

EVOLUTION OF COMMISSIONS AND POLICIES RELATED TO TEACHER EDUCATION AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Ramita Saha

ABSTRACT

Teaching is concerned with the behavioural modification towards enhancing the inner capacity of an individual. Teaching is a goal oriented activity. To achieve that goal educating the teacher is very much necessary. Teacher education gives emphasize on knowledge and moral values for leading our life as a whole rather than only knowledge and skills. Teachers are the backbone of the nations. So, giving education to teachers is very important for development of nations. Education is a systematic and life long process and teacher education is not different from that. This paper is dealt with different commissions and policies have evolved after independence of India, the outline of development of teacher education over time.

Key Words: Teacher education, Commissions and Policies

ABSTRACT INTRODUCTION:

Teachers are the backbone of the nations. So, giving education to teachers is very important for development of nations. Teacher education is a very broad concept which gives emphasize on knowledge and moral values for leading our life as a whole rather than only knowledge and skills. The basic purpose of teacher education is to develop ideas that influence the society and to develop understanding of traditions of different cultures of society they live and to acquire skills which are basic of learning personal development and creativity. Teacher education is a systematic and life long process. Different commissions and policies are evolved to give an outline of development of teacher education over time.

COMMISSIONS AFTER INDEPENDENCE PERIOD:

Govt. Of India set up many commission, committee and policies time to time for addressing different issues of general education and teacher education as well. Some of the important commission and policies related to teacher education are discussed below-

University Education Commission (1948-1949):

University Education Commission was started on 1948 under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, a distinguished scholar and former vice-chancellor of Banaras University. This commission submitted its report in August 1949. This commission also called Radhakrishnan Commission. This commission recommended some

issues related to teacher education, which are given below- Categories of teacher should be divided into four classes like Professors, Reader, Lecturer and Instructor. Promotion of one category to another category should be based on grounds of merit. For improvement of teacher education and betterment of orientation programme, teachers should take a look the whole programme from different angles.

Secondary Education Commission (1952-1953):

The govt. Of India appointed the secondary education commission under the chairmanship of Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, vide their resolution No.F.9-5/52-B-1, dated 23rd September 1952. This commission also called Mudaliar Commission. This commission recommended some issues related to teacher education, which are given below-

1 Commission recommended refresher courses, co-curricular activities and research work for M. Ed. courses.

1 Recommended three years teaching experience for admission to M.Ed. courses.

1 School inspectors should be recruited directly on the basis of ten years experience of teaching or being a Headmaster of the school or duly qualified staff of training colleges who may be allowed to work such as such for a period of three to five year.

National council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT 1961):

National council of Educational Research and Training was established on 1961 for school education but teacher education is also main focusing area. Some recommendations

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are given below-

- | To provide a scheme of national awards to school teachers and teacher educators.
- | To restructure of elementary and secondary school curriculum.
- | To focus on continuous evaluation through establishment of centre of continuing education.

The Education Commission (1964-1966):

- In 1964, the Government of India set-up a commission under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari to advise the educational set-up. This commission is well known as Kothari Commission.
- | Requirement of stimulating conditions of teachers like research works, opportunities for professional advancement.
 - | Requirement for civic freedom for teachers.
 - | Suggested to isolate the teachers' colleges from the university and schools and teachers colleges should be removed.
 - | Recommended introduction of integrated courses to general and professional education.
 - | Requirement for qualitative improvements.
 - | Pay scale of same category school teachers working for different bodies like government and local bodies should be same.

Planning Commission in the Forth Five Year Plan (1969-1974):

- | Laid emphasis on correspondence course for training of teachers already in service and teacher educators.

National Council for Teacher Education (1973):

- National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) was established to work as national advisory body for teacher education.
- | To improve administration of teacher education.
 - | To improve evaluation procedure and include grading and semester system.
 - | Drafted a curriculum for preparing teachers for new pattern of 10+2.
 - | Teacher education should emphasize on and worked out the specially used productive work (SUPW).

National Commission on Teachers (1983-1985):

- National Commission on Teachers was established by chairmanship of Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyay. Some recommendations are given by these commission are given below-
- | Recommended four year training course after senior secondary.
 - | To extend the 1 year B.Ed. course for two summer

months ensuring the academic session of 220 days with longer working hour.

- | To select teachers with good communication skills, good physic, linguistic ability and general awareness.

National Policy on Education (1986):

National Policy on Education was adopted by Parliament in May 1986. Some recommendations are given by these commission are given below-

- | Teacher education is a continuous process and pre-service and in-service are inseparable.
- | To establish District Institute of Education and Training for In-service and Pre-service teachers of elementary and non formal organisation of teachers training institutes.
- | To establish National Council for teacher Education For guidance of curriculum and methods.

Acharya Ram Murti committee (1990):

This commission was appointed by govt. of India in 1990 to review the national policy on education 1986. Suggestions related to teacher education were:

- | Emphasizing on human approach and value oriented education.
- | The first degree course related to teacher education should not give on correspondence mode.

National Council for Teacher Education (1993):

National Council for Teacher Education Act was done on 1993, and then it becomes autonomous in 1995.

- | To coordinate and monitor teacher education and its development in the country.
- | To lay down standards in respect of examinations leading to teacher education qualifications, criteria for admissions to such examinations and schemes of courses.
- | To make recommendations to the Central and State Governments, Universities, UGC in the matter of preparation of suitable plans in the field of teacher education.

National Knowledge Commission (2005-2006):

On 13th June, 2005 Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh constituted NKC as a think tank as a advisory body to PMO on policy related to Education.

- | Focusing on quality education of teachers but at the same time stated to make flexible norms for minimum qualifications of teachers.
- | In higher Education, teacher evaluation course evaluation are needed by students, peer evaluator is

also required by fellow teachers.

| Attractive and differences of salary is required for talented teachers.

National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (2009):

2009 provides a new perspective and approach which for the first time has translated into model syllabi for elementary teacher education.

| A schematic form of curricular area is given for initial teacher preparation.

National Policy on Education 2016:

On 30th April 2016, new education policy has been launched under the chairmanship of T.S.R. Subramanian. This report has pointed out some issues related to teacher education which are given below-

| Students preferred teaching as a last option for their carrier.

| One year B.Ed. programme continue less practice teaching.

| RTE has recently prescribed gradually as criteria for class 7th to 8th standard it was on class 10th pass.

| NCTE recently prescribed 2 years B.Ed. for getting better quality of teacher.

| Introduction of 4years of B.A./ B.Sc., B.Ed. in all states will make teacher education more powerful.

| 5 years integrated course after class X and 5 years integrated course after class XII should be introduced.

| Periodic external and internal assessments are required for better evaluation.

CONCLUSION:

Teacher education is always being a crucial topic before and after independence. So, many important steps are taken to improve this matter. Some of the revolutionary steps are mentioned on that issue like improvement on elementary education for teacher education, secondary education for teacher education and higher education for teacher education. Various commissions had talked about the improvement on pedagogical and curricular areas on teacher education, methods and techniques of teacher education and suggested different trainings for teacher education, but stills there are so many lacunas are there where we need to be more focused. In case of policies and commission, in the Indian context of education so many planning are there but execution of those planning are still not taken place.

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