

Structure of Educational Administration in India

S.K.KATARIA

Introduction

- ▶ Education is the entry or subject of the Concurrent list (no.25)of the Seventh Schedule(Article-246) of the Constitution of India. Vide The Constitution(Forty Second) Amendment Act, 1976.
- ▶ Co ordination and determination of standards in Higher Education and Scientific and Technical Institutions is the entry in the Union List (no.66).
- ▶ The structure of the educational administration can be seen with four formats-
 - Central govt. institutions
 - State govt. institutions
 - Local level institutions
 - Private sector institutions.

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- ▶ In India, education is primarily provided by public schools (controlled and funded by the government at three levels: central, state and local) and private schools. Under various Articles of the Constitution of India, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children aged 6 to 14. The approximate ratio of public schools to private schools in India is 7:5.
- ▶ At the primary and secondary level, India has a large private school system complementing the government run schools, with 29% of students receiving private education in the 6 to 14 age group.[9] Certain post-secondary technical schools are also private.
- ▶ Similarly, the higher and technical education is also being provided by both government and private sector institutions.

Central Level

- ▶ Ministry of Education (erstwhile MHRD) is the supreme administrative body to control, direct and guide entire educational system in the country.
- ▶ This ministry has two Departments- School Education and Literacy; and Higher Education.
- ▶ This ministry formulate and implement National Education Policy and also issues related guidelines on national education schemes, missions and programmes.
- ▶ Other Boards, Commissions, Councils and administrative agencies also help .

Other agencies -

- ▶ National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).
- ▶ Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).
- ▶ Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS).
- ▶ Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS).
- ▶ Central Tibetan School Administration (CTSA).
- ▶ National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS).
- ▶ National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare (NFTW).
- ▶ The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE)
- ▶ University Grants Commission (UGC).

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- ▶ All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)
- ▶ Medical Council of India (MCI)
- ▶ Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- ▶ National Council
for Teacher Education (NCTE)
- ▶ Dental Council of India (DCI)
- ▶ Pharmacy Council of India (PCI)
- ▶ Indian Nursing Council (INC)

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- ▶ Bar Council of India (BCI)
- ▶ Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH)
- ▶ Central Council for Indian Medicine (CCIM)
- ▶ Council of Architecture
- ▶ Distance Education Council
- ▶ Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI)
- ▶ State Councils of Higher Education.

State level

- ▶ State level Department of Education (one or more) at Secretariat level.
- ▶ Directorate(s) of Education.
- ▶ District and Block level Education Offices.
- ▶ State Secondary Education Board.
 - State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT).
 - Universities are autonomous in working and established by State Assembly legislations.

Local levels

- ▶ There are two types of local self government in India- Urban local bodies or municipal governance in cities and towns and Panchayatiraj Institutions in rural areas. These bodies also run schools in many States.
- ▶ State-controlled schools and colleges are working under concerned Directorate.
- ▶ Private schools and colleges are run parallel and separately, however these are controlled by government policies, rules and regulations.⁹⁹