



## National Education Day

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### Why in News

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The Union Minister of Education **virtually** inaugurated the **National Education Day** programme organised by IIT Bombay.

### Key Notes

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- **National Education Day**
  - It has been observed every year on **11<sup>th</sup> November**, since 2008 to commemorate the **birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**.
  - **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad :**
    - He was the **first Union Education Minister** of India.
    - He was a freedom fighter, scholar and eminent educationist.
    - He was a key architect of Independent India who was responsible for setting up apex education bodies like **All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)** and **University Grants Commission (UGC)**.
    - He was posthumously awarded **Bharat Ratna**, India's highest civilian award in 1992.

- **About the Event**

In the event India's commitment to establish India as a **global hub of education and to ensure high quality of education** was reiterated through **Study in India, Stay in India** and **Internationalization of Education**.

- **Study in India, Stay in India** is an extension of the **Study in India programme**, a flagship project of the Government of India, launched in collaboration with the **Ministry of Education, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Commerce and Industry in April 2018**.

**Study in india programme objectives:**

- To improve the soft power of India with focus on the neighbouring countries and use it as a tool in diplomacy.
  - To boost the number of inbound International students in India.
  - To double India's market share of global education exports from less than 1 percent to 2 percent.
  - Increase in contribution of international students in the form of direct spends, indirect spends, spillover effects.
  - Improvement in overall quality of higher education.
  - Increase in global ranking of India as an educational destination.
  - To reduce the export – Import imbalance in the number of International students.
  - Growth of India's global market share of International students.
- India is **cooperating and coordinating with the leading universities of the world**. This has been incorporated in **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** by inviting top 100 World Universities to set up campuses in India.

## **Education In India**

- **Constitutional Provisions:**

- Part IV of Indian Constitution, **Article 45 and Article 39 (f)** of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), has a provision for **state-funded as well as equitable and accessible education.**

- The **42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment** to the Constitution in 1976 moved education from the State to **the Concurrent List.**

The education policies by the Central government provides a broad direction and state governments are expected to follow it. However, it is **not mandatory**, for instance Tamil Nadu does not follow the three-language formula prescribed by the first education policy in 1968.

- The **86<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 2002** made education an enforceable right under **Article 21-A.**

- **Related Laws:**

**Right To Education (RTE) Act, 2009** aims to provide primary education to all children **aged 6 to 14 years** and enforces education as a Fundamental Right.

It also mandates **25% reservation** for disadvantaged sections of the society where disadvantaged groups

- **Government Initiatives:**

## **Way Forward**

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- Programmes like **Study in India** and the **New Education Policy** aim to facilitate an **inclusive, global and high quality education**, which takes into consideration field experiences, empirical research, stakeholder feedback, as well as lessons learned from best practices.
- If **implemented in its true vision**, they will bring India at par with the leading countries of the world and establish India as a **global hub of education.**

**Source: PIB**