

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM-PATTERN, STRUCTURE, CURRICULUM, ROTE LEARNING

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Abstract

India has started to focus on outcomes in our education system in place of the traditional exam result oriented focus. Our Education system is theory based and importance is given to rote learning. At present educational pattern, curriculum focused on exam results alone, is there assurance that a student will acquire the needful knowledge, skill and attitude and employable skills? Three outcomes Knowledge, Skill and Behaviour are to be measured in the learner to make sure that they go out of a programme with required qualities or attributes called as program outcomes. Education with the aid of Technology and e Learning are more convenient and cheaper than their counterparts in traditional education. Government of India, MHRD understood the importance of online and outcome based education and launched many initiatives like

SWAYAM, SWAYAM Prabha ..., with national coordinators like NIOS, NCERT, IGNOU, UGC., Outcome Based Education has to be taken seriously by the educational institutions, faculty, students and all stakeholders for betterment of students and development of country. Once students understand to use social media and technology in positive way for their education and future development, their growth will be awesome and development of our country will also be excellent. More students will gain practical subject knowledge and develop employable skills at par with expectation of corporate companies. Drop out rate of students will also reduce.

Keywords: Educational System, Rote Learning, Outcome Based Education

Introduction

Education system in our country is theory based and importance is given to rote learning. At present educational pattern, curriculum focused on exam results alone, there is no assurance that a student will acquire the needful knowledge, skill and attitude and employable skills. Three outcomes Knowledge, Skill and Behaviour are to be measured in the learner to make sure that they go out of a programme with required qualities or attributes called as program outcomes. So, Outcome Based Education with the aid of Technology and e Learning are more convenient and cheaper than their counterparts in traditional education., these are the main advantages of online learning that lead many students to opt for online platforms. The best thing about e learning is that students can learn in a relaxed manner according to their convenience. Students only need passion for learning and necessary infrastructure for accessing e learning platform such as Laptop or desktop with internet connection or mobile phone with data connection.

Review of Literature

In 1961, The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was established by the Government of India to assist and advise the Central and State Governments for qualitative improvement of policies in school education. In 1962, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) was reconstituted for the welfare of students with main aim to serve the educational institutions more effectively.

In 1979, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) started a project “Open Schooling”, to cater needs of students up to pre degree level. In 1986, National Education Policy suggests Open Schooling as an independent system with own curriculum is necessary for extending open learning facility to school students at secondary level. In 1989, Government of India set up National Open School and it was renamed to National Institute of Open Schooling in 2002.

Statement of Problem

- Lack of practical knowledge of students.
- Education system is theory based.
- Students lost interest in studies, results in drop outs.

Methods for Improving Educational System - Pattern, Structure, Curriculum:

Outcome Based Education method focuses on developing practical subject knowledge to students, instead of traditional theory based education.

Outcome based Education Emphasizes on

- Stating what students should be able to do at the end of the program?
- Assessing the students whether they are able to do what they are expected to do.
- Orienting teaching and other academic processes to facilitate students to do what they are expected to do.

In present scenario, almost all students are using Internet facility through smart phones, Laptops and Desktops. So, we may educate, motivate and create interest among students to learn Outcome Based education through Mobile data connection in smart phones (*m Learning*) and also to present their outcome from learning topics through small audio / video presentations and share it through Mobile phones, social network like WhatsApp, facebook, Youtube etc., for benefit of other students (Knowledge Transfer). Once students understand to use social media and technology in positive way for their education and future development, their growth will be awesome and development of our country will also be excellent. More students will gain practical subject knowledge and develop employable skills at par with expectation of corporate companies. Drop out rate will also reduce.

Meaning of Outcomes

Outcomes mean what a student will be able to do after completion of a course or program. There are three kinds of outcomes namely:

- Knowledge
- Skill
- Attitude/ Behavior.

Through the theoretical / practical courses and extra / co-curricular activities that are offered to the students, the needful qualities in terms of knowledge, skills, and attitude / behavior are to be developed in the students.

Results and Discussions

Focus of Central Board of Secondary Education

- Innovative teaching learning student friendly and students centered methods.
- Reformation in our educational system exams and evaluation process.
- Improving necessary Skills of students based on job-oriented and job-linked inputs
- Regular update of academic skills of the teachers and administrators by conducting in service training programmes, workshops etc.

Initiatives of Government of India on Outcome Based Education

The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) started Outcome Based Education Accreditation for courses offered by Technical Institutions under AICTE. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA), India was initially established by AICTE (All India Council of Technical Education) under section 10(u) of AICTE act, in the year 1994, for evaluating technical institutions and programmes on the basis of specified norms and standards as recommended by AICTE council. NBA came into existence as an autonomous body with effect from 7th January 2010, with the objective of Quality Assurance and Relevance of programmes in Engineering and Technology, Architecture, Pharmacy and Hospitality Education, through accreditation of programs offered by technical institutions. NBA has introduced a new process, parameters and criteria for accreditation. These are in line with the best international practices and oriented to assess the outcomes of the programme.

Initiatives of Government of India for Modern Educational System-Pattern, Structure, Curriculum

E-PG Pathshala

Ministry of Human Resource Development, under its National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NME-ICT), has assigned work to the University Grants Commission (UGC) for development of e- learning content in seventy seven subjects at postgraduate level. The e – Education content is High quality, curriculum-based, interactive in different subjects across all disciplines of social sciences, arts, fine arts & humanities, natural & mathematical sciences, linguistics and language subjects developed under this initiative.

SWAYAM

SWAYAM is a programme designed by Government of India to achieve the three principles of Education Policy of India - access, equity and quality. The aim of this effort of GOI is to take the best e - Education resources to all, including the most disadvantaged students in society. SWAYAM will be a boon to students who have not been able to join the mainstream education programme.

SWAYAM is an originally developed Information Technology platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, which are taught in classrooms from 9th standard till post-graduation which can be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time (24*7). Highly talented, special faculty and teachers are selected from across the Country have participated in preparing these courses, which are available at no cost.

In SWAYAM, the courses hosted on will be in 4 quadrants –

- video lecture,
- specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded or printed

- self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes and
- online discussion forum for clearing the doubts.

Government of India has taken steps to enrich the learning experience by using audio-video and multi-media and state of the art technology. To provide best quality content in e – Education through SWAYAM, seven National Coordinators have been appointed: They are

- National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning for engineering,
- University Grants Commission for post-graduation education,
- Consortium for Educational Communication for under-graduate education,
- National Council of Educational Research and Training for school education,
- National Institute of Open Schooling for school education
- Indira Gandhi National Open University for out of the school students and
- Indian Institute of , Bangalore for studies.

E - Education through SWAYAM is available at Zero cost to the students and learners, however those who need certifications to be registered and a certificate shall be offered on successful completion of the course, with a little fee. Students will be assessed at the end of each course through examination and the marks or grades secured in this exam could be transferred to the academic record of the students. Credit Framework for online learning courses through SWAYAM was already issued by University Grants Commission vide UGC Regulation 2016 and advised Universities to identify courses which can be done on SWAYAM, where credits can be transferred on to the academic record of the students.

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with the help of software giant Microsoft, indigenously developed SWAYAM platform, which would ultimately capable of hosting 2000 courses and 80000 hours of learning, covering all cadres of students at school, under-graduate, post-graduate, engineering, law and other professional courses.

Swayam Prabha

The INFLIBNET Centre maintains the web portal, SWAYAM PRABHA is a group of thirty two Direct To Home (DTH) channels devoted to telecasting of high quality e - educational programmes on 24X7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite. The contents are provided by NPTEL, IITs, UGC, CEC, IGNOU, NCERT and NIOS. Daily, there will be new content for at least (4) hours which would be repeated 5 more times in a day, allowing the students to choose the time of their convenience. The channels are uplinked from BISAG, Gandhinagar.

The DTH Channels shall cover the following:

- Curriculum-based e – Education (Higher Education) course contents at post-graduate and under-graduate level covering various disciplines such as arts, science, commerce, performing arts, social sciences and humanities, engineering, technology, law, medicine, agriculture, etc. Students and learners of all courses can get certification in their courses through SWAYAM, the platform being developed for offering Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).
- School education (9-12 levels): modules for teacher's training as well as teaching and learning aids for children of India to help them understand the subjects better and also help them in preparing for competitive examinations for admissions to professional degree programmes.
- Assist students and learners who prepare for competitive exams.

Conclusion

As a paradigm shift in Indian education system is taking place, Outcome Based Education has to be taken seriously by the educational institutions, faculty, students and all stakeholders. Future is only for students with practical knowledge in respective subjects, technology and employable skills. Understanding the importance of technology in Education, Government of India had introduced SWAYAM , Swayam Prabha and ePG Pathshala for the benefit of students. In future, Education in India will be Outcome Based Education and it will be no longer teacher giving lecture based on contents available in text books to bunch of students in a classroom.

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