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According to Patrick Brillant, Indian education is only conceptual. There is no participation, but only learning in textbooks and final exams. What he is looking for is promoting practical methods in education, but influential in his opinion. "Students are deprived of questions. Only a few schools are able to bring their parents." To get that, parents in exchange between students and teachers should exist.

During the conference, he expressed his opinion about education before the age of 6 years that should be "inductively a sensory development". "This does not mean that the child will not learn anything, but he will discover through manual and artistic activities". Then when



—Dr. Nisha Grover, Shri Satya, Sabeena Khanna and Patrick Brillant

'PRACTICAL METHODS IN EDUCATION IS A MUST'

Patrick Brillant, Founder Member and director of Iridha school was one of the "School of tomorrow" XSEED conference panelist on Friday, 11st. He interacted during the panel discussion concerning "better resources or improved methods and what matters most for school quality" and stated his view about schools in India and why practical methods should be brought. By Carline Declas

The student will switch to learning practical should remain with art activities, music classes. There is a complementarity between the practical and the theoretical.

As we asked him, Brillant answered that if he had only one governmental education mission to give to India it would be changing the final exam and to make it evaluate skills. He would transform the final exam into an objective examination to enter university. But one question is remaining in his theory: is the student ready to take the test? In this question Patrick Brillant answer that teachers and parents will have to guide students so they can understand that they can succeed in that. It is why orientation is impor-

tant, students should be aware of their abilities that are here in world.

For Brillant the school of today should be based on a transmission of experiences by teachers to students. It would mean the child has to learn, to understand, to perceive the world and provide him with the decision, making qualities. Concerning activities before Brillant explains that "A student who fails does not have family support or is not good or passing exams". He says that problems he thinks that the student must be helped, and approximately between because if "toward the 15th grade everyone can pass exams, water will eventually already be easier attracted to swimming". Additionally parents help and support is required to help

their child in his classes.

"As Brillant was speaking of parents' role, he said that he considered them as an emotional support. Family has a different role than the school, but school should make that clear through their work according to Brillant. "The example is our schools we do not change them from past to now. The class room is a social society where everyone has a role, never get strong to work, others is history". In the end, everyone will support each other.

Then, the debate around the definition of high-quality teaching occurred several times. No one had the same idea, but Brillant the simplest definition of quality would be show all, keeping previous made

in parents earlier in the year. "It is a contract, the school gives its programs, and parents explore their children. They should get what they expect from the school."

Patrick Brillant gave us some old lessons on similarities between European India. In Europe, teachers, unlike they Indian counterparts, are better able to establish close ties. The role of parents is becoming different in Europe than in India.

However, in both area students do not seem to be prepared to handle difficult situations in real life. The school system gives students in the zone and they are not able to deal with working life. That is why practical methods should be used in education.