

## **ADDRESS FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

*The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.*

-Article 45, Constitution of India..

Seven decades ago, amidst chaos, the makers of the constitution drafted what would come to be the world's most comprehensive constitution. It consisted of all the basic elements, and was drafted based on existing requirements. However, over the years, the constitution has been amended several times either for better or for worse. For a young nation containing a significant proportion of the world's illiterate, India's education system has been revamped several times by its politicians.

Prior to the British era, young Hindu children were educated under the supervision of a 'guru' in traditional schools called 'gurukuls.' However these Gurukuls catered only to the upper castes of Indian society and the masses were overwhelmingly denied any formal education.

With the British coming to power, the education system underwent major changes. English schools and modern fields of study were introduced, much to the dislike of the orthodox Indians. By the 1930s, India had 10 institutions offering engineering courses, many more institutions offering law and art courses. Traditional madrasas i.e., islamic institutions lost their influence and the modern education system was born.

Fast forward to today, seventy-two years later, the Indian Education System has been divided, with the entrance of the private-sector. The guidelines from the government oscillate with elections and these repeated reforms have led young Indians to conclude that the system is sub-optimal.

With that in mind, an ad hoc commission has been set up by a resolution of the NDA government to find a viable solution to this, as the future of these future-citizens is dependent on the quality and efficiency of the system. The

commission will be expected to agree upon a uniform education policy without neglecting the ground realities of policy implementation in India.

As experts in related fields, and representatives of political parties/governmental bodies, activist groups and various minorities, it's up to you delegates to come up with solutions to construct an exemplary and inclusive system.

Wishing you the very best,

Regards,



Aditi Chandra  
Chair



Prajval Sairam Krishnan  
Co - Vice Chair



Srijan Chakraborty  
Co - Vice Chair



Sushanth Shenoy  
Rapporteur

