

Recommendations of Various Commissions and Committees on Women Education: A Critical Review

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INTRODUCTION:

Education is our precious resource. Education of every human being is very necessary. Without education people cannot advance on the path of light. So education is necessary for both men and women, men as well as women need better education. Education is needed for both social and emotional development of women. He needed to be educated in order to get their due respect in society and to understand their rights. In order for women to be established and capable in society, they needed to be educated. The issue of women education is an integral part of our social progress and economic development. In modern society, man and women have equal basic rights. Therefore women education is very necessary for establishing equal rights of men and women in the society.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

All subjects have some importance, so this subject also has some importance. Women education is a necessary aspect which needs special discussion. The progress of women education is also in our modern age so that learns to understand the existence of their society. They can take their own rights. There is a need for women education in all parts of the country. Though this women education how important education is for them. I will be able to know the views of various committees and commissions in the context of women education though the issue.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To know about importance of women education.
2. To know about present scenario of women education.
3. To know about recommendation of various commissions and committee on women education.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF VARIOUS COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES ON WOMEN EDUCATION:

PRE-INDEPENDENT

VEDIC PERIOD:

- Women education was at its highest in Vedic era.
- Women are equal to men in knowledge and education.
- It also known from the householder that along with the upanayana of the women, there was also the inclusion ceremony.
- The rig Vedic women in India enjoyed high status in society and their condition was good.
- The women were provided opportunity to attain high intellectual and spiritual standard.

HUNTER COMMISSION:

- Arrangements of public funds for women education.
- Appointment lady teacher.
- Different curriculum for girls.
- Decent arrangements of hostels for girls.
- Arrangements for secondary education for women.

SADLAR COMMISSION:

- Women education was to be encouraged in big way.
- A special board of women education should be established in the Calcutta University and a special curriculum should be provided according to the educational needs of women.
- Women should be given training in medicine and teachers training.
- Professional and vocational courses provide for women.

HARTOG COMMISSION:

- Concerning women education the committee recommended that education for boys and girls be given equal weight.
- More primary school for girls to be established.
- Women should also be trained for teaching jobs.
- Curriculum for girls should include home science, hygiene, music etc in secondary school.

AFTER INDEPENDENT

RADHAKRISHNAN COMMISSION (1948):

In dependent India first commission on education was Radhakrishnan commission of Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan of this commission on women education are:

- Scope of women education should be increased and they should be given facilities.
- Curriculum will be same for boys and girls.
- Women should be respected and they should be included in different education activities.
- Female teachers should get some salary like male teachers for same work.

MUDALIAR COMMISSION (1952):

Mudaliar commission was framed under chairmanship of Dr A. Laxmanswami Mudaliar and it is the first commission to review the secondary education. Recommendations of this commission on women education are.

- Girls and boys should get some education.
- Home science should be introduced where girls study.
- State Govt. should set up girls' school according to necessity.
- Art and music should be introduced in the curriculum of girls.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN EDUCATION (1958):

This committee was setup by the Govt. of India under the leadership of Srimati Durgabai Deshmukh for suggestion regarding the progress of women education. Recommendations of this committee are:

- Women education should be considered as the special issue for a long time.
- Teachers in the girls' school should be lady teacher only.
- Curriculum for boys and girls should be same at primary level but that should be different in secondary stage.
- Separate arrangement of technical and adult education for women should be made.

KOTHARI COMMISSION (1964-66):

On the basis of recommendation of above committees Govt. took several steps through which women education had moved forward a lot. But still it was not up the mark. In this situation Kothari commission was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Daulat Singh Kothari. Recommendations of this commission are:

- There should not be any different in curriculum between boys and girls.
- Home science will be an additional subject for girls and it should not be mandatory for them.
- Provision for music and art education should be increased for them.
- Women should be encouraged to learn science and mathematics.

NATIONAL POLICIES ON EDUCATION (1968 AND 1986):

The policies of education was framed since a radical reconstruction of education system was recommended by various commission. The first NPE was on 1968 and second was in 1986.

- First NPE laid down a common scheme for women education studies for both boys and girls. Science and mathematics were incorporated as the compulsory subject.
- Second NPE took steps of education for women equality and special focus on the education of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and minorities.

NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (2001):

The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. It focuses an equal access to women health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational education, employment and community practices by active participation and involvement of women in public office etc.

PRESENT SCENARIO OF WOMEN EDUCATION (2011, 2021):

As per the 2011 census, the total literacy rate in India stands at 74.00% and the rate of literacy among women is 65.46%. The percentage of female literacy in the country was 54.16% in 2001. The literacy rate in the country has increased from 18.33% in 1951 to 74.00% as per 2011 census. The female literacy rate has also increased from 8.86% in 1951 to 65.46% in 2011.

MALE AND FEMALE LITARACY RATE 2011

Year	Male	Female
1901	9.8	0.7
1911	10.6	1.1
1921	12.2	1.8
1931	15.6	2.9
1941	24.9	7.3
1951	24.9	7.3
1961	34.4	13.0
1971	39.5	18.7
1981	46.9	24.8
1991	63.9	39.2
2001	76.0	54.0
2011	82.11	65.46

CONCLUSION

Women education is essential for achieving sustainable development. The new strategies and initiatives must include various tools of social empowerment of women such as a right and access to equal opportunities, legal, and institutional mechanism to help women in need, access to media and finally dispute redressal mechanism. Socio-cultural practice that work as barriers to empowerment of women and girls need to be removed at the earliest.

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