

HOW SHOULD A COURSE BE ?

Designing a course

Begin the process early, giving yourself at least six months to plan a new course.

Successful courses require careful planning and continual revision.

Consult with colleagues who have taught the same or similar courses to learn from their strategies and their general impressions of the students who typically take the course.

DEFINE COURSE GOALS

Course goals or learning outcomes are a broad statement of what the students will be able to do when they have completed the course.

One way to define these goals is to determine what should students should be learning in terms of content, cognitive development, and personal development. Be as specific as you can make sure that the goals define learning in ways that can be measured consider the following questions.

- What do you want your student to remember from your course in 5-10 years ?

- What skill should students gain in the course?
- How does this course related to other courses in the discipline?

OTHER NOTED POINTS ARE -

1. Determine course content.
2. Develop teaching methods and tool.
3. Determine how you will evaluate student learning plan assignments and exams.
4. Select texts and other material.
5. Define course policies.
6. Develop the course schedule.
7. Write the course syllabus.

NATIONAL VALUES AS ENRICHED & ENSHIR

Education, its values and relevance finds an important place in the constitution of India. It provides the conception of the economic and social order for which youth of the country should be educated. Its preamble reflects the National Echoes, and the objective of National Policy. It contains the sign posts for the Nation to go ahead and achieve its aim.

The National goal as preamble in the constitution speaks of the vision of the nation. and every citizen owes his allegiance to it. Democracy, socialism and secularism emerge and guide to the national activities.

This preamble has been described as an identity card of the constitution. It indicates the high moral tone and tenor of the constitution.

As amended in 1976, the Preamble to the constitution summarizes the aims and objectives of the constitution.

As the beginning of the educational responsibility it was divided between the Government of India and the states. As per Entry II of the list II of the 7th schedule to the constitution, Education was declared as a state subject. Education in the union territories and centrally administered areas became the direct responsibility of the Government of India.

The entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of list I and Entry 25 of the list III are known to be the central functions and joint functions of the central as well as the state government respectively.

Till recently Education was a state subject, but after the 42nd Amendment of the constitution, it was put on the concurrent list.

Various Constitutional Provisions Relating To Education...

1. FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION -

Under the Article 45, the constitution makes the following provisions.

“The state shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of the constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 18.”

2. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION -

Article 28(1) speaks, “No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of state funds.”

3. LANGUAGE SAFEGUARD

Article 29(1) states “Any section of the citizen, residing in the territory of India or any part thereof, having the right to conserve the same.”

Article 35B(A) says “It shall be endeavor of the state to provide adequate facilities

for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minorities.

4. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY -

According to Article 29(1), "No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state funds on ground of only religion, race, caste, language or any of them."

5. EDUCATION OF WEAKER SECTIONS AND SCHEDULED CASTES -

Article 46, is related to Education of weaker section and scheduled castes. It is one of the directive principles of state policy.

6. ARTICLE 337 -

It is related to the special provision respect to educational grants for the benefit of the Anglo - Indian Community.

7. EDUCATION OF MINORITIES -

Article 30, is related to "right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions"

8. ARTICLE 350(A) -

It is related to the facilities for instruction in mother tongue at primary stage.

9. ARTICLE 351 -

It relates to directive for development of the Hindi language.

10. ARTICLE 239 -

It relates to Education in the Union territories.

11. Parliament has the exclusive right to enact legislation in respect of institutions and Union agencies mentioned in entries 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66 of the list I.

12. ENTRY 13 -

It is of the Union list relates to participation in international conference association and the other bodies and implementation of decision made there at.