

**Paper-women education**

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## **National committee on women's education in India**

### **Mudaliar Commission (1952)**

Mudaliar commission was framed under chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanswamy 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 same 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.
- Changes in the methods of teaching were suggested, to achieve new aims in education

### **Recommendations of Hansa Mehta Committee (1962):**

National council of women's education appointed Hansa Mehta Committee in 1962 to suggest measures for the improvement of women's education. It made the following recommendation.

1. Co-education should be adopted and encouraged at the primary stage.

2. Separate primary school or middle school for girls should be started where there is such demand and where there is adequate enrolment.
3. Separate and co-educational institutions can be started at secondary school and college stage. Parents should send their daughters to the institutions they like.
4. Girls should be encouraged to study Science and Mathematics at the higher secondary stage.
5. Number of women teachers should be increased in primary schools. Women's teacher should also be appointed in all institution at the secondary and college stages which are meant for boys but where girls are also admitted.
6. Home science is a useful subject for girls at the higher secondary levels.
7. Girls should be provided with necessary facilities such as scholarship, free transport and stipend.
8. There should be a common curriculum for boys and girls at the primary and middle stages.
9. Women should be given adequate representation in textbook committees.
10. There should be the provision of vocational schools and at the end of secondary educations. So that girls are trained for different vocation.

### **Recommendations of Bhaktavatsalam Commission: (1963):**

The national council for woman education endorsed the suggestion made by the union education minister that a small committee should be appointed to look into the reasons for the lack of public support, particularly in rural areas for women education. The chair man of the National Council for Women's Education appointed a committee in May 1963 under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, to suggest ways and means of achieving substantial progress in the field. The committee submitted

its report was published in 1965. The following recommendation was made by the committee:

### **1.Fields of public co-operation:**

Direct public co-operation should be encouraged in the such as (a) establishment of private school.(b)construction of school building.(c)provision of text books written material to the needy children.(d)organization of school betterment committees and improvement conference.(e)provision of Mid-Day-Meal.

### **2.State's responsibility:**

State should take up the responsibility of creating public opinion in favors of women"s education. For this purpose it may adopt: (a) Seminars. (b) Radio talks. (c) School improvement. (d) Audio visual aids and distribution of information pamphlets. (e) Organization of enrolment drives.

### **3.Provision of pre-primary school:**

It is essential that pre primary schools should be attached with primary schools, particularly in the rural areas. These schools will help the children to get accustomed to schooling at the early stage.

### **4.Women teacher:**

More and more women teacher should be appointed in primary schools. The number of female teachers should be more than that of male teachers. Such a provision will creates confidence in parents and they will fell encouraged to send their girls to school.

### **5.Relaxation in age limit**

Age limit for the married and unmarried women teacher should be relaxed. This relaxation will help in attracting women to the teaching

### **6.Education for adult women:**

To educate adult women particularly in rural areas, condensed courses should be organized.

### **7. Hostels facilities:**

Adequate hostels facilities are essential for the enrollment of girls. So it should be one of the main objectives of the plan of states to provide financial assistance for the construction of hostels.

### **8. Training facilities:**

More training should be given to women candidates to meet the increasing demand for additional teachers.

### **9. Residence for women teachers:**

Women can be attracted to the teaching profession by providing them with residential quarters near the school. So teacher's quarter should be built to enable the teachers to leave near the school.

### **10. Adult education:**

While organizing programmes for adult education every effort should be made to liquidate illiteracy among rural women.

## **National Council For Women's Education (1964)**

National Council for Women's Education was set up in 1959 by the Central Ministry of Education. It was reconstructed in 1964 and consisted of the Chairman the Secretary and 27 members .The main function of the council are:

1. To advise the government on the education of the girls at school level and the education of adult women.
2. To create awareness in the society with regard to the importance of women's education.
3. To suggest the suitable measures for creating public opinion in favors of girls and women's education.

4. To make periodic evaluation for the progress of women's education.
5. To organized seminars, survey, and research works for the improvement of girl's education in the country.

### **Khothari Commission on Women's Education:**

Kothari Commission has given a lot of importance to women's education. According to this commission women's education is very important and helpful in reducing the birth rate. It has made the following recommendation regarding women's education.

1. The gap between men's education and women's education should be closed by considering women's education as a major programmes in education for some years. More ever determined the bold effort should be made to face the difficulty involved in the expansion of women's education
2. There should be a special administrative machinery to look after the education of girls and women.
3. Special plan should be prepared for this purpose and the funds required for them should be provided on a priority basis.
4. Efforts should be made to accelerate the expansion of girls education .All the secondary level the development of the education of girls should be increased. The ratio of male and female education should come to 2:1 from 3:1 in 20 years.
5. Emphasis should be placed on establishing separate schools for girl's provision of hostels and part time and vocational courses.
6. Research units should be set up in one or two universities to deal specially with women's education.