

making science and research were to be promoted further. ^{and} mathematics an integral part of education during the first 10 years of scholastic education. It recommended for the provision of specimens, models, and charts about scientific education at every primary school. The higher primary schools were to have a laboratory - cum - lecture room.

Kothari Commission Recommendations for Agricultural and Industrial Education

It recommended for the development of at least one agricultural university in each state. To promote technical education the provision of practical training in industries were to be made part of education. The Commission recognized the need for continuous review of agricultural, industrial and technical manpower requirements of the country.

Kothari Commission for Secondary Education

- Kothari's Commission for secondary education recognized educational opportunity at the secondary level as an important instrument to promote social transformation. It recommended ensuring proper facilities at the secondary stage to promote its proper development.
- The Commission recommended catering vocational education in agriculture, trade, and commerce, industry, health, home management, crafts, etc.

Kothari Commission Recommendation Returns for University Education

The Commission recognized the need for the provision of

laboratories, libraries, sufficient strength of teachers and other staff as the parameters to decide the number of students to be admitted to a college or university. It recognized the need for funds for setting up new universities.

- It recommended giving special attention to postgraduate courses and training and research. The commission recommended for the approach of clusters of centers to promote Research and training.

Kothari Commission Recommendations on Mass Education

The commission recognized the importance of mass education for the proper functioning of democratic institutions and for promotion of production in agriculture, industry etc. It recommended the involvement of teachers and students to organize and promote literacy campaigns under the social and national service programs.

Kothari Commission Recommendation on the Educational Structure in India.

- The committee highlighted the advantages of a uniform educational structure throughout the country. 10+2+3 was to be the pattern of educational structures in the country.
- The commission highlighted the need to increase the Government Expenditure on Education to reach a level of 6% of national Income expenditure on education.
- The need for coordination between the states and the central government was also necessary for the

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development of education.

Other Important Recommendations of the Kothari Commission

- The Commission recognized the importance of quality of books in educational development. It recommended to avoid frequent changes in textbooks and to keep the prices of the books affordable for the students.

- ~~It~~ recommended emphasizing the quality of examination to help the students to improve their level of achievement rather than certifying the quality of their performance.

- It recognized the importance of games and sports in the physical fitness of the students. The Commission recommended for physical fitness on parity basis.

Mudaliar Commission (1952-59)

Mudaliar Commission is also known as the Secondary Education Commission.

- In 1952 Union Government of India appointed D. G. Akar (Swami Mudaliar) as a chairman of secondary education commission.

- The aim of this commission was to examine the existing system of secondary education in the country. It aims to suggest measures to improve it.

- The commission submitted its report in August 1963 on almost all aspects of secondary education.

- Major recommendations of the Commission were
(i) Installation of the higher secondary system with diversified courses.

(ii) Three language formula.

(iii) Emphasis on educational and vocational guidance.

(iv) Improvement in the system of examination.

(v) Improvement in the method of teaching.

- These recommendations were discussed by the secondary advisory board of education and were accepted by certain modifications.

- The scope of AICSE was widened and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was founded at the Centre for providing educational guidance and facilities to the states.

- A scheme of higher secondary education was launched all over India.

Recommendation of Mudaliar Commission

After extensive research through a questionnaire, dealing with

Various aspects of secondary education and towns of various parts of India the commission presented a report.

1. Organization of curriculum

(a) At middle school stage

Commission proposed the following objectives for middle school stage keeping in mind the political emotional and social needs of the country

- Knowledge of the physical environment
- Development of democratic values.
- Vocational development.
- Development of intellectual and aesthetic values.

He suggested following broad outline for middle school curriculum

(i) Language - mother tongue or original language, national language and international language.

(ii) Subjects to be taught at the middle stage.

- Social studies
- General Science
- Mathematics
- Art and music
- Physical education
- Craft

(b) At the higher secondary stage

At this stage, the curriculum is divided into two categories.

(i) Core curriculum - It is common for all students It includes the study of

- Language
- General Science
- Social studies
- Elementary mathematics
- Craft

(ii) Higher curriculum -

In addition to the core curriculum, every student has to take three subjects out of the following seven groups.