

Kothari Commission (1966)

The Indian Education Commission popularly known as Kothari Commission (1964-66) was set up by the government of India on July 14, 1964, under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari. The objective of the Kothari Committee was to examine the different aspects of the education system in India.

The commission was assisted by experts from countries like UK, USA, USSR, UNESCO. The commission submitted the report on the Indian education system on 29th June 1966. The recommendations of the Kothari Commission education reforms became part of national policy on education in 1968.

Recommendations of Kothari Commission (1964-66)

Provision of Free and Compulsory Education.

The Kothari Commission education reforms recommended for early fulfillment of the DPSP under article 45 of the Indian Constitution, which aimed to provide free and compulsory education for children between 6 to 14 yrs. It aimed to increase enrollment in schools to attain the desirable goal of free and compulsory education.

Remuneration and conditions of work of Teachers.

- The Kothari commission education reforms recognized the importance of the role of teachers in the success of the education system in the country. Therefore the commission recommended adequate and satisfactory service conditions for the teachers along with proper qualifications and responsibilities.

The Kothari Commission recommended for academic freedom to allow them to publish independent studies and research. Teachers were intended to be given the freedom to write about various National and International issues.

Kothari Commission and language Education
★ **Commission Report on Regional languages:** The Kothari commission and language education were important developments during this period. It recognized the importance of Indian language and literature for the educational and cultural development of Indians. It intended to spread knowledge through regional language and to reduce the gap between the intelligentsia and the common people. It recommended taking urgent steps to promote regional language as a medium of education at the University stage which was already the part of primary and secondary education.

★ **Three language formula:** The Kothari commission and language education intended for the adoption of three language formula by the state governments at the secondary stage. It intended to promote a modern Indian language, which was preferably to be any Southern language apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi speaking states. Hindi and English along with the regional language were to be the part of the non-Hindi speaking states in India. Hindi was intended to be developed as a link language and as a medium of expression for the composite culture of India.

* Sanskrit and International Languages

The Commission recognized the importance of Sanskrit for the growth and development of Indian language and its contribution to the cultural unity of the country. Therefore, the Commission recommended exploring the possibility of including Sanskrit for the study of Indian languages, history, ideology and Indian philosophy, etc. The commission emphasized the need to study International language especially English in India. This was also aimed to promote study in science and technology in India.

Recommendation of Commission to Reduce Regional Imbalance in Educational facilities.

Kothari Commission Recommended for provision of educational facilities in the rural and backward areas. The Commission recommended the adoption of a common school system in India. It intended to put sufficient emphasis on the education of girls to promote social justice and social democratization.

Special efforts were to be made for the development of education among backward classes and tribal people. It also had provisions for the education of physically and mentally handicapped children.

Recommendation of Kothari Commission on Science Education.

The commission recommended the promotion and acceleration of science education and research in India. Science and research were to be promoted for the growth of the national economy and society. It recommended for

June
1992

making science and research were to be promoted for the making 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.