

## AIMS OF EDUCATION

(Recommendations of Indian Education Commission 1964-66, Regarding Aims of Education)

The Indian Education Commission (1964-66) or the Kothari Commission made many valuable recommendations regarding educational objectives. Through these, the commission tried to improve the entire education system of the country has done. The commission says, "The most important and urgently needed tool in education is to relate to it. At the same time, it should become a powerful tool for social, economic and cultural change, relating to the needs and interests of the people."

These objectives are studied in detail here

**1. Education for Increasing Productivity:** To ensure the progress of the country, it is extremely important to increase its productivity. Although there are vast natural resources in India, but still this country could not become self-sufficient. Therefore, these natural resources should be used appropriately and education should be linked with productivity so that the national income increases. For this purpose, the commission has presented the following program;

(i) **Imparting Science Education:** In modern warfare, for increase in productivity, imparting science education is very important. Hence, from school home to university level, science should be made a compulsory subject. It has also emphasized on increasing the quality of science teaching so that the basic rules of science, rules for solving problems etc. are used as powers to solve the problems of life. The commission also recommended that science should be guided by spiritual belief so as to establish the truth of democratic life and glorification of Indian culture.

(ii) **Work Experience:** According to the Commission, work experience means participation in productive work in school. It is a method of relating education to action. To inculcate the interest of learners in work, it is very important to include work experience in the school curriculum. It is very important for every trainee to have some work experience from the beginning. Therefore, they should be provided with some practical experience of working in schools, homes, workshops, factories etc. so that skilled workers can be found in every field of work and the production of the

country can increase. According to the commission, it will also help in social and national organization. It will establish the relationship between the individual and the community and to fulfill the responsibility. Every effort should be made to make work experience technological and industrialization.

(iii) **Forward Look in Work Experience:** Modern demand is the machine age. The use of machines can be greatly increased and the good use of machines can only be possible with technical knowledge and science. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt a forward-looking vision in the work experience. Therefore, those facts of science and technology should be included in the school curriculum, which will greatly facilitate the field.

(iv) **Vocationalisation of Secondary Education:** Boys education is the final stage for the majority of students. After that they have to read. The learners should be given the necessary information so that they can choose a higher profession for themselves, which is of interest to them. It should also be tailored to the needs of the country.

**2. Education for Social and National Integration:** The Education Commission of India has considered the function of social and national integrity as the prime objective of education because the unity of the country is the solid basis of a nation's power. It is a country of various social groups. The unity and cohesion among these groups is the basis of national unity. The commission made the following suggestions to empower the nation through education.

(i) **Common School System:** There should be schools for all students, in which children of any class or community can study. They should have the same background and learning environment. This education should be free. In the words of the commission, if the education system is to become a powerful tool for national development and national integrity, then we had to move towards a common school system of universal education. Which shall be equally open to all children without any distinction of caste, caste, creed, community, religion, social, economic status.

(ii) **Social and National Service:** According to the commission, social and national service should be made the basis of education. "Some social and national service, death should be made compulsory for students. This should be made necessary at all levels of education. This will show by creating service conduct, maintaining discipline, instilling faith in the dignity of labor and

developing a sense of social responsibility. The program of social and national service can be conducted on a part time basis or on a full time basis alongside education.

For this kind of services, the commission has suggested that, within the school and college, students should be encouraged to lead a community life and provided opportunities for social or pastoral service to the students for community development and for the nation. Adequate opportunities to work should be provided.

(iii) Development of an appropriate language policy: The development of language policy does not contribute much to social and national organization. The Commission made suggestions in this regard on the objectives of education in modern India. Mother tongue should be made the medium of education. A medium of education should be kept in school and college age education. All India educational institutions may continue to use English as the medium of instruction until Hindi replaces English. Regional languages should be made official languages as soon as possible. English should be taught from school level. Study of more international languages to be encouraged. Some multilingual institutions should be established at school and university level, in which important world languages should be made the medium of education. Efforts should be made to spread it in non-Hindi areas.

(iv) Promotion of National Consciousness: India is a country of diversity. According to the commission, national spirit and national consciousness should be developed among all students so that they can be proud of their country's achievements. At the same time, they should regard the national child as their property and consider the best measures for its preservation. The mission has also clarified that there is no opposition between national consciousness and international consciousness.

**3. Accelerating the process of Modernization:** Through advancement in science and technology, India is on the path of modernization. Education should speed up the pace of this modernization. Therefore, the following facts should be taken into account during the construction of education

(i) There has been a huge explosion of knowledge in the modern world. Education should keep pace with this, otherwise the country will lag behind other countries in the process of modernization.

(ii) Education should not only impart knowledge but also generate curiosity for necessary change. It can prepare students for new changes by developing interests, ideas, values and thinking powers in students.

(iii) The process of modernization also involves the creation of a new social order to education. It should be adapted in such a way that it can solve the social, economic, cultural and political problems of the new social order.

**4. Cultivation of social, moral and spiritual values:** The commission has emphasized on inculcating social, moral and cultural values in the students not only with Indian culture. In India religious and moral education has always gained an important place. Education should build morals, moral qualities and spiritual understanding in children so that they can spread these virtues in other countries. It should be arranged in the time table of the school that the basic principles of all religions.

(i) To become a good citizen, knowledge of essentials should be a part of education.

(ii) Efforts should be made to develop social, moral, religious and spiritual qualities in the students through practical activities in the school.

(iii) University Departments of Comparative Religion, to give full attention to this aspect of education

Thus, the Education Commission of India has taken a very concrete step by suggesting that work experience and social service should be made an essential part of the school process. Another important recommendation of the commission is to emphasize science and technical education. It has also stressed the importance of secondary education, as a result of which unemployment will surely increase. In order to overcome indiscipline, the commission has laid emphasis on the education of moral and spiritual values. Thus, the Commission on Education is quite relevant to the needs and aspirations of the country. But the objective of “work-experience” given by the Commission, demands a lot of well-thought-out imagination, management and organization. Otherwise, by keeping students away from their studies, it can have the dire consequence of falling educational standards. Work experience should not be a hindrance in children's education. It is also right that education in the modern era should be colored in the color of science and technology, but it should not be used to disconnect from the good things of our culture and philosophy. The

good things in our way of life should not be overlooked. Similarly, moral and spiritual values should be emphasized in education, and not a particular religion should be preached. Thus, our secularism will be in jeopardy.

### **Aims of Education as Recommended by National Policy on Education-1986**

The objective of the National Education Policy-1986 was to develop a national education system in the country, according to which students would be entitled to good education without any discrimination of caste, religion, status or sex, down to the last stone. According to this, the structure of education will be the same throughout the country (10+2+3) and emphasis will be placed on making the curriculum the same, in which some content will be core and others will be flexible. The values of harmony and religious impartiality will be strictly adhered to in the comprehensive education programme.

1. Life Long Education: Education is a lifelong process. Once started, it continues throughout life. Education will be for all and literacy will be spread at the awareness level. To every person, irrespective of his occupation. For this work, provision will be made for free school, distance learning, open school and education etc. Through this, opportunities will be given to young women and industrial workers to continue their education at a place of their choice.

2. Development of Manpower; The country needs people working at different levels, in different fields of work. Shiksha will try to provide suitable film workers (Manpower) for all kinds of work. This will cause a huge setback for the development and prosperity of the country. In this direction, efforts will be made for self-reliance at the national level.

3. World view of peace and understanding: Education will teach life to believe in the principle of living in peace. It will spread the feelings of national unity and international brotherhood.

4. Developing Diverse Cultural and Social Systems: Efforts should also be made to create an understanding of the different culture and social behavior of the people living in different parts of the country among the students. For this purpose, after developing a link language, the program of

translation from one language to another language and the work of publishing multi-lingual dictionaries should be increased.

5. Development of socialism, secularism and democracy: The objectives of socialism, secularism and democracy inherent in our constitution will be developed. Education will prepare every person to think freely about scientific nature. Education will have such a role, through which it will emphasize the balanced development of materiality and spirituality in life. Aiding in the social development of all individuals, education will strive to lead people towards socialism, liberal thinking and democracy. It will also include economic and political development. Thus, education will help in raising the standard of living of all people.

6. Moral and Ethical Values: Due to the departure of life-value from the social structure, now every good thing has to be done again in life through the education process. This crisis of value-degradation can be overcome only through basic education. Basic values have to be included in the school curriculum.

7. Removal of Disparities: The education policy of Sangh Prakash has given special emphasis on the removal of existing disparities and providing equal opportunities for education to all. Full attention has been paid to the needs of those sections of the society who have not been given similar opportunities till now. These include women, scheduled castes, handicapped and minorities etc. Special attention is given to adult education, whose leaders are between 15-35. For the education of all of them, the central government, political parties, public relations media, all educational institutions and campaigns should give full support.

8. Strengthening Areas of Research and Development: According to the National Education Policy, areas of research and development will be established. Science and technical education will be disseminated. Inter-relationships between various educational institutions of the country will be strengthened and their resources will be pooled for projects of national importance.

9. All round development: According to the education policy, education should work for the all - round development of the personality. He should have physical, moral, social and cultural development. It includes both physical and spiritual.

Revised Educational Objectives according to New NPE-1992: National Education Policy 1986 was revised in 1992 by Janardhan Reddy. In this, some of the educational objectives of NPE-1986 written above were made, which are as follows:

1. Common School System: According to it, there should be a common school system in all the countries to provide all the necessary facilities to the backward class people who have been neglected so far. Therefore, the State Governments, with the help of the Central Government, should arrange for separate

2. Establishment of Navodaya Schools: School education should be strengthened, for which a Navodaya school should be established in every district of the states of the country should be established. The children who pass out of these should be admitted to special institutions for further studies.

3. About Universal Education: The process of universal education should be strengthened. Therefore, the following tasks and goals should be accomplished-

- (i) In the Indian Constitution, of free universal education for all children of the country be included
- (ii) It was recommended that by the beginning of the twenty-first century, the target of universal education for all children up to the age of 14 should be achieved.

