

WHY THE LEVEL OF ENGLISH FAILING DOWN IN SCHOOLS?

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English has a status of associate language, but in fact it is the most important language of India. After Hindi it is the most commonly spoken language in India and probably the most read and written language in India.

English in India is used not only for communicating with the outside world, but also interstate and intrastate communication because of the great ethnic and linguistic diversity found within our nation.

English acts as an indispensable 'link' language. English symbolizes in Indians' minds, better education, better culture and higher intellect.

English language usage taught at the school level is less communicative in nature, but consists more of how the syntactic rules of English operate.

Generally, adults use English language only when associated with an occupational, vocational, academic or professional requirement. When needs are clear, learning aims can be defined in terms of these specific purposes under which the language content are tailored. This results in focused teaching such that the learner picks up communicative ability in the required area.

The results can be impressive where such a requirement for communicative ability is matched with specially designed materials relevant to the needs of particular students.

In the earlier days English was just like a Library language, but now that notion has changed totally. At present the challenges visible before the English language teachers in India are diverse and it is necessary for them to shape up accordingly to meet the demands of the

day.

Our faculty too should update their knowledge, skills and should acquire thoroughness over their syllabus to meet the demands of globalization since English is seen as a key educational investment in this world. If provided with the latest language teaching tools and with the support of technology, one can teach the language effectively and motivate the students towards language learning.

Among the glaring limitations of the existing ELT curriculum, following deserve special mention: The curriculum is mostly subject-centered. Curriculum is narrowly conceived. Curriculum, by and large, ignores vocational needs. Curriculum hardly reflects national aspirations and ethos. The curriculum is teacher-centered. Curriculum is not suitably diversified to meet individual as well as national requirements.

The curriculum is urban biased.

Weaknesses of the Existing CBSE and RBSE Curricula- Udaipur Perspective

Lack of purpose and clear-cut objectives of teaching English.

Burdensome curriculum and faulty textbooks.

Faulty evaluation system.

Lack of qualified & competent teachers.

Faulty methods of teaching English.

Apathy to new techniques and procedures.

Insufficient training of teachers.

Lack of incentives for in service professional growth of English teachers.

Inadequate provision of Audio-visual Aids.

Insufficient time for the subject in the time-table.

Domination of a conservative headmaster.

Examination oriented attitude of the school authorities, teachers, parents & students.

Physical conditions:

a) Unhygienic physical condi-

tions.

b) Growth in numbers and large classes.

Social conditions:-

a) English regarded as the symbol of Imperial Slavery.

b) Parental interference.

Suggestions for Improving the Conditions

Period for the study of English: The number of years for which English should be taught and learnt at school should be decided and plan should be prepared for the study. There should be a uniform policy regarding the time to be given in all the states in India.

Teachers orientation programmes should be organized by the experts.

Curricula at the secondary and Higher Secondary level should be less burdensome and more useful.

Examination system :- It should be overhauled and due stress should be laid on testing of oral work and pronunciation.

Teaching aids:- Adequate funds should be given to the English department for providing teaching aids and to equip the English class-rooms

No interference :- The head of the school as well as the parents of the pupils should approach the English teacher with constructive criticism.

Physical Conditions:- For the teaching of English the physical conditions in schools should be improved.

Modifying existing general curriculum has been an effective way to create more accessible learning environments to support all students and their teachers in various educational contexts. There are many terms in use regarding changes made to curriculum, such as enhancements, accommodations, overlapping and adaptations

The educational practices for all types of curriculum modification are as diverse as the educational contexts, including subjects, set-

tings, and students. In fact, classroom teachers may practice different types of curriculum modification in a combined manner.

In other words, we can easily imagine that a student who benefits from adapted curriculum may also receive positive supports from other types of curriculum modification. Also, in the classroom where differentiated instruction is practiced, various modifications may take place concurrently.

The findings suggest that, when the design is student-centered and the practice is individually-focused, curriculum modification is effective for all students regardless of their backgrounds.

Additional research to be conducted with a focus on student groups who require modified curricular units to access general curriculum.

The focus among the studies regarding effectiveness of curriculum modification for ELL students are on the importance of integrating student's linguistic and cultural backgrounds into a modification process.

A common suggestion evident among these studies is that teachers need to understand the characteristics and specific needs of particular groups when determining how curriculum should be modified.

In addition, to adopt the modification practices benefiting all students, such as student-centered and individual-focused, teachers need to apply their knowledge of specific linguistic and cultural needs of ELLs.

It is important for teachers not to stereotype the needs of a specific group; however, it is also crucial for teachers to learn that curriculum modification does not meet its success without special attention paid to unique needs of students: language proficiency and cultural backgrounds in the case for ELL students.

Modification for Student's Learning, demonstrated the effectiveness of curriculum modification

on learning achievement and perceptions of students with diverse linguistic, cultural, ethnic, academic skills, and socio-economic backgrounds.

In contrast to the fact that many teachers are practicing curriculum modification formally and informally in their everyday classroom teachings, a small number of empirical studies provide evidence for the effectiveness.

We need more empirical studies, which examine the effectiveness of curriculum modification in a wider variety of educational settings with a wide range of students (e.g., grade, ability, culture, and ethnicity).

Thus, results of the study indicate that, with formal or informal assessment of student's interests and behavioral issues, curriculum modification created flexibility through which teachers may create more appropriate learning contexts for their students.

The flexibilities in the modified curriculum evident in these studies incorporated student interests and providing choices. These modifications were found to be effective to improve behavioral issues for students' with various types of disabilities and cognitive challenges.

MODIFICATIONS DESIGNED FOR INCLUSION

(a) The students' unique differences should be valued,

(b) Not all students need to be doing the same thing at the same time,

(c) Team members or teachers contribute uniquely to the planning and implementation of the process, and

(d) All students should belong in the age-appropriate general education class.

Conclusion of the research

The research was conducted among 67 teachers of 55 schools from both urban and rural area of Udaipur district. The outcomes of the research were very shocking as some teachers replied that they are

not aware of the teaching methods and they do not apply any such method while teaching in the classroom. They further added that they are not paid good salary and that's the reason that they do not bother themselves for any betterment of the students. Some teachers said that they are disturbed due the reservation policy of government. The junior get promoted in job while they are not even qualified. Some of the teachers also suggested that the government must change its policy in which student from class 1 to 8 are mandatory promoted in next class even they write anything in the exam copies or not. Due to this policy of government students and teachers both are not taking seriously the teaching and learning part. The conveyance facility is another reason in rural side schools that teachers and students do not attend the schools regularly.

Lack of resources and lack of monitoring from concerned authority also helps to fails down the level of teaching in schools.

There are many solutions too if the government wants to improve the quality education. Government must organize orientation program to improve the quality of both teacher and student. Government must organize skill development program for teachers. At the same time teachers must be given proper training to improve their knowledge and quality too. If teachers are appointed on the basis of their knowledge only then I am sure that soon the scenario of schools will be changed.

'Observe last day of every month as no tobacco

JAIPUR: No Tobacco Day or Tobacco Dry Day will be observed in Rajasthan on the last day of every month, National Health Mission additional director Neeraj K Pawan has said.

Pawan said all tobacco vendors would be appealed to keep their shops closed for one day, on last day of the month and similarly, tobacco consumers will be appealed not to consume tobacco for a day like keeping fast.

Pawan has written to all the district collectors and chief medical and health officers in the state to encourage vendors to not sell tobacco products on the last day of every month.

He has also asked the officials to get a resolution letter filled by the vendors that they would extend their cooperation in this effort.

The advocate general is being consulted for legal opinion on imposing a total ban on chewable tobacco in all forms. Action would be taken accordingly upon receiving the opinion," Pawan said. The official said they would create a "directory of champions" that will have names of people involved in anti-tobacco awareness.

The state tobacco control cell in association with the Union health ministry had recently organised a two-day regional workshop on tobacco control.

45 highway liquor shops to be shifted

JODHPUR: Complying with the Rajasthan high court order, the excise department has issued notices for shifting 145 wine shops situated along the state and national highways in Jodhpur district. The department has given April 15 deadline to shift the shops, after which it will start seizing them, said district excise officer Pradeep Balach on Saturday. The Jaipur bench of the Rajasthan high court had recently issued an order on a public interest litigation (PIL) to shift wine shops falling within 150 meters from the centre point of highway. The HC has ordered to shift the shops by April 16. Meanwhile, the state government has also filed a SLP in the Supreme Court with a request not to change the locations of wine shops on highways passing through the cities and towns.

'Take help from all sources to prevent child marriages

JAIPUR: The state government is leaving no stone unturned to achieve success in preventing child marriages on Akha Teej.

The government has in a directive tasked the district administrations to take help from every possible source to collect information about the child marriages planned on Akha Teej. "Seek help from self help groups (SHGs), government employees in health, education, revenue, women and child welfare departments, pandit, halwai and social workers, and place information boxes at public places," wrote additional chief secretary (home) A Mukhopadhyay in a letter to the district collectors and superintendents of police. On directions of State HM

This year Akha Teej and Peepal Poonmima fall on April 21 and May 4 respectively. Akha Teej, also known as Akshaya Tritiya, is considered auspicious for starting new ventures. In Rajasthan, a large number of marriages take place on this day. However, to prevent child marriages on this day, the government has been taking special steps.

Mukhopadhyay has asked the officials to



ensure strict monitoring from village to sub-division level to prevent any child marriages on the two days.

He has also asked the officials, employees and elected representatives in rural areas to create awareness about the provisions of child marriage prevention Act among people. The officials have also been ordered to set up control rooms at district and sub-division level for this. In instances where child marriages occur, action under the child marriage prevention Act 2006 will be taken, Mukhopadhyay stated.

First Quiz to be Held on 25th

Udaipur: Rotary Club Heritage will hold a free quiz competition on Saturday April 25 in Vivekananda Auditorium of Mohanlal Sukhadia University, in which 50 teams will participate from 30 city schools. Club chairman Deepak Sukhadia said that 6 of the participating teams will reach the finals, but before reaching the finals, they will have to face 5 rounds. The participants of first three teams will be given tablets and the schools be given trophies. Based on general knowledge, this quiz will have students from 9th to 12th standard participating in it. All the participating teams will be sent on behalf of the school.

Mrs Shagun Kanwar, wife of Indian Army Iconic War Hero of Rezang La of 1962 Sino-India Conflict passed away in her native Village Shaitan Singh Nagar on Friday evening at 1915 hours at the age of 86 years. Major Shaitan Singh, Param Vir Chakra, is the hero of the Battle of Rezang La, which is an unparalleled saga of valour in which 'C' Coy of 13 KUMAON held back waves after wave of Chinese attack at Rezang La in a military action in which Major Shaitan Singh and 114 brave Soldiers of 13 KUMAON



made the supreme sacrifice defending their Mother Land

on the icy heights of Chushul Sector of Jammu & Kashmir.

This saga of valour and heroism is unparalleled not only

in the Indian Army but perhaps in the annals of modern

military warfare.

At a somber funeral held



at Shaitan Singh Nagar, wreaths were laid on behalf of the Chief of Army Staff, General Officer Commanding - in - Chief Southern Command and General Officer Commanding 14 Corps under whose operational area, the battle was fought. The funeral was attended by Lt General Bobby Mathews, General Officer Commanding Konark Corps and Major General AS Chowdhry, General Officer Commanding Jodhpur Sub Area besides other military and civil dignitaries.