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SEMESTER III

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

Unit I Perspectives and Context of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education in India

- Nature, scope, function and systems of secondary and higher secondary education.
- Status of secondary and higher secondary education in India.
- Process of teaching-learning of adolescent, exposure to integrated and subject specific streams guidelines for secondary and higher secondary education in India.
- Socio-cultural, economic, political and statutory environment of secondary and higher secondary education in India.

Nature, scope, function and systems of secondary and higher secondary education

Functions of Secondary Education

The Six Important Functions of Secondary Education

1. **The Adjustive or Adaption Function:** Establishment of fixed habits of reaction to authority.
2. **The Integrating or Conformity Function:** Develop like mindedness, unity in thought and habit.
3. **The Diagnostic and Directive Function:** Label children to mark them in the class structure.
4. **The Differentiating Function:** Divide and conquer strategy to immobilize in social structure.
5. **The Selective Function:** Preservation of the favoured races. (Darwin)This

refers not to human choice at all but to Darwin's theory of natural selection as applied to what he called "the favoured races."

6. **The Propaedeutic Function:** Grooming of those in higher classes to manage the lower classes.

According to secondary education commission (1952-53):

1. To bring all round development among the learner.
2. To train the young mass of the country to be good citizens who will be competent to play their part effectively in the social and economic development of the country.
3. To promote social virtues, intellectual development and practical skills of students.
4. To Train character of students to enable them to participate creatively as citizens in the emerging social order.
5. To improve practical and vocational efficiency of the students.
6. To develop a scientific attitude of mind to think objectively.
7. To inculcate the qualities necessary for living harmoniously and efficiently with one's fellowmen.
8. To develop artistic and cultural interests which are essential for self-expression and development of all round personality of pupils.

According to Indian Education Commission (1964-66):

1. The main objective is "national reconstruction by raising the standard of living of our people."
2. The education is to meet the needs of a modernizing democratic and socialistic society.
3. It would promote productivity.
4. It would strengthen social and national integration.
5. It would consolidate democracy to adopt as a way of life.

6. It would accelerate the pace of modernization.
7. It would enable students to participate in productive work in school, home, workshop, farm and factory etc.
8. It would develop social, moral and spiritual values among the students.

As per the recommendations of Indian Education commission, education was reconstructed for the economic and cultural development of the country. Importance was given on qualitative development of secondary education by relating education with the real life situations of the students.

The NPE, 1986 and the Revised NPE, 1992 have discussed about the aims and objectives of education in general out of which some are relevant to secondary education.

They are as follows:

1. Secondary education is meant essentially for all round development, material and spiritual.
2. It develops manpower for different levels of the economy, ultimately promoting self-reliance.
3. It develops a sense of good citizenship among the learners.
4. It would inculcate democratic values, rights and duties in a democratic set up among the students.
5. It would strengthen the "whole world as one family" view and motivates, the younger generations for international co-operation and peaceful co-existence.
6. It should provide equality of educational opportunity for all not only in access, but also in the conditions for success.
7. It would inculcate in children scientific temper and independence of

mind.

8. Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL) would be laid down and steps need by taken for fostering among students an understanding of a diverse cultural and social systems of the people.
9. It enables to develop physical health through physical education among the students.

Besides these, the secondary education should be based on a national curricular frame work which contains a common core along with other components that are flexible.

The common core would include the history of India's Freedom Movement the constitutional obligations and the other content essential to nature and national identity. Promotion of vocational efficiency should form an integral part of secondary education.

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