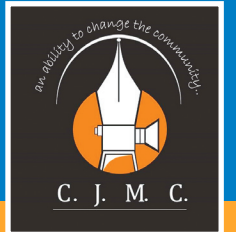
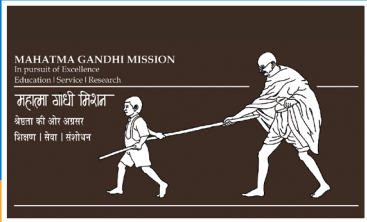


MGM INSPIRE

Teachers Day Special



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Editorial

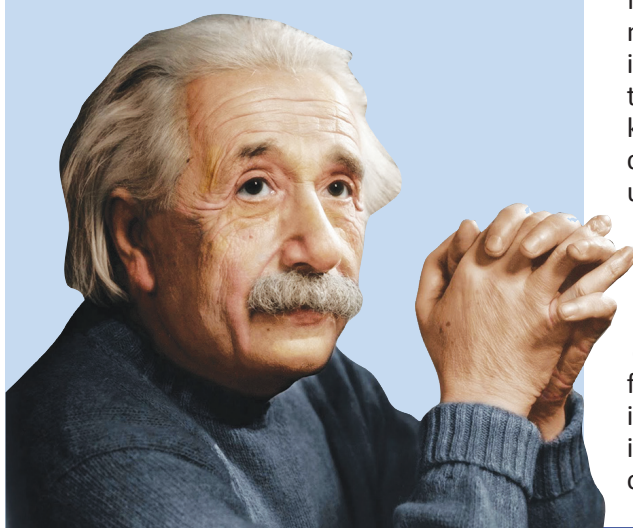
“Education is not the learning of facts, but the training of the mind to think”

These are the wise words said by Sir Albert Einstein, now we have to think about what our education system is providing us with. As we go through our school textbooks we get to know that we have more of a fact-based education system. Less in practical and more in theory, this is the way most of the pupils are being taught. Fact-driven education is letting everyone just memorize things. For training our minds we have to get a balanced curriculum in schools and colleges.

We have got a new partner in this process of learning- the digital technology. Today this technology is being widely utilized for educational purposes everywhere. From being introduced as a friend which will help, now it is slightly becoming a foe to which we all are slowly surrendering ourselves. On the contrary, most of the parts of our country are still unaware of this rapid pace of evolution in education. Digital technology has to be used just as a supplement for learning and not the primary source of learning.

This technology is taking all the aspects of education in its stride. Every kind of information is easily available without any efforts, but this attitude of students is killing their urge to thrive for the information and knowledge which is available outside this world of digital technology. The information available on the internet is not always authentic and we are living in this era where facts are distorted and are asked to be believed. We have to prevent such things to be passed on to our new generation which could create conflicts in their minds while learning the authentic ones.

The world is full of knowledge and information and has to be evolved now from here and has to be made a great source of learning with the help of everything which we have got and with our choice of the learning process.

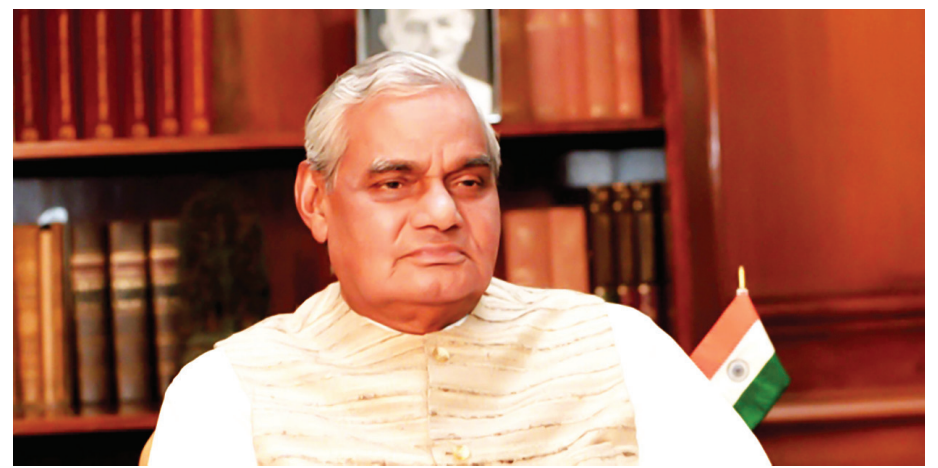


Reforms in the educational system of India

“I dream of an India that is prosperous, strong and caring. An India that regains a place of honour in the comity of great nations”

These great words by the Poet- Politician Former Prime Minister Bharat Ratna Late Atal Bihari Vajpayee encourage millions of youth of our country. He was a man of an open mind and pioneering ideas. His work in all the streams and especially in education took India towards great heights. The honour is that, he was a Member of Parliament for four terms and been three times the Prime minister of India.

The revolutionary wheel in the Education system of India progressed due to his reforming scheme that is “SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN” introduced in 2001 while he was the Prime Minister of India. This process was started immediately after independence. At that time, it was needed to address the problems of illiteracy in both rural and urban India. The first Vice President and the second President of India Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan took lots of efforts to brought educational reforms in the country. He was the person who contributed to bring Indian philosophy on the world map. Under his chairmanship, the first reform in education began in 1948-49 by ‘Radhakrishnan Commission’. This commission helped to improve the condition of education system in India. It also formed the University Grants Commission. Later various commissions were set up to bring changes in the system. Some major commissions are The Mudaliyar



Committee and The Kothari Committee in 1952 & 1964 respectively. These commissions promoted adult education. These committees were also a root cause of ‘10+2+3’ (10th class+ 12th class+ Graduation), a standard system of learning in India. The National Policy on Education (NPE) was first formulated in 1968 by Late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to promote education amongst the people of India. Its aims were fulfilled by second NPE policy in 1986 by Late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. This new policy emphasized the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunities especially for Indian women, Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Scheduled Castes (SC). A ‘Child-centered approach’ in primary education was one of its objectives. But there was not a starring impact on the system.

Late Prime Minister P.V. Narsinha

Rao introduced a highlighting scheme afterwards. The “Mid-Day Meal” scheme was implemented under the National Program of Nutrition in 1995. Its aim was to meliorate primary education. This program evolved the hunger rate and educational situation of poor people along with rural India. In the year 2000, the dream project was launched by Late PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee and was named as “SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN” (SSA). This project had really vitalized the elementary education in India.

SSA was the program for Universal Elementary Education. It offered free and compulsory education to children between 6 to 14 years. The Vajpayee government formulated SSA on the line of District Primary Education Program (DPEP) aiming to improve condition of primary education in the country till 2009-10. The Government of India extended this till 2020. (page 4)

“Changes are required in our conventional education system” : Dr. Ashok Tejankar

We need to make some changes in syllabus according to requirements. There is a need to create relevant courses in areas where jobs are available so that students would easily get employment in respective industries after completing their studies.

Skill-based and Vocational education should be given to students. Considering industries from Aurangabad BAMU is going to make some changes in the syllabus if needed and we are going to train professors accordingly. Global knowledge and information is just a click away from us. One can easily be updated about the respective subject, so it has become more convenient for Ph.D. students for research work.

Earlier, students have to travel to different places to gather information from experts, but in digitized era this information is easily available on the internet. This cause a positive effect on research works and saves time. Still

today, in the rural area of Marathwada region, there are so many colleges that don't even have proper building, classrooms and highly qualified professors.

We must focus on these basic facilities firstly. There are many barriers such as lack of computers, technical experts, internet connection and other economic problems, but we will try to break these barriers so that students learning in the rural area would also get the benefit of advanced leaning techniques. At this stage, the number of digital

classrooms is less as compared to regular classrooms, but gradually we need to grow the number of digital classrooms in colleges. We should make provision of 50% digital and 50% regular classrooms. For arts stream students, the university is planning to provide updated digital classrooms for the study of social science. It would be available for students soon. We are also trying to set up three incubation centres in collaboration with NITI Aayog, State Government, and Bajaj Group. These incubation centres will mentor students having market-oriented innovative ideas and which will help in employment generation.

● Interviewed by - Saket Kulkarni & Rajratna Ambhore



Dr. Ashok Tejankar, Pro-vice chancellor, Dr. BAMU

The world is changing at a great speed. Today's information is stale or unimportant the very next day

In the past, the educational system was entirely different and so were their results. The syllabus was more theoretical rather than being practical hence the educational institutions during the earlier times were a factory for producing unemployed youth.

As a result of the changing needs the curriculum today has been entirely changed.

The syllabus is becoming more job oriented. The courses are more practically based rather than just pen and paper. The teaching is not only theoretical but also can be applied in professional and daily life.

The educational system prevailing today lacks communication skills. The students forget that when they hold a post, people won't question them about the educational background but will see the approach they have towards the people and their problems. They fail to understand the grave importance of the communication skills and how it affects the personality at work or in the society. It is not important what is said but it is more important the way it is said. Various hindrances and obstacles will be cleared if the students as well as the teachers take a little effort to develop their communication skills.

The world is changing at a great speed. Today's information is stale or unimportant the very next day. Therefore it is very important to keep pace with time. The only way to do it is to be updated by research. Research is a very crucial element in every field today especially in a country like India which is known as the 'fertile land' for every field. The students today are not interested in research as they do not

According to Dr. Pandurang Jadhav who is the founder member and trustee of MGM trust, the transition in the educational arrangement or the teaching system is the result of the difference between needs and demands of the population today as compared to the earlier times.



realize that it is the vital need in the era of technology and digitization.

The university has taken various steps for the research projects. They encourage the people doing research and those who want to publish their papers not only morally but also financially.

There is the common notion nowadays

that due to the new technology of projectors and other digitalized teaching equipments the skills of the teacher are being questioned. It is not so because it is the need of time and the traditional methods need to be altered. The teachers as well as the students need to keep with time. Also the use of modern technology into

teaching is convenient and also saves a lot of time.

Everything has its own merits and demerits which solely depends on the intentions and the purposes. Anything that is used for something that is not beneficial to the society is a demerit.

Due to the modern technology the students have surrendered and are lacking confidence and questioning their own skills. The teaching should be a two-way process. Face-to-face interaction is important. Having knowledge and imparting knowledge are two different things.

We must use technology to add to our knowledge and be updated. The new generation has a sharp mind and facilities were not available in the old times. Also the evaluation of the teachers is very crucial. The feedback of the students has to be attended to. The university has taken various steps like cleanliness drives and awareness programmes to educate the people in the rural areas. Quoting Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Jadhav said "go in the villages". The technology has to be put to a better use that is beneficial to the society and we have to alter our ways according to the changing times.

Interview by Saket Kulkarni Annie Patare

Accept "sports as an education" Instead of 'sports during education'

We all know the importance of sports in our life. When it is narrated by a sports officer who was also a National player then there must be some creamy stuff. Hence, presenting a small journey from "during to as" about sports and education. It is an interview of Aurangabad District Sports Officer Ashok Giri by Achal Burande:

● What important role do sports play in children's life?

Sports play a vital role not only in childhood but throughout entire life. Playing sports develop concentration, sharpness, memorizing power, freshness, etc. The greatest benefit of playing sports is a good health. We can easily see differences between a common person and a sports personality. In my view, everyone should play at least one game from his/her childhood so that we earn Gold in Olympics rather than buying gold for home.

● Which are various activities run by the State government to create interest in children regarding sports?

There are many activities initiated by the State Government. It is mandatory for every school to include one subject related to sports in the curriculum; a daily game is made compulsory by the Youth Affairs and Sports Minister Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore. Daptar mukta shala (school

without school bags) is a new campaign started by government in Zilla Parishad schools. One day in a week is allotted for sports under this Campaign. This creates a liking among the children for sports and also helps them to be in harmony with nature.

● How many competitions are conducted in the District every year?

Last year, there were almost 42 games affiliated by the government but this year it increased to 49. On an average, we are planning to conduct 120 matches under District Sports Office (DSO). 12 divisional level matches and 5 state level competitions will be organized in Aurangabad District. Consequential thing is the organization of two National Tournaments. One is of Gymnastics and other is Yoga.

● Sir, as you were in this field from last 25 years as a player and as an officer, what major evolution have you witnessed?

If it has to be expressed in a simple way

then, there was only one name as an Olympic gold Medal winner and that was Khushaba Jadhav. But now the numbers are increasing in Asian Games and in the Olympics as well. The credit of releasing movies based on sports such Chak De India, Bhag Milkha Bhag, Mary Kom, recently released film Gold based on Hockey goes to the vigilance drives and awareness campaigns. Sports authorities are also encouraging players by providing necessary facilities and these have resulted in a heroic change in the condition of sports in India.

● You talked about medals in Asian Games, what can be the reasons behind this chasm of number of medals between China and India?

Change is constant and steady too. Until, the mindset of people towards sports will not change, change is impossible. In countries like China & USA, sport is taken as a profession with passion. In our country,

we place it on secondary position. We have to change our thinking from "Sports during Education" to "Sports as An Education". Unless this mentality will not change, this chasm will remain parallel.

● What would you suggest to the young generation and their parents regarding "Sports as an Education" as you have mentioned?

I know being modernize is the need of present times but preserving health by cultural alms given by our ancestors is also our moral duty. Parents should glorify the interest of a child in whatever field. They should not burden their children under their own expectations. If one is god gifted with sports qualities or other talents, then it is parent's responsibility to nurture it. Accept those qualities as equivalent as you expect in studies. Then only India will compete with other nations.

Interview by Achal Burande

"Ready made" is a good thing only until it affects your abilities



Mr. Bhausahab Rajale,
Senate member Dr. BAMU.

Q. How does digitalisation affect education system?

Ans. Digitalisation makes it easier. Not only educational field but also fields like banking etc. is being convenient due to digitalisation. Of course it has affected teaching method. It has made a positive change in education for sure but this change is restricted to mostly the urban area. Digitalisation is helpful to gain worldwide knowledge which was difficult in the early era.

Q. What is more important in your perspective, quality education or quantity education?

Ans. We must focus on quality education which will apparently help in employment. Intelligence and hardwork are key factors which are developed through quality education. Quality education includes easy access to knowledge resources.

Q. Do you think digitalisation has affected working ability or mental ability of today's generation in any way?

Ans. "Ready made" is a good thing only until it affects your abilities. Fifty decades ago, students were forced to learn things which made them habitual to hard work. Due to digitalisation, you get any information with a single tap thus student doesn't need to think or work much.

Q. Does current education system lack practical, technical knowledge? If yes, is it a reason behind unemployment?

Ans. In my opinion, theory and practical must be taught together and if done so students get the grip on the respective topic. Every college should include 6 months of training in course period itself. This way, students will be trained both theoretically and practically. Technical knowledge helps get employment easily.

● Interviewed by- Sayli Patil and Shriya Kumari

" Education is the source of inspiration for the individual which will divinely inspire them chalk out their own course of life."- Meera Pauskar

She learned dance under able Guru late Shri. Shrinivas Kulkarni and late Shri. Umesh Herenjal. She is Nritya Visharad, M.A. in sociology, M.A. in music, M.A. in dance and Sangeet Prabhakar. She is a recognized artist of A.I.R. Dharwar in light music and drama since 1965.

● How is dance helpful to individuals as well as to the society?

It is a fact that a creative person contributes more to the society than an intelligent person. It is he and he alone, an artist, an inventor, an explorer, a scholar, a scientist, a spiritual leader who stands nearest to the source of light and transmits it's essence to his fellow men.

● How are education and dance related?

Individuals were given different types of situations and they express their reactions through different media, via performing arts, creative writing and innovative science projects. Some give more preference to science are more likely to accept latest technology, which some preferring arts are more likely to move towards dance, creative writing, music and so on .

● How do you think education affects any individual?

Education inspires many creative children to come forward and show their talent and become the most creative in their respective field. Creativity is that natural instinct of human beings which differentiates them from other living beings. Creativity in its most natural form is found in a child who by nature is curious and imaginative, this inspires them to innovate new technology which leads toward digitalization. Education is the source of inspiration for the



Mrs. Meera Pauskar a versatile artist hails from Dharwad in Karnataka.

individual which will divinely inspire them chalk out their own course of life.

● Has digitalization affected the traditional teaching methods?

Traditionally the dance gurus based their teaching on the treaties but it was handed down to their 'shishyas' (students) practically and by word of mouth. In any case, they reserved the most previous secrets of their art for selected 'shishyas' only.

Digitalization does not affect teaching methods of dance and music. For dance basic teaching is done by traditional methods only. It follows Guru-Shishya relationship where every student is given personal attention by the teacher (guru).

● How did you involve digitalization in your teaching methods or live performances?

Swar of musical instruments has to be matched with the Taal of the dance steps. So it will be more effective when it is live rather than recorded and recorded instrumental tunes doesn't match with the taal of dance steps. Experiment and innovation are essential to the survival of a tradition but even these cannot come to life without being informed by the digital means. If necessary, in programs, seminars or events , to inform people about Indian culture, particularly about the dance form we use digital technology via projectors or other methods.

● Interviewed by - Milina Patil and Amruta Nirmal

Q. Saraswati Bhuvan has a history of 100 years, many generations have gone through this door so obviously there another level of popularity of SB, So being the General Secretary what type of issues you face?

Ans: At certain point I so realize that government policies related to spreading educational purposes are not favorable every time. They should be upgraded or should be changed with changing time as we can say that some times Principals' seats are not filled with proportionate quota. That indirectly affects on students' management.

Q. In SB what is the eligibility criteria for staff/teachers? Do you have any specific selection committee?

Ans: There is a process for selection of staff in our institutes. Firstly we have

Digital technology is very essential in today's generation, but it also comes with some limits.



DR. SHRIRANG DESHPANDE
(GENERAL SECRETARY AT SB EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY AND AN OPHTHALMOLOGIST)

a written exam, in this exam there is certain cut-off for next the eligibility. In next process we have personal interview and a demo lecture in front of students. After that we take a feedback from our students and that's how we select the staff.

Q. What type of digital technologies

are used in your institutes and how?

Ans: Digital technology is very essential in today's generation, but it also comes with some limits. We first teach computers to our students. We do have digital class to teach using audio visual format. Other than these, we also have projectors and computers labs.

Q. What measures have you taken to develop teaching skills of teachers?

Ans: We have an ART circle activity which is conducted in our institute. This activity only involves teachers/staff. We plan different types of activities such as speeches, competitions and various activities which are very helpful in upgrading teaching skills.

Q. What kind of measures do you take to maintain a friendly relation between teachers and students?

Ans: Every teacher should be disciplined about work. Our teacher to students ratio is 1:8 which helps teachers to give some extra time apart from academics to the students. Keeping less strength in every classroom we make sure that every pupil gets equal and more attention from teachers. These types of policies help our institutes to maintain friendly relation with teacher and student.

● Interviewed by Shubhada Kapse

“Four important things should be followed by every student”

1. Basic concepts 2. Communications skills 3. Common sense
4. Be Updated.” - Director of Deogiri College

• What according to you is the mindset of the students about education today?

I think now a days every student is studying just to pass the examination but not to get educated . A student should not learn only for examinations but to gain knowledge. Students should not only learn from their curriculum but from other sources as well. There is this misconception about give and take from teachers, teachers give information not knowledge.

• What are your measures in maintaining discipline in the college?

Yes, we can say that, the quality of deogiri college depends on discipline and norms that we maintain. Actually the problems with attendance in many colleges need to be dealt with strict norms. I think somewhere discipline makes us strong in academics.

• Can teachers be substituted by technology?



Dr. Ulhas Shiurkar,
Director of Deogiri Institute of Engineering and Management studies

NO! I don't think so because today, in the era of technology, in the era of news portals and television channels, newspapers are still running successfully and are read by millions of people. Teachers give us

practical knowledge along with the information where internet can only give a theoretical information . So, just as newspapers are not yet replaced, no technology can take the place of a teacher in a student's life.

• How should students upgrade themselves?

Students should indulge in reading more books. Four important things should be followed by every student:

1. Basic concepts
2. Communications skills
3. Common sense
4. Be Updated.

Other than this every student should read newspaper every day. The information which a newspaper provides cannot be compared with news portals. A newspaper provides in-depth information. Students should attend the events and speeches conducted in our city. When we read editorials in newspapers we start to think about the current situations or problems faced by our society today. These are things which students should do along with their studies.

• interviewed by
Divya Patkal, Smaran Kulkarni and
Milina Patil.

Reforms in the educational system of India

The objective was to provide a wide convergent framework for implementation of Elementary Education schemes. It is also a program with budget provision for strengthening vital areas to achieve universalisation of elementary education. It helped to solve a dropout problem of students. As per the data released by the central government in 2013, the student's dropout rate has declined from 80 lakh in 2009 to 30 lakh in 2012 due to success of SSA. Adding to that, the net enrolment ratio at the primary level has also increased to 99.8% since the launch of the scheme.

Later on, Right to Education (RTE) Act 2010, was enforced with the motive of providing education to each and every child between age group of 6 to 14. This policy was the great contribution of IAS Officer Anita Kaul when she was in the Department of School Education and Literacy. Recently Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government initiated policies for higher education. The Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Act passed to liberate management schools under strict government control. An online academic depository is one of the key initiatives by the current government. But until today, there was no policy implemented which was as effective as SSA. Children are still encouraged by the advertisement and also a slogan or song that is "SCHOOL CHALE HUM".

For this greatest transformation in the education system, it is our duty to give tribute to the Former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

क्या हार में, क्या जीत में | किंचित नही भयभीत मैं |
कर्तव्य पथ पर जो भी मिला | यह भी सही वो भी सही |
वरदान नहीं मांगूंगा | हो कुछ पर हार नही मानूंगा |

• By AACHAL BURANDE

Challenges faced in teaching

No doubt there is penetration of technology into every human sphere and with that the 21st-century teacher has more challenges to face than be at the receiving end of benefits. There is lot of changes today in approaches to teaching in contrast to the age-old classroom coaching practices that were in practice since times immemorial.

Teachers of the modern age are instructed to design data sources and concepts that appeal to the visual senses of students. In modern times, teachers are supposed to be the catalysts to learning. They are expected to explain students on how to find a solution for the particular problem. This can be taxing to teachers who still do not accept the technological developments that are marking the field of education.

Bad behavior of students was always a concern to teachers. Classroom disobedience coupled with violent outbursts are not new to teachers. As a teacher, the primitive ways to deal with such disturbing situation was to stop it through a pre-defined set of rules and "classroom expectations". Non-compliance would mean punishment. Teachers of today are supposed to employ well-informed means and strategies to tame down the unruly behavior of students. They are supposed to spend time in analyzing and coordinating with students through classroom interactions. When teachers spend quality time with students through project-based learning patterns, they will be able to mobilize them



and help them better interact with their peers. This challenge of soothing the nerves of a rebellious student will create a quiet learning environment for every student in class.

The 21st century teachers through an open channel of communication are expected to help students with a sense of warmth and care, despite battling their own stress-related issues. This stress is majorly caused on account of high expectations coming from all sides; the parents, students and the school administration authorities to deliver good academic performance.

Earlier, teachers were focused on completing the classwork along with attempts made to create a process of submitting assignments as homework. Modern teachers

have to juggle with multiple tools to provide a personalized teaching pattern to students. Teachers of the 21st-century should stay steady with technology as a promising tool for teaching.

In the past, teachers used to follow the path of "chalk and talk". They used to spend hours in classrooms and later participate in meetings to plan and grade students. Time limitations are still a major challenge to modern teachers as well. Some lessons are long while some are short. How can we expect a teacher to deliver a concise lecture on a topic that is so vast, within a 60-minute timeframe? Modern-day teachers have to juggle with creating their class materials alongside planning in-house activities that the school or college has in place.

All in an attempt to get recognized as an efficient teacher not only from students but also from the teaching family, it requires for teachers to be mindful of the above challenges. Once teachers are informed of the difficulties they will have to face, they will be better prepared to tackle them so as to not only organize their daily teaching routine but also help students learn better.

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