**Unit -6 Shaping and Reshaping education development in Nepal**

**Education in Nepal**

Education of Nepal is divided into following points.

1. Pre-democratic period
2. Post-democratic period
3. Pre-democratic period

2007 BS can be considered as a very important milestone in the history of Nepalese education. After 2007 BS the state accepted the responsibility to educate its citizens although many schools were established before this period. The government has not expressed is commitment to educates its citizens. Therefore educational development before this period can be entitled as the education pre-democratic period.

II. Post-democratic period

1. NNEPC 2009

Before 2007 BS, education in Nepal was very much unorganized. The educational opportunity in 104-years-long Rana period was very much restricted to them. The people got a great opportunity for education after the end of the Rana rule in 2007 BS because the restriction for establishing a school by the private sector was over after the end of this government.

The government appointed a forty-six member commission under the chairpersonship of Sardar Rudra raj pandey on 9 chaitra, 2010 BS, to provide the suggestion for the policy of education in Nepal. Professor Huge B. Wood was the advisor of this commission. This committee included members of different important sectors of the nation. This commission submitted its report on 16 falgun, 2011. This report is entitled as EDUCATION IN NEPAL.

* A research department should be established in ministry of education to carry out research activities.
* The structure of education must be as follows:

1. Grade 1 to 5: primary level, compulsory and free
2. Grade 6 to 10:secondary level, divided into general and multipurpose education, 20% should get a chance in secondary education
3. Higher education of 2 to 7 years.

* This committee recommended for provision of a taxation system for managing the expenses on education by government.
* This commission recommended for development and implementation of the program for adult literacy.
* Education should be available for all people in the country. Adult education and free primary education should be provided to eradicate illiteracy.
* Primary education should be free and available to all

1. NESP 2028

Among the different education commission of Nepal national education system plan guideline of Nepalese education it was organize in 2028 BS, it was five years program. It began a new education system, this plan was declared on 5 Baishakh, 2028 BS and its act was implemented in two districts of Nepal, i.e. kaski and Chitwan. After the complication of this plan Mid-term evaluation was conducted in 2032 BS and full-faze evaluation was conducted in 2037 BS.

The major recommendation on and suggestion of NESP are as following

* Primary education become free
* Change in education system
* Research in education
* New evaluation system was started
* Teacher training become compulsory
* Change in curriculum and text book

1. NEC 2049

There was a need of re-evaluating national education policy after the successful revolution of 2046 BS and restoration of democracy in Nepal. Sensing this need, the government of that time formed a fifteen-member commission under the chairpersonship of education minister Dr. keshar jung Raymajhi on 14 Falgun 2047 BS. But this commission was reappointed its work on time, therefore, this commission was reappointed in the chairpersonship of education minister of that period Ram Hari Joshi.

In this way, this commission submitted its report on Jestha, 2049 BS under the chairpersonship of Education minister Gobinda Raj Joshi. This commission has given following recommendation related to the objective of education it’s the structure and policy. the recommendation were:

1. National aim of education
2. Structure of education
3. National policy of education

It recommended for the transfer of technical certificate level from T.U.

* It recommended for three-year Bachelor degree, need of M .Phil .as
* a prerequisite for PhD and establishment of an open university.
* Recommended non-formal education
* Recommended 15% national budget.
* Recommended one women teacher.

**Special Need education/Special education**

Education is sub-system of society. It provides knowledge, skill & attitudes. Education is right a birth & base of social & economic development. By birth students have different nature & capability. They have different interest among different students some student maybe able and some students maybe disable. According to their condition they can select different subject. According to these situation governments of different subject and different countries prepare integrated curriculum of education. Nepal is a member country of UNO. It follows the decision and provides educational opportunity for all kind of children. Those children who have special characteristic and needed special education government provide them special education. Such as education for a blind, education for mental retard, education for physical disable etc.