

## Need to Strengthen and Respect Last Qualifying Examination Rather Than Introducing Entry and Exit Examinations

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- **Abstract:** Quality of education of a student should be dependent on Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and its curriculum, teaching-learning process, teaching infrastructure including library, intellectual property etc. These all are the most important factors of education. The learning outcome leading to get employment of a student should be dependent only on the structure of curriculum. Curriculum or syllabus of specific courses should be strengthened so that students can easily get jobs or their own employment. It is not necessary to be admitted in different coaching or study centre to get a job after passing regular program from HEIs. To fulfil this gap the HEIs should need to modify their syllabus in regular interval with job oriented components as per the requirements of industries as well as society. After passing their respected program, students have to appear in Entry and Exit examination before entering in HEIs. These exams could not judge their abilities as they have already studied their whole curriculum and passed the degree. Students are not getting benefit even after qualifying their final examination.
- **Keyword:** Entry/ Exit Examination, Policy on Education, Curriculum, Examination, HEI's.
- **Research Outcomes for Community & Society:** The value of the degree of HEI should be maintain & minimise the importance or competition for cracking the entry or exit examination, it will help for society or community for minimise the student's depression rate, financial pressure of parents, suicidal rate in India.
- **Introduction:**

Indian teenagers, the pressure to excel in a country of 1.3 billion people is immense. And at no other time do these pressures metastasise more than in the month of April: exam season. This is when the nation's brightest minds appear in the examinations that will determine whether they secure entrance to one of India's prestigious Institutes of Technology (IITs), medical institutes, or business

schools. They dream of becoming engineers, dentists, or doctors. But with only 23 IITs in one of the most densely populated nations on Earth, and vastly over-subscribed dental and medical colleges, competition is intense. To prepare, students from across India travel to the historic northern city of Kota, spending months or even years away from their family and home. Whether the children of manual labourers or business tycoons, all have travelled to Kota for one reason: academic glory. Kota is the epicentre of India's private coaching industry. Here, students enrol at one of the many for-profit residential institutes that prepare teenagers for their university entrance exams. For months, even years, teens who've barely left their parental homes before live alone, in austere hostel rooms, cramming morning, noon, and night in the hope of a secure, financially lucrative future. They leave their hostel rooms early in the morning to avoid the midday heat and walk down cracked pavements to stuffy classrooms, where they crouch over desks. At lunchtime they wolf chutney-filled dosas before returning to their desks to cram some more. The most studious return to their hostel rooms and studies alone, well into the night.

But most of the teenagers who come to Kota, this effort proves futile. And for some, the threat of failure can prove psychologically overwhelming – and even fatal. In recent years, Kota has earned a more unfortunate reputation for a spate of suicides.

These suicidal effects only for Entry and exit examination & overburden of coaching centre. If University/college will reformed their curriculum in job oriented manner there are no need of such coaching centre. Students will learn all the related courses in their regular program in University or colleges for crack the jobs or fulfill their dreams.

● **Process & Methods:**

Universities are authorized entity by the Government to develop curriculum, conduct examinations and award degrees and competent enough to execute all. Introducing new exam patterns over existing examination is not a right path to improve education and evaluation quality.

Rather than implementing the Entry/Exit Exam System, the government has to think about to increase the effort put forth to improve the quality of the education and strengthen the evaluation process. There is no need of these kinds of experiments to impose on students. There is only need to strengthen the Higher Education evaluation System so that the last qualifying examination marks could be considered as final outcomes of students learning skills. The program should comprise different types of courses like Core Courses of 60 %, Skill based Courses of 15 %, Employability Courses of 15 % & Value Added Courses of 10 % so that the program should support & acceptable for market and society. The National Curriculum Framework should maintain the weightage of different type of courses for design a program so that it will help students in job aspects, carrier aspects, life skill aspects etc.

The 12th Examination conducted by CBSE for students from different states, different languages, different culture, different condition in same pattern. Basically the students from different states are not in same education level. There are big gap o a student from Bihar and a student from Mumbai. So examination of 12th cannot be same for both of them. For this basic education gap the entry and exit examination was generated and also coaching centre plays a major role for that. We think we have to rectify the basic problem rather that start entry and exit examination.

12th examinations should be conducted by Central Examination Agency like National Testing Agency (NTA) or Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) with the help of State Governments in two choice of languages i.e. English & State Language. The passing criteria should be same for both mode of languages and the Central Government decide the minimum Percentage for Merit of every discipline for Higher Education/Recruitment.

- **Recognition of Past Research:** There are large number of article related to student's pressure, suicide, coaching centres and all. The research also done in curriculum reformation, educational model, entry exit examination.
- **Results and Discussion:** According to a 2014 report from the Indian government, exam-related pressure was the largest cause of suicide in India's youth. On this podcast you'll hear from people who work with suicide support groups, doctors, as well as the last words of several students from their suicide notes.

From the start of 2014 to November 2017, 45 Kota students committed suicide. So far, at least three people have taken their lives in 2018. Many of these deaths were the result of hanging by ceiling fan. Like 17-year-old Amandeep Singh, from the Raigarh district in Maharashtra, who committed suicide in 2017. Or 18-year-old Niharika Devangan, who died in January this year after three years in Kota, preparing for medical entrance exams. But this particular suicide method isn't limited to Kota alone. According to 2015 figures from the National Crime Record Bureau, hanging accounts for 45.6 percent of all suicides in India.

So unless until If Government cannot give effort to give the weightage of last qualifying examination & give direction to all HEI's for reform the curriculum of job oriented the pressure of Entry/Exit examination will kill the new generation abruptly.

The Government should promote and give weightage to students last qualifying examination score by providing various scholarship and fellowships to those students who obtained higher marks in their last qualifying School/University examination.

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur adopted the same policies since its inception to provide subsidy to meritorious students who obtained good score in their last qualifying examinations at their entry level and fellowship provided to those students who did hard work throughout entire duration of their program to obtain highest marks.

- **Conclusion:** The formation of University for awarding the degree to the students should be maintained. No entry or exit examination will judge a student's carrier & measure the academic standard of HEIs. Suicidal cases are on the rise because of these entry and exit examination. The pressure of these examinations should be reduced to prevent students from committing suicide as it is increasing day by day in India. The trend of coaching centre should be minimised by reforming the curriculum in job oriented. Jayoti Vidyapeeth women's University, Jaipur India's first University, taken initiative to strengthen the last qualifying examination & to give subsidy to the students on the basis of their percentage of last qualifying examination.

**Integration & Correlation with Ancient Indian Literature:** It was a residential schooling system whose origin dates back to around 5000 BC in the Indian subcontinent. It was more prevalent during the Vedic age where students were taught various subjects and about how to live a cultured and disciplined life. Gurukul was actually the home of teacher or Acharya and was the centre of learning where pupils resided till their education got complete. All were considered equal at the Gurukul and guru (teacher) as well as shishya (student) resided in the same house or lived near to each other. This relationship between guru and shishya was so sacred that no fee was taken from the students. However, the student had to offer a gurudakshina which was a token of respect paid to the teacher. It was mainly in the form of money or a special task that the student had to perform for the teacher.

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