

CAMPUS

From our Campus Table

Recasting SSC examination

Sameena

The recently published SSC result gives one occasion for serious perusal. As stated earlier the pass percentage this year has suddenly shown a sharp upward trend in spite of large scale cheating and adoption of unfair means in most examination centres of the country.

Looking back now that the SSC examination of 1986 is a thing of the past we would like to bring out a point or two for serious consideration of all so that the same mistake is not repeated once again in 1987 and so that we can take lesson from our mistake and tighten up the loopholes for the ensuing SSC examinees.

QUESTION PAPER

It is time that our question setters should give this issue a serious thought. As things stand it is very easy to guess what will come in the examination if one studies the last five years' question papers thoroughly.

So most students rarely study the entire course but cram the answers to questions that have appeared during the last five years.

This is so, because our question setters rarely want to deviate from the norm rather prefer to stick to the prevalent situation.

At the same stance the question setters need to be cautious too. At time it is seen that 2/3 questions are set from the same chapter in different forms or questions are set which is beyond the comprehension of a SSC student.

In this year's Comilla Board SSC Bengali Paper students have been asked to write a letter to a friend abroad describing his experiences during the Liberation War.

As has been pointed out in a Beangali weekly now banned how can a student who was born after the liberation war or was just an infant reaccount what happened then? Surely they cannot envisage that far

and write a full length letter on one's imagination?

The head examiner was so carried away that he failed to analyse the exact situation and has set a question paper which is highly irrelevant for an SSC examinee of '86.

SYSTEM OF MARKING

The system of marking the examination scripts needs recasting.

There are instructions by the boards to mark down scripts which are toto representations

too makes a student inactive and does not encourage a student go far deeper into the subject.

Moreover all examiners do not follow a similar procedure, some are more stricter than the others and accordingly are students marked.

This procedure also varies from board to board in terms of grace marks which should be brought as par if justice is to be meted out to the students.

UNIFORMITY OF STANDARD

Although the same books

have few sets of question papers at their disposal.

Unless strict punishment is meted out to those who trade in such leakage this procedure will never stop on the contrary it seems to be very much on the rise with the passage of time.

TRANSFER OF STUDENTS

The boards should strongly put a ban on schools issuing the transfer certificates to students of Class IX and X.

It is noticed that a number of student change their examination centre during the last year of studies especially from



Mr J. Tomlinson speaking at BUET

of note books available in the market is order to discourage the use of note books and to force a student to go deeper into the text.

Most students of today however make the best of notes given to them by their private tutors. The existing marking system is indirectly aiding the growth of a class of private tutors who earn much more from private tuitions than from their original job.

This is extremely detrimental for a student as because this

are taught by the different boards and more or less they have the same syllabus nevertheless there is no uniformity as far as education standard is concerned.

Without doubt it can be said that the standard is higher at the Dhaka Board. From experience it is seen that students of the other boards by behind these of Dhaka Board as far as knowledge is concerned since the best schools and the best teachers are concentrated round Dhaka.

The same sort of difference is visible among the rural and urban schools the former having much lower standard than the later because of lesser facilities.

The boards and the education authority should try to efface the disparity at the earliest otherwise the students of the districts particularly of the rural areas will never be able to complete with their fellow brothers studying in the cities.

It is an accepted fact that teachers prefer to stay in Dhaka or at the district but such monopoly has to be broken.

LEAKAGE OF QUESTION PAPER

Leakage of question paper seems to be common with the passage of time in all boards of the country and ironically the concerned authorities donot take any step to arrest the situation inspite of the fact that they

the cities to the village where they can cheat to their hearts content.

At times students are also found to change their board.

LEAKAGE OF RESULT

Since the last few years SSC result seems to be baked prior to its official announcement causing a lot of heart burns.

Last year it was reported that a girl had topped the merit list of Dhaka board in the SSC examination but later on it was found that the much coveted position was bagged by a student of Mirzapur Cadet College.

This year too, similar leakage is seen not only in Dhaka Board but at the other boards too.

Such leakage seems to cause unnecessary confusion.

SELECTION OF EXAMINEES

The boards have to be very careful with its selection of examinees. Quite often a particular school has the monopoly of having the maximum number of examiners and head examiners and hence quite logically its students top the merit list.

Selection of examiners and head examiners should be changed from year-to year to break monopoly.

This should rotate among the rural and urban schools for the greater interest of the nation.