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SEMESTER III

Paper OC12A: Issues and Concerns in Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

Unit II Recommendations and Institutions for Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

- *Recommendations of various commissions and committees concerning secondary and higher secondary education in India.*
- *Role, functions and networking of institutions like UGC, NCERT, NCTE, NUEPA, SCERT's for secondary and higher secondary education in India.*

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING
(NCERT)

ESTABLISHMENT OF NCERT

- Ministry of Education of Indian Government established NCERT in 1961.
- NCERT is an autonomous-organization, working as an academic using of the Ministry of education.
- It assists the said Ministry in the formulation and implementation of its policies and programmes in the field of education.
- It is expected to encourage student teachers and teacher educators to conduct educational research.
- In order to fulfil these maintain objectives, it has established National Institute of Education (NIE) at Delhi and four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore.

- It also works collaboration with the departments in the states, the universities and institutes, following objectives of school education.
- It also maintains close-contact with similar national and international institutions throughout the world.
- It communicates result of its researches to a common man by publishing books and journals.
- The establishment of NCERT in 1961 was a major step taken for the development of school education which involves teacher education also.

SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION OF NCERT

- Revamping of Elementary and Secondary Teacher education curriculum.
- Reorganizing of student teaching and evaluation.
- Institution of All-India surveys on teacher education.
- Focus on continuing education of teachers through establishments of centers of continuing education.
- Recognition to contributions to education by outstanding school teachers and teacher educators through a scheme of national awards.

STRUCTURE OF NCERT

- The general body is the policy making body of the NCERT with the Union Minister for Human resource Development as its president.
- All the Ministers of Education in the states and union territories are its members. Besides, experts in the field of education are also nominated as members.
- Its membership pattern helps in taking policy decisions at the highest level.

- The governing body of the NCERT is the Executive Committee, again with the Union Minister for Human resource Development as its ex-officio president.
- The union minister for education is its ex-officio vice president assisting the executive committee is three standing committees dealing with finance, establishment matters and programmes.
- The principal executive and academic of the NCERT is the director who is assisted by the joint director and the secretary. All of them are appointed by the government of India.

OBJECTIVES OF NCERT

- To launch, organize and strengthen research works in various aspects of education.
- To ensure success of the process, a good no of curricular/learning materials have to be brought out by the NCERT.
- To arrange for pre-service and in-service training at the higher level.
- To provide guidance and counselling services on large scale.
- To establish a National Institute of Education and manage for the development of research and higher training for educational administration and teachers.
- To publish necessary textbooks, journals and other literature for achieving the objectives.
- To organize extension centres in training institutes with the cooperation of state governments and extend facilities pertaining to new methods and technologies among them.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF NCERT

The functions of NCERT broadly relate to

- (a) research and development,
- (b) in-service and pre-service training, and
- (c) extension and dissemination work- all these tuned to achieve the main objective of improving the quality of school education.

The NCERT, therefore

- Develops curriculum, instructional and exemplar materials, methods of teaching, techniques of evaluation, teaching aids, kits and equipments, learning resources, etc.
 - To monitor the administration of NIE/ Regional colleges of education.
 - To prepare and publish study material for students and related teacher's handbooks.
 - Organizes pre-service and in-service training of teachers, teacher educators and other educational personnel;
 - To undertake aid, promote and co-ordinate research in all branches of education for improving school-education.
 - Conducts and promotes educational research.
 - To search talented students for the award of scholarship in science, technology and social sciences.
 - Disseminates improved educational techniques and practices and research findings.
 - To undertake functions assigned by the Ministry of education (now HRD) for improving school-education.
1. Acts as a clearing house for ideas and information on all matters relating to school education and teacher education.

2. It publishes Journals, research reports, teachers' guides and other useful material for the benefits of teachers, students, research workers and other persons associated with education.

Some of the well known Journals and magazines published by NCERT are:

- Indian Educational Review
- Journal of Indian Education
- School Science (Quarterly)
- The Primary Teacher
- Bhartiya Adhunik Shiksha
- Prathamik Shikshak

References:

- <http://www.ncert.nic.in/>
- <https://nroer.gov.in/>
- <https://nroer.gov.in/>