as Dr. Nag Chaudhuri Committee: 1968
- Study Group on the Development of Pre-school Child, also known as Shrimati Mina Swaminathan Committee: 1970
- Gajendragadkar Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges: 1971
- National Committee on 10+2+3 Educational Structure, also known as Dr. Shukla Committee: 1972
- UGC's Panel on Teacher Education during Fifth Plan Period: 1974
- The Curriculum for Ten-year School: A Framework: 1975
- 'Education' which was earlier part of State list, was shifted to Concurrent list: 1976
- Standing Committee of National Council for Teacher Education: 1975–76
- Review Committee on the Curriculum for Ten-Year School, also known as Shri Ishwarbhai Patel Committee: 1977
- Working Group on Vocationalisation of Education, also known as Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshaiyah Committee: 1977–78
- Study Group on INSAT Television Utilisation for Education and Development, also known as Shri S. Sathyam Committee: 1980

- Working Group to Review Teachers' Training Programme titled 'In the Light of the Need for Value-Oriented': 1983
- Challenge of Education: A Policy Perspective 1985
- National Curriculum for Primary and Secondary Education: A Framework: 1985
- National Policy on Education: Programme of Action: 1986
- National Curriculum for Elementary and Secondary Education – A Framework: 1988
- Acharya Ramamurthy Committee, also known as Committee for Review of National Policy on Education 1986–Towards an Enlightened and Humane Society: 1990
- University Grants Commission's Report of the Curriculum Development Centre in Education: 1990
- Central Advisory Board of Education Committee on Distance Education: 1992
- National Policy on Education 1986: Programme of Action: 1992
- National Advisory Committee: Learning Without Burden 1992
- The National Council for Teacher Education Act: 1993
- Group to Examine the Feasibility of Implementation of the Recommendations of the National Advisory Committee, also known as Prof. Yashpal Committee: 1993
- Committee on B.Ed. Correspondence course or Prof. Ramlal Parikh Committee: 1993
- Ghanam Committee: 1993
- University Grants Commission's Committee on B.Ed. Correspondence, Distance Education Programme: 1994
- Special Orientation Programme for School Teachers (SOPT): 1994–97
- Committee of National Council for Teacher Education on Different Modes of Education Used for Teacher Preparation in India: 1995
- University Grants Commission's Committee on B.Ed. through Correspondence for In-service Teachers or Prof. Takwale Committee: 1995
- NCTE Curriculum Framework for Quality Teacher Education: 1998
- National Curriculum Framework for School Education: 2000

- National Curriculum Framework: 2005
- Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education: 2006
- National Knowledge Commission Sam Pitroda Committee: 2007
- National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education: 2009
- The Committee to Advise on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education or Prof. Yashpal Committee: 2009
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act: 2009
- Sharma Committee for Strengthening Science Based Higher Education and Research in Universities: 2009
- Dr. Anil Kakodar Committee: 2010
- K.B. Pawar Committee constituted by UGC: 2011