

Reforms in Education: Why & How

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Any change in the education policy will definitely affect the coming generations. So it must be carried out after much of thoughts and research and trials.

1. *Policy makers should remember that*

- a. Experiments in Education are different than experiments conducted in Science labs.
- b. In an education system the reactants are human beings and the catalyst is also a human being and the end product is also a human being.

2. *CCE pattern of evaluation is suddenly scrapped in 2017.*

- a. The CCE pattern was introduced by CBSE on the recommendation of NCERT in 2007-08. And now in 2017-18 it is scrapped. There must be something noticeably & remarkably wrong that after more than 10 years of its introduction in Indian education system, followed by hundreds of reviews, revisions and refinement, today the CBSE is finding CCE pattern of evaluation detrimental to our education system.
- b. The two big questions are:
 - i. “Was the CCE pattern of evaluation introduced then without any research or study?”
 - ii. What changes have occurred now that the CCE pattern has suddenly become harmful to our education system?
- c. Who is responsible for so many wrongs?

3. *The syllabus of Class XI and XII is proposed to be halved from 2019.*

- a. The present day syllabus was introduced by CBSE on the recommendation of NCERT at various time intervals in the past. There have been many revisions and up-gradation of the syllabus, done by the same agencies in the past. Today the MHRD is finding the syllabus too much tough, complicated and difficult; even tougher than the Graduation level.
- b. The two big questions are:
 - i. Was the syllabus revisions were based of individual’s choice and no research or study was conducted?
 - ii. What has gone wrong now that after so many revisions and up-gradation of the syllabus, suddenly today the MHRD is finding the syllabus too much tough, complicated and difficult?
- c. Who should be held responsible for these big mistakes?

The present scenario:

- d. The whole focus is on exam paper pattern, internal marks, revision of syllabus, list of holidays, the national level entrance exam, state level entrance exams, its syllabus, paper format, weightage of 12th score and exam score, management seats.
- e. The two big questions are:
 - i. Do any of these above stated matter actually affect the academic performance of the learner?
 - ii. Can't these above stated factors be finalized and fixed at once for the next 5 years?

::Reforms in Education System::

In order to improve the academics of our students we need to answer three basic questions:

- a. Why do we want to educate our children? What definite outcomes are we expecting to achieve through it?
 - b. Is our curriculum still relevant or there is need to upgrade it to meet the needs of our society and industry?
 - c. Are we able to produce quality teachers in required numbers to take up the challenges?
1. First finalize small not to important things for the next 5 years so that focus can be on pedagogy and its assessments.
 2. **Textbooks:** It should have syllabus clearly divided into 180 teaching days with homework sheet for 100 days. This will ensure minimum learning output expected.
 3. **Academic Session:** In order to improve the academic performance there should have at least 270 working days in each academic session.

a. Actual Teaching Days	= 190 days
b. Examinations (4 Unit tests + Term I & Term II)	= 40 days
c. Revision period (1 week before the exam as regular School)	= 30 days
d. Celebrations & Events	= 10 days
e. <u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>= 5 days</u>
Sub Total	= 275 days
f. <u>Holidays, vacations & Sundays</u>	<u>= 90 days</u>
Total	= 365 days
 4. **Assessments & Evaluation:** Regular, systematic, structured and measurable assessment is the key to maintain and ensure quality in education. Six weeks of learning followed by one week of revision and one-two weeks of evaluation.
 - a. There should be external assessment (Boards) for class 5, 8, 10, 11 & 12.
 - b. All the top 50 academically best countries (as per PISA 2016) do have frequent and structured external assessment system.

What if we fail to perform?

If national Education Board won't perform then the society will have private education boards. As we have private universities; similarly we will have private education board. CBSE role would be limited to conducting the assessment test at various levels.

