

Unit 1st 5th Semester.By Prof A.S .DAR.

Secondary Education:

Meaning of Secondary Education:

Secondary Education in ordinary sense means that education which occupies the second stage in the structural ladder of National education system. At present it is a four year course comprising of class 9th. to class 12th.

According to National Policy on Education 1986, secondary education should include 2 years of high school and 2 years of senior secondary school. Thus from the above we can say that education which is imparted after the completion of elementary education is called secondary education.

Objectives: We can highlight the objectives of secondary education as under:

a. Development of Democratic Citizenship:- Citizenship in a democracy is a very exciting and challenging responsibility for which every citizen has to be trained. Democracy can be successful only if the citizens are conscious of their rights and duties. It indicates the development of intellectual, moral and social qualities which cannot grow of their own accord. In a democratic social order, the individual must exercise his or her own independent judgment in all kinds of complicated social, economic and political issues.

b. Improvement of vocational efficiency: The secondary education has stressed upon the need of making technical and vocational efficiency as the main objective. Students should be taught to appreciate the dignity of work and to realize that prosperity and self fulfillment is possible only through work.

c. Development of personality:- According to secondary education commission, secondary education must help our students to realize the sources of creative energy so that they must be able to appreciate their cultural heritage and give a place of honor to the subjects like art, craft, music, dancing and the development of habits.

d. Education for leadership:- According to secondary education commission, secondary education should not be a preparation for university education only but should discharge their duties efficiently. Hence secondary education should aim at training the students to assume the responsibility of leadership in social, political, cultural and industrial fields.

Objectives of Secondary education according to National policy of education (NPE1986):-

NPE has set the following aims of education:

- i. **All round development:-** Education should aim at all-round development of students.
- ii. **Development of socialism, secularism and democracy:-** Education should refine sensitivity and perception that contribute to national cohesion, scientific temper and independence of mind and spirit. This will automatically lead the development of socialism, secularism and democracy.
- iii. **National self reliance:-** Education should aim at developing national self reliance by preparing manpower for the development of economy at different levels. To achieve this aim there should be provision of various courses and education should be vocationalized.
- iv. **International co-operation and peaceful co-existence:-** Indian philosophers have treated the whole world as on family. Therefore education is necessary for maintaining and strengthening the philosophy by creating international understanding in the students.

Problems of secondary education or (Present Status)

There has been a general criticism against secondary education in India. A number of points has been raised against it. The secondary education commission (1952-53) and Kothari education commission, after a thorough study expressed dissatisfaction against secondary education prevailing in the country.

Secondary education commission pointed out the following defects in the existing secondary education.

- I. **Isolated from real life:-**The education given in our school is isolated from real life. It does not give students insight into the every day world in which they are living. That is why when they come out of the school after completing education, they feel ill-adjusted and can't take their place confidently and competently in the community.
- II. **Narrow and one sided:-** All-round development of personality is the university accepted aim of education. But our presently system of secondary education is totally unable to fulfill this aim. It trains the students only in academic skills of reading and writing .Other aspects of personality such as emotions tastes and practical attitudes are largely ignored.
- III. **Fails to create self-confidence:-** As secondary education is isolated from real life it fails to create self- confidence in the students.
- IV. **Over crowded classes:-** The increase in the size of class has considerably reduced personal contact between student and teacher .Besides this the number of students is increasing day by day but this rapid increasing is not in proportion of teaching and personal & instructional material. Education is supported to train the character and inculcate sense of discipline in the students . But it is not possible in over crowded classes.
- V. **English as a medium of instruction ;-** English as a medium of instruction hampers the progress of students; The students who

does not possess special linguistic ability remained handicapped in the studies instead of their intelligence.

Faulty examination system :- Examination system is rigid unreliable and stereotyped. It curbs the teachers' initiative, the mental and physical strength of the students. It discourages the spirit of experimentation.

Q: What is Vocationalization of education at secondary level?

Ans:-Vocationalization of education means learning of skills or range of skills through the study of technologies and related sciences. In other words it means giving a vocational touch to education in order to bring it closer to productivity in agricultural and industry.

Kothari education commission (1964-66) states that 'Vocationalization of education is not to be given in place of general education. But both vocational courses should go side by side. There should be no separation between the two. General educational courses should have the elements of vocational education and vocational education courses should have elements of general education.

Need and importance of vocational education:- Vocational education has been recommended by all thinkers, educationists, leaders and commissions. Its importance can be judged from the following points.

- i. **Solution of unemployment**:-Our present educational system is responsible for unemployment in the country, which prepares students only for white collar jobs. This problem is increasing day by day it can be solved by Vocationalization of secondary education, so that the students after completing their education can take -up some jobs. Mahatma Gandhi had rightly remarked a true education ought to be for children a kind of insurance against unemployment.

- ii. **Development of abilities and personality:-** Our present system of education gives general education to be the students whether it is accordingly to their abilities or not. With Vocationalization of education all those abilities of the students will be developed on which they have special interests and aptitude. Introduction to vocational courses at secondary stage will prove very useful to the students in the development of their special abilities.
- iii. **Development of moral values:-** It is rightly said that an empty mind is devil's workshop. In fact all immoralities and evils raise their head when an individual is unable to earn his livelihood or is unable to adjust himself to society. Vocationalization of education is an insurance against unemployment and ill-adjustment. Therefore it helps to develop moral values in society.
- iv. **Increasing national productivity:-** Development of national economy depends upon the amount of national productivity will be increased considerably.
- v. **Preparing students for identified occupation:-** The national policy on education 1986 observes that the introduction of systematic and well-planned programs of vocational education is important in the proposed educational re-organization.
- vi. **Boon to backward:-** V.O.E is the only hope for the children having low intelligence. It will help them to become active partners in learning process.
- vii. **Attainment of social efficiency:-** V.O.E helps an individual to attain social efficiency. He does not become a parasite on others.
- viii. **Attainment of happiness:-**The true objective of education is happiness. Man feels really very happy when he is adjusted to his occupation. V.O.E is the only programme through which he will be adjusted to his occupation.
- ix. **Minimizing social misfits:-** V.O.E helps in filling the right person at the right place. Thus it avoids social misfits and wastage of human talent.

Q: - Problems of Vocationalization at secondary stage.

Ans: - We face a number of problems in Vocationalization of education .Some of the problems are given below:

- I. **Lack of seriousness:-** The programmes of V.O.E at the secondary level has not been taken seriously by the central and state government in a comprehensive manner .They adopted the patch-way approach.
- II. **Lack of qualified persons:-** There is the lack of qualified person in the vocational field, therefore teachers will not be able in sufficient numbers.
- III. **Low social status:-** Most of the persons find the job of the vocational teachers as socially low. Even if there are vocationally trained persons, they like to work as general line teachers. They have no liking for teaching a vocational course. In other words they also face the lack of dignity of labour.
- IV. **Reluctance in accepting the concept by the society:-** The idea of V.O.E. has not been accepted by the society whole heartedly.
- V. **Lack of expert guidance: -** The department of the education has not the facility of expert guidance to plan V.O.E at secondary level.
- VI. **Lack of co-ordination:-** In order to make V.O.E successful co-ordination between various guidance is required .But there is not sufficient co-ordination between the various departments.
Lack of finances:-It requires a lot of money to vocationalised education. Starting mini-industries or workshops purchasing raw material, appointing suitable qualified personas teachers and doing other things involve a lot of money. In view of the poor educational budget it is not possible to make huge expenditures.
- VII. **Non investment of industrial houses:-** The V.O.E programme would have been successful ,if we had involved industrial houses. But the government has not shown any interest in inviting and involving the industrial houses in the programme.

Remedial measures:

As far as the remedial measures are concerned different educational commissions like secondary education commission, Indian educational commission and national policy on education gave their views reviews regarding successfulness of V.O.E. Their sum and substance is highlighted below:

- i. **Expansion of I T I's facilities:-** Facilities in ITI 's should be expanded .Age of admission to ITI's should be 14 years .Emphasis on productivity should be given.
- ii. **Provision of the correspondence courses:-** The students who leave the schools ,facilities should be provided for part time professional and technical training through correspondence courses.
- iii. **Provision for importance to practical work:-** For producing technicians, we should pay more importance to practical work in the institutions conducting diploma courses. Emphasis should be laid on industrial experience.
- iv. **Establishment of polytechnic schools:-** Polytechnic schools should be established. The teachers in these schools are appointed from the workers of different industries.
- v. **Establishment of small industries and workshops:-** These should be opened for the students who have passed courses in technical schools and poly- techniques.
- vi. **Provision for handsome salaries:-** - The teachers of engineering colleges should be paid handsome salaries. They should not be frequently transferred.
- vii. **Provision of non-formal vocational courses:-** Non-formal vocational courses will be made available to neo-literates youth who have completed primary education, school dropout, women, unemployed or partially employed persons.
- viii. **Diversification of the courses:-** Our schools should offer a diversity of courses to meet varying interests, aptitudes and

talents. The students should be allowed to choose courses according to their own choice.

- ix. **Establishment of multi-purpose schools:-** Multi-purpose schools should be opened. These schools will provide vocational courses besides other courses.
- x. **Establishment of agricultural school:** - Agricultural schools should be started in rural schools. Instructions should not be merely theoretical but also practical.
- xi. **Legislation:-** Govt. should make legislation to make it compulsory for the industry to offer facilities to the students for practical training.

Rashtra Madyamikh Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) objectives and information:

Rashtra Madyamikh Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is aimed at expanding and improving the standards of secondary education.

Government of India launched Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) with an aim to achieve universal access and quality secondary education in the year 2009. The vision for secondary education is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18 years. With this vision the RMSA has following objectives.

1. To improve access to secondary schooling to all young persons according to norms-through proximate location.
2. To ensure that all secondary schools have physical facilities, staffs and supplies at least according to the prescribed standards through financial support in case of Government/Local body and Government aided schools., and appropriate regulatory mechanism in the case of other schools.
3. To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education of satisfactory quality due to gender, socio-economic, disability and other barriers.

4. To improve quality of secondary education resulting in enhanced intellectual, social and cultural learning.
5. To ensure that all students pursuing secondary education receive education of good quality.

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Unit 2 HIGHER EDUCATION

UNIT II

Higher Education:-It represents the most vital phase of educational ladder comprising of college and university education. Higher education is largely managed by government sector to improve its standard and functional mechanism.

Problems of quality control

Higher education is facing a number of problems. One of them is the problem of quality control. The quality of higher education is low. Educational standards are falling day by day. There is a wide gap between standard of higher education in India and those in the advanced countries. The main causes of quality control in India are:-

- I. Low standard of degrees:-** The average standard of our university teaching and examinations are low. These low standards have led many educationists to maintain that an average graduate of an Indian university is not very much superior to matriculate of a British school.
- II. Low academic standard of university entrance:-**An average university entrant has a very low academic standard and majority of the students are ill prepared that it becomes difficult for them to take avail of university education. It is due to the following causes:
 - a- **Non availability of exit entrants:-** Large number of university entrants are not suitable for higher education.
 - b- **Poor school teaching:-** The poor and average quality of teaching provided at secondary level is responsible for low academic standard of university entrance. The students having passed the secondary education due to poor teaching conditions fails to understand and absorb the concepts and theories in higher education of their respective subjects.
 - c- **Over crowded colleges:-** Over crowded colleges without necessary staff, class room, laboratories, libraries and hostel accommodation has made it impossible for most of the colleges and universities to give full education at under graduate level.
- III. Insufficient number of working days:** - Less number of working days in the year is responsible for poor quality. It has been found that number of working days in most of colleges and universities in the country ranges between 120 to 125 in an academic session as compared to 180 in American universities besides the examination days.
- IV; Lower standard of teaching:** - Standard of teaching is increasingly falling down at higher education level as there is lack of co-ordination in teaching work lack of accommodation in class rooms and lower standard of knowledge of teacher.

V- **In adequate tutorial and seminar guiding:-** In most of the colleges and universities there is no attempt at providing any tutorials and seminar guidance. Tutorial institution usually means going of a student to a teacher at least once a week for private or personal advice and institution. In seminars the students have to prepare themselves by making through study by consulting more books journals and research papers. But our higher education does not provide any chance of these activities.

VI. **Limited research:** - Research is the paramount important concern of the higher education. Unfortunately our universities could produce a limited quality of research works of outstanding merit. There are frustrated research guides and financial difficulties in doing research.

VII. **Theoretical courses:-** The courses studied in our universities are mainly out dated, theoretical and of academic nature .they are not attuned to the needs of the society because they are not centered around science, technology , engineering, industry etc.

I. **Poor condition of teachers:** - In many colleges (managed by the non-govt agencies), the condition of the teachers is pitiable. They are not paid the salaries according to UGC norms. They are not satisfied with their job. The result is that they do not take due attention and interest in the job.

II. **No close contact between teachers and students:** - The increasing number of the students in colleges /universities has grown tremendously. This has adversely affected the pupil teacher relational ship which is essential for the success of both. it has also lowered the higher education standard.

X . **Dens for politics:-** Our college/universities have become the dens where politics is discussed. They have virtually become the local units of politics. Student leaders contest elections on the symbols of political parties like BJP, congress etc. As a result, group clashes are often witnessed which lead to closure of colleges/universities.

XI .**Indiscipline due to agitation:** - The growing indiscipline among the students is also responsible for low standard of education. Usually students resort to agitations on one pretext or the other. In this way, closure of the educational institutions has become a common feature.

Remedial measures of quality control:

1. **Better academic standards in schools and colleges:-** Teaching at the school level should be made more effective .Detailed study should be taken at +2 stage. The students should be made to know and work for long hours to cope with needs of high standard, university must ensure best academic standards in colleges and schools, this can be best academic standards in colleges and

schools, this can be possible only when universities initiate refresher courses and summer institutes for schools and colleges teachers.

2. **Better staff and hostel facilities:-** Better, qualified staff, accommodation, equipment and hostel facilities should be made available in colleges and universities.
3. **Increasing number of working days:-** Each college and university must ensure 180 working days exclusive of examination days in the academic session. Besides this, the loss of working days due to strikes should be made good by extra classes.
4. **Improving standard of education:-** The following are some of the suggestions for improving standard of education :
 - I. Providing standard of text books.
 - II. Providing adequate equipments for laboratories.
 - III Increasing personal touch.
5. **Tutorials and seminars:-** tutorials and seminars are excellent means of improving standards. They should form an essential part of teaching at university level. Attendance in tutorials and seminars should be made as essential as in regular classes.
6. **Improvement in research:-** Research must be conducted and its levels must be improved i.e. research guides should be of high caliber. The students should be research minded. Financial difficulties should not stand in the way of research. Liberal grants and stipends should be available for research.
7. **Improvement in methods of teaching:-** For the improvement in the method of teaching, following suggestions should be made essential :
 - I. Discussion method should be used.
 - II. Class room lectures should change into round table.
 - III. Discussion with a view to ensuring two way participation should be instructed.
 - IV. Individual and group assignments should be given, evaluate and discussed frequently to provide help for learning.
- 8 **Reforms in examination:-**The method of examination should be reformed and modified so as to discourage selective study. Question papers should be made more reliable and valid. More emphasis should be given to objective tests, short answers and problem related questions.

Problem of finance:

An activity can be performed efficiently only if the money invested is adequate. Best quality and standard of higher education demand more facilities, but financial problem has made higher most serious and critical issue in India. That is why higher education has declined due to the lack of funds or financing. Higher education produces the cream of society and it plays a leadership role in various walks of life

.Higher education lacks various things like libraries, libraries, play ground and hostel facilities, accommodation facilities and staff facilities. There has been an enormous expansion of higher education since 1950-51 but efforts are made to achieve excellence and relevance as far as quality control is concerned and nothing was being done to overcome financial problems to facilitate all these necessary things where finance plays a dominant and critical role in the smooth functioning of higher education.

Govt. is responsible for this havoc degradation of higher education, for example at present the govt. spends 30% of their revenue budget on education and this amount increases from plan to plan for Rs. 3 crores during the 7th plan. But if we analyze the situation in relative terms the percentage of amount spent on education went down stretching from 76% during the first plan 20% during the 7th plan period. As we have now more than 207 universities and almost 9000 colleges, this amount is very little. As a result some of the universities obtained overdrafts from banks lacks of rupees to meet their current expenditure. The analysis of 'Financial Management practices' of different universities reveal that there are six weaknesses in this area, they are

- I. Defective financial planning.
- II. Weak financial organization
- III. Un co-coordinating financing
- IV. Poor asset management
- V. Unscientific accounting and
- VI. Poor auditing

Besides this above, universities have high expenditure of administrative staff, furniture, stationary, electricity, and telephones etc which become a burden on university finances.

Remedial measures to overcome the problems of finances:-

- I. **No free education:-** Higher education should not be given free of cost. Fee should be charged from the students. In this way a good amount of money will be made available to higher education. However the poor students should be made exempted from paying the fees.
- II. **Sanctioning payment seats:-**A no. of payment seats should be sanctioned in various courses offered by the colleges and universities. Those who are able to pay the stipulated fees should be given admission. They shall not have to go through the screening process.
- III. **Private -initiatives:** - Private individual should be encouraged to open institutions of higher education .It will reduce burden on the govt. in financing higher education institutions.
- IV. **Donations:-** Donations may be collected from the colleges/universities and the donators should be given tax-relief.

- V. **Opening professional courses:-** The institution of higher education should open some professional courses. Admission of professional courses can be generated on payment basis. For example in J and K a few institutions of higher education have opened courses like MBA, BBA, MBA, BCA etc. All students enrolled in these courses are charged fees.
- VI. **Alumni- association:-** Alumina associations of former students should be formed .The better off among these students should be asked to help their alma mater generously.

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