

අධාායන පොදු සහතික පතු සාමාතා පෙළ විදාහව හා තාක්ෂණවේදය විෂය මාලාව ආශිතව සිදු කෙරෙන පාසල පදනම් කරගත් තක්සේරුකරණ කිුියාවලියේ පවතින ස්වභාවය හා එහි සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනාත්මක අධාායනයක්

කොළඹ විශ්ව විදාහලයේ අධාහපන පීඨයේ 2003/05
අධාහපත දර්ශනපති (පූර්ණ කාලීන) පාඨමාලාවේ
අවශාතා පූරණය සඳහා සැකසුණු
නිබන්ධනයකි.



අධාාපන පීඨය, කොළඹ විශ්ව විදාාලය, 2006 වී. එම්. ස්වුර්ණතිලකා, B.Sc පේරාදෙණිය විශ්ව විදහාලය, අධහාපන ඩිප්ලෝමා සම්මාන, අධහාපනපති, කොළඹ විශ්ව විදහාලය

## Abstract

School Based Assessment process was introduced to the Sri Lankan Education system with the educational reforms implemented in 1999.

Massive efforts were taken during the last fifty years or after independence for the development of education and the resources spend for the purpose was also enormous. However the indicators identified within the system exhibits only the quantitative expansion of education and adequate qualitative expansion is not visible. The increasing number of repeaters, dropouts, and higher percentages of students who are unsuccessful in obtaining the minimum level of performance at public examinations are such indicators.

Above such disputes were in the back ground of 'youth unrest' during the past and the commission established on the matter recommended the necessity of education reforms. The first report published by the educational commission emphasized the need of educational reforms. The Jomtian Conference held at 1990 also provided a theoretical base for the reforms.

The School Based Assessment system aimed mainly at the qualitative development of education.

The objectives behind the School based Assessment is four fold.

- The enrichment of the learning process of the student.
- Improving the teaching process of the teacher.
- Enriching the process of assessment for effective teaching and learning.
- Diverting the culture of evaluation to a culture of assessment.

Since from the beginning much effort has been taken to establish the school base assessment system but many queries are made from the side of teacher regarding the work load. The extent to which the aims are being achieved is doubtful. The intended integration of assessment with the teaching-learning process is unconvinced in the classroom.

The researcher is interested in the problem and limited her study to the subject science and technology G.C.E. ordinary level classes, the objectives of the study was as follows.

- To identify the nature of the assessment process in relation to the subject science and technology at G.C.E.O/L.
- To identify the problems faced by teachers in the process of assessment.
- To identify the strengths and weaknesses of the assessment process and given solution for the problem.
- To make and develop exemplar materials for assessment to be integrated with teaching and learning.

The target population is consisted of 298 schools of 1AB,1C and type 2. From this target population, 30 schools to represent all four types from both rural and urban and education zone were selected by a stratified random sampling method. Thirty classroom teaching learning situations were observed and all documents related to assessment of these classes were observed. All G.C.E.O/L science teachers in the sample and 120 students were taken for the discussion. Interviews were carried out with master teachers, chief project officer (evaluation) of NIE and assistant examination commissioners.

An Observation schedule for classroom observation, an Inventory for the observation of documents, questionnaires and an attitude scale for teachers, questionnaires for student and interview schedules were used in gathering data. Main tool of gathering data was the observation schedule.

The data were analyzed by means of simple statistical methods and qualitatively.

The science teaching process is mainly aimed at teaching facts and principles and not more than 50% of teachers engage in teaching process skills of science. Traditional lecture method is being more used in the classroom and student centered learning methods are rarely used. Assignment, practical work, activities, written test, and observations more used in assessment and projects, discoveries, field studies and creative activities are less used by teachers.

As strength identified of the system were the positive attitude of teachers towards the school based assessment, using student centered teaching method in addition

to lecture method, assessing the process skill of science, using feedback method and the improvement of making assessment plans.

As weaknesses identified were less use of methods of teaching to learn to learn, projects, discoveries, field studies and creative activities. Also the weaknesses of monitoring and the lack of awareness of principal's and parent's about SBA.

Assessment related teaching and learning, the handling of laboratories and equipments, the lack of training of SBA, crowded class rooms, negative attitudes of the students and parents, issues in written work and lack of supervision were identified as the major issues of the related of assessment process.

Re training of teachers to various aspects of SBA specially integrate assessment with teaching, the provision of exemplar material, supplying teaching aids, reducing written work by supplying printed materials, reducing class size to an optimum, improving external and internal supervision, raising to a higher standard assessment process by appreciation of student's achievement and teacher's work is being suggested.

## සාරාංශය

ශී ලංකාවේ පාසල් පද්ධතියට පාසල පදනම් කරගත් තක්සේරුකරණ කිුයාවලිය හඳුන්වා දෙනු ලැබුයේ, 1999 වසරේ දී කිුයාත්මක කරන ලද අධාාපන පුතිසංස්කරණ ආශිතව ය.

ශී ලංකාව නිදහස ලබා ගැනීමෙන් පසු ගත වූ අවු: 50 ක පමණ කාලය තුළ අධාාපනය තුළින් රට සංවර්ධනය කිරීමේ අපේකෂාවෙන් ඒ සඳහා කළ යෙදවුම් පුමාණය අති මහත් ය. එහෙත් එයින් අධාාපනයේ පුමාණාත්මක වර්ධනයක් මිස ගුණාත්මක වර්ධනයක් සිදු වී නොමැති බව පෙන්වන දර්ශක පාසල් පද්ධතිය තුළින් ම හඳුනාගත හැකි විය. එකම පන්තියේ නැවත රැඳෙන්නන් සංඛාාව වැඩිවීම, අතර මහදී පාසලෙන් ගිලිහෙන්නන් සංඛාාව වැඩිවීම හා විභාගවලදී වැඩි පුතිශතයක් අවම සාධන මට්ටමට හෝ ළහා නොවීම එම දර්ශක විය.

1980 දශකයේ ඇති වූ 'තරුණ කැරළි' සඳහා පසුබිම වූයේ ද අධාාපන පද්ධතිය අාශිතව නිර්මාණය වූ ඉහත අර්බුදයන් ය. මේ පිළිබඳව සොයා බැලීමට පත්කළ 'තරුණ අසහනය' පිළිබඳ කොමිෂමේ නිර්දේශවලට අනුකූලව 1992 දී පුකාශයට පත් කෙරුණු අධාාපන කොමිෂන් සභාවේ පළමුවන වාර්තාව මහින් ද, අධාාපන පුතිසංස්කරණයක අවශාතාව මැනවින් පෙන්වා දී තිබුණි. ඊට අමතරව 1990 වසරේ පැවැති ජොම්ටියන් සමුළුවේ දී පුකාශයට පත්කළ "සැමට අධාාපනය" පිළිබඳ විශ්ව පුකාශනයේ නිර්දේශ මත ඉදිරිපත් වූ 'අනාවශා ඉගෙනුම් සන්තතියක්' පිළිබඳ නාායාත්මක පදනම ද මෙයට දායක විය.

මෙවැනි පසුබිමක් මත 1999 වසරේ සිට ශුී ලංකාවේ අධාාපන පද්ධතිය තුළ කියාත්මක වූ පුතිසංස්කරණ ආශුිතව පාසල පදනම් කරගත් තක්සේරුකරණ කිුිිියාවලිය හඳුන්වා දෙනු ලැබී ය.

මෙම තක්සේරුකරණ කිුියාවලිය මහින් ඉටු කිරීමට අපේක්ෂිත අරමුණු 4 කි.

1. ශිෂායාගේ ඉගෙනීමේ කිුයාවලිය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම.

