

E-Content
Department of Education, Patna University.
M.Ed Semester IV
Paper-S.C.3

By: -

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Unit III: Educational Planning in Context of Secondary Education.

Topic: Secondary Education in Five Year Plans.

Objectives:-

After going through this content, the students will be able to—

- Explain about Secondary Education in Five Year Plans.

Secondary Education in Five Year Plans

Introduction

Since 1947, the Indian economy has been premised on the concept of planning. This has been carried through the Five-Year Plans, developed, executed, and monitored by the Planning Commission. With the Prime Minister as the ex-officio Chairman, the commission has a nominated Deputy Chairman, who holds the rank of a Cabinet Minister.

The Planning Commission was set up in March, 1950. The draft of the first five-year plan was published in July 1951 and it was approved in December 1951.

The policy at present is to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18.

The Eleventh Plan completed its term in March 2012 and the Twelfth Plan is currently underway.

1st FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-1956)

- In the first place, secondary education must be closely related to the psychological needs of the adolescents.
- It is necessary to give secondary education a vocational bias.
- Secondary education should grow from the education that is being given at the primary stage.

- Suitable types of multilateral or unilateral schools offering parallel courses should be provided and the personnel for vocational guidance should be trained.

2nd FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-1961)

- Problems of secondary education were reviewed by the Secondary Education Commission.
- The Secondary Education Commission which would include both general and vocational subjects.
- A proportion of the existing high schools are to be converted into higher secondary schools and multi- purpose schools.
- At the secondary stage, the education of girls lags seriously behind.

3rd FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-1966)

- Development of the economy and the large increase in the number of secondary schools and in the number of students of the age-group 14—17 enrolled in them have altered the character of the demands which secondary education is called upon to meet. New social groups are seeking education and are coming within its influence
- Higher secondary schools: One of the principal recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission was that high schools should be upgraded to higher secondary schools .
- Science education: The Second Plan gave high priority to the expansion and improvement of science education at the secondary stage.
- Multipurpose schools. : One of the main defects in the secondary education system was its unilateral character, only one type of academic course being provided for all students irrespective of their individual aptitudes and abilities.
- Educational and vocational guidance. The successful organization of secondary education requires the provision of a well-planned programme of educational and vocational guidance.

4th FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-1974)

- Secondary Education.—In the Fourth Plan, it is expected to enroll 3.1 million additional pupils in classes IX—XI. The trend of expansion of facilities at the secondary stage.
- The location of new schools will be determined according to the requirements of each area as spelt out in detailed district plans.
- The main effort in the Fourth Plan will be to enrich the content and improve the quality of secondary education.

5th FIVE YEAR PLAN (1974-1979)

- There was no focus on secondary education.

6th FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-1985)

- Secondary and higher secondary education are important terminal stages in the system of general education and provide a first stage for linking education with the world of work.
- The importance of secondary education to prepare man power for economic development would stress the need to pay special attention to the quality of education at this stage.
- Science teaching would be strengthened and laboratory equipment provided, both for experimentation and demonstration. One of the important links between education and development is provided by manpower development through vocationalization of secondary education related to employment. This has to be carefully designed, based on detailed surveys of existing and potential work opportunities and of available educational and training facilities.

7th FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-1990)

- The demand for secondary education has been growing. Provision has been made for this purpose and for promoting distance learning techniques and open school systems.
- Girls education will be free up to the higher secondary stage.
- The teaching of science and mathematics at high/higher secondary stage of education will be strengthened and made universal. Environment education will form an important aspect of science education.
- Facilities for production of the requisite audio-visual material including educational software for broadcasting and telecasting will be augmented substantially in the Seventh Plan.
- One of the essential conditions for continuous improvement in the quality of secondary education is an effective system of in-service training of teachers. The existing facilities will be assessed, additional requirements identified and steps taken to meet them. The opportunity provided by the new communication technology will be explored for this purpose.

8th FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-1997)

- Students have been diverted into vocational stream .
- As part of NPE, new CSSs for vocationalisation of higher secondary stage, improvement of science education and environmental orientation to school education were started.

9th FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-2002)

- More importantly, there are disparities in educational access as between the urban, rural and tribal areas. Gender disparities also exist.
- The Ninth Plan will lay emphasis on the revision of curricula so as to relate these to work opportunities.
- Pre-vocational training at the secondary level .
- The Open Learning system will be expanded and a wide variety of courses offered.

10th FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-2007)

- Secondary education serves as a bridge between elementary and higher education and prepares young people between the age group of 14-18 for entry into higher education.
- The impact of recent initiatives undertaken for the Universalisation of Elementary Education is resulting in an increased demand for the expansion of secondary education.

11th FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-2012)

- The success of SSA in achieving large scale enrolment of children in regular and alternate schools has thrown open the challenge of expanding access to secondary education. Rapid changes in technology and the demand for skills also make it necessary that young people acquire more than eight years of elementary education to acquire the necessary skills to compete successfully in the labor market. Moreover, secondary education serves as a bridge between elementary and higher education.

12th FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-2017)

- Ensure quality secondary education with relevant skills including basic competency in mathematics, science, languages and communication.
- Implement common curricula and syllabi of nationally acceptable standards for Science, Maths and English in all schools in the country.
- Develop life skills including skills of critical and constructive thinking, use of ICT, organisation and leadership, and community services.
- 12th Plan Expected Outcomes India achieving a MYS of seven years. Regional, Gender and Social gaps in Elementary Education enrollment bridged & that in Secondary Education substantially reduced. GERs in Secondary and Sr. Secondary levels exceeding 90% and 65%, respectively. Gender gap in Literacy reduced to 10%age points. A significant improvement in quality and standards of education in Government Schools
- Extend RMSA gradually to Higher Secondary stage and cover all Government and Aided Schools.
- Set national norms of secondary schooling for Universalization of Secondary Education (USE).

Conclusion

Each five year plan aims to achieving certain target. Five year plan constitute steps toward the fulfillment of objectives of secondary education planning.

References

- ❖ <http://www.planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/welcome.htm>
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- ❖ <https://india.gov.in/topics/education/secondary-higher-secondary-education>

Check your progress:

- ❖ What are the Main features of five year plans with special reference to secondary education?

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