



ST ANN'S COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (AUTONOMOUS)
MANGALURU 575 001



ANN AURA

ANNUAL COLLEGE MAGAZINE 2020-21

COLLEGE ANTHEM

To bear the Mother of His Son God chose
St Anne to nurture Mary: Mystic Rose!
Her loving touch could wisely, gently raise,
Mary, the One whom Earth, and Heaven praise !

St Ann's Charism brought across the sea,
By Carmel's founders, like the Mustard Tree
In Mangalore grew, and nourished by her grace,
Put out, flowers... fruit... from branches in this place –

As Anne taught Mary: through her, Jesus too,
St Ann's trains teachers who taught me and you,
Likewise to carry on, in years to come –
Their numbers, impact, who can ever sum?

For learning is a Light which cries to glow,
As brightly and as far as it can go –
With other lights to join; a great blaze spread
Illuminating unknown paths ahead (2)

CHORUS I

It is our greatest wonder and delight,
We are so privileged – Lighted To Light,
Lighted To Light
We harness women's might,
Putting Ignorance and darkness to flight
It is a cause which calls for the good fight.
For it is surely holy in God's sight !

CHORUS II

Light is a gift which is divine
We need not queue for it in line,
For it is God's own tuning fine.
That as part of His grand design
It equally is yours and mine.
We pass it on to make it shine
God's design, Light divine
Your's and mine, Make it shine
Shine, Shine, Shine, Shine(2), SHINE !

Drawing inspiration from

CHRIST THE LIGHT

Women Graduate and Post-graduate
Teachers and Research Scholars
Will be

LIGHTED TO LIGHT

Young minds amidst the complex
National and Global challenges,
Imbued with Human Values,
Towards building up precious
Human Resources for Society

VISION

THE STAFF OF ST ANN'S COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Imbued with **FAITH IN GOD**

Will prepare Teachers for
Modern Society

With Personal, Academic,
Research and Professional Excellence
to spread the light of
Wisdom and Knowledge
to Humanity

MISSION

ST ANN'S COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (AUTONOMOUS), MANGALURU

College Report 2019 – 2021

St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) is the personification of excellence in Education where the seeds of all round development for women teachers was possible through the dynamism of Rev. Mother Josephine A C, the third Superior General of the Apostolic Carmel Congregation and the tireless effort and dedication of its management and staff both present and past in laying the foundation of this institution. The College has completed 77 prestigious years and today we as teacher educators hold the challenge to be dedicated and committed to our service to the society.

Being an Autonomous Institution for 13 years, our educational venture has taken novel directions with a Vision of Lighting Teachers and Research Scholars amidst the National and Global Challenges and a Mission of preparing Teachers for modern society with Personal, Academic, Research and Professional Excellence.

In the presence of our esteemed guests and our well-wishers, we are privileged, on behalf of the Management and Principal, to present a record of key accomplishments of the college, through the College Annual Report 2019 - 2021.

The College has achieved the ***** (5 Star) status during the first assessment by NAAC in 2001, 'A' grade and a Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of 3.63/4.0 in the year 2009 and its third cycle of NAAC Re-Accreditation in 2014 with an 'A' with a CGPA of 3.71/4.0. We are now in the process for the preparation of 4th cycle of NAAC reaccreditation.

A warm greeting

The College warmly welcomes Dr Maria Roopa A C the Administrator of St Ann's College of Education, Mrs Nisha C K, Assistant Professor and Mrs Shunali Leiza D'Souza, Accountant and Office Assistant.

Sad Demise

We mourn the sad demise of Ms Ashwini (B.Ed student 2018-2020) who winged her flight to heavenly abode on December 19, 2019

College Inaugural Programme

The B.Ed. academic year 2019 – 2020 was formally inaugurated on November 26, 2019 with a Eucharistic celebration led by Rev. Fr Prakash Cutinha, OCD. Dr Carmelita Goveas, Retd Principal, Besant Evening College, Mangalore. The Chief Guest in her message spoke on how a teacher needs to take a lead in creating an inspiration and motivating young minds in the future. The Principal administered the oath to the Student Cabinet and wished all to set their goal to be efficient teachers.

Academic Results

The College has gained cent percent results in the B.Ed. and M.Ed Programme. We congratulate the toppers for their excellent performance.

B.Ed (2018-2019)

First Rank: Jahanavi Sanal

Second Rank: Vijayapriya A

Third Rank: Vinutha K

M.Ed (2018-2019)

First Rank: Sr Lena A C

Second Rank: Sr Jessy Mathew

- Dr Dorothy D'Souza A C, Vice Principal, Dr Rose Pinto, Assistant Professor and Dr Laveena D'Sa have completed their Doctoral Studies from Mangalore University

Faculty

A collective band of enthusiastic and dedicated team of ten Teaching faculty and Nine Non-Teaching Faculty headed by Sr Maria Roopa A.C the Administrator and Sr Zeena Periera A C the Principal, influence the escalation of new perspectives for the quality assurance of this Institution.

Recognizing Staff Achievements

The College feels honored to announce the Staff Upgradation and the outstanding contributions of our Faculty across Professional, Academic and Research arenas:

- Dr Mrs VijayaKumari S N, Associate Professor has been conferred 'Guruchethana', an award at the State Level with the recognition as an excellent Teacher Educator by Dr H V Vamadevappa Charitable and Educational Trust(Regd), Davangere
- Certificate of Excellence in 'Reviewing' awarded to Dr Flosy D'Souza in recognition of an outstanding contribution to the quality of the Journal of Education, Society and Behavioral Science (2020)
- Certified Microsoft Innovative Educator , 2020 conferred to Dr Flosy D'Souza by MICROSOFT
- Mrs Divya N, Librarian for securing 95% in the National Level Online Quiz on NAAC Assessment and Higher Education organized by IQAC and securing 88% in the National Level E-Quiz on 'Library and Information Science' organized by St Aloysius Evening College, Mangaluru

Our Incredible Alumnae

With the prime motive of providing a focal point of coordination between current and past students, the Alumnae Association continues to function from across the country and around the world with a Membership of 3604. The Alumnae Association conducts the most awaited prestigious event of the year 'The Annual Mother Josephine Memorial Lecture' followed by the Annual General Body Meeting. The Mother Josephine Memorial Lecture 2020 on the topic "The Art and Science of Mentoring" was delivered by Dr Anil Ramachandran, Associate Professor, HOD, School of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Kannur University, Kerala on 15 February 2020.

Our Alumnae Association has founded Awards, Gold Medals, Prizes, and Scholarships for the toppers in B.Ed. and M.Ed. examinations. Our Alumni association with prominent Alumnae is moving ahead, with selfless intentions for the growth and development of our students and society around. The association will continuously work towards its vision for a better tomorrow.

Elevation in Excellence

- As the College is a Research Centre for PG Studies in Education from the year 2008, the College is proud to have 43 Research Scholars from its inception who have completed their Ph.D in Education from Mangalore University.
- As an autonomous College, the Board of Studies, Academic Council and Governing Body render their whole hearted support in all the academic and non academic activities of the College with a special focus on structuring the curriculum process.

- The Autonomous Review Committee from Mangalore University visited the College on March 15, 2021 headed by Sri Vivekanada Paniyala as the Chairperson and the committee members.
- The activities of the institution are collaborated by the various committees and cells such as the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), Library committee, Admission Committee, Research Cell, Job Placement Cell, Grievance Cell, Student Welfare Committee, Internal Compliance Committee and the Red Ribbon Club.
- To provide a platform for Educationists and Researchers from all over the Nation to deliberate on various issues with regard to the Perspectives and Innovations towards quality education in the 21st century, A two day National Conference on “Quality Education in the 21st Century –Perspectives and Innovations” was held on March 5 and 6, 2020 under the coordination of Dr Sharmila Mascarenhas, Assistant Professor. There were 35 paper presentations with approximately 60 academicians, research scholars and M.Ed students for the conference. The resource persons were:
 - o Dr M S Padmini, Former Director, CES, Indian Institute of Education, Pune, chief guest
 - o Dr Leonilla Menezes A C, Former Principal, St Ann’s College of Education
 - o Sr M Shubha A C, Secretary, Apostolic Carmel Educational Society, President
 - o Dr Poonam Batra, Professor of Education, Central Institute of Education University of Delhi
 - o Dr T C Thankachan, Principal, St Thomas College of Teacher Education, Pala
- o Prof Alwyn D’Sa, Controller of Examination and Registrar (in-charge), St Aloysius College, Mangaluru
- o Dr Vijaya Kumari S N, Associate Professor, St Ann’s College of Education, Mangaluru
- o Dr Flosy D’Souza, Associate Professor, St Ann’s College of Education, Mangaluru
- o Dr Sharmila Mascarenhas, Assistant Professor, St Ann’s College of Education, Mangaluru
- The College hosted a two day webinar on Techno-Pedagogy- Online Teaching and Learning with the intend to orient the use of online platforms and e resources for one hundred teachers and teacher educators of management schools on June 15 and 16, 2020 under the coordination of Dr Rose Pinto, Assistant Professor. The Resource Persons were:
 - Dr Krishna Prasad K, Associate Professor, CCIS and Srinivas University, Mangaluru
 - Dr Dorothy D’Souza A C, Vice Principal; Dr Vijaya Kumari SN, Associate Professor; Dr Flosy D’Souza, Associate Professor; Dr Laveena D’Sa, Assistant Professor, St Ann’s College of Education, Mangaluru
 - An Orientation session was conducted by the Management for the College faculty on 21 September, 2020. Sr Pearl Ann A C, Spirituality Centre, Presentation Convent, Maryhill was the Resource Person
 - As our library has a precious collection of unique documents, research tools etc, the College submitted a proposal to the society of e-governance and it has sanctioned a grant of Rs 28 lakhs with the intend to

digitize our existing library resources and is in process

- To broaden horizons of learning, enhance students' communicative skills and enrich the curriculum, the College introduced a Value Added Course on Communicative English on a virtual platform from February 8, 2021 to April 5, 2021 with Dr Dorothy D'Souza A C as the coordinator. We acknowledge the tenacious efforts of the resource persons Dr Sr Jeswina A C, Former Principal, St Agnes College, Dr Malini Hebbar, HOD & Associate Professor of English at St Agnes Centre for PG Studies and Research and Mrs Anita Gomes, Graduate Assistant, St Mary's High School in making the course sessions a success.

Staff Achievements- Incubating Excellence

This institution stands tall among all others in quality and the credit goes to all Staff, who have excelled in molding and shaping the future of budding teachers.

Here is a list of the multifaceted roles played by the Staff in meeting the challenges of Education.

Research

- The advancement achieved through research and development contributes significantly to the academic excellence of the institution. In this regard we have 2 Faculty Dr Vijaya Kumari SN, Associate Professor and Dr Flosy D'Souza, Associate Professor as Research Guides for PhD in Education.
- The Research Project on 'Occupational Stress and Quality of Work Life of Teacher Educators of Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka State sponsored by Inter University Centre for Teacher Educators (IUCTE), RIE, Mysuru was undertaken by Dr Flosy D'Souza, Associate Professor in 2019-2020

The Research Publications of the College consists of:

- A Peer reviewed St Ann's National Journal of Education ISSN No.2321-4502
- Collate Ann - Dissertation abstracts of M.Ed. (2013-2021) is in process.

The College In House Publications are:

- Research Based Instructional Modules in Secondary School Based Disciplines
- 'Ann Aura'- College Magazine
- 'Expressions'- the Alumnae newsletter

STAFF AS RESOURCE PERSONS

Dr Sr Zeena A C

- One day workshop on 'Use of Online Resources to Teaching and Learning' organized by Carmel English Medium School, Kotekar
- One day workshop on 'Use of Online Resources to Teaching and Learning' organized by Carmel CBSE School, Mangaluru

Dr Sr Dorothy D Souza A C

- One day seminar on 'Human Approach in Teaching Learning' organized by 10 May 2020 at St Cecily's Pre University College, Udupi
- Two day Webinar on 'Techno Pedagogy: Online Teaching Learning' organized by St Ann's College of Education, Mangaluru from 15 to 16 June, 2020
- Two day Workshop on 'Online Teaching Pedagogies' organized by on 25 and 26 August, 2020 at Carmel School, Mysuru

Dr Mrs Vijaya Kumari S N

- International Conference in Collaboration with UNICEF and CEMCA held at RIE, Bhubaneshwar from 21 to 23 February 2020
- An External Examiner for PhD Viva Voce

Examination at Dept of Studies and Research in Education, Shivagangothri University, Davangere on 12 March 2020

- Two day Webinar on 'Techno Pedagogy: Online Teaching Learning' organized by St Ann's College of Education, Mangaluru from 15 to 16 June, 2020
- A webinar titled 'Perspectives of 21st Century Skills for teachers and Students in the context of NEP 2020' held at Sarvodaya College of Education, Virajpet on 8 October 2020
- National Level Virtual Conference and delivered Keynote address on the topic 'Transformation reforms in Teacher Education and Teacher Empowerment in the context of NEP 2020' held at Srinivas University, Mangaluru on 26 December 2020
- State level Webinar on "Transformative Education and NEP 2020" organized by Post Graduate Studies in Commerce, Canara College, Mangalore on 15 September, 2020.
- Faculty development programme of Srinivas University for the faculty of all disciplines on "Competency based Teaching Learning Process" on the 1 February 2020.
- Faculty development programme of St Aloysius Institute of Education on "Best Practices in Teacher Education" on the 7 November, 2020.
- Faculty development programme of St Aloysius Institute of Education on "Indicators of Excellence in Teacher Education" on the 13 November, 2020.

Dr Mrs Flosy C R D Souza

Involvement in Academic Bodies

- Member of Board of Studies, Department of Studies & Research in Education of Christ University, Kuvempu University, Davangere University, Karnataka State Open University for the current year 2021.
- Conducted offline Ph.D. Viva voce Examination of Davangere University, Department of Studies & Research in Education as an External Examiner on the 12 March 2020.
- Conducted online Ph.D. Viva voce Examination of Bharathiyar University, Department of Studies & Research in Education as an External Examiner on the 14 August 2020.
- Member of School Management Committee of Mount Carmel School and Rosario School, Mangalore.
- AICTE-ISTE sponsored online Refresher programme organized by Sahyadri College of Engineering & Management on the theme "Cooperative and Collaborative Teaching Learning Processes" to the faculty of Engineering colleges in phase 1 and phase 2 on the 27th of March & 9th of April 2021.
- Two day webinar to School Teachers on "Techno Pedagogy: online Teaching Learning" Organized by St Ann's College of Education (autonomous), Mangalore, on 15th & 16th June, 2020.
- Education Convention 2021 Organized by the D.K & Udupi districts DLED College Principals & Teacher educators Association on the theme "NEP 2020: Future of Teacher Education" on the 6th of March 2021

Served as Resource Person for,

- National level Webinar on "NEP: Perspectives on Teacher Education" organized by St Aloysius Institute of Education on 29 August 2020.
- Webinar on NEP, 2020 to the parents of St Aloysius Gonzaga school, Mangalore on the

23rd February 2021, to the parents of Mount Carmel School, Mangalore on the 16th of October, 2020 & to the parents of Carmel CBSE School, Mangalore on the 22nd of October, 2020.

- Faculty development programme of St Aloysius Gonzaga school, Mangalore on “NEP 2020: Transformation in School Education” on the 2nd of January, 2021.
- Student Council Inauguration and Women’s day celebration of Besant Women’s College, Mangalore on the 8th of March 2021.

Co-author

Co-author of “Handbook on Child Rights” published by Inter University Center for Teacher Education, RIE (NCERT), Mysuru.

Dr Sharmila Mascarenhas

- Served as the Resource Person in the one day workshop on ‘Use of Online Resources to Teaching and Learning’ for the Staff of St Ann’s Pre University College on 17 June 2020

Dr Laveena D Sa

- Served as a Resource Person in the Two day Webinar on ‘Techno Pedagogy: Online Teaching Learning’ organized by St Ann’s College of Education, Mangaluru from 15 to 16 June, 2020
- Served as a Resource Person for the workshop on ‘Life Skills’ at Hira Women’s College, Mangaluru on 10 February 2021

Staff Innovation

2020 has been a year of rapid transition to adapt to new changes with great challenges and remarkable achievements. We had to carry out a transfer of the educational system from offline to online teaching by making use of innovative

tools to facilitate the learning process. All Faculty members made focused efforts to take the role as able teachers, thoughtful counselors, caring mentors and guides for the students during the time of pandemic.

In continuation to the efforts in strengthening the academic assets, the faculty have participated and presented research papers in International and National Conferences, Webinars, Workshops, seminars, symposia, published research papers in Online journals and Conferences. The Teaching and Non-Teaching faculty have attended many Orientation Programmes, Faculty development programmes and Refresher Courses thus gaining hands on experiences.

Students Escalation

Spiritual Formation - A Path to Understand Life

The following events enriched the spiritual direction of our students. Prayer days, Retreat, and Orientation Programmes were arranged for the spiritual and moral development of the students. Regular Value Education classes were a source of strength for our students in their pursuit for God. A distinctive feature of this college is the teacher trainees taking turns to organize the Morning Assembly in an effective way.

Input Sessions

The personal and professional growth was enhanced through Workshops, Seminars and Guest Lectures. The following activities were organized for our Teacher Trainees:

- Spiritual Orientation Programme was organized on November 07 and 08, 2019. The resource persons were Fr Maxim Rosario, Procurator, Bishops House, Fr Rupesh Madtha, Director, Shanthi Kiran, Bajjodi, Fr Clifford Fernandes, Professor, St Joseph’s Seminary
- A workshop on ‘Art and Drama in Education’

was organized in three phases for B.Ed 3rd Semester on January 16 and 24, 2020 and February 8, 2020. Mr Srinivas Nadoli, Theatre Artist and Mrs Shruthi Rao, Lecturer in English, Amrutha Vidyalaya College were the resource persons.

- 21 students of Kannada Pedagogy participated in the Taluk Level Kannada Sahitya Sammelana organized by Kannda Sahitya Parishad in association with association with St Agnes College on January 29, 2020.

Strengthening Academics

- To enhance the Teaching Skills of our Teacher Trainees, Micro Teaching Sessions, Demonstration Lessons using Multimedia, Simulated lessons, Integrated Lessons, Pre-Teaching Observation of Lessons, Workshops on Lesson Planning and Evaluation in all Pedagogy Subjects was conducted. Video Recording was one of the techniques of providing feedback.
- Theory and Practice of Lessons using Models of Teaching gave an insight to the Students in using the innovative approaches in teaching.
- Teaching learning performance with different innovative methods and multimedia was enhanced through demonstration of Advance Pedagogy Lessons, ICT Simulation Lessons, Lessons on Integration of Skills.
- To accustom the Teacher Trainees with the regular school set up, an Internship Programme of duration of two months was organized. All Teacher Trainees were trained to take up Action Research Projects, school based assignments and community based projects. The task based activities made the teaching learning process more experiential. To learn about the curriculum structure, assessment pattern, objectives

and the overall functioning of various schools and departments', students visited District Institute of Education and Training(DIET), Jail Road, Mangaluru, Block Education Office of North and South Zone , Mangaluru, Morarji Desai Kammaje Residential School, Kinnigoli, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Mudipu, St Theresa's ICSE School and St Aloysius Gonzaga CBSE School, Mangaluru

- With an aim of developing creative thinking and new study techniques and approach academic situations in different arrays, workshops on Drama and Art in Education were organized. The evaluation was followed by a stage performance comprising different activities.

Health and Physical Education

The College gives a lot of importance to health and physical education. Students are actively involved in various sports activities and have represented university and state level athletic meets and won a number of prizes in various events.

- 38 students of B.Ed participated and completed the 5 kilometere run event in the 'Marathon- Sayadri-10k Run, Mangalore'.
- Regular use of gym and practice of yoga is a special feature of this institution.

Beneficence to the Society

The College with a phantom of being committed to serve the society involves the B.Ed students in Service-learning activities, conducting Sports Meet, conducting classes for the students of St. Ann's Kannada Higher Primary School, the Sister Institutions on the campus are enriched through our Language Lab., Multi-Gymnasium, library and computer lab, guidance offered to answer KSET, TET and NET exams for Alumnae and Students, Job placements for our Students and B.Ed. graduates

of other institutions and Workshops etc. are organized for the Alumnae of the College.

Service - Learning Programmes

To foster social responsibility and develop hands on experiences in the community, the Service - Learning Activities were conducted in four phases. To achieve this end, student teachers organized various classwise activities for the St. Ann's Higher Primary students of Kannada medium February 01, 07, 22 of February, 2020 and March 07, 2020. They taught them the basic communicative skills through word games, rhymes, tongue twisters, dialogues, action songs and so on. The programme was concluded by distributing sweets and stationary to the students.

To get acquainted with the performance and exceptionalities of special children, a visit to St Agnes Special School was conducted on February 10 2020 and based on their learning needs teaching learning Aids were presented to the teachers.

A Spectacle of Non-Academic Activities

- The following momentous events made our students excellent organizers and resourceful leaders. To foster national integration, international understanding, religious and cultural awareness and tolerance, various national, religious and cultural occasions were celebrated with Grandeur.
- B.Ed students attended a talk on 'Youth Empowerment' on the occasion of Youth Day at Dayanand and Satish Pai Government Degree College, Carstreet on January 12, 2020
- Youth day was celebrated on the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda on January 13, 2020
- National Voters day was celebrated on January 25, 2020 highlighting its significance and taking the pledge.

- Republic day was celebrated in the campus on January 26, 2020.
- World Peace day was celebrated on January 30, 2020 with a meaningful programme.
- The Staff and students of B.Ed and M.Ed visited the cultural exhibition organized at University College, Mangalore on 6 February 2020.
- To create unique learning experiences, the B.Ed and M.Ed students visited places of historical importance and interest in Moodbidri, Udupi and Manipal on 12 February 2020.
- Women's Day was celebrated on March 09, 2020 with a series of cultural activities. A symposium, chaired by the Chief Guest Dr Devi Prabha Alva, Associate Professor, St Agnes College, Mangalore. Four B.Ed Students presented the topics for discussion that included Nutrition in women, Gender Inequality, Domestic Violence and Sexual Harassment and Leadership qualities.
- National Voters Day celebrated on January 25, 2021 with the administration of Oath.
- Peace Day was celebrated on 21 February, 2021 highlighting the significance of the day.
- On the occasion of International Women's Day on March 8, 2021, the B.Ed and M.Ed students highlighted the leadership role of women through various cultural programmes. The chief guest was Dr Malini N Hebbar, former HOD and Associate Professor of English at St Agnes Centre for PG Studies & Research, Mangaluru. The speaker stressed the discriminations against women and the need for changing social patterns to empower women through education emphasizing on the theme 'choose to challenge'.

Laurels Won by our Students: To scale the peak of brilliance our students have won Radiant Honors

- Ten B.Ed students participated in the skit competition at Women's Government College on the occasion of 'Abbakka Utsava' on 25 February 2020.
- As a part of Internship programme, the M.Ed students conducted an Online Poster and Skit competition for the B.Ed students on October 2, 2020. The winners of the 'MAD Ad' competition are:

First Place- Akshatha, Dhanyashree, Ashritha, Akshatha P, Samiya, Kavya N

Second Place- Gladys Fernandes, Jane Mendonca, Mishal Monteiro, Pearl Fernandes, Priyanka Wankade, Omshri Radhika

Third Place- Shanthi Samantha, Prashanthi, Bhavyashree, Sandya K, Sushmitha

- Ms Vandana Pai received the third place in the National Level Inter-collegiate Powerpoint Presentation
- The winners of the Competition on Cyber Safety in Virtual Classroom:

First Place – Shimna Krishnan, Rithu Rohidas Naik, Muskan

Second Place – Juliet Rekha Rebello, Ashwina D'Almeida, Renita Baretto

Third Place – Anita Noronha, Kulandai Teresa A, Sumana Thelma DSouza

Towards Students Wellbeing

To render financial support to our students, scholarships funded from the management, founded Scholarships, Minority and SC/ST Scholarships are made available. Here is a list of Management Instituted Scholarships for the year 2019-21.

Source	Total Amount (Rupees)	No. of Students Benefitted
Management		
Platinum Jubilee	48,000	7
Late Sr Inette Lobo A C Scholarship	70,000	7
Total	1,18,000	14

Our Expression of Gratitude

The Annual Report captures the dreams and aspirations of the years to come. God has blessed us with His grace so that we may continue this journey of excellence with St Ann our Patron Saint.

We are immensely grateful to Sr Shamitha A C our Provincial Superior, Sr Maria Shubha A C, our Educational Secretary, Sr Marie Lucy A C, Superior, St Ann's Convent and Joint Secretary, St Ann's College of Education, for enabling us to walk on higher and better innovative thoughts throughout this scholastic year.

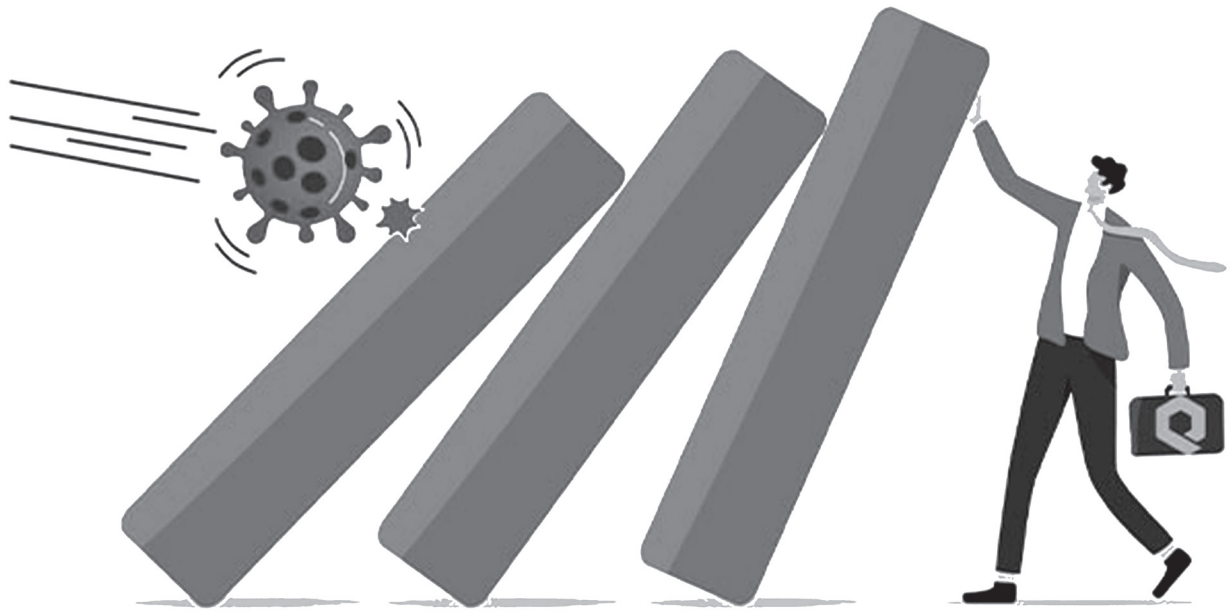
We are thankful to our Teaching and Non Teaching Staff and students for their collaboration, dedicated and devoted services during the year in achieving the motto of our college 'Lighted to Light.' We are appreciative of the service rendered by our cooperating schools and by our sister institutions on the campus. We thank all our esteemed guests, for making time to be with us this morning. We appreciate all those who have helped to make this day a memorable one.

Farewell to the outgoing batch. May you always treasure special memories of your student life at St Ann's College of Education.

God bless us all.

Articles based on the Theme

Aftermath of Pandemic: Rebuilding Creative Economy



AFTERMATH OF PANDEMIC- REBUILDING CREATIVE ECONOMY

The impact of Covid-19 pandemic is not only constraint to health sector crisis, it has affected all sectors of life in one way or another. Among all the sectors that have been worst affected due to the pandemic, the creative economy is one of them. The term creative economy was coined by John Howkins, a British author and speaker on creative economy. Creative economy has no single definition. It is an evolving concept which builds on the interplay between human creativity and ideas and intellectual property, knowledge, and technology. According to United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) creative economy is “An evolving concept based on creative assets potentially generating economic growth and development”. When John Howkins used the term “creative economy” in 2001, he applied the term to the arts, cultural goods and services, toys and games, and research and development.

The year 2021 was declared as International year of creative economy for sustainable development on 08th November, 2019 at the 74th UN General Assembly held in Bali, Indonesia. In fact it was the first world conference for recognizing the role of creative economy in supporting sustainable development goals and that the protection and enforcement of Intellectual and property rights can bolster and enhance the creative economy. As of today, the contribution of creative economy to global GDP is around 3% and provides employment to nearly 30 million people globally. Before the outbreak of pandemic, it was predicted that the contribution of creative economy would be up to 10% of global GDP by 2030 due to its rapid growth and capacity of create new jobs.



Indrani Gogoi
M.Ed 3rd semester



The COVID-19 crisis has made the world realize importance of creativity and culture in sustaining community resilience and protecting livelihoods when formal health, social and economic systems are under pressure. With low barriers to entry, creative economy is a sector that is genuinely inclusive and agile. With the development of technologies that create new products, new services and new revenue streams, it clearly has potential as part of the future global economy. To this day, various research works across the globe have been done about the impact of covid-19 on creative industry. The result shows that all institutions, companies and individuals working in the cultural and creative industries sector were badly affected. Full time employment dropped in many folds and only a small minority reported maintaining steady income. The silver lining is that those who used online platform by leveraging digital technology to reach new customers and audiences were reported making a profit during the pandemic also. While the major online platforms have prospered, creative MSMEs and those dependent on live interaction with audiences or customers have been devastated. The “inclusively creative” roadmap which led to the adoption of the UN Resolution on creative economy in 2020 featured the key role of MSMEs in the development of the creative economy, but they have also suffered the most from the impacts of the crisis, in particular in countries where welfare systems could not compensate for

months of revenue losses. This downturn could become permanent, especially if young people feel deterred from seeking their futures in this sector. But at a time of rising calls to protect local values, and scepticism about the benefits of globalisation, the creative economy offers a unique means of developing international trade on the basis of cultural distinctiveness. Aligning widespread but dispersed community, local government and international initiatives to support and invest in the creative economy is urgent, to re-energise an emerging economic sector which has many positive features in terms of its sustainability (UNPGA, 2021) and, at a time of growing youth unemployment, an exceptional capacity to generate jobs

The creative economy can be an engine for economic diversification, economic growth and innovation, and provides an avenue to make our economies more resilient. But it is also much more. It has features that make it a powerful instrument for building sustainable, inclusive and equitable economies and societies. Factors of production used for many creative industries are essentially “human” – ideas and knowledge – rather than natural resources, factories or machines. As these industries have relatively low barriers to entry. This can open opportunities for many women, youth and vulnerable groups who typically face greater constraints to access capital. The relatively equitable access opens the door for empowerment and entrepreneurship in many countries, particularly developing countries. With adequate policies and regulations in place, the sector also has the potential for supporting balanced urban and regional development and preserving and promoting cultural heritage and diversity.

Intellectual property rights play an important role

in supporting a thriving creative economy as they protect creativity and control the commercial exploitation of the products of scientific, technological and cultural creation. The ability to develop and use such products is indeed a key driver of economic growth and for international competition, especially for the production and trade of technology-intensive goods and services. Developing countries thus need to build capacity to develop and fully utilise the IP system to promote their creative industries.

The industry of creative economy is mostly informal in India. The impact of pandemic was devastating like other countries across the globe and the industry of creative economy took the heat. Various economies such as transport, hotels, tourism, restaurants are dependent on creative economy. According to a report published by British Council, FICCI and Art X Company the MSME sector comprised of 88% of creative economy and around 26% of people related to arts sector were facing permanent closure in India as of March 2021. Creative economy is confronting with increasingly difficult choices to remain resilient. Some workforce are leaving the creative economy and changing their careers.

Appropriate national policies aimed at promoting the diversity of cultural expression and advancing creativity for sustainable development is need of the present day situation. There is a wide gap in digital literacy among groups of creative economy. All concerned including government should come forward to minimize the gap. The acknowledging, recognizing and emphasizing on innovation in harnessing the fruits of creative economy in the form of full and productive employment and decent work, supporting entrepreneurship, encouraging the formalization and growth of MSME sector, empowering people, promoting

social inclusion, and reducing poverty has been gaining momentum. The covid-19 has paralysed the world economy including India to great extent. But at the same time it has forced and inspires human for more creative thinking and innovation for the full recovery. UNCTAD, as the designated UN agency for the promotion of the creative economy, stands ready to engage and join forces with partners in these efforts.

REFERENCE:

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GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is an organizing principle for meeting human development goals while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services on which the economy and society depend on. The desired result is a state of society where living conditions and resources are used to continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity and stability of the natural system. Sustainable development can be defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainability goals, such as the current UN-level Sustainable Development Goals, address the global challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. While the modern concept of sustainable development is derived mostly from the 1987 Brundtland Report, it is also rooted in



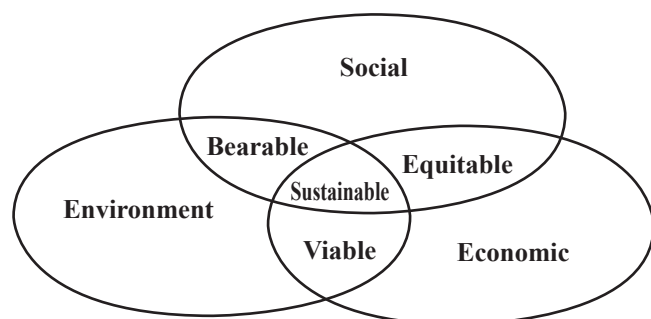
Neetha B
B.Ed II year



earlier ideas about sustainable forest management and 20th-century environmental concerns. As the concept of sustainable development developed, it has shifted its focus more towards the economic development, social development and environmental protection for future generations.

Definition

Sustainable development can be defined as the practice of maintaining the productivity by replacing resources used with resources of equal or greater value without degrading or endangering natural biotic systems. Sustainable development binds together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social, political and economic challenges faced by humanity. Sustainability science is the study of the concepts of sustainable development and environmental science. There is an emphasis on the present generations' responsibility to regenerate, maintain and improve planetary resources for use by future generations.



Development of the concept

Sustainable development has its roots in ideas about sustainable forest management, which were developed in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. In response to a growing awareness of the depletion of timber resources in England, John Evelyn argued, in his 1662 essay *Sylva*, that “sowing and planting of trees had to be regarded as a national duty of every land owner, in order to stop the destructive over-exploitation of natural resources.” In 1713, Hans Carl von Carlowitz, a senior mining administrator in the service of Elector Frederick Augustus I of Saxony published *Sylvicultura economica*, a 400-page work on forestry. Building upon the ideas of Evelyn and French minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert, von Carlowitz developed the concept of managing forests for sustained yield. His work influenced others, including Alexander von Humboldt and Georg Ludwig Hartig, eventually leading to the development of the science of forestry. This, in turn, influenced people like Gifford Pinchot, the first head of the US Forest Service, whose approach to forest management was driven by the idea of wise use of resources, and Aldo Leopold whose land ethic was influential in the development of the environmental movement in the 1960s.

Dimensions

Sustainable development can be thought of in terms of three spheres, dimensions, domains or pillars: the Environment, the Economy and Society. The three-sphere framework was initially proposed by the economist Rene Passat in 1979. It has also been worded as “economic, environmental and social” or “ecology, economy and equity”. This has been expanded by some authors to include a fourth pillar of culture, institutions or governance, or alternatively reconfigured as four domains of the social – ecology, economics, politics and culture, thus bringing economics back inside the social, and treating ecology as the intersection of the social and the natural.

Environmental (or ecological)

The ecological stability of human settlements is part of the relationship between humans and their natural, social and built environments. Also termed human ecology, this broadens the focus of sustainable development to include the domain of human health. Fundamental human needs such as the availability and quality of air, water, food and shelter are also the ecological foundations for sustainable development; addressing public health risk through investments in ecosystem services can be a powerful and transformative force for sustainable development which, in this sense, extends to all species.

Environmental sustainability concerns the natural environment and how it endures and remains diverse and productive. Since natural resources are derived from the environment, the state of air, water, and the climate is of particular concern. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report outlines current knowledge about scientific, technical and socio-economic information concerning climate change, and lists options for adaptation and mitigation. Environmental sustainability requires society to design activities to meet human needs while preserving the life support systems of the planet. This, for example, entails using water sustainably, using renewable energy and sustainable material supplies (e.g., harvesting wood from forests at a rate that maintains the biomass and biodiversity).

An unsustainable situation occurs when natural capital (the total of nature’s resources) is used up faster than it can be replenished. Sustainability requires that human activity only uses nature’s resources at a rate at which they can be replenished naturally. The concept of sustainable development is intertwined with the concept of carrying capacity. Theoretically, the long-term result of environmental degradation is the inability to sustain human life. Such degradation on a global scale should imply an increase in human death rate until population falls to what the degraded environment can support.

Consumption of natural resources	State of the environment	Sustainability
More than nature's ability to replenish	Environmental degradation	Not sustainable
Equal to nature's ability to replenish	Environmental equilibrium	Steady state economy
Less than nature's ability to replenish	Environmental renewal	Environmentally sustainable

Integral elements for a sustainable development are research and innovation activities. An example is the European environmental research and innovation policy, which aims at defining and implementing a transformative agenda to greening the economy and the society as a whole so to achieve sustainable development. Research and innovation in Europe is financially supported by the programme Horizon 2020, which is also open to participation worldwide. A promising direction towards sustainable development is to design systems that are flexible and reversible.

Pollution of the public resources is not a different action, it is just a reverse tragedy of the commons, in that instead of taking something out, something is put into the commons. When the costs of polluting the commons are not calculated into the cost of the items consumed, then it becomes only natural to pollute, as the cost of pollution is external to the cost of the goods produced and the cost of cleaning the waste before it is discharged exceeds the cost of releasing the waste directly into the commons. One of the ways to mitigate this problem is by protecting the ecology of the commons by making it, through taxes or fines, more costly to release the waste directly into the commons than would be the cost of cleaning the waste before discharge.

Agriculture

Sustainable agriculture is farming in sustainable ways meeting society's present food and textile needs, without compromising the ability for current or future generations to meet their needs. It can be based on an understanding of ecosystem

services. There are many methods to increase the sustainability of agriculture. When developing agriculture within sustainable food systems, it is important to develop flexible business process and farming practices. Agriculture has an enormous environmental footprint, playing a significant role in causing climate change, water scarcity, water pollution, land degradation, deforestation and other processes; it is simultaneously causing environmental changes and being impacted by these changes. Sustainable agriculture consists of environment friendly methods of farming that allow the production of crops or livestock without damage to human or natural systems. It involves preventing adverse effects to soil, water, biodiversity, surrounding or downstream resources—as well as to those working or living on the farm or in neighbouring areas. Elements of sustainable agriculture can include permaculture, agroforestry, mixed farming, multiple cropping, and crop rotation

Environmental economics

The total environment includes not just the biosphere of Earth, air, and water, but also human interactions with these things, with nature, and what humans have created as their surroundings. As countries around the world continue to advance economically, they put a strain on the ability of the natural environment to absorb the high level of pollutants that are created as a part of this economic growth. Therefore, solutions need to be found so that the economies of the world can continue to grow, but not at the expense of the public good. In the world of economics, the amount

of environmental quality must be considered as limited in supply and therefore is treated as a scarce resource. This is a resource to be protected. One common way to analyse possible outcomes of policy decisions on the scarce resource is to do a cost-benefit analysis.[citation needed] This type of analysis contrasts different options of resource allocation and, based on an evaluation of the expected courses of action and the consequences of these actions, the optimal way to do so in the light of different policy goals can be elicited.

The benefit-cost analysis in essence look at several ways of solving a problem and then assigning the best route for a solution, based on the set of consequences that would result from the further development of the individual courses of action, and then choosing the course of action that results in the least amount of damage to the expected outcome for the environmental quality that remains after that development or process takes place.[clarification needed] Further complicating this analysis are the interrelationships of the various parts of the environment that might be impacted by the chosen course of action.

Culture

Framing of sustainable development progress according to the Circles of Sustainability, used by the United Nations.

Working with a different emphasis, some researchers and institutions have pointed out that a fourth dimension should be added to the dimensions of sustainable development, since the triple-bottom-line dimensions of economic, environmental and social do not seem to be enough to reflect the complexity of contemporary society. In this context, the Agenda 21 for culture and the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) published the policy statement “Culture: Fourth

Pillar of Sustainable Development”, at the 2010 World Congress of UCLG. This document argues for a new perspective and points to the relation between culture and sustainable development through developing a solid cultural policy and advocating a cultural dimension in all public policies. The Circles of Sustainability approach distinguishes the four domains of economic, ecological, political and cultural sustainability.

Other organizations have also supported the idea of a fourth domain of sustainable development. The Network of Excellence “Sustainable Development in a Diverse World”, sponsored by the European Union, integrates multidisciplinary capacities and interprets cultural diversity as a key element of a new strategy for sustainable development.

Human-centred design and cultural collaboration have been popular frameworks for sustainable development in marginalized communities. These frameworks involve open dialogue which entails sharing, debating, and discussing, as well as holistic evaluation of the site of development

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or Global Goals are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a “blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all”. The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by the year 2030. They are included in a UN Resolution called the 2030 Agenda or what is colloquially known as Agenda 2030. The SDGs were developed in the Post-2015 Development Agenda as the future global development framework to succeed the Millennium Development Goals which ended in 2015.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are:

(1) No Poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (10) Reducing Inequality, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Climate Action, (14) Life Below Water, (15) Life On Land, (16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, (17) Partnerships for the Goals.

Though the goals are broad and interdependent, two years later (6 July 2017) the SDGs were made more “actionable” by a UN Resolution adopted by the General Assembly. The resolution identifies

specific targets for each goal, along with indicators that are being used to measure progress toward each target. The year by which the target is meant to be achieved is usually between 2020 and 2030. For some of the targets, no end date is given.

To facilitate monitoring, a variety of tools exist to track and visualize progress towards the goals. All intention is to make data more available and easily understood. For example, the online publication SDG Tracker, launched in June 2018, presents available data across all indicators. The SDGs pay attention to multiple cross-cutting issues, like gender equity, education, and culture cut across all of the SDGs. There were serious impacts and implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on all 17 SDGs in the year 2020.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Economic Consequences of the COVID-19 Outbreak: COVID-19 is not only a global pandemic and public health crisis; it has also severely affected the global economy and financial markets. Significant reductions in income, a rise in unemployment, and disruptions in the transportation, service, and manufacturing industries are among the consequences of the disease mitigation measures that have been implemented in many countries. It has become clear that most governments in the world underestimated the risks of rapid COVID-19 spread and were mostly reactive in their crisis response. As disease outbreaks are not likely to disappear in the near future, proactive international actions are required to not only save lives but also protect economic prosperity.

Covid-19 and the Economy

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) characterized COVID-19 as a pandemic,



Nishmitha Jewel Pinto
B.Ed I year



pointing to over 3 million cases and 207,973 deaths in 213 countries and territories. The infection has not only become a public health crisis but has also affected the global economy. Significant economic impact has already occurred across the globe due to reduced productivity, loss of life, business closures, trade disruption, and decimation of the tourism industry. COVID-19 may be that a “wake-up” call for global leaders to intensify cooperation on epidemic preparedness and provide the necessary financing for international collective action. There has been ample information on the expected economic and health costs of infectious disease outbreaks, but the world has

failed to adequately invest in preventive and preparedness measures to mitigate the risks of large epidemics. With globalization, urbanization, and environmental change, infectious disease outbreaks and epidemics have become global threats requiring a collective response. Although the majority of developed countries, predominantly European and North American, have strong real-time surveillance and health systems to manage infectious disease spread, improvements in public health capacity in low-income and high-risk countries—including human and animal surveillance, workforce preparedness, and strengthening laboratory resources—need to be supported by using national resources supplemented with international donor funding. International collective action among governments, non-government organizations, and private companies has been advocated in building and financing technological platforms to accelerate the research on and development response to new pathogens with epidemic potential. In the case of COVID-19, such cooperation is critical, especially for the development and production of a vaccines.

In addition to the substantial burden on healthcare systems, COVID-19 has had major economic consequences for the affected countries. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused direct impacts on income due to premature deaths, workplace absenteeism, and reduction in productivity and has created a negative supply shock, with manufacturing productive activity slowing down due to global supply chain disruptions and closures of factories. For example, in China, the production index in February declined by more than 54% from the preceding month's value. In addition to the impact on productive economic activities, consumers typically changed their spending behaviour, mainly due to decreased income and

household finances, as well as the fear and panic that accompany the epidemic. Service industries such as tourism, hospitality, and transportation have suffered significant losses due to reduction in travel.

Conclusion

As the spread of the virus is likely to continue disrupting economic activity and negatively impact manufacturing and service industries, especially in developed countries, we expect that financial markets will continue to be volatile. There is still a question as to whether this unfolding crisis will have a lasting structural impact on the global economy or largely short-term financial and economic consequences. In either case, it is evident that communicable diseases such as COVID-19 have the potential to inflict severe economic and financial costs on regional and global economies. Because of high transportation connectivity, globalization, and economic interconnectedness, it has been extremely difficult and costly to contain the virus and mitigate the importation risks once the disease started to spread in multiple locations. This warrants international collective action and global investment in vaccine development and distribution, as well as preventive measures including capacity building in real-time surveillance and the development of contact tracing capabilities at the national and international levels. As outbreaks of novel infections are not likely to disappear in the near future, proactive international actions are required not only to save lives but also to protect economic prosperity.

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THE FUTURE OF CREATIVE ECONOMY

At the 74th session of the UN General Assembly held in November 2019, the year 2021 was declared as the International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development. Indonesia was the main sponsor of the proposal, which was presented by a global grouping of countries, including Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines and Thailand.

The proposal acknowledges the continued need to support developing nations and countries in transition by raising awareness, encouraging collaboration and networking, and encouraging the exchange of best practices, as well as the ongoing need to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, inspire innovation, and provide opportunities, benefits, and empowerment for all, while developing a respect for all human rights by promoting an enabling environment at all levels as well as tackling the challenges of creative economy.

The International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development could not have come at a more relevant time. The COVID-19 pandemic has paralyzed the creative economy. No actor in the creative value chain has been spared its impact, from conception to production to distribution to access. COVID-19 pandemic has had a particularly harsh impact on the cultural and creative industries. The pandemic has had an especially strong impact on activities like theatre, live music, festivals, theatres, and museums. Lockdowns and physical distancing measures have had a significant impact on the lives of artists and cultural workers around the world, aggravating their already difficult circumstances.

Before the pandemic, the creative economy was growing rapidly and generating new jobs in every region of the world but the crisis has brought this exceptional growth to a standstill, exposing the



Prinkle P. Fernandes
B.Ed II year



fragility of a sector dominated by micro-businesses and to re-establish its earlier growth, the creative economy requires governments and multilateral organizations to recognize and address restrictions and regulatory institutions that have failed to keep up with the sector's rapid evolution.

The growth of the creative sector opens doors to new possibilities, particularly for young people and women. The mix of digital technology and creative imagination appeals particularly to the younger population that is adversely impacted by the rising unemployment. As a result, recognizing culture as fundamental infrastructure, investing in human capital, and creating policies that look at a community's assets and capabilities rather than its needs would be a good place to start building a "new normal." This is how the creative economy may contribute to global macro-economic growth while preserving the environment.

The pandemic has underlined the importance of culture in maintaining individual well-being and community cohesion. Local and municipal governments all around the world must begin to include cultural sustainability into their strategic planning, administrative structures, and day-to-day functioning. As urbanization accelerates, it is critical that local, national, and international institutions work together to create a more sustainable and inclusive economy and society. The Urban 20 Communiqué of June 2021 demands for the protection of "The right to participate fully and freely in cultural life". This first step towards a people-centered recovery must be financially

supported, in particular through the growth of the creative economy, a sector of the economy based primarily on the intersection of human creativity and capital rather than on the extraction of natural resources.

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THE POWER OF HEALTH

We are all aware of the well-known proverb “Health is Wealth”. I can draw an abundance of meaning for our life from this quote. In our present context, it is apt that we really understand the essence of this proverb which is believed to be true down through the centuries. In the aftermath of the pandemic (COVID-19) first and the second wave, it is very clear that most people are mentally affected or disturbed than they are actually affected physically. Our mental health makes up much of our physical health. Yes, most people are aware, for example, that stress can produce physical symptoms like an upset stomach, or that depression often physically hurts. But a growing body of research suggests that negative emotions and thoughts may also have links to other serious health problems, like heart disease. Whether we agree, I believe the pandemic has instilled a lot of fear and negative emotions towards life, oneself and others. “Many negative emotions such as anger, fear, and frustration become problematic when those emotions turn into a more permanent disposition or a habitual outlook on the world,”



Sr Rosie J
B.Ed II year



Finally, there is depression, which is a serious diagnosis that can have repercussions far beyond feeling sad or losing your appetite or it's possible that negative emotions might be an early symptom of a health problem, rather than a cause. When all is said, there is a big bright spot for every Negative Nancy out there: by simply changing your perspective, you may just improve your health.

Emotions that are freely experienced and expressed without judgement or attachment tend to flow fluidly without impacting our health. On the other hand, repressed emotions (especially fearful or negative ones) can zap mental energy, negatively affect the body, and lead to health problems. It's important to recognize our thoughts

Because we are wired to defend against threat and loss in life, we tend to prioritize bad over good. While this is a tidy survival mechanism for someone who needs to stay hyper vigilant in a dangerous environment, the truth is that for most of us, this “negativity bias” is counter-productive. Our “negativity bias” means that we spend too much time ruminating over the minor frustrations we experience—bad traffic or a disagreement with a loved one— and ignore the many chances we have to experience wonder, awe, and gratitude throughout the day. In order to offset this negativity bias and experience a harmonious emotional state, Fredrickson proposes that we need to experience three positive emotions for every negative one. This, he claims, can be done intentionally for those of us less “wired” to positivity. These positive emotions literally reverse the physical effects of negativity and build up psychological resources that contribute to a flourishing life.

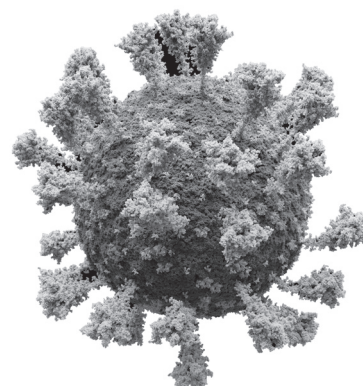
Yes, positive emotions lead to emotional resilience. Positive emotions have a scientific purpose—to help the body recover from the ill effects of persistent negative emotions. Thus, cultivating positivity over time can help us become more resilient in the face of crisis or stress. Emotional resilience is like a rubber band—negative emotions stretch or pull no matter, he or she can bounce back to his or her original state. Resilient people can experience tough emotions like pain, sorrow, frustration, and grief without falling apart. Resilient people do not deny the pain or suffering they are experiencing; rather, they keep a sense of positivity that helps them overcome the negative effects of their situation. In fact, some people can look at challenging times with optimism and hope, knowing that their hardships will lead to personal growth and maturity. Friends, we have all witnessed Corona before our own eyes and we are facing the effects of it in our day-to-day lives. Let us never allow ourselves to be succumbed to it. Let us rise above, lift our hopes higher and rebuild our lives anew.



Life was always fast-paced, we never slowed down,
Until everything stopped when Corona came to town.
Now all is quiet and there's peace all around,
We've looked in our hearts and kindness we've found.
We learn now with mother, this is a new feature,
But we can't wait to get back to our teacher.
I miss sharing the fun times, College and all my recreation times
That understand me the value of small things
We've had social distancing picnics, social distancing walks,
Social distancing hugs and social distancing talks.
I'm looking forward to getting away,
The beach, the hotel and a perfect holiday.
When it is? I'll throw my arms open wide,
And shout to the world, WE CAN ALL GO OUTSIDE!
Don't give up hope, the end is in sight,
If we all stick together, we'll all win this fight.



Sr Nithya Puthussery
B.Ed II year



THE FANGS OF CORONA VS THE DIVINE SECURITY

It has been a couple of years
 Since Covid 19 has born
 It remains like a nightmare still
 As the face of the earth is being sealed and killed.
 It isn't the same world anymore
 Where joy and laughter were plenty in store
 My mind is filled with doubts and questions
 I feel I wanted the answers one by one.
 The pandemic changed our life from harmony to chaos
 Locked up are from within and out
 The spreading of the virus, be it Corona or Black Fungus
 Seemed so horrific, 'cause death and destruction is all around the air.
 Men and women in thousands are just dying effortlessly
 Like the dry leaves dropping from the many tree branches
 And as the fires blaze from the funeral pyres, the mourners
 Fail to get even from a distance the glimpse of their dear deceased.
 Lost of jobs and lost of joy
 The whole future looks so uncertain and bleak,
 With misfortune after misfortune Our Earth is left broken,
 Our world is in total darkness.
 It's indeed a grateful sight, though disheartening,
 To witness doctors and nurses, with their schedule tight.
 Hospitals are packed and medicines and oxygen in shortage
 We bring our medical warriors to you for strength and grace more and more
 To fight, this battle raging in this nation, with courage
 O God, we think it's time for a speedy repair
 Broken are we in mind and heart and in despair
 Though we believe You are waiting and watching
 For our repentance that you may heal and purify.
 For now you have heard us mourn and our prayers
 Which we thought we were unheard of our plea
 We know you have your pace, time and grace
 When we know you would come to our aid
 Stepping in and taking control like you always do.
 Vaccinate us with your love, mercy and kindness
 Renew and relieve us from this long pain and sadness
 We know you have lessons to teach us, your power to reveal
 Remember we are your children, so send forth your Spirit,
 That the face of the earth be totally renewed.



Jenny Lalpianthangi
B.Ed I year



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BLEND OF ONLINE LEARNING

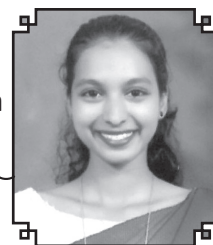
Online learning is one of the imminent trends in the education sector around the globe. This mode of learning is done through the internet. With advanced and upgraded technologies, this mode of learning has been made simpler. Online learning is also preferred in higher learning institutions. This article will render the students about online education, its outcomes, and advantages.

The concept of traditional education has changed radically within the last couple of years. Being physically present in a classroom is not the only learning option anymore not with the rise of the internet and new technologies, at least. Nowadays, you have access to a quality education whenever and wherever you want, as long as you can get online. We are now entering a new era, the revolution of online education.

However, according to the most recent survey, over 30 percent of higher education students in the United States are taking at least one distance course. Online education is a sensible choice whether you are a teenager or an adult. As a student, this can be a useful learning method for sharpening your skills in a difficult subject, or



Aldrisha Dayana Dsouza
B.Ed I year



learning a new skill.

Education is moving into the digital age. Pedagogies have changed to engage the latest digital technologies. The methods of distribution are now a blend between face to face and some other contributions of a virtual interface. Digital technology will continue to reshape the future of education. As learning methods evolve, tech innovations will impact how teachers and administrators progress in educational environments of the future. The art and practice of education in the future will look very different from the learning practice of the past and present. Online education has gained immense popularity among working professionals and students pursuing higher education. These benefit in the autonomy and flexibility that these courses offer.

All in all, despite some benefits, online learning during the pandemic remains a temporary solution rather than an innovative way of studying. Considering that the students reported higher stress levels, social isolation and an increase in procrastination, we should stay safe and in order to go back to regular classes as soon as possible.



DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY - RESHAPING THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION



Moving online in Academia

Digital technology will continue to reshape the future of education, As learning methods evolve, tech innovations will impact how teachers and administrators progress in educational environments of the future. The art and practice of education in 2020 will look very different from the learning practices of the the past and present.

One of the the most exciting trends in education is gamification, which is the the application of game elements in non gaming environments for the purpose of instruction. Gamification, “makes learning different subject matter more exciting and interactive,” Teachers can use gaming technology to replicate real life. Situations, where the game gives constant feedback, allowing students to improve their skills the more they play. However, for gamification to have an impact in Education, teachers must first know how to use the technology.



Alisha Francis
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Experiment has obvious limitations including the short time in which it has been running, evaluating the role of technology itself on learning has merit, but technology does not operate independently to create a learning environment. Student interaction online, like student interaction in face to face classrooms, is a critical component of the learning context. I hope to show that crucial moments in communication, interaction, reaction and non reaction amongst the sixth students, myself and observers, have significant consequences for online teaching and learning amongst larger groups of students. As increasing numbers of college level courses are developed for delivery via the world wide web, pressure grows to identify components of online learning environments that contribute to or support learning.

As a result, for educators handling a large number of students, the tutorial group sizes could be made larger which will tend to have a significantly lowered class engagement. while wheel look forward to the end of this pandemic, it is also hoped that this method may prove to be useful to other educators. A further application of this method could be useful in regular, physical classes as well.



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION TRENDS IN EDUCATION

Educators from all grade-levels are coming to realize the benefits of technology in the classroom. Typically, education is one of the last industries to make extensive change, holding on to antiquated methods and practices. But through the digital transformation and the rise of educational technology, teachers have begun making drastic changes to their instruction, assessments, even the physical make-up of their classrooms, and at a much faster rate than expected.

First of all, new technology and new learning models are exciting and offer unthinkable possibilities to students, but they require constant IT support. These current trends are making headlines in education because of the ways in which they are impacting student learning:

Augmented Reality/ Virtual Reality

Augmented, virtual, mixed reality are examples of transformative technology that enhance teacher instruction while simultaneously creating immersive lessons that are fun and engaging for the student. Virtual reality has the capability of bringing the outside world into the classroom and vice versa.

Classroom Set of Devices

Schools are moving away from bring your own device, and students no longer have to go to the technology lab to access a computer or laptop. Today's pervasive online environment poses exciting possibilities; ones that necessitate students are properly educated on cyber safety and individual responsibility.



Anisha Shaji
B.Ed I year



Redesigned Learning Spaces

Educators have since realized to create collaborative-friendly spaces to facilitate student learning. 21st century classrooms are SMARTboards instead of chalkboards and pods of SMARTdesks instead of individual seating. Students are going on virtual field trips instead of merely reading from a text.

Artificial Intelligence

The use of AI in higher education has already proven useful. Applications of AI in education includes personalizing learning, evaluating the quality of curriculum and content and facilitating one-on-one tutoring with the use of Intelligent Tutoring Systems.

Lastly, Children of today have been surrounded by digital technology since their birth. However, children of today are not equally equipped for their technology rich future. Teachers and administrators are embracing their role as the link between technology and students. To properly integrate new technology and methods, teachers should keep up-to-date by refreshing their skills via professional development and education.

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TRANSITION TO DIGITAL AGE

Education is moving into the digital age. Pedagogies have changed to engage the latest digital technologies. The methods of distribution are now a blend between face-to-face and some other combination of virtual interfaces. The content is moving from traditional text-based learning to text-plus-multimedia.

The world of education is still in transition; the move to an all-digital environment will not be completed for some time to come. The cost of creating high-end multimedia content, although coming down, is still prohibitive for all but the very edge of the marketplace. Thus, print and text-based content remains a major part of the education world. Connexions bridge the print/text-based and multimedia worlds

It's likely that the first thing you do in the morning when you wake up is to look at your phone. Maybe to turn off your alarm at first, but then perhaps to check the weather forecast, read the news headlines, and even look at your calendar for the day ahead. During these actions, you will probably receive message notifications from family and friends, reminders of what you were doing on this day 5 years ago, and even be treated to a picture of someone else's smashed avocado breakfast (#delicious)!

There is no doubting it, the online revolution is in full swing and the digital age means that not only are more aspects of our lives being digitised each day, but that we are also becoming accustomed to going online for all the information we need. What this means for teachers whose aim is to educate in the digital E-Learning age, is that we have a lot of competition—more than we have ever had before. In a traditional education system of the 'old school' bricks and mortar classroom, the



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primary competition for a student's attention was the attractiveness or level of social connectedness with their neighbouring student—and perhaps the extent of how vivid their imagination could get.

Today, in the digital learning age, teachers need to compete with an endless array of other attention-grabbing 'shiny objects' from all around the world. These can include an extreme spectrum from breaking news stories of terrorist attacks, floods, political blunders to likes and smiles from potential suitor strangers and even the joy of seeing the most adorable panda in the world rolling so cutely down a hill. So, in order to win enough of a student's valuable time and attention to facilitate a meaningful learning experience, we need to become smarter in our engagement strategies and educational practices.

So once we have won the initial battle for an individual's attention, the next challenge is to keep that attention and effectively engage them longer term. It is important to understand what the online revolution is teaching us about the fundamental changes in the relationship between teachers and students.

Never have we seen such a large-scale mass rejection of traditional forms of authority in place of connecting with the everyday person. This means that the traditional concept of an academic, being respected as the holder of wisdom, is becoming more and more irrelevant. Rather than being online academics who simply

'teach' students something they don't know by imparting knowledge on them, we need to be skilled facilitators who actively engage individuals on a learning journey through digital resources. Digital learning can mean fostering curiosity, supporting the development of a growth mindset, and encouraging critique and analysis.

To successfully realise these digital learning goals, it is essential that we are our authentic selves. The online revolution and the rise in popularity of social media have taught us that people are seeking out authenticity and reliability in the online world. We need to be prepared to show our own vulnerability when we might not know something, our reliability as normal humans who also make mistakes, and, most importantly, we must demonstrate our passion for teaching our subject matter.

Education in the digital age is an exciting new space for teaching and learning, and it is growing and developing each day. As online educators, we must grow and develop along with it, taking advantage of the suite of new digital tools and resources available to us, but also understanding and respecting the fundamental changes in the relationship between a student and an educator. We must be prepared to share our humbled, authentic selves in response. If we can achieve all of these things, then we have set the best foundations for impacting and life-long learning to occur.

Digital technology will continue to reshape the future of education. As learning methods evolve, tech innovations will impact how teachers and administrators progress in educational environments of the future. The art and practice of education in 2020 will look very different from the learning practices of the past and present.

One of the most exciting trends in education is gasification, which is the application of game elements in nongaming environments for the purpose of instruction. Gasification "makes learning difficult subject matter more exciting and interactive," according to a Forbes article by researcher Daniel Newman. Teachers can use gaming technology to replicate real-life situations, where the game gives constant feedback, allowing students to improve their skills the more they play. However, for gasification to have an impact in education, teachers must first know how to use the technology.

Teachers and administrators are crucial to connecting this and other new technologies to students. According to a Price waterhouse Coopers survey of K-12 teachers, only 10 percent said they feel confident in their application of higher-level technology in the classroom. Nearly 80 percent said they "would like to receive more professional development for technology-related subjects."

Teachers are embracing their role as the link between technology and students. To properly integrate new technologies and methods, teachers should keep up-to-date by refreshing their skills via professional development and education. Maryville University's online degree programs are excellent resources for teachers and other education professionals looking to pick up new skills in cutting-edge technologies and methodologies.

The future of education belongs to students, teachers, and the technology that will help them. As new technology-based education trends such as data use, personalized learning, and reconfigured learning spaces become a part of the future of education, teachers need to stay up to date to use technology to teach in the most effective way.



THE TRANSITION FROM TRADITIONAL TO ONLINE CLASSROOM

The COVID-19 has resulted in schools shut all across the world. As a result, education has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. During this pandemic mobile, computer/ laptop has contributed a lot in each and every sector of life. The major changes in education occurred after COVID-19.



Initially it was difficult for both learners and the teachers to adjust online mode class. It may be because the unplanned and rapid move to online learning with no training, insufficient bandwidth, and little preparation etc. However, there have already been successful transitions in many educational institutions. In response to significant demand, many online learning platforms are offering free access to their services, including platforms like BYJU'S, Vedantu, Toppers class etc. Although, some students without reliable internet access or technology struggle to participate in digital learning. This is mainly during synchronous sessions (because synchronous sessions often rely on things like video conferencing, which is, in turn, hugely reliant on having enough bandwidth to support it).

Learning online is effective for those who do have access to the right technology; there is evidence that learning online can be more effective in



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a number of ways. the students being able to learn faster online; e-learning (i.e., asynchronous e-learning) requires less time to learn than in a traditional classroom setting because students can learn at their own pace, going back and re-reading, skipping, or accelerating through concepts as they choose. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of online learning varies amongst age groups. The general consensus on children, especially younger ones, is that a structured environment is required, because kids are more easily distracted.

The transition from face-to-face to online remove the opportunity to learn from other students . The classroom is a social platform where children learn not just from teachers but also from other students. In a traditional classroom, there are funny or amusing moments and memories that just cannot develop in an online setting. The experience of college is really about making human connections. What we experience in college cannot be experienced in the online classroom. Schools are like a small town, in which the classroom is like a home, the teachers are the parents, the friends are the siblings, and the playground is the yard. There is so much more than just classrooms, and to have classes go online, that takes away so much from the student experience. To be sure, online teaching has its place, especially for students who cannot attend college and during in the pandemic period. But online learning is not for regular class.



MOVING EDUCATION INTO DIGITAL AGE

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and the world of work. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating. Most of the Companies have shifted their work to online. And one more area that got affected is Education system. Right now, the pandemic is forcing global experimentation with online teaching. The crisis has obliged most education systems to adopt alternatives to face-to-face teaching and learning. Many education systems moved activities online, to allow instruction to continue despite school closures. Then, there arises a question that whether the online teaching is effective and the quality of content is maintained.

Online teaching and learning come with its own set of problems, chiefly amongst which is access and second thing is about the student interests. So, Education system has made a lot of experimentation which includes synchronous online learning, computer managed learning, video recording lectures, and quizzes and tests to go along with the teaching.

Education is moving into the digital age. Pedagogies have changed to engage the latest digital technologies. The methods of distribution are now a blend between face-to-face and some other combination of virtual interfaces. The content is moving from traditional text-based learning to text-plus-multimedia. The community is now involved in the development of content.

The Online education where the mode of learning is done through the internet has changed the education system in a tremendous way with the implementation of advanced and upgraded technology. In Online learning, one can access the course by sitting at home or any other places that



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is convenient for them. They can acquire learning material online. The study materials in online education could be texts, audio, notes, videos, and images. One of the best advantages one gets from this kind of education is flexibility. Online education normally provides a chance to study at our own speed as there is no rush and also it is more affordable.

The advantages that online education brings to students are immense and indisputable. However, as everything has two sides, online education also has some fundamental drawbacks that can be inconvenient.

Using the computer too much can make the students prone to plagiarism. It can also cause vision problems as we sit near the laptop almost the whole day. Online education may also hinder physical development. Online education can be quite complicated for a person to be accountable for their own learning without someone to drive them to do something. It detaches one from their classmates. It is easier to cheat in an online exam and it has significantly less self-assessment.

Online education has both advantages and shortcomings, but it is an excellent method of learning that can help develop a student's performance. The other most essential thing is to assure that one needs to maintain communication with the school faculty and fellow students. The important point is proper time administration that helps one manage our time to complete and submit prescribed assignments in time.

EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

“Teachers need to integrate technology seamlessly into the curriculum instead of viewing it as an add-on, an afterthought, or an event.” — Heidi Hayes Jacobs, Owner, Curriculum Designers, Inc.

Students learn effortlessly through ways that interest them rather than those traditional classrooms learning where the teacher just shared what she grasped from elsewhere. The COVID-19 pandemic had ruined the education system worldwide, world waited for the normal old days to begin life but little did we know that it would take more than a year to control the virus. Unfortunately, many lives were lost. That’s when online teaching and learning shot up, the statistics show that there is approximately a 52% increase in online teaching & learning.

There are different kinds of online learning like Synchronous Online Learning, Asynchronous Online Learning, Blended Online Learning which the students can adopt as per their preferences.

Consequences of the shift from remote learning to online learning:

Students and teachers enjoy more freedom when it comes to intellectual development & learning as they are free to learn vast content according to their interests.

They can pursue a highly individualized learning programme that combines hands-on experience, simulated training, explore more of their needs. Assessment gets easier through the use of various applications available on the online platform.

The children having weaker socio-economic background who have limited access to resources like teachers, textbooks and good infrastructure, gets an opportunity to pursue online learning programmes.



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Online learning enables students to accommodate a variety of learning styles and enhance their level of knowledge.

Education is entering the digital age. Pedagogies have evolved to integrate the latest digital technologies. Deployment methods are now a mixture of face-to-face and other combinations of virtual interfaces. The content is shifting from traditional text-based learning to more multimedia text.

Conclusion

Online gaining knowledge techniques need to be organized with the aid of using the instructor so that gaining knowledge targets may be achieved. The technique isn’t the handiest implemented gaining knowledge method at some stage in the COVID-19 pandemic. However additionally to put together for dealing with the business revolution. Online gaining knowledge is a brand new gaining knowledge technique utilized in colleges, so college students and instructors might also additionally enjoy solving problems in imposing gaining knowledge. Subject instructors can accumulate facts for college kids who no longer have digital devices for online gaining knowledge and then follow a unique technique to those college students. Subject instructors also can be innovative with the aid of using films that can be clean to apprehend however now no longer through oral delivery and offer mild however significant contextual assignments in order now no longer to burden college students.

Guidance and Counselling instructors can offer online classical tutoring offerings with the aid of using now no longer assigning burdensome tasks, however with the aid of using packaging the assignments into something this is a laugh and awaited with the aid of using college students. Group tutoring offerings can be finished with the aid of using, protecting online discussions so college students can nonetheless engage socially with their friends.

Besides, online counselling offerings are vital offerings to help remedy scholar problems. System assistance from parents, principals, and other schooling employees in colleges are wanted in collaborative, communication, and coordination efforts to obtain success online gaining knowledge. If the general strategy has been carried out, then online gaining knowledge may be applied well, perhaps even higher than face-to-face gaining knowledge at school.



ROAD SCHOOLING – A RECENT TREND IN ONLINE LEARNING

Imagine learning about different methods of farming from the farmers, or maybe learning about the history of a State by visiting historical places and talking to people, or may be plowing a farm field and learning about sustainable agriculture instead of just learning it from a textbook. All of this is possible through Road Schooling.

“Road schooling” is a growing trend wherein the world becomes the classroom for the kids. Road schooling is where children embrace learning as a lifestyle instead of a chore where they learn by touching, tasting, smelling, hearing, and seeing knowledge first-hand. Here families pack up their belongings and take their homeschooling on the road. It has been a full-time lifestyle for many families before the pandemic. But since the Covid-19 pandemic sent students and employees to work remotely it has become an option for a new group of families who have found themselves unbounded by an office or school. In the west, families often sell their homes and buy an RV and spend their days on the road. In Indian cities, parents usually take on short trips now and then and mix them with homeschooling. The trend has been picking up as parents are becoming more aware and progressive in their concept of education.



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It is rightly said, “Experience is the best teacher” and road schooling justifies just that. It gives the child an opportunity to select what they would like to see and experience in their curriculum. Apart from academics, kids get an opportunity to explore their interests, may it be paragliding, farming, different kinds of arts and sports. Kids can work at their own pace rather than working at the pace of their other classmates. Children, also learn great life lessons as they meet people from different cultures, backgrounds, and regions.

While road schooling has its own benefits, some experts are not convinced that road schooling should replace traditional school education. Janet Ruth Heller, president of the Michigan College English Association, at Western Michigan University feels traditional schooling is more beneficial for children as a school classroom gives children many opportunities to develop social skills, such as doing group projects with

other children or cooperating on a sports team. But parents who have taken up road schooling strongly feel that the benefits of road schooling far outweigh all challenges that road schooling throws on them.

Road schooling may not be a feasible option to many families and hence many propose a combination of both by choosing to settle in places and enrolling their kids in traditional schools, while

they may take them out of school several times a year to travel and explore.

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ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕಲಿಕೆ

ಹೌದು! ಇಂದು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕಲಿಕೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ರೋಗದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಾಗ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪೋಷಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸಿವಿಸಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದರು.

ಧೀರ್ಘ ಕಾಲದವರೆಗೂ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ರೋಗವು ತನ್ನ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗುವುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೂ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಯಿತು.

ಝೂಂ, ಗೂಗಲ್ ಮೀಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಆಪ್‌ಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ನರ್ಸರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದವರೆಗೂ ಕಲಿಕೆಯು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಗಿತು. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮೇಲುಗೈ ಸಾಧಿಸಿರುವ ಈಗಿನ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಆಕರ್ಷಿತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದೇ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲರಾದರು. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗಿಂತ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಮುಂದಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿಮೇಶನ್, ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪವರ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪ್ರಸೆಂಟೇಶನ್ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಸಕ್ತಿದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ



ಆಯಿಷಾ ಅಪ್ಪ
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ. ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷ



ತೊಡಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಾಜೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಮ್‌ಗಳು ಮೈಕ್ರೋಫೋನ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್‌ಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಯಾಣವೆಚ್ಚ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ದೂರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ದೂರವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳು ಆವರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಶುರು ಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಹ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಂತೆ ಜಗತ್ತು ಕೂಡ ತನಗರಿವಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತ ಸಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕೂಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಕೂಡ ಇಂದು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೂ ಬದಲಾಗುವ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.



EXPERIMENTING ONLINE

According to the traditional beliefs, moving online in terms of education, businesses, jobs has always been viewed as a sign of development in the country. There has been immense trouble taken by the education sectors in India to improve the educational quality. One such way of executing this practice is by moving online in academia.

As we know, experiments always begin with trials. Hence over the years, different medias have been explored to convey and reach out the educational resources to students. Some of them include educating students through Zoom platforms, Google Meet, You Tube wherein teaching-learning process can happen through synchronous or asynchronous modes and social media platforms like Whatsapp, Facebook which act as an effective way in bringing the teacher, student and parents closer. Yes indeed they have made education easier as students can rest in their homes or learn from anywhere they wish to. However, calling it as a sign of development in the field of education is still a question as we are still hoping for India to climb up and enter into the list of Top 100 best education systems in the world. But yes! Indeed i would call it as an excellent milestone in the development of technology.

Well, honestly it depends upon how the teachers use these platforms in making teaching-learning process effective. A skillfull, loving and a compassionate teacher will be appreciated by every student irrespective of online or offline teaching modes. I believe that if these aspects and qualities are missing in a teacher, then online modes will solely remain as an alternate means for delivering the teaching material to students.

Moving on, I would like to add on my experience on how one of my teachers truly took the online



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teaching during Covid to a next level. So recently, i was really impressed with one of my B.Ed teachers who indeed defined online education at another level. I appreciate her interest and the spirit she had in her to use the online platform to the fullest in the betterment of teaching- learning and connecting with the students. She never failed to begin her class with a thought provoking quote or a brainstorming riddle/ puzzles assisted by other online websites. This made everyone love her dedication towards teaching and soon she became an inspiration to all the students including me. The way she uplifted and encouraged students, motivated all of us to enjoy and love learning. I was surprised to see such a dedication in a teacher. Even though she struggled to complete the portion, she never failed to promote the real life education which was always evident in her method of teaching. Her focus was always on connecting better with the students hence she set a great standard and an inspiration to other teachers in making the best use of online platforms in teaching-learning.

So yeah! We all know the benefits and limitations of online learning. In this article, i would like to add on some of my strategies to promote the better use of online

platforms in helping students ENJOY and LOVE learning. Yes! This might sound not very important but this is a topic which is usually sidelined in every educational institutions and thats why we see

students taking studies as a burden on them. The main reason why our education system is lagging behind is because least amount of attention is given towards building bonds with the students. Both the online and offline modes can fail if a teacher fails to establish a loving and supportive relationship with the student. Indeed we see teachers trying their best to provide the ultimate educational learning

materials to students but they forget that all of it is of no use if students are not able to connect the learning materials in their day to day life. This can be achieved if teachers themselves abide by what they teach and implement their knowledge in day to day life and then impart the same knowledge to their students. That was something outside the topic, but was my major concern. Thank you.



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN INDIA

No one would have guessed that a virus like COVID-19 would come and without differentiating, it will alter the lifestyle of people. Due to COVID-19, many changes came to our world and it took some time for everyone to adopt the new normal. The COVID-19 impact was everywhere, which resulted in the closure of Schools and other educational institutions. Initially, most governments have decided to temporarily close the schools to reduce the impact of COVID-19. Later it was reopened for a few grades, which increased the number of infection rates and then closed again.

Though schools are closed, students are attending their classes through various education initiatives like online classrooms, radio programs. Though it is a good thing happening on the other side, there are lots of students who didn't own the resources to attend the online classes suffer a lot. Many students are struggling to obtain the gadgets required for online classes. Teachers who are all experts in Blackboard, Chalk, books, and classroom teaching are really new to this digital teaching, but they are adopting the new methods and handling it like a pro to aid the students in the current position. But on the negative side, many teachers are looking for an alternative job to support their families.



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Educated parents are supporting their children throughout the pandemic, but we require to understand that there are some illiterate parents and their feeling of helplessness to help their children in their education. There are students in India who came to school just because they can get food. The great midday meal scheme has helped many children who couldn't bring their food from the home to get their nutrition.

Because of the closure of the schools, many students were suffering from not having enough food for their survival. There is always a delay or cancellation of exams, which leads to confusion for many students and there is no room for curriculum. Most of the school-going children are involved in child labour to support their families. There is a lot of chance that the education of female children and transgender children will affect, as their parents may see, the financial and opportunity costs of doing so.

This pandemic has not only affected the students

but also the Low-budget institutions and schools, resulting in close-down the same. There are both positive and negative matters happening around us amid the COVID-19. Technology paves the way for education, thus helping the students and teachers to connect virtually through online classrooms, webinars, digital exams, and so on.

But the sad truth is that it is not available to many students all over the nation. Everything is happening for the well-being of the students so

that they can stay safe at home without getting affected by the life-threatening virus. We are not ready for this, but it came, so we have to go through this together, but we have to update the infrastructure and should think of ways to undertake the situation and providing education to every child amid the pandemic if we face something precisely like this in the future to aid the forthcoming generation. Stay home. Stay safe.

CLASSROOM WITHOUT WALLS

Necessity is the mother of invention. And within the context of a global pandemic, necessity was the mother of wholesale transformation. The monumental challenges educators overcame in 2020 is astounding. From preschool to grad school, the race to adopt and adapt online learning platforms hit a pace and scale previously unimagined. Consider three ramifications of what we've all just experienced:

- Faculty and students everywhere and at every level have been immersed in digital learning practices.
- Learning tools and apps are being designed, improved and deployed at unprecedented speeds.
- Businesses in all sectors are under tremendous pressure to reskill and up skill their workforce to meet the demands of a technology-enabled future. With no classrooms, all the walls fall away. The learning environment becomes any environment. What if students could choose to learn in environments that are fully immersive, deeply enriching and profoundly meaningful to their courses of study? We encourage our students to explore the world beyond the campus, but what



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happens when the world is your campus? When learning can happen anywhere, learning happens everywhere. The university evolves to become a true service, opening an entirely new universe — and university — of possibilities. If we can break down walls, we can build new experiences that fuse the real and digital worlds together. Digital teaching and learning tools, coupled with imagination and creativity, drive our learning designers and faculty to create new ways to teach and engage students. Technology allows us to assess and embrace different learning styles and tune digital curricula to meet students where they are. And, perhaps most importantly, this integrated, immersive approach is an important leap toward bridging the digital divide and gives everyone access and opportunity to learn and excel. The pandemic proved the value of technology to create rich, immersive, personalized learning

experiences that engage students. Actively engaged students are active learners who persist and ultimately succeed. The pandemic forced higher education to evolve more rapidly than ever before. Necessity opened the door to new technologies and learning pathways. Now we have a choice: to follow these new pathways to a more open, inclusive and equitable future, or to turn back. The hard part is over; we've faced the biggest

challenge. It is time to embrace a bright, bold, virtual future.

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BUSTING THE MYTHS ASSOCIATED WITH ONLINE EDUCATION

All of us have been to schools and experienced the so called traditional classroom environment where it is complete with blackboard, chalk, duster, desk, pens/pencils, notebooks... That's how a classroom has looked for decades! However, the expansion of the internet and accessibility has resulted in an increase in the demand for online learning across the globe. Especially it came into main focus in the wake of pandemic where the sudden shift occurred from traditional learning to the online learning! With it followed few common myths on online education! Here are few that must be debunked.



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patience to understand the things taught via online means. Learners can concentrate satisfactorily in online lessons because they are in a relaxed zone, not encircled by their playmates, and they remember that they are there to study. The Internet creates a learning method that is pleasurable and engaging.

- ♦ **Technology And The Internet Distract Students:** One of the online education myth the use of technology and gadgets such as laptops, phones may divert children, and the internet cannot create a classroom environment where children can learn without interruptions. However, if a student can focus in a traditional classroom, there is nothing that can halt them from concentrating on online lessons. The child just requires a similar amount of attention and
- ♦ **Online Learning Is Expensive:** Online learning involves gadgets, computers, internet connection, video conferencing, and good-quality course materials. So, it must be costly? Isn't that one of the online education myths? Yes, some parents do not sign up their children for online classes because they believe that they cannot pay for them. However, the reality is, online learning methods are far more inexpensive than offline education modes. It lessens the travel and accommodation costs.

- ♦ **Online learning means students participate less:** While online students may not be physically present within the four walls of a classroom, when remote education is done well each learner remains a core member of the school environment. In an engaged – and engaging – online class hosted by teachers, every learner is seen and heard, with no one left behind. In fact, many online learners report that, when away from the distractions of the physical classroom environment, they find it much easier to focus and thrive.

Summing up... With research going on and the evidences collected prove that it is a myth that online learning is not similar to original classroom understanding, and it is certainly inaccurate that students cannot understand effectively through a virtual classroom. Recently, there have been a lot of myths on online education and learning.

Despite the evolution of online and hybrid learning which is the need of the hour, and even though digital learning has been proposed in schools for decades, various myths encompassing its advantages and challenges persist. Greatly these myths are comprehended as being incorrect by educators experienced with digital learning, but the myths persist in the media, and among both boosters and reviewers. “Change is the end result of all true learning.” But today we are in a state where learning in itself is going through a series of change! Today, our education system has gone through a paradigm shift not just in terms of resources and content, but also in terms of mode. Therefore, we need to move on and accept the evolution that has been taken place and advance oneself in getting best out of it. In the process, if encountered with the myths it is necessary to debunk them and move on...



DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION

Technology has brought about a revolution in all the spheres of human life. Innovation has been the order of the day. Out of all the innovation that has taken place, educational field is one of the important areas which has witnessed a tremendous change over the years. Technology in education has brought about digital aspect in education bringing about a positive change in education.

Digital education is the indigenous use of digital technology and tools throughout teaching and learning process. It was introduced with the advent of personal computers with subsequent technology in its way. Digital platforms in education have paved way for free and quick transfer of information within the learners relieving the students from the boredom and isolation of



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traditional classrooms.

Digital resources used in education has contributed towards ease in teaching and learning process with meaningful learning experiences and higher critical thinking skills. Digital aspect in education has given access to learning content from any place at any time. It has brought about confidence in the learner's abilities and higher self-esteem. It has given a new outlook by reaching all the all the learners of information. Digital education has taken up the narrow aspect of learning only

from textbooks to making them a lifelong learner with the resources available online. Unlike before, Learners need not spend a fancy sum of money on knowledge now, as it is available and accessible at all nooks and corners of the world in a affordable way.

Technology has engaged students in accumulating the wider aspect of knowledge necessary for leading a productive life. Knowledge, today is not confined to four walls of classroom, thanks to digital era of education. Rather it has reached

millions of lives to whom learning was just a nightmare. Hence there is a great need to embrace the digital education in a positive way as it facilitates the Free expression of thoughts and ideas and work towards reaching the fruitful results arriving from it. It is the responsibility of each one of us to welcome such innovation in the field of education in positive way and be the pioneers of educational innovation for a better cause. This in turn will contribute towards a better society and better nation.



EDUCATION IN A PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected every sector around the world and education is no exception. The abstract virus outbreak poses serious concerns to global education systems. The education sectors in India as well as the world were badly affected by this. It has enforced the world-wide lockdown creating very bad effect on everyone's life. When the Govt.of India declared a three weeks lockdown on March 23 2020, nobody ever thought that it would get extended to a really long period. Most of the schools and



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B.Ed I year



colleges had to temporarily shut down moving to online classes. Instructors and students taught and learned through computers, laptops and mobile phones with internet connections. Online learning has both advantages and disadvantages.



Online learning systems provides tools that allow students and teachers to flexibly exchange their view points. However, the quality of such communication could be affected by the absence of face-to-face interactions. In the case of teaching- learning process face to face interaction is more effective than electronic means. Those from the higher income backgrounds are fine with the online academics but on the other hand those from lower income households experience difficulties because of problems of finding suitable places for homeschooling and connect to internet to attend online classes. The online academia will seriously affect the children's' mental health also. Younger children are at higher risk of suffering from long-term academic consequences and developmental deficits without in-person learning. More specific disadvantages to online education includes potentially reduced quality of education, increased faculty resistance, financial problems, lack of experience in online teaching, increased cost of technological upgrade, low quality interaction between teachers and students. Some students may also face problems with hardware and software, slow connections, lack of training. It takes additional time for the instructors to design online classes. Teachers did not necessarily have the appropriate skills so that they could suddenly and easily shift from face-to-face to online teaching and often resulted in "learning by doing" or imitating the face-to-face approach. When we look at the other hand, digital technology offers entirely new answers to the question of what people learn, how they learn and where and when they learn. Early childhood educational programmes such as a preschool, nursery, kindergartens and some day care impacting early childhood have varied. Closures of early childhood education and care as well as schools increases work-family conflicts particularly for parents with younger children who are in more need of care and supervision of

distance learning. School closures puts a strain on parents and guardians to provide childcare and manage distance learning while children are out of school. Many working mothers had to drop out their job in order to take care of their children due to its increased demand and closures of day care centres during the pandemic, making it not a viable option for many parents

Technology enables teachers and students to access more resource materials rather than sticking onto textbooks. Similarly, these virtual platforms can give students the opportunity to learn on their own. Children will get used to use technology as well. Certain evidence shows that COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the academic growth for many students. When the schools and colleges moved to online classes, exams were cancelled. Some schools and colleges considered only internal marks for the promotion of students to higher classes. This caused many disparities in the academic growth of the students.

The COVID-19 pandemic was the worst shock to our education system with the longest school closure. School closures have put children's learning, nutrition, mental health and overall development at risk. After a year and half struggle all the schools and colleges have begun offline classes. When the offline classes begin, every institution must make sure to enable all children to return to school. It is not only enough for schools/colleges to simply reopen. Students will need tailored and sustained support to help them readjust and catchup up after the pandemic.

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STEP TO PROGRESS

Education is moving into the digital age. Pedagogies have changed to engage the latest digital technologies. The methods of distribution are now a blend between face-to-face and some other combination of virtual interfaces. The content is moving from traditional text-based learning to text-plus-multimedia. The community is now involved in the development of content. One of the leaders in this transition is Connexions.

Connexions is an open-source platform and open-access repository for open educational resources, enabling the creation, sharing, modification, and vetting of open educational material accessible to anyone, anywhere, anytime via the World Wide Web. Since 1999, Connexions has pioneered digital education. Connexions' global knowledge ecosystem, where anyone can create materials, is free of charge. Connexions' modular interactive information is in use by colleges and universities, community colleges, primary and secondary schools, and lifelong learners worldwide. Connexions' materials are available in many languages, including English, Chinese, Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Italian, French, Portuguese, and Thai. Through a partnership with innovative publisher QOOP, Connexions is part of an exciting new distribution system that allows for print-on-demand and accelerates the delivery of educational materials into classrooms worldwide.

With the modular nature of the content in Connexions, along with authors ability to enter their own content, material can be adapted to meet the individual needs of the user. Through Connexions, users can adapt educational material to make it culturally relevant, to have it meet the learning style of the information consumer, and/or to make the material grade- or age-level appropriate without having to create the entire



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B.Ed I year



piece of content from scratch. The combination of repurposable, modularizable content and Connexions' print-on-demand system makes it easy for Connexions users to produce customized, fit-for-purpose textbooks.

Connexions is also redefining knowledge creation. The community is now involved. Everyone is welcome to create knowledge and place it into the knowledge commons. The inclusion of the entire global population into the knowledge-creation process leads to the greater probability that the overall advancement of the knowledge base will occur at a higher rate than if only selected members of society can participate in the creation of knowledge. However, the probability is likely to increase only if a forum for vetting exists whereby some of the material can be filtered while the possibility for everyone to participate is maintained. With Connexions' lensing feature, both traditional and nontraditional Vettors can endorse material in a variety of ways, thus allowing for the filtering of information so that users can more easily manage the volume of information now available in the digital world.

Because of Connexions intellectual property licensing structure, content can not only be created by the community but also be re-created and advanced by the community. Connexions has chosen the Creative Commons Attribution by license to permit material to be reused by anyone, anywhere, anytime provided that users attribute their adaptation to the original author. This

engages the entire world, whether for-profit or not-for-profit, in the re-creation and advancement of knowledge.

Finally, Connexions has also taken the next steps in the digital world by implementing permanent versioning: all content that has ever been placed into the Connexions repository is still in the repository. Permanent versioning gives educators the confidence to use Connexions' material in their learning efforts, secure in the knowledge that the version of the material they select will always be available to them and to their students, even though the material can be repurposed and updated.

The rate of change in the world knowledge base

and the integration of that knowledge base into the educational space have added to the increasingly dynamic nature of the education sector. Digital ecosystems like Connexions have facilitated the development of new paradigms by which educational content is created, used, and distributed. These developments have radically improved the likelihood that everyone can engage in the world of education.

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Moving Online Learning from Challenge to Opportunity - Campus Technology



THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

The COVID-19 pandemic has reminded us that schools are not just places of academic learning. Schools are part of the social fabric of our communities, and they are increasingly expected to help all children – especially the most vulnerable – thrive academically, socially, physically and psychologically. The trends for online education are growing with the increasing number of technology-inspired learning resources. It is possible to find several new-age online teaching-learning solutions that are convenient to access. Students are now allowed to take lessons 24 hours a day. Moreover, they are not required to be physically present in the classroom, instead, they can join lectures from anywhere, on the go. There is no doubt that technology is continuously changing the world. Many new advancements in the world have even started replacing human intelligence. Many educators believe that the traditional teaching practices will be completely over within the coming years as technologies will take over the abilities to handle all such tasks. Although teaching/learning cannot disappear from this world, it will take up new forms that will



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shape the future of education.

Living in the 21st century, this won't come as a surprise to us as we see the intervention of technology in almost every walks of life. Education too is not far from accepting this fact. Educational institutions are adopting technology for teaching, learning and administration purposes. The education biosphere is tending to entirely depend on innovative technology for effective teaching and learning experiences. Teachers are learning new technologies to help students with better learning outcomes.

In the current situation, huge amount of information available in the form of eBooks, videos, images, etc. And moreover, students are using iPads at their desks and digital software for accessing reading materials, announcements,

reminders, assignments, assessments and communication. It has revolutionized the education system for the better.

Technology has enabled students and teachers for communication and collaboration unlike in the past. They can share information and discuss any topic via video conferencing, texts and messages through emails and calls. There are also platforms for the students to share and exchange ideas for a better understanding of the concept. They can collaborate with each other and work together for improving their learning experience. It provides powerful tools for teachers to create content materials that will enable them to learn together.

Every education system requires flexibility for high productivity. Due to advanced technology, everything is available online and there is no need for students to struggle with notes or assignment submissions. They do not feel stressed in doing assignments or projects as all the resources are available with the help of technology. Digital platforms are now the primary form of communication between students and teachers, and their mutual success is predicated on the success of these resources. One of the most successful tools for K-12 students is the Chrome book. Most students don't need massive computing power — just enough to access the internet, get instructions from teachers through their school's virtual classroom platform, and complete and submit assignments. Entry-level laptops are inexpensive, give immediate access to necessary collaboration tools and are easily maintained. For students who need more power for technology-based or graphics-heavy classes, laptops can be easily scaled to meet both the students' needs and budgetary constraints.

Today, the blackboard has become a whiteboard; chalk has become a magic marker; the Slates that students used have been replaced by notebooks; and classes have sometimes gotten Smaller. Little else has changed. True, some schools are providing

their students with laptops, and teachers are increasingly using technology and encouraging collaboration. But the methods are essentially the same—with the teacher dictating learning

One of the major reasons for the inclusion of digital technologies in education transformation is the development of more personalised content with greater access to courses for skill development. Adoption of new educational technologies will enable teachers to make drastic improvements in academic delivery and students' assessment process. It can enable a better learning experience for students and improve job prospects.

Leadership support will play a crucial role to make digital transformation in education is effective in schools and colleges. Academic leaders need to adopt new working ways and approaches that involve the use of innovative technology. Digital transformation in education is a 21st-century necessity. Right from schooling to higher education, every level of our learning system is affected by technology. Rapidly evolving technology is transforming the way knowledge is imparted and absorbed today. Increasing digitalization is making way for new communication instruments enabling faster knowledge sharing in schools and colleges. It is redefining learning models in education and skill development. However, digitalization will only be effective if the technology is used as a tool to drive systemic and institutional changes to impart knowledge and develop job skills and not merely to automate and fast track the process of learning.

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND INNOVATIONS IN EDUCATION

Education is the most powerful and dominant force that can be used to alter the world. Today's world is regarded as the digital era, in which technology is used to do the majority of the labour. Education is also being upgraded and supplied with digital technologies. In the past, education was usually taught by bringing students and teachers together under one roof and imparting knowledge to students using the chalk and talk technique. However, the world has changed dramatically as a result of the widespread use of technology-based methods in teaching and learning.

Digital learning should be a flexible tool that can be turned on and off as needed; yet, the effectiveness of the shift from traditional learning is based on readiness, technology tools, and overall student support infrastructure. It varies from virtual schools or virtual learning programmes, which often follow a formal process of establishing a school, adopting an online curriculum, and developing a dedicated organisation to serve students enrolled in the school. e-Learning makes use of electronic technologies to give students access to educational content outside of the classroom. Learning can take place synchronously, with real-time peer-to-peer conversation and cooperation, or asynchronously, with self-paced learning activities that do not necessitate the presence of an instructor. When the learner and the instructor, or information source, are not physically present in a classroom setting, learning can still be accomplished. Discussion boards, video conferencing, and online exams are examples of how technology is utilised to disseminate information. However, due to the pandemic situation, learning is facilitated through the use of digital technologies, including the use of various



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applications to conduct real-time conversations and the application of various techniques to make learning more effective.

Education in the digital age entails instructional activities that take place in a number of formats and modalities, with the bulk of them taking place online. There are various options for interacting with students, collecting assignments, and distributing instructional materials via the internet. Online education has long been regarded as a viable option, particularly for adult learners interested in pursuing higher education goals. The outbreak of COVID-19, on the other hand, has spurred educators and students at all levels of education to quickly adapt to virtual courses.

Teachers and students' digital skills are improving, but some are having difficulty finding high-quality digital learning resources and software. This, combined with a lack of clarity about learning goals and insufficient pedagogical preparation on how to integrate technology meaningfully into teaching, has created a gap between expectations and reality. If schools and governments do not address these issues, technology may end up causing more harm than benefit. As a result, the government must organise training programmes to provide them with knowledge of educational technologies. Digital technologies are used not just for instruction, but also for administrative tasks. For example, the Karnataka government has recently launched a website called Student

Tracking System (STS), which requires every school to provide daily information to the government on the school, its pupils, and the resources available to them.

Digital technologies have the potential to revolutionise teaching and learning processes in schools and offer up new frontiers, despite their inability to completely transform education on their own. Rather than overcoming technological constraints, the issue of completing this change is to integrate new methods of training. Digital technology can facilitate:

- Innovative pedagogic models, for example based on gaming, online laboratories and real-time assessment, which have been shown to improve higher-order thinking skills and conceptual understanding and, in many cases, have enhanced students' creativity, imagination and problem-solving skills.
- Simulations such as remote or virtual online laboratories, providing relatively low-cost flexible access to experiential learning.
- International collaborations, overcoming barriers of geography and formal classroom hours. These give students insight into other cultures and experience multicultural communication, and closely emulate the collaborative nature of today's professional environments.
- Real-time formative assessment and skills-based assessments, allowing teachers to monitor student learning as it happens and adjust their teaching accordingly. It may also enable the active participation of more students in classroom discussions. Technology supported assessment enables skill development to be monitored in a more

comprehensive way than is possible without technology.

- E-learning, open educational resources and massive open online courses, mainly aimed at autonomous learners.

Learning can be aided and enhanced by the use of information and communication technologies. Students who have access to computers and the Internet can search for information and learn more than what is accessible through their lecturers and textbooks. ICT also gives students new ways to put their skills into practise, such as maintaining a personal webpage or online publication, programming computers, talking and listening to native speakers when learning a second language, and/or preparing a multimedia presentation, whether alone or as part of a remotely connected team.

The surroundings in which schools operate are reshaped by technology-based advancements in education. They tend to open up learning spaces, both digitally and physically and socially. They also bring new players and stakeholders into the educational system, including the education businesses, who offer their own ideas, perspectives, and hopes for the future of education. Despite concerns about "marketization," the education industry could be a key partner in any education innovation strategy. Different interactions between colleges and business could encourage an innovation-friendly climate, with a higher focus on methods over technologies, rather than simply being seen as providers of goods and services. As a result, digitalization will bring about changes and improvements in the education sector, which are required in order to make education more flexible, accessible, and student-friendly in the future.



IMPACT OF ONLINE TEACHING AND LEARNING ON SCHOOL EDUCATION



Education has seen a dramatic change, moving from real world classrooms to a virtual setting. As students progress to higher classes in school, they seek more autonomy and intellectual freedom. Online learning help them to pursue highly individualised learning programmes combined with hands on exercises, real world exploration and thorough assessments which is highly beneficial to their learning progress. They can explore their options by trying out introductory topics from different fields, before committing to a specialisation. Online learning platforms help the students to become more independent learners, before they make their way into college.

Mobile apps provide enhanced learning opportunities for school children. These apps are used in the supplement classroom learning. They facilitate easy learning and better understanding. The combination of the traditional system with online education has provided support to families who wish to home-school their children in the form of online course material. It brings parents and teachers into the fold, by involving



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B.Ed I year



them in their child's education. Online learning also help the children's from the weaker socio-economic communities who have limited access to learning resources i.e..... teachers, textbooks and infrastructure. It connects them to a global network of online learners and expose them to new perspectives.

The educators put additional efforts to incorporate online learning programmes into the curriculum in the most suitable manner. It fosters them to collaborate with their peers and learn new instructional skills that are relevant to their career. It also helps them to develop new skills and capabilities in their students with the help of technology and interdisciplinary approaches.

The overlap of the traditional and online modes of education is becoming more and more inevitable, make the students education relevant to their future.

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DIGITALIZATION IN MODERN EDUCATION

In digital era, Education has become new challenge for Teachers that need to pay attention for. If the learning system still applies a conventional system, it may be behind the modern education system. In digital era, the process of learning and teaching is not only focused in the classroom, but also by using digital media, online and teleconference. As newer technology makes its way into classrooms, learners are able to learn at increasingly faster rates. Present generations expect to be engaged in their learning and they do not do well being passive learners. Hence, technology has to be embraced in today's education and teachers have to apply technology as part of the students learning.

There are plenty of interesting trends in modern education including video-based learning, personalization, gamification, mobile learning, micro learning, acceleration and contextualization of learning, crowd sourced learning, and much more. However, if you would have to express it all in one word, you could say that digitalization is the main trend that is going to transform the world of education once and for all.

Indeed, the majority of impactful changes in the industry are in one way or another related to digital technologies. In this article, we are going to highlight the most interesting and influential trends in today's learning and teaching and imagine what education is going to look like in the years to come.

1. Online Education

In a physical classroom, the efficiency of learning depends on such things as the standardized course structure, learning abilities of one's classmates, media available in the classroom, and skills and knowledge of the only one tutor.



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All these factors can significantly restrict the student's opportunities to grasp the material and succeed in the learning process. Online education allows to break these limitations and restrict one's learning pace and efficiency only by one's own desire and natural gift – this is sometimes called the student-led model.

Online learning platforms are becoming more and more individually oriented. Now they are able to immediately identify the reason for any problem you may have in the learning process and then offer you a string of lessons to help you get over it. You do not depend on other participants of the learning process and are not restricted in time. As a result, you can comprehend each learning block at a pace comfortable for you, neither slowing down other students nor being slowed down by them.

2. Video-Based Learning

Video instructions are getting more and more popular because they suit learners with any learning style preferences and include audio material (listening), text (reading), images (watching), and even kinaesthetic elements (practical exercises and video pause/repeat).

Every day people make new videos devoted to science, education, history, art, business, farming practices, exam preparations, cooking, learning foreign languages, and much more. Nowadays, video production is cheap and, in contrast to the past decades, requires neither a big professional

team nor expensive technical equipment.

In addition to that, video material features a highly viral nature and spreads quickly among millions of Internet users across the globe. As a result, video-based learning is quite likely to dominate online as well as many types of offline education. Pico mobile projectors, wireless Bluetooth speakers, and solar panels make it possible to show educational videos even in remote places without Internet access and good electricity facilities.

3. Mobile Learning

Our world is turning faster and faster and, with this breakneck pace of life, virtually nobody feels they have enough time for sufficient self-improvement and proficiency enhancement. Time is priceless as never before. That is why mobile technologies have effortlessly made their way into every aspect of our life.

Learners want quick and easy access to information and mobile learning allows them to shorten lessons and focus on the most significant points in the learning process. Micro learning modules can include 5-10 minute videos, small documents, or even just a couple of phrases that introduce or remind some essential data without burdening the learner with too much reading.

Thanks to mobile devices and micro learning applications, training courses and classes become more accessible. Combining deeper training sessions with micro learning episodes helps to really get outside of the subject and at the same time accentuate particular aspects with due regularity, making the learning process more efficacious and goal-oriented.

4. Personalized Teaching

An individual approach means more pleasure, engagement, and efficiency in the educational process. Each year, developers create and update

a plethora of applications and platforms for students as well as teachers to make the learning process more customizable and, therefore, more personal.

With the help of such software, modern tutors and educators can easily share content with manually formed groups of learners or even individually and get feedback in the form of messages, images, and polls. On the other hand, students themselves can personalize the learning process by choosing topics, exercises, difficulty level, schedule, etc. in applications they use for their studies.

5. Gamification

Gamification is learning through play. This method is mainly used in preschool and elementary education allowing young students to learn something without even realizing it. It also helps to keep students motivated by making the learning content more attractive and giving immediate satisfaction during each lesson.

In fact, gamification can be a highly efficient learning technique at any age and many adults learn effectively through play as well (only through different games). An experienced teacher can choose or create an educational gaming tool in accordance with the student's age and interests to make the learning process more smooth, rewarding, and efficacious.

6. Crowd sourced Learning

The Internet has given us a wonderful opportunity not only to access millions of educational videos in all imaginable fields of activity but also to become teachers ourselves. On one hand, anybody can create an educational YouTube channel to upload one's own video instructions or blog to write articles on a particular topic.

On the other hand, those who want to hear real people's opinions can ask a question on a

dedicated questions-and-answers portal, for example, Quora, Answer bag, Yahoo! Answers... etc. Now anyone can share their knowledge or opinions and information circulates at the speed of light.

7. Accelerated Learning

Digital technology has made access to information quick and easy and now online learners are able to obtain the same skills and knowledge many times faster than earlier. Most of the information, research, and expert advice are instantly available on the Internet, allowing students to acquire new knowledge and professional skills as rapidly as just in a couple of hours. Sometimes it is a matter of several months or even weeks to acquire a new profession

8. Contextualized Learning

Current educational programs are often generic in nature and they start to give way to highly contextualized learning. That means new learning models will be custom-designed with consideration for the student's level (beginner, intermediate, advanced), location (climate, culture, existing laws), professional status (staff, supervisor, senior management), company type (corporate, SME, startup, government, non-profit), and industry (energy, materials, transportation, consumer services, retailing, food and beverage, banks, real estate, software, health care, media, and entertainment... etc. – most likely in accordance with the existing industry classifications). Such customization will help to focus on those aspects in an educational program that are more relevant for this particular specialist in his/her particular field of expertise.

9. More Focus on Career Skills

While millions of students all across the globe are ready to spend their best years to get a bachelor's or master's degree this does not mean

they will actually become sought-after competent specialists in the labor market.

Diplomas and certificates can be proof of your education but they do not prove you have specific skills that are useful for a particular job. Quite often certified specialists have to continue their education in the form of online courses to acquire up-to-date information and master the skills required.

Fortunately, online learning is getting easier and cheaper each year. Google has already started to provide professional accreditation to online learners in various fields of expertise and employers have increasingly accepted such “nano degrees” as sufficient proof of employees' professional competence.

10. World-Class Experts for Everybody

For 99% of students, it has been virtually impossible to learn things from world-class experts in their business sector, and no wonder. If you are a sought-after expert with unique knowledge and experience, probably you are pretty busy working in your field. Top-ranked specialists do not have time to visit every school around the world to share their professional knowledge with everyone interested.

Nevertheless, they are perfectly able to sometimes broadcast workshops and courses or make video instructions, which will be available to an unlimited quantity of learners from China to Peru. Some famous examples of experts who already do that on a regular basis are Gary Vaynerchuk, Aaron Patterson, Dan Abramov, and Seth Godin.

11. Digital Collaboration

While teachers always encourage their students to collaborate in class and at home, they themselves seldom do the same. As you know, in the world of education, practices and concepts are often divided

between different subject areas, departments, or even schools.

However, lately educators and trainers have increasingly collaborated using various digital tools. Thanks to modern technology, they can effortlessly come together for double efficiency of their learning sessions. They can also learn from each other in the process. Sharing skills and knowledge has become easier than ever before, which is true for tutors to the same degree as for students.

In addition to that, an opportunity to use collaborative efforts of the “best on planet” tutors will drastically increase the overall quality of education in different corners of the world.

Summary

Thanks to the above-mentioned methods and technologies, modern learning has become a good mix of meaningful content, social learning,

and engaging learning strategies. Effective education delivers the right content at the right time and in the right medium and digitalization of the teaching/learning process helps to improve all of the three components. Online education democratizes the spread of knowledge allowing anybody with an Internet connection to learn virtually anything.

Probably the best pedagogic approach would be mixing up traditional and innovative teaching techniques, which many schools and teachers already do – for example, by alternating digital and classical live training sessions or combining emerging video instructions with standardized text materials, or alternating classical one-person teaching with digital collaboration lessons.

Obviously, the world of education will continue to transform with the use of new technologies, making the learning process even easier, quicker, and more personal than it has already become.



EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING IN THE DIGITAL AGE

The COVID-19 pandemic was a forceful reminder that education plays an important role in delivering not just academic learning, but also in supporting physical and emotional well-being. Balancing traditional “book learning” with broader social and personal development means new roles for schools and education more generally.

This volume is part of a series that examines the intersections between education, well-being and digital technologies. Complementing the first volume Educating 21st Century Children: Emotional Well-Being in the Digital Age, this volume turns the spotlight on physical health and well-being. It explores the important role



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of play and risk-taking in learning. It examines the “pursuit of perfection” and the impact on children’s lives, whether it be physical, cognitive or academic. It highlights important efforts countries have made to tackle inequality and protect and empower students in both physical and digital environments. It ends with a look at the pending agenda, underscoring the role of partnerships, policy and protection.

ONLINE EDUCATION IN THE POST-COVID

The COVID-19 crisis has forced education systems worldwide to find alternatives to face-to-face instruction. As a result, online teaching and learning has been used by teachers and students on an unprecedented scale. Since lockdowns – either massive or localised - may be needed again in the future to respond to new waves of the infection until a vaccine becomes available, it is of utmost importance for governments to identify which policies can maximise the effectiveness of online learning. This policy brief examines the role of students' attitudes towards learning in maximising the potential of online schooling when regular face-to-face instruction cannot take place. Since parents and teachers play a fundamental role in supporting students to develop these crucial attitudes, particularly in the current situation, targeted policy interventions should be designed with the aim of reducing the burden on parents and help teachers and schools make the most of digital learning. Since the COVID -19 pandemic has disrupted the normal lifestyle of people across the globe, the virtual world has come to the rescue. Amidst the pandemic, many institutions have also shifted their base to virtual platforms to conduct classes online. Courses are conducted online, examinations are conducted online and assignments are submitted through email. Some of the students are quick to adapt to this system and some take little longer time to acquaint with this system.

Types of Online Learning

Asynchronous Online Courses

These types of course offerings do not take place in real-time. Students are provided with content and assignments and are given a time frame to complete course work and exams. Interaction



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usually takes place through discussion boards, blogs and wikis. As a result, there is no class meeting time. Asynchronous online learning environments are effective for students with time constraints or busy schedules.

Synchronous Online Courses

These types of course offerings require the instructor and all enrolled students to interact online simultaneously. Similar in some ways to a webinar, participants interact through text, video or audio chat. Synchronous learning environments enable students to participate in a course from a distance in real time.

Hybrid Courses

Hybrid courses, also known as blended courses, are learning environments that allow for both in-person and online interaction. Typically, hybrid courses meet in person several times during a semester and provide for computer-based communication in between those face to face sessions.

Education in the digital age

Technology is often considered as an invitation to huge investments in computer peripherals and their maintenance. Schools and institutions are making great efforts to keep up with the new technologies available. However, cloud based services have made the path relatively easier than to spend a bomb on technical machines. With having cloud

technology, educational institutions don't have to invest in any server or other peripherals. All they need is a computer with a web browser and an internet connection. This enables them to upload relevant data on the website and students can easily access the same being at home and while travelling during vacations. Cloud computing is a permanent aid to all the problems and precisely it has added extreme convenience to students, teachers and parents.

The most useful thing teachers can do to engage students in this digital ecosystem is to provide them a technology enhanced learning experience. This can be done through online lesson planning tools, online homework submission, online assessment, e-books etc. Traditionally, lesson planning is done on paper in the form of teacher's diaries. It also required the teachers to either carry the diaries around or be present at the school premises. With e- lesson planning facility, teachers can define lesson plans for various subjects along with the number of periods required to complete the course material – from anywhere and at any time. On-demand access to lesson plans for parents can lead to better communication and well-managed education delivery.

Cloud computing usefulness and efficiency is beyond our imagination. Working on homework assignments has become extremely convenient for students. The teachers just need to upload the homework assignments on an online portal from anywhere, anytime. The students can work online, cooperate with team members and share knowledge, and be sure that they won't leave behind their homework assignments when they go to school. Since they are on the web, they can access them anywhere, be it home or school.

Since technology has been a constant part of our

lives, online educational tools are a great way to teach a generation that has been raised on computers. It can ensure that the present 'factory' model of education disappears from the systems. This new generation can learn new things and in new ways that those of us who are now adults could never have dreamed of. Cloud technology has indefinitely created a hassle free environment for everyone which will keep enhancing every day.

Implications and consequences of online learning

Poor Communication

The inability to have a face-to-face chat with your tutor is just one negative aspect of online learning. Difficulties seem to arise when students can't ask questions, receive verbal instructions or obtain immediate feedback from their tutors. Research conducted by the International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning suggests that online courses can create student/professor misunderstandings, which lead to misinterpretation of tasks. Doug Valentine of the University of Oklahoma says distance-learning tutors sometimes become demoralized from feeling isolated and professionally deprived, having a negative impact on their students' online learning experience.

Feeling Isolated

A research paper by Tim S. Roberts and Joanne M. McInerney, faculty of Business and Informatics at Central Queensland University in Australia, stresses the importance of interacting with fellow learners, citing learners' feelings of isolation as a definite drawback of online courses. They cite a study of online courses in 2001, which found that feelings of isolation were a huge stress factor and often prompted students to drop out.

Funding Worries

The technology's downsides includes cost, hardware issues, Internet problems and production of course materials. Students, she says, as well as institutions, worry about availability of funds. Galusha also cites research that reveals that educational institutions typically don't anticipate connectivity costs, causing later barriers to online learning.

Quality Questioned

The non-online faculty have problems respecting the credibility of online courses. Too often, online instructors don't take their lesson preparations as seriously as they could, and this lack of commitment, Valentine states, surely has a profound and negative effect on the quality of online learning.

Positive outcomes of online pedagogy

One of the major positives which emerged from the online method of teaching was that teachers got an opportunity to diversify and improvise. The inclusion of vivid photographs, illustrations and videos provided to the students had a positive reinforcement, compared to the traditional method of teaching. The sessions could easily be recorded and referred to whenever required. Many digital platforms were created for the faculties, to ensure that they can handle the change with ease. The Ministry of Human Resource, along with NCERT and Department of Technical Education started many initiatives such as e-PG Pathshala (providing an array of e content in many disciplines for the students), Swayam (Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds), DIKSHA, NROER and many others (India Today, 2020). These are connected to other national coordinators such as AICTE, NCERT, IGNOU, UGC, NIOS, IIMB, CEC

etc. for delivering updated and excellent quality content to the aspirants without any fee or with a very minimal annual fee. Hence, the students are now enriched with many more avenues as compared to the classroom teaching. Another relieving advantage of online mode of teaching was its flexibility on delivery and timing. Both students and teachers were able to communicate with each other from the safety and comfort of their homes at their desirable times. Therefore, the students and teachers could easily interact while exercising social distancing, which is the need of the hour. A number of students also find substantial savings on fuel costs with no commute for classes. Also, this flexibility of timings enables the students to go through the online material at their own pace and this, gives them opportunity to plan the study time around the rest of the day (Jung, 2020). Again, since the data of every student is digitally traceable, there are analytical tools to provide detailed records of each and every student. The teachers can easily conduct tests and quizzes in technologically enabled classes and quickly access the results from them. This is a time saver compared to manually checking of the student's performances. Hence, it helps the teachers to identify the learning patterns of every student and customize lectures and classes according to their individual needs, and provides scope for quicker, more personalised feedback via elements like instant grading or 24-hour marking tools (Li, 2020). This is something that is difficult to undertake considering the class sizes of students in traditional courses. Though the trend of the shift to online methodology of learning has already been in a constant rise for the past few years (Figure 2); there have been reports of sharp increase in the online methodologies of teaching and students enrolling for different online classes in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of

these classes are being offered free of cost and hence the students get a good opportunity to diversify their knowledge without facing financial burden (Jung, 2020). Many educators believe that online learning can be an effective tool in combating the rising cost of post secondary education by distributing the cost of a single class over a much larger number of students compared to the traditional method of teaching (Nguyen, 2015). On one hand, the dependency on technology has increased massively; on the other hand, one is benefitted by the use of these new technologies which were previously unknown.

Negative outcomes of online pedagogy

One of the major problems of online education in India is that, India being a country with a population of almost 135 crores, there is a massive divide between the accessibility of digital facilities in the rural and urban population. A survey done in 2018 indicates that 30% of our population lags on basic literacy and thrice that for digital literacy (Sengupta, 2018). Though Indian government launched Digital India Campaign in 2015 to empower every citizen with digital awareness. However improper infrastructure, bandwidth unavailability and lack of personal computer penetration etc are the few challenges which is causing a digital divide (Figure 2). Hence, Only a handful of private schools and colleges could effectively adapt to the online method of teaching. The classes were introduced from the month of March 2020 by them. On the other hand, the low income group private schools and most government schools and colleges were completely shut down for not having any access to e-learning methods. Another major setback for the students living in rural areas was that apart from being cut off from the opportunity of learning, they no longer had access to the healthy mid-

day meals. Hence, they were subjected to both economic and social distress. UNESCO meanwhile had advised the use of television broadcasts and community radios to lessen the digital gap in the existing situation. Back in India too, the Indian Government instructed many institutes to start making recorded lessons available to the students by DTH methods. Under the directives of MHRD, NIOS (The National Institute of Open Schooling) started unique methods to ensure learning to every part to the country, even to the places which lacks internet services. Swayamprabha is a DTH channel which provides pre-recorded video lectures to the students who do not have internet facility (MHRD, 2020). Also, live sessions are held through Skype in association with KVS, NVS and CBSE & NCERT through Swayam Prabha DTH channels. But, though the initiation of the programs has started, yet it is still unclear whether these programs are reaching the target audience or not. An added hurdle faced by the teachers was that they had no clarity about the tools and technologies to use for accessing the online platform. No prior training, insufficient bandwidth, and little preparation initially led to a poor user experience. This initially created much confusion and anxiety among both students and teachers. The biggest problem was that there was not enough time to do the training, that a teacher needed to understand how to teach online. The digital tools were remodelled and a number of virtual training programs were held. It was advised that schools use platforms that teachers and students are already familiar with, so they don't strain or over burden the students with new technologies which would be difficult for the students to understand and adapt (Adams, 2020). Though most schools and colleges have since adapted to the online platforms, yet the road ahead is long. Another major concern among the

parents of school going children is the increase in the screen time due to the online classes. There have been reports that students have started having eyesight problems due to constantly being glued to computers or mobile phones. Paediatricians are of the opinion that spending too much time in front of computer and phone screens can cause watering or dryness of eyes and also headache in some children (Varghese, 2020). The blue light emitted by these devices can also effect the sleep cycle in the children. Though most of the schools are providing breaks among the classes, yet the parents of younger children are concerned that is over exposure may impair their social and communication skills. Not only children, teachers too are facing similar issues due to the continuous online classes throughout the week. On 16th of July, MHRD has proposed some guidelines for online classes under “Pragyata”. They have proposed that duration of classes for pre primary should not be more than 30 min, for classes 1-8 two sessions of 45min and 9-12, four sessions of 45 min. If this schedule is followed by all schools, it will undeniably be a good step to check the screen time for the school going children. The conduction and regulation of various examinations too are a major challenge for all the education institutes. Many experts are of the opinion that even if the examinations are conducted, it is not possible to maintain the same standard of invigilation through this procedure. Hence it will encourage malpractice among the students and the quality would be compromised in the online examinations. An exam system should have the facility for proper encryption of exam questions. Where encryption levels are not adequate, unauthorized access to the exam system could lead to compromise of exam standards, leakage of

data and falsified manipulations (Sharma, 2014). A rise in the cases of cyber-bullying, misbehaviour, sexual harassment and abuse has also increased in the realm of online classes. There has been reports that outsiders make their entry into the virtual classes and abuse the faculty, or share obscene materials. Several teachers under Delhi University colleges said they were abused and harassed by some attendees during the online classes (Iftikhar, 2020). This is a matter of major concern. The lockdown situation has significantly disrupted the higher education sector too. In India, it is estimated that total enrolments in higher education every year are nearly 37.4 million (Kumar, 2020). Also a large number of Indian students are enrolled in universities abroad such as US, UK, Australia etc. for higher education or research purposes. The pandemic has left many students in uncertainty as to the next course of action. Most of the students who were displaced far from their families, but within the same country, have returned home. However, in the case of students abroad, the situation remains highly variable. With tens of thousands stranded in different countries waiting for on-site activities to resume or because they are unable to return to their countries due to the government imposing ban on international travel and closure of airports and borders, the future of these students remains insecure. Many educational institutes did converge to e-learning methods, but hands-on training programs were hugely affected. If the situation persists, then there will be a decline in the demand for international higher education.

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SHIFT FROM REMOTE LEARNING TO ONLINE LEARNING : CONSEQUENCES AND IMPLICATIONS

In the Indian education landscape, technology is often considered as an invitation to huge investments in computer peripherals and their maintenance. Pandemic Covid -19 has brought tremendous changes in the entire scenario of the world specially in the Educational System. Schools and institutions are making great efforts to keep up with the new technologies available. However, cloud-based services have made the path relatively easier than to spend a bomb on technical machines. With having cloud technology, educational institutions don't have to invest in any server or other peripherals. All they need is a computer with a web browser and an internet connection. This enables them to upload relevant data on the website and students can easily access the same being at home and while travelling during vacations. Cloud computing is a permanent aid to all the problems and precisely it has added extreme convenience to students, teachers and parents.

The most useful thing teachers can do to engage students in this digital ecosystem is to provide them a technology enhanced learning experience. This can be done through online lesson planning tools, online homework submission, online assessment, e-books etc. Traditionally, lesson planning is done on paper in the form of teacher's diaries. It also required the teachers to either carry the diaries around or be present at the school premises. With e-lesson planning facility, teachers can define lesson plans for various subjects along with the number of periods required to complete the course material anywhere and at any time.

There's no denying that the Internet has dramatically changed the state of education over



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the past 20 years or so. It brings primary sources into every classroom and allows for more open and rapid communication between teachers and students, among other things. But we've only seen the beginning. The way to reach out to a great future still has to be thought about. Our challenge is to find ways to change our education system so that the students as well as the educators can take advantage of this rapidly moving digital present, consciously and reflectively. How we meet this challenge depends on how the educators address the fundamentals of delivering education in their schools and how this digital age demands a changed mindset about schooling, learning, teaching, and assessment. At present, a number of our schools suffer from a low quality education delivery, primarily due to inefficient infrastructure, tiny classrooms and lack of teachers. There exist many activities and processes that schools invest a lot of time and resources in, for example, time-table generation, fee collection, student information management and result generation to name a few. Digital age is gradually helping overcome the challenges students had been facing from centuries. All these activities have become much easier to be accessed through digitalisation.

At the same time using online platform is also a challenge. Teachers may not be well – versed with creating digital content. Body language and eye contact which are important for a teacher

are difficult to perceive in an online class. It is difficult for a teacher to get continual feedback in the form of students reaction during online class. It is impossible to properly assess students performance on an online platform. Online education is mostly a one way communication. Certain type of subjects and courses such as science

and technology, Teacher education , performing arts cannot be taught in digital education space as it needs lot of practical knowledge

So let us learn to balance both online education and classroom teaching so that holistic development of the child takes place and that the child may reach all it's aspirations and dreams.



MOVING ON-LINE IN ACADEMIA

Necessity is the mother of invention. In an international pandemic, necessity has been the mother of transformation as a whole. The Building blocks establishments and educators overcame in 2019 are astounding. From preschool to better training, the race to undertake and adapt online studying systems hit a tempo and scale formerly unimagined. The destiny of better training manner breaking down study room partitions, embracing virtual equipment, and college students with creativity and innovation. Now, as we do not forget the post-pandemic educational landscape, one component is sure: Online studying isn't going anywhere. To suppose in any other case is a large failure of creativeness.

Consider three ramifications of what we've all simply experienced:

- Faculty and college students anywhere and at each stage were immersed in virtual studying practices.
- Learning equipment and apps are being designed, improved, and deployed at unparalleled speeds.
- Businesses in all sectors are beneath extraordinary strain to reskill and upskill their team of workers to satisfy the needs of a



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generation-enabled destiny.

Viewing online studying as a mission is destructive to the destiny of better training. Instead, let's open the aperture to possibility. Let's harness each virtual studying device at our disposal and aggressively construct pathways to attach college students, schools, staff, and employers in new and profound methods.

The Classroom without Walls

Before the pandemic, the study room-without-partitions idea become frequently considered. We harnessed virtual equipment like digital facts to convey reports from the global into the study room. We prolonged the limits of the curriculum, however, we have been nevertheless tied to a bodily study room. With no classrooms, all of the partitions fall away. The studying surroundings will become any surroundings.

For e.g: At Maryville, undergrads, brothers Bailey and Logan Roehr spent their 2020 semester

studying at the road. They packed up their circle of relative's automobiles and visited thirteen countrywide parks in 15 states, logging a complete of 9,000 miles, all whilst actively collaborating and thriving of their online coursework remotely. Extrapolate the opportunities from the ingenuity and revel in those online trailblazers.

What if college students should select to analyze in environments that are completely immersive, deeply enriching, and profoundly significant to their guides of study? We have to inspire college students to discover the arena past the campus, however, what occurs whilst the arena is your campus? When studying can appear anywhere, studying occurs anywhere. The college evolves to end up a real provider, commencing a wholly new universe — and college — of opportunities.

Fostering Lifetime Learners

Online undergraduate and graduate diploma packages have grown constantly during the last decade. As we put together for the post-pandemic economy, the large want for upskilled and reskilled educators is paramount. Rural and concrete groups alike desperately want professional healthcare experts. The large shift online for agencies of every type calls for new technologists, cybersecurity experts, virtual entrepreneurs, and analysts. At the equal time, hundreds of thousands of people stay unemployed or underemployed.

These capable, dedicated, pushed people virtually want the possibility to analyze and grow. The online platform is evolving to healthy high-call for competencies with new methods to analyze, together with virtual certificates, credential packages. Four-year-diploma and graduate packages will continually be staples of better training, however, online studying permits us to

offer non-stop industry-applicable competencies improvement to maintain tempo with fast shifts in generation and team of worker's needs.

Immersed in Digital Learning

If we will destroy down partitions, we will construct new reports that fuse the actual and virtual worlds of digital coaching and studying equipment, coupled with creativity. Pressure will be on curriculum makers and schools to create new methods to educate and interact with college students. Technology permits us to evaluate and embody extraordinary studying patterns and virtual curricula to satisfy college students in which they are. And, this incorporated, immersive method is a critical bounce towards bridging the virtual divide and offers everybody entry to and the possibility to analyze and excel.

The pandemic proved the generation to create rich, immersive, personalized studying reports that interact with students. Actively engaged college students who persist and succeed in the long run. Creativity and innovation are feasible with a skilled expert who can translate an imaginative and prescient interactive and immersive studying into brand new content. Designing and handing over this lively studying atmosphere incorporated in online and on-floor studying take dedicated experts and the braveness to make it appear.

Online academics pressured better training to conform swiftness than ever before. Necessity opened the door to new technology studying pathways. Now we've got a choice: to comply with those new pathways to a greater open, inclusive and equitable destiny, or to show back. The difficult element is over; we have got confronted with the largest mission. It is time to embody a bright, bold, digital destiny.



MY EXPERIENCE ABOUT THE SHIFT OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM DURING THE PANDEMIC

School... as the word comes, the very first element of school that would come to my mind is a “Teacher”. Those days of schooling were a proper task of a roller coaster, which would be full of excitement and joy of learning. No day would I feel to be back at home during my school days. Friends were another reason for my regular attendance at school. Be it an assembly or a simple prayer at the intercom would make me feel the real essence of my life in school as a student. The lessons learned and the games played had an immense meaning that added to the building of my personality to stand in the present world today. But my question is... are all the children getting the same experiences in this world of pandemics today? As prospective teachers, have we thought for a minute how we could contribute? Looks like a big question. Are we able to work on this path? Is the question I ask myself every day?

No one could give me an answer to this unless I attempt to think and reflect in this direction. I feel that it's a waste of time blaming the circumstances for the current situation. Instead, analyze what and how we could make the teaching-learning process a beautiful and enriching experience for the students at school. It's rightly quoted that “Creativity doesn't wait for the perfect moment” and I think every moment is precious to me and everyone in this field (especially). And it's high time we think outside of the box and inculcate the same sense of creativity among students. Anymore, the path of teaching, as well as learning,



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will not be as easy or convenient as it was earlier. We cannot leave the students to be the sufferers of the situation. So, I believe that it's not about me nor anyone teacher, but a sole responsibility of the teacher's community to rebuild the actual teaching-learning process and ignite the young minds who would be the future citizens of the country. Either we build or demolish our country and world through the element of Education. Hence, the country which has become the land of chaos these days needs teachers who work for the cause of betterment of pupils and the country. As the world is progressing onwards on digital technology day by day, more inventions take place and as teachers, we need to update ourselves regarding the same. Online teaching should involve more experiments to the effective teaching-learning process. Online classes have acted as a boon for most of the teaching-learning process. So, it shouldn't stop just to lesson transactions, but also involve holistic development of the children or students of all age groups. The blend of both traditional and online should act in the country despite any pandemics. Then only the real aim behind education imparting will come to result.



ONLINE TEACHING AND LEARNING

Education is an important part of our life, it can also make our future and if it is not taken care of properly, it can also spoil. The process of learning and teaching in online education takes place through the electronic medium that is done through digital platforms. It enables students to gain educational experience through technology.

Online education includes an electronic way of learning and teaching. Online education takes place outside the classroom through digital platforms. Online education can be delivered in the form of lessons, animation, audio, video, and images. Online e-learning is described as learning experiences using various electronic devices (e.g. computers, laptops, smartphones, etc.) with internet availability in synchronous or asynchronous environmental conditions. Online e-learning could be a platform that makes the process of education more student-centered, creative, and flexible. Online delivery of courses is cost-effective and easily accessible especially when delivering curriculum to students in rural and remote areas. Online education allows for learning something beyond the norm. A learner has access to unlimited topics and global experts in niche subjects – something otherwise not affordable or imaginable for many. Online programs allow



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people of a wide age group to learn at their own pace, without inhibitions, and without compromising on their other responsibilities. Online education enables the teacher and the student to set their own learning pace, and there's the added flexibility of setting a schedule that fits everyone's agenda. Studying online teaches you vital time management skills, which makes finding a good work-study balance easier.

Experimenting more forms of online teaching and learning:

Teachers have extremely difficult tasks before them as they work to adjust their curriculum and lesson plans to fit their new normal. The most important thing for everyone who teaches is to find safe ways for students to continue getting the education that they deserve. Teachers want students to feel safe and comfortable while still giving them opportunities for learning and growth. And as things continue to change and shift, students are likely to feel uncertain about their schooling. Parents similarly feel passionately about their child's education, and it's vital for educators to be prepared to provide the best opportunities possible for students. Some schools around the country are moving to in-person learning, with online options for students who don't wish to attend in-person. Other schools will be having some days online, and still others will be fully online for the foreseeable future. Now more than



ever, educators are critical for helping students continue to learn and thrive amid the uncertainty. When it comes to online learning, utilizing technology is absolutely crucial for success. There are many ways that those who are teaching need to prepare to implement technology inside their classrooms, especially when they are primarily connecting with students online.

Some of the best way's teachers can use technology to help create great learning environments for their students include:

- Video conferencing. Many online teachers will still want to hold lectures or instruction time for students. There are many video conferencing options that allow teachers to connect with their students at a certain time each day. Zoom, Microsoft Teams, and Google Hangouts are all popular options for educators to use.
- Videos. Teachers who aren't interested in doing a live video conference setup for their classroom may instead prefer previously recorded videos. Teachers can use their webcam or a video recorder to create videos for their students. Those who are teaching can use free applications like YouTube, Vimeo, and Microsoft Teams as a resource to upload videos for their students to watch.
- Screen capture. Screen capture technology allows those who are teaching to show what they are doing on their own computer to help them understand. This can be extremely helpful when the people who teach are showing students how to set up a project, demonstrating a concept, or wanting to clearly show students what they need to do. Screencast-O-Matic, Loom, and Camtasia are all popular options for teachers who want to share their screen with students.
- Classroom management system. Educators who teach and are connecting with students digitally in online courses or classrooms can benefit from an online control center to help them be organized. This system allows teachers to send notes to the class, list lesson dates, talk about online courses and lessons, upload assignments, and have students turn in their work. Google Classroom, Canvas, and Blackboard are all popular classroom management systems for teachers to use.
- Assisting tools. People who are teaching and are moving to online education need to rely on new technological methods to help them connect with students. This can include showing them third-party videos, using visual aides, creating interesting projects, and more. YouTube, Power Point, Prezi, and learning games can all help add an interactive and visual element to your online classroom.

Education in digital age:

Education is moving into the digital age. Pedagogies have changed to engage the latest digital technologies. The methods of distribution are now a blend between face-to-face and some other combination of virtual interfaces. The content is moving from traditional text-based learning to text-plus-multimedia. In the digital age, individuals must not only be able to find and navigate information but they also must be able to critically interpret that information. They must also be able to express their ideas effectively through digital media. Today, digital age learners want to be empowered and collaborative. Digital technology will continue to reshape the future of education. As learning methods evolve, tech innovations will impact how teachers and administrators progress in educational environments of the future. The art and practice of education in 2020 will look very

different from the learning practices of the past and present. Teachers are embracing their role as the link between technology and students. To properly integrate new technologies and methods, teachers should keep up-to-date by refreshing their skills via professional development and education. Traditionally, course lectures have been taught one way to make the most of the lesson time: Teachers instruct students by lecturing from the front of the classroom. However, new technologies are changing the way students and teachers interact, to both of their benefit. The future of education belongs to students, teachers, and the technology that will help them. As new technology-based education trends such as data use, personalized learning, and reconfigured learning spaces become a part of the future of education, teachers need to stay up to date to use technology to teach in the most effective way.

Shift from remote learning to online learning: Consequences and implications

Even before the current crisis, online learning has become increasingly prevalent in higher education, and consequently its impact has been studied most extensively in this setting. The effectiveness of 'blended' learning – a mix of online and face-to-face teaching – generally finds no detrimental impacts on students' performance compared to face-to-face instruction. Widespread adoption of remote learning is taking place in schools in response to lockdown, although this is largely ad hoc in nature. Uncertainty around the type of provision, together with a lack of evidence on the effects of online learning on younger learners, poses a challenge to assessing impact. In the absence of evidence on the impact of remote teaching as a substitute for conventional

schooling, it difficult to predict how current online versions of teaching will perform in comparison with its conventional classroom counterparts. But quality is likely to be important.

Some teaching practices that have good evidence for effectiveness such as one-to-one tutoring are likely to be amenable to taking online, but some practices may simply not be possible or may be watered down in a remote setting. For example, we may worry about a loss of opportunities for collaboration with peers, for group discussion or for active learning through activities and games. In a review of the evidence, the Education Endowment Foundation finds consistently positive impacts of collaborative learning – that is, students working in small groups to complete a collective task, with particularly strong gains from approaches that promote talk and interaction between learners. This is likely to be more difficult to facilitate remotely, though it is worth noting that as teachers gain experience in the online setting and share experiences, no doubt pedagogies for remote learning will improve. While it is not clear what exactly constitutes high quality provision in a remote setting, preliminary survey evidence suggests substantial variation in online provision among schools during this period of school closures. For example, one study finds that parents from more affluent households are much more likely to report their children's schools providing online classes and access to online videoconferencing than less well-off parents.

Even if receiving the same remote provision, we would expect there to be differences in students' responses to distance learning. For both university and school students, individual characteristics and background are likely to matter, which suggests a widening of educational inequalities.



ONLINE EDUCATION IN A NEW LIGHT

On February 2, 2022, Mr Rahul Gandhi was speaking in Lok Sabha on the motion of thanks on the Presidential Address. Highlighting the current situation of the nation he said, India faces a challenge that is the creation of two Indias—one extremely wealthy and the other is being pushed deeper into poverty. Gandhi said one India is for extremely rich people and those who have immense wealth and power, while the other side has those who are being pushed into poverty.

As an educationist, I draw the similar parallelism on online education. This is the brut reality of India while there exist extreme realities in the country. It's a brut reality because in a country where there are no civic basic facilities, the elite of this country speak of virtual education. Online education is forced upon those educationist as well as student who are digitally illiterate as well as the light of digital world to reach them yet. You become what you eat, similarly, you operate the reality that you are connected with that matters you most. While physical education system has not brought education equality in the country, how can that be possible in the era of online education? In the normal situation the activist fought for right to education for each child which still remains a distant reality.

It is not how you do, but why you build education for the future generation to be self-reliant rather than relying on government freebie schemes which empowers political elements for mimicking that suit for vote bank politics. Realizing the communal politics of the country, the father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi once said that, "True education is one that prepares you for life". In true sense, the education must enable a learner to analyze and reason out all that one has learnt and put it to practical use in their everyday lives.



**Sr Anitha
Mascarenhas A C
M.Ed II year**



Can this happen through online education?

"All work and no play" makes Jack a dull boy. How true is this saying? Yes, academic inputs is important but down the lane we have realized the need for extra-curricular activities such as: competitions, sports events and exercise to enable us to develop and discover our talents and skills, to harness our potential and to exhibit them in all its glory. For the intellectual, spiritual, social and psychological developments of our lives, we need to devote some time for inter-personal activities in where, our attitudes and perceptions are challenged. This enables us to grow in every other aspect of our life. Can this formation take place on online education?

True education makes for inequality, the inequality of an individual, the inequality of success and the glorious inequality of talent of a genius. Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make oneself to do the things one has to do, when it ought to be done, whether one likes it or not. Unfortunately, one can find so many advantages of online education, though, does it help the young minds to realize and reach their potential. Education is not just getting enrolled in a school, and log into screen life. It goes beyond the realm of logging in, and get the classroom learning tasks accomplished by other members in the family. It is a collective investment in regenerating the hidden potentialities.

The online education enlarges gap that already exists in our society. Already those students living in low-income families are completing education with minimal literacy skills, the online education deprives even that literary skills. A country that provides quality education to children has the potential to bring a better future to their communities as well as the country as a whole. If the education system is improved, many related

problems can be solved. Education is a tool that has the power to improve life and make this world a better place.

As we have been confined indoors due to the ongoing Pandemic, there are many ways in which Institutions can improvise and come up with new and modern advances to keep our students educated. Education is not information but formation of human person.



UNEXPECTED MODE OF EDUCATION

It's been predicted and expected for centuries that the mode of education will be on digital platforms sooner or later. Covid pandemic has paved the way for it earlier than expected. As the two sides of a coin, online education has its own pros and cons.

People can learn from anywhere around the world, any time they want, any course they choose. Teachers and students can remain in their comfort zone while teaching and learning.

But the question arrives is how effective is this online platform for academics? It's a common grievance from students and teachers, both alike, that offline classes are always better. Students who are too lazy to go to schools and colleges find online education comfortable. But others who enjoy the offline vibes and company of others will be for offline education.

The problem with online education is that it can lead to physical illness and discomfort like problems with the eye, posture, etc. Also, network issues will interrupt both teaching and learning. Students are from different backgrounds and everyone won't be able to afford digital devices for education. Until and unless government and



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B.Ed I year



educational authorities make sure that no one is excluded from the privilege of digital platforms, there remains inequality in society.

Once the cameras are off teachers are not able to monitor the students as in a class. Thus, they will be distracted and can do whatever they like. Teachers can't force them to switch on the cameras due to privacy issues. Therefore, students who are really passionate about their studies attend the class attentively but the others are missed out.

Technical glitches too can interrupt the smooth functioning of an online class. It can also take away the pleasure of school and college life. Although these digital platforms have been the saviors of the educational field, I would always prefer, suggest and promote offline education for the holistic development of an individual.



NECESSITY IS THE MOTHER OF INVENTION

Necessity is the mother of invention. And within the context of a global pandemic, necessity was the mother of extensive transformation. The massive challenges educators overcame in 2020 are surprising. From preschool to grade school, the race to adopt and adapt online learning platforms hit a pace and scale previously unimagined.

The Classroom without Walls

Prior to the pandemic, the classroom-without-walls concept was often viewed from the outside in. We harnessed digital tools like virtual reality to bring experiences from the outside world into the classroom. We extended the boundaries of the curriculum, but it still tied us to a physical classroom.

With no classrooms, all the walls fall away.

What if students could choose to learn in environments that are fully immersive, deeply enriching and profoundly meaningful to their courses of study? Encouraging students to explore the world beyond the campus. But what happens when the world is on their campus? This happened in the recent surge of online teaching. When learning can happen anywhere, learning happens everywhere.

Immersing the students and teachers in Digital Learning.

If we can break down walls, we can build new experiences that fuse the real and digital worlds together. Digital teaching and learning tools, coupled with imagination and creativity, drive our learning designers and faculty to create new ways to teach and engage students. Technology allows us to assess and embrace different learning styles and tune digital curricula to meet students where



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they are. And, perhaps this integrated, immersive approach is an important leap toward bridging the digital divide and gives everyone access and opportunity to learn and excel.

Creativity and innovation on this scale are only possible when faculty work with a talented team of teach design professionals who can translate a vision of interactive and immersive learning into a new student experience. Designing and delivering this active learning ecosystem integrated in online and on-ground learning takes a team of committed professionals and the courage to make it happen. We see this clearly in the present scenario of Education in our country and across the wide world.

Fostering Lifetime Learners

Our online platform is surfacing to match high-demand skills with new ways to learn, including digital certificates, credential programs and boot camps. Four-year-degree and graduate programs will always be staples of higher education, but online learning allows us to provide continuous industry-relevant skills development to keep pace with rapid shifts in technology and workforce needs.

The pandemic forced higher education is to advance more rapidly than ever before. Necessity opened the door to new technologies and learning pathways. Now we have a choice: to follow these

new pathways to a more open, inclusive and fair future, or to turn back. The hard part is over; we've faced the biggest challenge. It is time to embrace a bright, bold, virtual future.

Conflict between students' preference for online classes and lack of network facility in India.

Most educational institutes have shifted to online learning platforms to keep the academic activities going. However, the questions about the preparedness, designing and effectiveness of e-learning is still not clearly understood, particularly for a developing country like India, where the technical constraints like suitability of

devices and network availability poses a serious challenge. The students opined that flexibility and convenience of online classes makes it attractive option, whereas broadband connectivity issues in rural areas makes it a challenge for students to make use of online learning initiatives. However, in the present education system where many courses are practical oriented, shifting completely to online mode may not be possible and need to device a hybrid mode.

Lack of network facilities cannot darken the education of a child, because there are other possibilities to make them reach the heights of success.



GROWING UP DIGITAL

Education is an important part of our life, it can also make our future and if it is not taken care of properly, it can also spoil. The process of learning and teaching in online education takes place through the electronic medium that is done through digital platforms. It enables students to gain educational experience through technology. Online education includes an electronic way of learning and teaching. Online education takes place outside the classroom through digital platforms. Online education can be delivered in the form of lessons, animation, audio, video, and images.

The 21st century has been rightly termed as the digital era. With the internet bringing a substantial change in people lives we are heavily dependent on the usage of technology to even complete simple tasks. The E-Education has certainly ignited the teaching sector most of the schools and educational institutions have gladly adopted this



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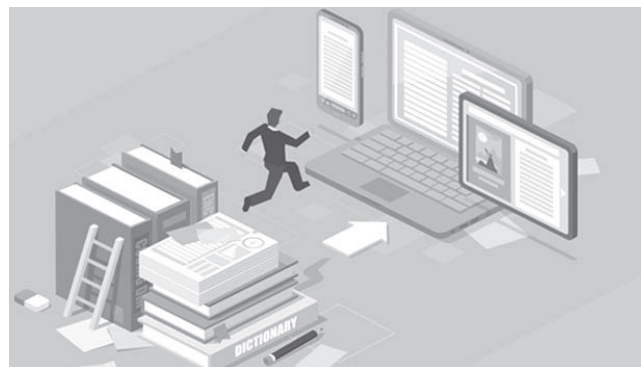
method thereby bringing a colossal change in the educational system. The kids are taught with the help of large LCD screens and projectors which is beyond the conventional methods of teaching. It facilitates the learning process anywhere and anytime.

The digital age began at the time that digital technologies were introduced into society. The defining feature of a digital age is how people organize their lives, communicate, learn, and society functions to some extent through the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), analytical programs, the Internet, social

media, and digital devices. Teachers exist within this context where digital technologies are being introduced, integrated, and infused into schools. Digital age has opened up the new dimensions to the learning which are not visible in our existing traditional school system. Twenty first century learning is more complex than ever before as it includes various skills that must be acquired by the learner. Nowadays, there is video or audio-video interaction in children's classrooms.

The greatest teachers teach naturally. It flows from them like a gentle rain; they can't help but teach. ICT is just another tool in the toolbox of a good teacher. ICT expects teachers to give the students middle stage in the classroom, providing opportunities to explore and inquire for their learning. Teachers should act as guides, facilitators and advisors, building linkages between their students' individual interests and understandings and the common skills and knowledge society expects them to acquire. ICT has made it relevant for a teacher to be a subject specialist, in addition be able to utilize the amazing power that computers offer. The real facts remain the same. The good teacher's love and passion for their subject, whether it be art, poetry or geography, can and do enrich the child's learning experience. ICT enhances this enrichment, but it will be difficult to break the existing boundaries and to convince the teachers to play their new role.

Today's children are "growing up digital." Their view of the world is very different from that of adults, thanks to exceptional access to information, people, and ideas across highly interactive media. Today's children are the latest model of human being. Digital learning has various effects on the



academic performance of the students and this digital learning can help the students to improve their performance in the classroom. Digital learning really makes the students work easier. Because of this, the students may have an advanced knowledge by easily searching their lesson using this technology. With this digital technology, it gives more information to the students to gain more knowledge about their school works. There are lots of technology that were integrated into the classroom that help the students learn with comfort, and that allows the student to gain and recall more information. With the use of digital learning, it will help the students to be more active engaged in their lesson.

Digital age is the truth of our lives today which is unavoidable if one want to live, learn and move ahead in 21st century world. This digital age is a potentially liberating process freeing teachers and students from the acquisition and retention of information and enabling them to focus more on the creative processes of making connections and creating new paths which have meaning and purpose for the present time. Digital age resources today offer great opportunities in education sector and especially to the schools for the beneficiary role they provide in information, learning and research.



AN INNOVATIVE WAY TO FLY DIGITAL

It's very likely that the first thing you do in the morning when you wake up is to look at your phone. Maybe to turn off your alarm at first, but then perhaps to check the weather forecast, read the news headlines, and even look at your calendar for the day ahead. During the course of these actions, you will probably receive message notifications from family and friends, reminders of what you were doing on this day 5 years ago. There is no doubting it, the online revolution is in full swing and the digital age means that not only are more aspects of our lives being digitised each day, but that we are also becoming accustomed to going online for all the information we need. What this means for teachers whose aim is to educate in the digital e-learning age, is that we have a lot of competition more than we have ever had before.

In a traditional education system of the 'old school' bricks and mortar classroom, the primary competition for a student's attention was the attractiveness or level of social connectedness with their neighbouring student—and perhaps the extent of how vivid their imagination could get.

Today, in the digital learning age, teachers need to compete with an endless array of other attention-grabbing 'shiny objects' from all around the world. These can include an extreme spectrum from breaking news stories of terrorist attacks, floods, political blunders to likes and smiles from potential suitor strangers and even the joy of seeing the most adorable panda in the world rolling so cutely down a hill. So, in order to win enough of a student's valuable time and attention to facilitate a meaningful learning experience, we need to become smarter in our engagement strategies and educational practices.



Sr Anju Joseph
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At times, we may need to adopt the clever techniques of marketing gurus and social media giants to make our online learning content addictive and to change our focus from old to new power principles to optimise learning opportunities. This is in recognition of the desire of more and more people to not only be actively engaged but to take a seat high on the participation premium. Luckily for us, the digital learning age has also brought about a whole range of new software designed to help online educators compete for our students' attention.

So once we have won the initial battle for an individual's attention, the next challenge is to be able to keep that attention and effectively engage them longer term. It is important to understand what the online revolution is teaching us about the fundamental changes in the relationship between teachers and students.

Students' life is not only just visiting classes - the essential parts of every student's routine is visiting their campus, seeing friends in the cafeteria, discussing their ideas in the classroom and living in dorms. This however has drastically changed just over a year ago, when the global pandemic has forced students to retrieve to their homes and accept the new form of studying - online learning online education by itself is, beyond any doubt, not a new concept. For a long time, it has been possible to complete your degree without getting away from your computer screen. Also, a large

number of students have already used online studying resources such as writing services to complete their homework.

Still in 2020 sitting next to friends in class has changed to seeing their faces in small Zoom video boxes this way, online learning changed the students' perception of education itself with a few significant factors involved. It might seem that studying at home, which is a familiar and comfortable environment, should benefit the students. However, it turned out to be quite the opposite case - students have reported that their levels of anxiety have increased, leading to stress, mental disorders and even depression

Since going to university meant adhering to a certain schedule, it is no wonder that studying from home has affected the student's productivity. Of course, the classes still begin and end at a certain

time, but it is much easier to get up knowing you need to go to a physical class than watching the lecture. Offline classes offer much less distractions, while the students have found it very hard to focus on the screens without diverting their attention we should not deny that for many teachers, online classes have provided an opportunity to extend their methods beyond using just a textbook. Presentations, online assessment and creative digital assignments have made the learning process more diverse for many students.

All in all, despite some benefits, online learning during the pandemic remains a temporary solution rather than an innovative way of studying.

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HYPERTONIC DIGITAL LEAP – IN EDUCATION!!!

The COVID-19 pandemic initiated an extensive, sudden and dramatic digital transformation in the society. The pandemic forced us to take an extraordinary digital leap in our everyday life and practices, including our children and their education. In a flash, our education is transformed from a traditional classroom practice to a remote, digitized one. Suddenly, an entire generation of children had to start managing and mastering digital tools to participate in their compulsory basic education. This required significant adjustments not only from children and their teachers, but also from their families, school administration and the entire society. Teachers and schools had to take the lead in this sudden, unexpected digital transformation of children's basic education, without being well prepared for it.

Being studying in B.Ed., as I'm training myself



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for the profession of teaching, to pass through this supertonic change in education is really blindsiding. Teaching and its preparation may have been very burdensome for teachers. It is a special call for us to learn more effective teaching skills so as to prepare the future generation to the hypersonic world. In the current situation,

- The covid 19 has resulted in schools shut all across the world globally 1.2 billion children are out of the classrooms.
- As a result education has changed dramatically

with the distinctive rise of e-learning whereby the teaching is undertaken remotely and on a digital platform.

- This pandemic made the teachers as a two sided coin on one hand they are teachers with greater responsibility on the other. Every day they became students to learn new things in order to teach their students on a new platform of online teaching.

On the other hand, when we see the student's point of view, definitely not all children are in an equal position to engage in their digitized basic education. There are issues with technology access and use – both among adults and children involved – as well as with skills and competences needed to integrate the digital tools into learning and teaching practices in meaningful ways to gain benefits from them. Children depend greatly on their parents to take part in their basic education. Some children have benefitted from the situation while others have suffered. Some teachers have shown great resilience, creativity and perseverance in responding to the challenging situation of the COVID-19, while others have

struggled. For information management research, examination on the young generations' digitized lives is warranted in order to prepare for their education as well as for their recruitment. We should be attracting new students and be able to communicate to them how interesting, valuable and societally relevant our field is. Moreover, we should not only consider student recruitment, but also retention. The world has dramatically changed during the past couple of months and we need to better understand the life worlds and worldviews of the new kinds of digitalized students who will be entering higher education institutions soon. We should also be more active in preparing the society for digital transformation.

As our profession is focused on education, as educators we should approach digital transformation of education as one of our core concerns and consider how we could empower children to manage and master their digital futures during their basic education. In addition, we should consider how we could empower teachers, schools and teacher education to act as leaders of digital transformation of education.



NEED FOR PROMOTING A CREATIVE INDUSTRY

"You say you love your children above all else, and yet you are stealing their future in front of their very eyes." Greta Thunberg.

In 2019, at the 74th session of the UN General Assembly, they declared 2021 the International Year of Creative Economy for sustainable Development. Indonesia was the main sponsor of the proposal. The proposal recognised the need to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, foster innovation and provide opportunities, benefits and empowerment for all and respect for all human rights.



Sr Sumana Thelma Dsouza
B.Ed II year



The creative economy is neither new nor novel. If you get your broadcasts online or buy your news from a newsstand, but clothes or furniture online or in a mall, read a book or listen to music, you are consuming a creative product or service. At the heart of the creative economy lie the creative industries. The creative industry ranges from

folk art, festivals, music, books, newspapers, paintings, sculptures and performing arts to more technology intensive subsectors.

As the corona virus pandemic closed traditional areas of life, many people took up a craft, read books, watched an online series of movies, shopped online for latest fashion and this helped to sustain the creative economy. We need creative thinking, innovative and problem-solving to imagine ourselves out of the challenges of inequality and vulnerability that we face daily. The creative industries, the lifeblood of the creative economy, are well placed to help. The creative economy has the potential to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in diversifying production and exports and to deliver sustainable development in an inclusive and fair manner.

They also observed it the year under national priorities to raise awareness, promote cooperation and networking, encourage sharing of best practices and experience, enhance human resource capacity, promote an enabling

environment at all levels, and tackle the challenges of the creative economy. After a year of pandemic-included lockdowns, there couldn't be a better time to appreciate the creative economy.

The covid-19 has resulted in schools shut all across the world. As a result, the education has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. Several online learning platforms like BYJU'S, which is the topmost among the learning platforms offers best education. While some others believe that with no sufficient training and little preparation and with frequently interrupted network and knowledge of the gadgets are limited in students, therefore online education is still a challenge.

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LEARNING FUTURE SKILLS TODAY

We live in the information age (aka the digital age), which is a period in human history characterised by a shift from industrial production to information and computerisation, changing significantly how people interact with businesses and each other. The shift from traditional learning to online education is a slow but steady transformation in education system. Digital technology will continue to reshape the future of education. As learning methods evolve, tech innovations will impact how teachers and administrators progress in educational environments of the future. The art



Rashmi
B.Ed I year



and practice of education in 2021, will look very different from the learning practices of the past. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced the education system into digital learning. With the effect of digitalisation, education has changed giving rise to E-learning (Electronic Learning), M-Learning

(mobile learning) whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. The education system is preparing students with 21st-Century Skills.

Today, information is readily available and free. The democratisation of access to information has resulted in a shift in the distribution of power between government and citizen, retailer and consumer, manager and employee, teacher and student. Today, there is too much information for any one person to handle and that information becomes obsolete very quickly. Continuous, just-in-time access to the latest information has become paramount for all actors in society. As the world becomes more complex, the skills that students need to acquire and master are quickly changing. The rise of the global economy, an increasingly multicultural society, and rapid changes in technology require students to learn and apply new skills in their academic and career endeavours. They need to learn how to work with others to find new and better ways to solve problems and meet the challenges of everyday life. They need to develop skills which they can use in college or the workforce. Perhaps most important, students need to discover the joy of learning. If students are to function effectively in this ever-changing world, they must continue to learn every day of their lives. Technology can help instil in students an eagerness to learn that will follow them throughout life and better enable them to reach their goals. Technology provides powerful tools for organizing and analysing information and modelling concepts and underlying structures. Students who have the opportunity to use these tools gain a deeper understanding of complex topics and concepts and are more likely to be able to recall information later in life and use it to solve problems in life situations.

The evolution of intelligent tutoring systems can eventually lead to a richer self-paced learning experience. While it won't be a replacement for human teachers, but online learning platforms can play a pivotal role in making high-quality education available in areas and students have to learn by themselves. Educators, policymakers, administrators, teacher preparation and professional development programs now should embed the modern tools and resources into their practices. Working in collaboration with families, researchers, cultural institutions and all other stakeholders, these groups can eliminate inefficiencies, reach beyond the walls of traditional classrooms, and form strong partnerships to support everywhere, all-the-time learning. All learners can access resources, experiences, planning tools, and information that can set them on a path.

With the rapid change in the digital era, economy is changing and we need to accept the new changes and update ourselves to the modern society. Digital education is helping students to grow and upgrade themselves to the latest technology. Digital learning provides social networks with exciting learning opportunities, innovative ways of engaging students, better connections across home and school, Parents and teachers etc. Thus, digital education is a must for the overall development of the child.

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EFFECT OF PANDEMIC ON EDUCATION

Did we ever think that we will have to face such a situation in life which will alter our life style? Corona virus a tiny creature shook the entire universe for almost a year and brought a paradigm shift in every aspect of our lives. Every living creature experienced helplessness. A child to elderly each suffered in all the spheres of their life. It took some time for everyone to adopt the new normal. For a year it did affect and education has been hit hard. Lock down, quarantine, social distance actually stole the academic year of the students in all over the world by the closure of the educational institutions.

That was the moment, teachers were worried of their students and became a covid warrior. Teachers became restless just by thinking about the future of the students. In this process every teacher took risks of becoming a student for the sake of their students and learnt the mode of reaching out to their students. Hence Covid 19 brought a change in the routine teaching style and stepped into creative, modern mode of digital teaching through online classrooms, webinars and radio programmes. Teachers became tech savvy.

Teachers who were worried about the future of the students felt strongly online teaching is a substitute for the offline teaching. Though they found it very difficult, most of the teachers felt responsible in their profession and gave their best. Result of this is umpteen number of online learning apps. These apps enable teachers to reach out to their students with new, user friendly featured features.

Whatever may be teachers who were expert in blackboard, chalk, books, class room teaching who could easily recognise the grasping capacity of their students during the online classes felt speechless, helpless. They too never wanted to teach online as the response and result was up to the mark. But they did adopt themselves to this new method. I do congratulate each teacher for



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B.Ed II year



their hard work.

But might have been the experience of the students? We here from the students itself that they were glad to enjoy their unexpected, long, bonus holidays. No school, no exams no homework, long hours of sleep, more leisure time etc. but then started all the more problems. Most of the students who were disciplined in life lost the track in life. Laziness pervaded them. Some of them got into depression; many started health related problems. Class room atmosphere was not able to create at some houses due to the poverty of the family. Therefore lot of distractions, loss of concentration and motivation. High level of deterioration in carefront for the students.

Lot of students who didn't own their own personal gadgets couldn't attend the online classes. This also demotivated them in their academics. Internet, wifi turned to be the need of the hour in every house.

But we also here that some of the students took this time seriously where upon they gave time for themselves and their family. They improved their skills and talents and acquired self confidence and became creative. In some cases even students became teacher for themselves. Made best use of the time for academics.

When I look back somewhere I feel yes, I learnt so many things due to COVID 19. As a student and a teacher while I express myself I feel I have gone through all the above. Best part in the life of a teacher is her physical presence with her students. I have gained a lot intellectually.

EDUCATION IN DIGITAL AGE "HOME-WORK"

Education in the digital age has rapidly changed the traditional way of teaching and learning. Parents are the ones who are becoming more active in this process of learning along with their kids. Technology and digital tools are used for the purpose of gaining and sharing knowledge. For most parents, the shift from the traditional way of education to online education lead to great difficulty. Especially for the lower primary students' parents are the ones who help them to do their classroom work. Virtual classroom games and activities will make the class more interesting and active. But parents are the pillars for these students who need support to complete all the activities given by the teacher during an online class.

Since teachers are concerned about their students and class, they always make sure that the online class is not less than traditional classroom teaching. They concentrate on making the class more engaging and interactive. But the surprising part is that, most of the times the home assignments given by the teachers are done by parents and not by the students. The teachers expect parents to help their kids to complete the work given by the teachers. Some of the activities include games and physical activities, filling grains with tweezer, paper puzzle, crafts and arts and many more. For all these activities parents help their kids to do it in a right way with more care and effort.

It is always believed that in schools and colleges, students are trained to be competitive in academics as well as in their life. Along with students' parents are also becoming more competitive in these classroom activities that are provided in the online classes. Parents are becoming proxy



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B.Ed I year



educators when this pandemic forced their children to shift to online classes. More than half of all parents surveyed in March and April said they experienced "significantly higher levels of stress" due to a child's struggle with distance learning, according to the American Educational Research Association's "Distance Learning and Parental Mental Health During COVID-19" report. As a result, these parents were more likely to experience depression, have trouble sleeping, or have little interest or pleasure in doing things

Experiencing technical difficulties, having limited access to teachers, and worrying about their child's social development as they try to do their own work or responsibilities around the home can also be very overwhelming and stressful for the parents. It is not only the kids who become active and creative in this process of online teaching and learning but their parents who make sure that all the works given by teachers during these online classes are done on time. Unfortunately, the objective of the class is not fulfilled by the teachers completely since most of the activities are done by the parents but not by the students. Covid pandemic has changed education forever.

REFERENCE

- Distance Learning and Parental Mental Health During COVID-19



THE IMPACT OF ONLINE CLASSES ON STUDENTS

No one imagined that Covid-19 would turn our world upside down and would bring major changes to our lifestyle. The virus has spread everywhere like a wild forest fire due to which numerous changes were accepted by people all over the world, and it took some time for everyone to adapt to the new normal.

Online learning is rapidly becoming one of the most effective ways to impart education. The impact of the virus was so strong that online education became a seemingly ubiquitous part of our growing world, which resulted in the closure of schools and no further physical interaction of teachers with students. Fortunately, soon enough most of the schools and educational institutions moved to online mode to resume their studies. As a result, education has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely on digital platforms instead of physical classrooms.

Online classes and technology have emerged as a superhero during the lockdown days. We have all been under house arrest but are still connected with the world of education. Due to the lockdown, students have not been able to stay connected with the outer world and the lack of exposure is evident. The only reprieve for the students' mental well-being has been the transition to online classes. Teachers made sure that the learning for students was not compromised, so they took a great leap forward to find solutions and create new learning environments for their students to ensure that learning never stops. With little time to prepare, curriculums were modified, new lesson plans were created, activities were planned, all so that their students remain actively involved through online learning.



Sharon Kuriakose
B.Ed II year



For students, online classes have become an imminent trend in the education sector around the globe. Digital learning has provided easy access to the files and folders that can now be organised and saved without any physical damage. With one click, students can access their notes and assignments without the fear of misplacing or spoiling them. With advanced technology, this mode of learning has not only been simpler but fun and engaging as well. Technology-enabled learning is beneficial and has proven to be more engaging as it helps in making those subjects interactive and fun which are traditionally considered dull by students. It became very convenient for the students to attend classes from anywhere in the world as both classes and learning content was easily accessible at home. Integration of the learning platforms with new-age interactive applications has made online classes more convenient for both students and teachers as more students are able to express their views at the same time using certain online applications. Students have been more particular with their online submission as they are notified on a regular basis and it is an effortless task for the teachers to track down the students who have failed to submit their assignments on time. Online learning has helped students to become independent learners before they make their way into the real world. Students got opportunities to explore new learning applications and platforms during the class, which helped them to develop

new skills and capabilities accelerating their growth trajectory. Some of the students have been responding well to the active learning environment created online by the teachers whereas others need a push in fits and starts.

Most of the private and public schools have made a smooth transition to online platforms such as Zoom, Google classrooms, Microsoft teams, etc. while many still find it a herculean task. The challenges of online learning are multifaceted. Online learning has played a crucial role during the pandemic, but its consequences can not be ignored. Online classes can not be accessed by every student due to the unavailability of smartphones, laptops, and network. Unfortunately, the less privileged part of our society has been more on the receiving end of this. This may increase the class and demography-based disparity with respect to access to quality education.

One of the biggest challenges of online learning that many students face is the struggle to focus for long durations on screen. Not to mention, there is a plethora of distracting content available online which attracts and distracts the students more often than not. To avoid this and help the students stay focused on the class, the teachers have made strenuous efforts and designed their online classes to be crisp, engaging, and interactive. Online classes are not completely reliable as internet connectivity plays a vital role. While access to the internet has drastically improved over the past few years, in some parts of the country, people still lack access to decent internet speed and connectivity. Inconsistent internet connectivity has emerged as one of the top excuses for the students to dodge some important requirements such as an active visual presence which is imperative for due vigilance. With the cameras turned off there is a disconnection between the teachers and students. It is observed widely that students would log

into the class and then get distracted with other activities. Given that students are free from the regulations and boundaries of an appropriate classroom environment, it is perceived that the curriculum is not given importance by the students. The notebook work may have been taken lightly. There are high chances of the students distracting themselves while learning online. Traditional classroom education offers the benefit of face-to-face interactions with peers which are typically moderated by a teacher. Physical classroom interaction provides children, especially those in their early developmental years, with a stable environment for social interactions, helping them develop skills like empathy and cooperation. It helps them in their overall development and real-life situations.

I believe that learning never stopped, in fact, it evolved itself not just to survive but to thrive and technology has proven to be the most important enabler of the same which in itself is an invention that is an outcome of learning. Technology has helped in learning and learning has led to the advancement of technology. Students need both parents' and teachers' guidance as they navigate through this difficult time to learn more and more. Both offline learning and e-learning would go hand-in-hand and online education will eventually become an integral component of school education. Somewhere in the future, education is going to be hybrid. During Covid, technology has become a part of academics and is here to stay. Online applications and programs have helped both teachers and students to develop new skills and capabilities that supported them and enhance their knowledge. Online teaching can not replace the position of traditional classroom teaching and we will need to get back to traditional teaching after the pandemic ends.

ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ ಬೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಕಲಿತುಕೊಂಡ ಉನ್ನತ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಮಾನವ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕಾಣಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕೊರೋನ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ದಿನಗಳಂತೂ ಯಾವನೇ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮರೆಯಲಾಗದ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು.

ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವರ್ಗಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವರ್ಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಅವಿರತವಾದ ಶ್ರಮವಿದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾದವು. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನ ರುಚಿ ಕಂಡ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ತಾವೇ ಸದೃಶ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಬೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಅನ್ನುವಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಯಿತು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೌಖಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ದೃಶ್ಯ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಬೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿಸಿದರು.

ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸಲ ಅನೇಕ ದೈಹಿಕ ರೂಪದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವುದು ಅಸಂಭವ ಅನಿಸಿದರೂ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ



ನಳಿನಿ ಹೆಚ್.
ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷ



ರೀತಿಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ ತರಗತಿಯು ಏಕಪಕ್ಷೀಯ ಅನ್ನುವ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇ ಆದಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆಯಂತಹ (teleconference) ವಿಧಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಾಗ ಬಹುಶಃ ಕಲಿಕೆಯು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಆಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಕೂಡಾ ಸರಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದೇ ಆದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಸ್ವತಃ ತಮ್ಮ ಬೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡಿ ವಿಡಿಯೋ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ರಸಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಲಿಕಾನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಇತರ ಗೆಳೆಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಅದು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಬಲಗೊಂಡು ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕರೋನಾ ಕಾಲದ ಸಾಧಕ ಭಾದಕಗಳು

ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೇ ನಮ್ಮುಸಿರೆಂದು ಬಗೆದವರು
ಕೋವಿಡ್ - 19 ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು
ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಲು
ತಂತ್ರ ಹೂಡಿದರೇನು?
ಕರಿಹಲಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಕ್ಷರದ ಛಾಪು
ಮೂಡಿಸದಿರುವಂತೆ ಕುತಂತ್ರ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ
ನಾವೇನು ಅಂಜುವವರಲ್ಲ
ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳಿವೆಯಲ್ಲ
ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ
ಹೊಂಕ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಂತಿದೆಯಲ್ಲ



ಅಶ್ವಿನಾ ಡಿ'ಆಲ್ಮೇಡಾ
ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



Online offline ತರಗತಿಗಳ
ಮೂಲಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು
ಸುಭದ್ರವಾಯಿತಲ್ಲ
ಓ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ನೀನೇನು ಮಾಡುವೆ
ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೃಂದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ

ಸದಾ ದುಡಿಯುವೆವು
ಅವರ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಅವಿರತ ಶ್ರಮಿಸುವೆವು
ಮುಖೇನ ನೋಡದಿದ್ದರೇನು
ಒಂದು ದ್ವನಿ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು
ಒಂದು ಅಕ್ಷರೆಯ ನುಡಿ ಸಾಕು
ಸಂಬಂಧ ಬೆಸೆಯಲು
ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಹತ್ತಿರಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದೆ
ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಮನಗಾಣಿಸುವಂತೆ
ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಶಾಲೆಯೇ ದೇಗುಲವೆಂಬ ಸತ್ಯದ
ಡಿಂಡಿಮ ಬಾರಿಸಿದೆ ಈಗ ಹೇಳು
ನಾವು ನಿನಗೆ ಹೊಗಳಬೇಕೋ, ತೆಗಳಬೇಕೋ?...

ಶತಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡಿರುವ ವಿಶ್ವವೇ ತತ್ತರಿಸಿ ದಿಕ್ಕಿಟ್ಟು
ಚಿಂತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿತು ಈ 'ಕರೋನಾ' ಎಂಬ ಪೆಡಂಭೂತ.
ದಿಕ್ಕುತೋಚದೆ ಚಿಂತಾಕ್ರಾಂತರಾದ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಯೋಚನೆ
ಬಂದದ್ದು ಈ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ರೋಗದಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಬಗೆ
ಹೇಗೆ.....?

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರು ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರು, ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರೆನ್ನದೇ ಕಲಿತ ಹೊಸ
ಶಬ್ದಗಳು 'ಕರೋನಾ' ಮಾಸ್ಕ್ 'ಸೋಶಿಯಲ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್' ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ
ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ 'ಅರಿವೇ ಗುರು' ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣದ
ಕೈಗೂ ಎಟುಕದ ವೈರಸ್ ನಿಂದ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಮನು ಕೋಟಿಯನ್ನು
ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು, ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು
ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಲಾದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರು ಎಂದು ಸಾರಿದ 'ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ'
ಸಂದೇಶದ ಗೂಢಾರ್ಥ ಇಂದು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸುಸಮಯ
ಕಾಲವಾಯಿತು. ಉಳ್ಳವನು ಇಲ್ಲದವನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿ ಬಾಳುವ
ಹೊಸ ಶಕೆ ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಆಹಾರ, ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಔಷಧಿಗಳು,
ಉಡುಪು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ನೀಡಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸಲು
ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಕರೋನಾ ಬಡವ, ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರೆನ್ನದೆ
ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಸಾವಿನ ಕೋಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು.

ಈ ಕರೋನಾ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯು ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು
ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಪ್ಲಿನ್, ಕರಿಹಲಗೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಿಣತಿ
ಪಡೆದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೆ ಹೊಸ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಆನ್ಲೈನ್
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಇದರ

ಮೂಲಕ ಶತಾಯುಗತಾಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ
ವೃಂದವನ್ನು ತಲುಪುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಫಲಪ್ರದವಾಯಿತು

ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಸರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಗ್ಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ
ಹೇಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ನಂಬರ್ ಶೇಖರಿಸಿ ಲಿಂಕ್ ಕಳಿಸಿ
ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಾಹಿನಿಗೆ ಕರೆತರುವಲ್ಲಿ

ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನೂ ಕಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಪಾಠವನ್ನು 3-4
ಅವಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಅದೇ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಪ
ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಆನ್ಲೈನ್
ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿತು.

ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಹೊರೆಯಿಂದ ಜರ್ಜರಿತ ರಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ
ವೃಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಗೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನವೆಂಬ ಕಮಲ ಅರಳುವಂತಾಯಿತು.

ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ ಪಾಠಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ರೀತಿಯ ತಯಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ
ವೃಂದ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಚಿತ್ರಗಳ
ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ, ಜೋಡಣೆ, ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ
ಇದು ಕೂಡ ನಿರಂತರ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಒಂದು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಲ್ಲವೇ?

Webinar ಮತ್ತು Digital ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳ
ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಇನ್ನು ಇದರಿಂದ ಆದಂತಹ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು.

ಮೊದಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು: ಕೇವಲ ತರಗತಿ ಕರಿಹಲಗೆ
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೃಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ವೃತ್ತಿ ತೊರೆದು
ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ಯ ದಾರಿಯೆಡೆಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬಗ್ಗಿ
ದೃಷ್ಟಿಹೀನತೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ದೇಹದಾಡ್ಯತೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ
ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಶುರುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಈ ಕರೋನಾ
ನಮಗೆ ಒಳಿತು ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೋ ಕೆಡುಕು ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೋ ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ
ಇದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಕಲಿತ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಅನೇಕ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ,
ಮಾನಸಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ. ಏರಿಳಿತಗಳನ್ನು
ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಬೀದರ್ ಇವೆಲ್ಲದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ
ಹೊರಬಂದು ಹೊಸ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಗೆ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ನಾಂದಿ
ಹಾಡಿ ಹೊಸ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಸ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಳಗಲಿ
ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸೋಣ.



ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ತಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ಕೊರೊನಾ ವೈರಸ್‌ನ ಹಾವಳಿ ಹೇಳತೀರದು. ಇದರ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಹಿಂಜರಿತಗಳು , ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಏರುಪೇರುಗಳು , ಷೇರು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕುಸಿತ ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಜನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೂಡ ಇದೆ.

ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲದರ ನಡುವೆ ಕೊರೊನಾದಿಂದ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಹೊಸ ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ನಾವುಗಳು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮನೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತು ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನಾವುಗಳು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಠಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿರೋಧದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳ ರುಚಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಸವಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ರೂಮ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಹೊರಬರುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾದಂತಹ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಆದರೂ ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸೋಣ.

ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳು

ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳಿವೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ



ನಿರ್ಮಿತಾ ಪಿ
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನವನೀಯತೆಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ,ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿವೆ. ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನ ಮನಸ್ಕರ ನಡುವೆ ಮುಖಾಮುಖಿ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನೋವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಲ್ಲ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ನಡುವೆ ಭಾಂಧವ್ಯ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪೂರ್ಣ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗುರುವಿಗೂ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಕಲಿತು, ಇತರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆರೆಯುವುದು, ಸಂವಾದ -ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಲಿಕೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕ್ರೀಡೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದೈಹಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ , ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಗಂಟೆಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಅಂತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.



ಆನ್-ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ಕೋವಿಡ್‌ನ ಕರಾಳ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ,
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹೊಸ ಆಶಾಭಾವ ಆನ್-ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
ನಲುಗಿದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ,
ಮತ್ತೆ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದೆ ಭರವಸೆಯ ಹೊಂಗಿರಣ



ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಬಂಗೇರ.ಟಿ
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷ



ಆನ್-ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ
ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂತಸದಾಯಕ
ಆನ್-ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವಿಚಾರ-ವಿನಿಮಯವನ್ನಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಸರಳದಾಯಕ
ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರಂತರ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಾಗುವುದು ಆಸಕ್ತಿದಾಯಕ

ಆನ್-ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುವ ಆಪಾಯಗಳು ಹಲವು
ಝೂಮ್, ಗೂಗಲ್ ಮೀಟ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಒಲವು
ನೆಟ್-ವರ್ಕ್ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆದ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳು ಕೆಲವು

ಆದರೂ ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಜನೆಯ ಅರಿವು

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಮಿತ್ರ ಆನ್-ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ,
ಆಗುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ನೂರಾರು
ಕಡಿಮೆ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರಿಂದ,
ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸುಮಾರು?

“ಇ-ಲರ್ನಿಂಗ್/ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ”

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊರೊನಾ ಹಾವಳಿ ಹೇಳತೀರದು ಇದರ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವೈವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂಜರಿತಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಏರುಪೇರುಗಳು, ಷೇರು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಸಿತ ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದರ ನಡುವೆ ಕೊರೊನಾದಿಂದ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಹೊಸದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ನಾವು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಮನೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಕೆಲಸ.

ಕೊರೊನಾ ಪರಿಣಾಮದಿಂದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಲಾಕ್‌ಡೌನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಂತರ ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ತರಗತಿ ಬಂದ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು. ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದತ್ತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಿರುಗಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಆರಂಭವಾಗುವ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಒದಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನಾವುಗಳು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಠಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದಾಗುವ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು:-

- **ಆಧುನಿಕ ಟ್ರೆಂಡ್:-** ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ನವನಿಯತೆ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಿದೆ. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪಿಳಿಗೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಎನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಟಾಪ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೋಬೈಲ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.
- **ಕಡಿಮೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ:-** ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ ಎರಡನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಶುಲ್ಕಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ವಸತಿ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಿವೆ.
- **ಸಮಯ ಉಳಿತಾಯ:-** ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಂಚಾರದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದು.
- **ಸ್ವಯಂ ಕಲಿಕೆ:-** ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಂತ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯಬಹುದು.



ಕಾವ್ಯ
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷ



ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದಾಗುವ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳು:-

- **ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಧನಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ:-** ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್, ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಟಾಪ್, ಮೋಬೈಲ್‌ಗಳಂತ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊರತೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಬಳಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿರುವುದು.
- **ಸ್ವಯಂ ಶಿಸ್ತು:-** ತರಗತಿಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಶಿಸ್ತು, ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಇರುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ. ಆದರೆ ಮನೆ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಲು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ, ಶಿಸ್ತು ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ.
- **ನಕಲು:-** ತಾವೇ ಕಲಿತು ಅಸೈನ್ ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಅದಲು ಬದಲು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ನಕಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಂಚನೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ.
- **ಒಂಟಿತನ:-** ತರಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರ ಸಹವಾಸದಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಏಕಾಂಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆ. ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.
- **ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ:-** ಹಲವು ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಾ ಮಾಡಿ, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಗುರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬಲದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿರೋಧದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ನೀಡುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.



ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವು ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಲಿಸುವುದು

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯದ ಪಾತ್ರ

ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹಲವು ದಶಕಗಳಿಂದ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುಕುಲ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಬಳಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ತೆರಳಿ ಕಲಿಯುವಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಈಗ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು ಅತೀ ಕಡಮೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಹಲವು ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಮೊಬೈಲ್‌ನ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಳಸಬೇಕು, ಅಂತರ್‌ಜಾಲ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್‌ನ ಬಳಕೆಯು ಅತೀ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆತರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ತರಗತಿಯು ನಿರ್ವಿಘ್ನವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸುಲಭ ಹಾಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಕೆಲಸ, ಕುಟುಂಬದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಯ ಕಳೆಯಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀಸಲಿಡಲು ಉತ್ತಮ ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕಲಿಕೆಯು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಲು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಸಮಕಾಲಿಕ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ತರಬೇತಿ, ಅಸಮಕಾಲಿಕ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ತರಬೇತಿ ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ತರಬೇತಿ, ಇ-ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕಲಿಕೆ, ವೆಬ್ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಈ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ವೆಬ್‌ಬ್ರೌಸರ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಬಹುದು. ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಕಲಿಕೆ, ವೆಟಿನಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತವ ತರಗತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಸೂಚನೆ, ಸಂವಾದಾತ್ಮಕ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಆಪ್‌ಗಳು - zoom ಗೂಗಲ್ ಮೀಟ್, Byjus, Vedantu ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ತರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬಹುದು. ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ತರಗತಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ರೂಪಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಯುಗವನ್ನು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಯುಗವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂವಹನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಈ ಯುಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಜೀವನದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ. ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭ, ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಈ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಒಂದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಬೇಕಿದ್ದರೆ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಯುಗವನ್ನು ಗುರುಕುಲ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಯುಗವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೋಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಂತೆ, ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಕಲಿಕೆಯು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕದ ನಂತರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ



ರಕ್ಷಿತಾ ಎಂ.
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷ



ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರು, ವಯಸ್ಕರು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಉಪಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊರೆಹೋದರು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ಖರ್ಚು ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಮಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜ್ಞಾನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕೌಶಲವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಕಲಿಕೆಯು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಇದನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಬಳಕೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಲಿಕಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲ ತಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ತರಗತಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗುವ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದಂತೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ದೈಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿದೋಷ, ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಿವಿ ಕೇಳದಿರುವುದು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಅಸ್ವಸ್ಥ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಚಟದಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಬಡತನ, ಯಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಹಾಗೂ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಚಲಾವಣೆಯು ಈ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಪಡೆದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜ್ಞಾನವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಇದು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಇದು ಅವರ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕರಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ತಂದಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ತರಬೇತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ.

Articles based on the Theme
Reclaim the Green



HISTORY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

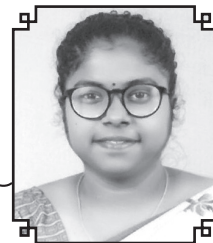
The concept of sustainable development formed the basis of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The summit marked the first international attempt to draw up action plans and strategies for moving towards a more sustainable pattern of development. It was attended by over 100 Heads of State and representatives from 178 national governments. The Summit was also attended by representatives from a range of other organisations representing civil society. Sustainable development was the solution to the problems of environmental degradation discussed by the Brundtland Commission in the 1987 report *Our Common Future*.

The remit of the Brundtland Report was to investigate the numerous concerns that had been raised in previous decades, namely, that human activity was having severe and negative impacts on the planet, and that patterns of growth and development would be unsustainable if they continued unchecked. Key works that highlighted this thinking included Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* (1962), Garret Hardin's *Tragedy of the Commons* (1968), the *Blueprint for Survival* by the Ecologist magazine (1972) and the Club of Rome's *Limits to Growth* report (1972).

The concept of sustainable development received its first major international recognition in 1972 at the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm. The term was not referred to explicitly, but nevertheless the international community agreed to the notion - now fundamental to sustainable development - that



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B.Ed I year



both development and the environment, hitherto addressed as separate issues, could be managed in a mutually beneficial way.

The term was popularised 15 years later in *Our Common Future*, the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, which included what is deemed the 'classic' definition of sustainable development: "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

It was not until the Rio Summit, however, that major world leaders recognised sustainable development as the major challenge it remains today.

More recently, the World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg in 2002, attended by 191 national governments, UN agencies, multilateral financial institutions and other major groups to assess progress since Rio. The Johannesburg Summit delivered three key outcomes: a political declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and a range of partnership initiatives. Key commitments included those on sustainable consumption and production, water and sanitation, and energy.



TOWARDS A GREENER FUTURE

Natura or Nature, in the comprehensive sense, is The Universe, generally related to the phenomena of life and the physical world. The modern scientific studies construe Nature as the general realm of living organisms which exist on their own accord and have not been substantially altered by human intervention. The growth in terms of the exponential gap between the Human-Nature relationship has raised concerns among the think-tanks worldwide. Environmental studies that focus on the revival of the depleting natural environment from its original form has gained popularity, resulting in Nations coming together agreeing to the ideas of sustainable development to defibrillate the nature.

Sustainable development was defined in 1987 by the Brundtland Commission as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. Hence, sustainable development will help protect and balance both the interests of future generations and the earth's ability to regenerate. Sustainable development evolves around the three main interdependent pillars namely Society, Economy and Environment. The member states of the United Nations should religiously commit and work towards achieving the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals to combat poverty, inequality and environment destruction by 2030.

Education plays an enormous role in sustainable development in the longer run. The same was emphasised at the United Nations World Summit in Johannesburg in 2002. Environmental education combined with sustainable development would promote development of knowledge, skills, values and actions required to be inculcated



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in the human society. Thereby, enhancing the human ability to make decisions and carry out actions to improve the quality of life without actually compromising the ability of the Nature to meet the needs of the future generations. The Human-Nature relationship must be built right from an individual's formative days of schooling, where they are provided with an environment that promotes and influences their lifestyle and incorporates Green Education in their behaviour. Educational institutions should incorporate the environmental topics in early stage classrooms and thereby influence the way the whole institution operates. This will directly or indirectly spread awareness on the environmental crisis and mindful actions needed to counter them.

Teacher Leadership crisis in educational institutions is one of the biggest crisis faced in today's society. Teachers and Education are two strong foundations of coherent and flourishing society. Strong citizens are inspired by strong teachers and are primed to face the many challenges of the future. Environmental education combined with strong teacher-leadership qualities will impact the personal life of each students and enhance the social coherence of human society with improved values, attitude, knowledge and problem-solving skills, ultimately, exhibiting values that determine people's actions within society, their economy and the environment.

An individual's Environmental education towards sustainable development literally can be enhanced

by adapting nature friendly curriculum content, systematic thinking, inter-disciplinary approach combined with a researched remedy and practical methods to the most common situations that arise in their daily life. Promoting and acknowledging the students who practice being agents of innovative methods in schools will ultimately improve the living culture of the society and build respect for the ethical values of nature. Some of the innovative methods that may be followed by educational institutions are group exercises (environmental impact on daily use products, etc.), workshops or awareness programs on pollution and climate change, courses on solution driven approach and techniques, environmental exchange programs on good behavioural practices, case studies, role plays or practical exercises on personal and collective initiatives, value based programs on personal grooming, informal learning and providing exposure to some of the good habits to be inculcated and evils to be eradicated from the society. Few pedagogical methods for training may include garden-based learning and experiential learning.

Driving the sense of environmental responsibility right from the formative days of a person may highly impact their views towards the environment. Added to the above initiatives a few other steps that may be introduced in schools to imbibe these values in the students are promoting green habits like switching off electronic appliances after use, eco-friendly activities like planting and gardening, encouraging environmental consciousness by keeping premises clean and recycling classes, waste management techniques, building reliance on renewable energy, tasking students on eco-friendly themes like no plastic week, organising environmental clubs and awareness rallies, awareness on anti-pollution techniques and encouraging students to plant more trees and plants.

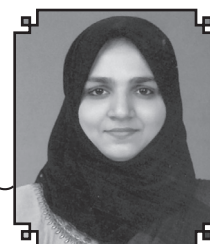
Just like a parent at home, the teacher in the classroom stands tall in leading this mission towards Reclaiming the Green. Despite the many policies and laws put in place for a better execution of the affairs, it finally is the involvement of the individual actors that contribute to this greater cause. Nevertheless, in this drama, the teachers and schools-incharges have their benevolent roles to play. Like the famous dictum goes, 'a teacher can break or make a student', ever so can the teacher contribute towards the making or breaking of a sustainable environment. Finally, it's the generosity of all minds that feel enlightened to share in this generous and dutiful task, that we can build a Greener Future.



NATURE WEEPS



Safri Nishath
B.Ed II year



Nature is something,
That gives us everything.
But never expects anything,
From people who give nothing.
Mother Nature gives us life,
But it filled her heart with strife;
Trees are cutting without thinking,
Forests are shrinking, cities are increasing,
Animals are dying, greenery is decreasing.
Many are the reasons the nature weeps
This causes many disasters that peeps,
Keeps us unhealthy, which makes us weep,
We suffer with pains that are deep.
This cause destruction for nature
Nature without knowing will spoil our future
Protect our motherly nature, and
Save nature for our future.

RECLAIM THE GREEN RECLAIM THE NATURE CLIMATE CHANGE



Global warming, climate change, pollution, greenhouse gases, species extinction these are some of words which we read in the daily newspaper and we hear everyday invariably on television. We all know that our environment is in bad condition. We also know human beings have been the cause for such condition. Are you aware that our planet is dying? We all are equally responsible for the state of the planet and equally affected by it. We must become more aware and wake up our human consciousness. We must become part of the solution rather than cause for such problems, we have to shift our emphasis from economic efficiency and materialism towards sustainable quality of life and healing of our society, of our people and our ecological system.

In words of Pope Francis

“Human life is grounded in three fundamental and closely intertwined relationships. They are with God, with our neighbours and with the earth itself” (LS 66).

The overuse, misuse, abuse and distraction of



Sr Ivy Moras
B.Ed I year



mother Earth with far reaching consequences to all creation goes against God's creation entrusted to our care. Loving relationship with the mother earth could then become an integral part of all human relationship with divine. Such a Symphony of the creator, human beings and all creation could result in harmonious evolution of the whole creation.

Bio diversity as a service

Biodiversity is one of the nature's support services. Through biodiversity natural system grow stable, yet are resistant enough to withstand most disturbances that nature can throw at them from healing to diseases, to ice to fire. The genetic and technological diversity existing in earth's environment today are millions of years of evolution and development. It is up to humans to learn to perceive biodiversity not as just a fascinating display of nature's weird and wonderful imagination but the safety net that will keep our species alive and well through eons of time.

The rules to reclaim the green.

Compassion: God is compassion. Compassion is the substance of life, it is the very ground of being.

Non violence: The love of nature not to hurt any living being. Non violence is an invisible revolution.

It has the capacity to change people and the communities at the deepest level that is why the spirit of non violence embraces both persons and nature.

Sacrifice: the innovators of nature are a symbol of sacrifice. Sacrifice is the key to sustainable development. An eco innovator should be willing to give up extra televisions, extra computers, multiple cell phones, electronic water heater, air conditioners, cars and flights.

Sharing: sharing means giving something as an outright gift, for example to share one's food with someone as gift.

Conservation: an Eco innovator's primary role is to care, love, protect, conserve and save all life on earth. Working for a sustainable development: We should denounce all forms of unsustainable form of developments. Sustainable development means a chance to rise as stewards of living in the present without destroying future generation's ability to meet their own needs.

Persuaded by ethics and moral

We have to be always persuaded by the ethical and moral standards that guide right and wrong conduct.

Pro-life all the way

We should help to promote life not only human but also all life on earth. All life is valued so have a heart and save the little creatures.

Creating a healthy class room environment:

Every teacher or parents create the best for their children. Here are some tips to protect children from the health hazards which are prevalent in

our environment.

Go green then you are clean:

Wash your hands often to get rid of the dust and germs. Ordinary soaps will do that. Do not use cleaning products with strong scent. Because they are made up of strong toxic and chemicals that are not good for us. Open the windows regularly to let the fresh air.

Clean the dust: everyday clean up the dust from the floor, furniture and other items. Reduce clutter and put back the toys in the containers.

Plant trees or having hanging pots. Reduce carbon foot prints. Live simple way of life. Use public transportation.

Conclusion

Nature we have always with us. It is an inexhaustible store house of that which moves the earth, appeals to the mind, and fires the imagination, health to the body, a stimulus to the intellect and joy to the soul. The earth what we have, we may be browed for our use but cannot be bought. It may be used but not owned. We are the tenants not the owners, lovers not the masters. I want to conclude quoting the words of Lyndon B "if future generations are to remember us with gratitude rather than the contempt, we must leave them more than the miracles of the technology. We must leave them the glimpse of the world as it was in the beginning, not just after just we got through it"

Let us say with one voice.....

Let us Reclaim the green Let us reclaim the nature.



EDUCATION AS A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Introduction:

The concept of sustainable development emerged as a response to a growing concern about human society has impact on the natural environment. The concept of sustainable development was defined in 1987 by the Brundtland Commission (formally the World Commission on Environment and Development) as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (Brundtland, 1987). This definition acknowledges that while development may be necessary to meet human needs and improve the quality of life, it must happen without depleting the capacity of the natural environment to meet present and future needs. The sustainable development movement has grown and campaigned on the basis that sustainability protects both the interests of future generations and the earth's capacity to regenerate

Some of the important measures for sustainable development are

- **Technology:** Using appropriate technology one which is locally adaptable, eco-friendly, resource efficient and culturally suitable.
- **Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Approach:** The 3 'R's – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle are all about minimising the amount of waste we produce, reusing products as much as we can, and remembering to recycle any materials that can be used for a new purpose.
- **Resource Utilization as Per Carrying Capacity:** Any system can sustain a limited number of organisms on a long-term basis which is known as its carrying capacity.



Muskan
B.Ed II year



- **Improving Quality of Life Including Social, Cultural and Economic Dimension:** Development include sharing of benefits between the rich and the poor. The tribal, ethnic people and their cultural heritage should also be conserved. Strong community participation should be there in policy and practice.

Education as a tool to promote sustainable development

Making environmental education the centre of all learning process will greatly help in changing the thinking pattern and attitude of people towards our earth and the environment. Introducing subject right from the school stage will inculcate a feeling of belongingness to earth in small children. 'Earth thinking' will gradually get incorporated in our thinking and action. Good quality education is an essential tool for achieving a more sustainable world.

This was emphasised at the UN World Summit in Johannesburg in 2002 where the reorientation of current education systems was outlined as key to sustainable development. Education for sustainable development must be imparted in every schools and colleges. Education for sustainable development is defined as approaching education in a more holistic way with the vision of 'creating a better world future generation of all living things'.

Education for sustainable development (ESD) promotes the development of the knowledge, skills, understanding, values and actions required to create a sustainable world. Education for sustainable development ensures environmental protection and conservation, promotes social equity and encourage economic sustainability. It also aims to integrate the values inherent in sustainable development into all aspects of learning.

There are key themes in education for sustainable development and while that focus is on environmental concerns that is issues such as poverty alleviation, citizenship, peace, ethics, responsibility in local and global contexts, democracy and governance, justice, human rights and gender equality. It is generally accepted that certain characteristics are important for the successful implementation of education as a tool for sustainable development.

The importance must be equally given to both the learning and teaching process

Education for sustainable development must be embedded in the curriculum in an interdisciplinary and holistic manner, allowing for a whole-institution approach to policymaking. Education must a medium to Share the values and principles that underpin sustainable development. Education process must promote critical thinking, problem solving and action, all of which develop confidence in addressing the challenges to sustainable development. Classes must Address local as well as global issues.

Education for sustainable development is the key to sustainable development, because education allows everyone to obtain the knowledge, skills,

attitudes and values necessary to shape the future in a more sustainable way. One of the main focus is here is to educate the younger generation by developing a sense of responsibility for the environment. As youngsters are the heart of sustainable development in the future, whether to achieve it or not it all depends on them. Education for sustainable development able to cultivate the youngster's mind set by inducing the concept of living in a sustainable lifestyle. It not only helps the children to promote a sustainable lifestyle but also allowing them to be more socially concerned about the environment.

In conclusion, education for sustainable development can help to shape our future. With the continuous support from government, appropriate laws, responsible action by society will together serve and alleviate the major global crises that we face today.

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BE QUICK

As we look at all the developments
 Happening here and there,
 Think! Is this sustainable development?
 If this is not, then what is ?
 Development that meets the
 Needs of present
 Without compromising the ability
 Of future generations
 To meet their own needs.
 We might be only children,
 But try the 3 R's
 Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
 To see what it holds in future
 Reduce, what needed to be reduced,
 Reuse, what we use
 Recycle, what is possible
 Be quick or it will be too late
 To save the earth
 Be quick, to reach and achieve
 The sustainable development goals
 No poverty, zero hunger and good health
 Gender equality and reduced inequalities
 Decent work and economic growth through Quality education
 Clean water and sanitation with affordable and clean energy
 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure with
 Responsible consumption and production
 Sustainable cities and communities and Partnerships for goals
 Climate Action for Life below water and
 Life on land
 peace , Justice and Strong institutions
 Be quick to reach goals and
 Pave the way for the
 Brighter and greener future



Ninsha Maria T J
B.Ed I year



CLEARING SKIES

Not long after the pandemic had taken its roots in our lives, when everything seemed to go south, some things started looking good. When man found himself caged in his home, the animals and nature found freedom. Short-lived maybe, but freedom.

The NO and CO₂ emissions started dipping, the once rare birds and animals were sighted, and why not, the snow-capped Himalayan ranges were also visible, which had caught quite the sensation. While I spotted a Nilgai roaming free on the streets of Noida in March, the Yamuna and Ganges got clearer. Visuals of a vast flock of flamingos migrating to Mumbai flooded the social media. To come to realize, I have heard sounds I haven't heard in years: the chorus of chirping crickets, serenading frogs, the screeching owls, the squabbling squirrels, the kite perched on an electric wire.

So does this mean the Earth is finally healing? That nature has reclaimed what was truly hers? Was nature having the last hurrah? The answer is both yes and no. Our reckless tendency to over-consume has unmistakably been the cause for the swift global spread of the virus from Wuhan to the farthest and most distant corners of the world. Greenhouse gas emissions are down, but the excessive volumes of CO₂ that we have pumped into the air for decades will not disappear in a few days or weeks or even months of lockdown. This is an ever-expanding spiral of environmental degradation that we have brought upon ourselves. This brief respite only serves to show us how poorly we have lived our lives so far, and to give a brief taste of how it could have been had we lived life differently.

At the end of 2019, we talked of the coming



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decade as being the decade in which the world must about-turn and act decisively. But then a pandemic happened. With critical climate and biodiversity summits postponed, things seemed to have stuttered to a halt. Now some might even say that the impact of climate change is still far away. The planet is already suffering from existing and irreversible damage. The way we treat the planet and its natural resources can have a significant impact on our daily lives. Even if we don't immediately notice the effects, it will have huge repercussions on the lives of future generations. Some obvious problems we notice are the decreased food supply, vanishing diversity, extreme weather, loss of coral reefs and many others.

Now, what can you and I do about this in our little ways? For instance, when you go to a grocery, carry your own cloth bags. Always walk out of a room by turning off the switches and save electricity. A little goes a long way. Make use of reusable bottles and mugs. Water is a precious resource. Use it judiciously and consciously. Use an LED light. It seems expensive, but they last longer. Always recycle and compost. Segregate your wastes compulsorily. As often as possible, consider walking rather than driving. Raising and preparing meat produces 10-30 times more greenhouse emissions than that for vegetables and grains. This doesn't mean that one needs to go vegan-but cutting back on the consumption of meat and dairy could go a long way in supporting a healthy world.

When the crisis winds its way out, and we return to the chaos and frenzy of urban living, will we remember that we have the right to see blue skies and faraway mountains, breathe clean air and listen to the chorus of birds? Or will we push these thoughts away, diving back into our computer screens, headphones plugged in?

Unless this period of social distancing leads to a fundamental questioning of our ways of living and working, consumption and leisure, unless we can engineer a fundamental cultural shift, tales of the world healing itself will remain just that — dreamy tales.



NATURE DEPRIVATION

Research reveals that environments can increase or reduce our stress, which affects our bodies. What you are seeing, hearing, experiencing at any moment is changing not only your mood, but how your nervous, endocrine, and immune systems are working.

The stress of an unpleasant environment can cause you to feel anxious, or sad, or helpless. This elevates your blood pressure, heart rate, and muscle tension and suppresses your immune system. A pleasing environment reverse that.

And regardless of age or culture, humans find nature pleasing. In one study cited in the book *Healing Gardens*, researchers found that over two-thirds of people choose a natural setting to retreat to when stressed. Addition, nature helps us cope with pain. Because someone genetically programmed us to find trees, plants, water, and other nature elements engrossing, we are absorbed by nature scenes and distracted from our pain and discomfort.

Nature deprivation,” a lack of time in the natural world, largely because of hours spent in front of TV or computer screens, has been associated, unsurprisingly, with depression. More unexpected are studies by Weinstein and others that associate screen time with loss of empathy



Pavita Dsouza
B.Ed II year



and lack of altruism. And the risks are even higher than depression and isolation. In a 2011 study published in the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, they associated time in front of a screen with a higher risk of death, and that was independent of physical activity! Nature has been showing up in places you never expected. Dinosaurs roaming Times Square? A bunch of lime scooters abandoned in a lake? According to the internet, the response to these situations is “Nature is healing”. The memes started in earnestness. As the coronavirus pandemic tightened its grip on our lives earlier this year, people were suddenly stuck in their homes. With fewer cars on the move, streets were eerily quiet, and city dwellers started hearing birdsong. This lockdown period, now dubbed the “Anthropause,” temporarily improved air pollution around the world. Seismologists said that the absence of traffic quieted the Earth’s upper crust. Even carbon dioxide emissions took an unexpected dip. People latched onto reports of wild boars taking to the medians of Barcelona, goats commandeering the

streets of a Welsh town, and a thousand monkeys brawling in a formerly touristy city in Thailand. It's one of the COVID memes for sure," said Gretchen McCulloch, an internet linguist and the author of the bestselling book *Because Internet: Understanding the New Rules of Language*. "I think it pretty quickly became this sort of parody version of itself". Learning only happens if the subject-matter is in place. The importance of family role models and mentors.

As a solution for this problem. Nature Classrooms work with educators in India to connect school learning to the natural world. We develop age appropriate, locally and culturally relevant Nature Learning resources that support and enrich existing Environmental Studies curricula in primary schools. The work began in November 2018 and is based on consistent, collaborative engagements with school teachers and educators across diverse learning spaces and school boards.

NATURE LEARNING RESOURCES

School-going children in urban and peri-urban spaces in India often grow up disconnected from the natural world due to limited opportunities and spaces to be introduced to and engage meaningfully with nature. The Environmental Studies (EVS) subject is mandatory in primary schools, and provides a wonderful opportunity to introduce school children to nature and the environment around them. Unfortunately, a majority of schools in India are under-resourced, understaffed, and teachers are often overburdened. A subject that holds immense potential in helping children build a sense of belonging is therefore transacted like any other subject or worse, seen as extra curricular. The last few decades have seen a number of schools and

nature conservation groups conduct nature-based activities for children. Different programmes and initiatives like nature camps, birdwatching trips, setting up nature clubs and nature-themed events and talks have been very useful in getting a large number of people in India interested in nature. However, they are also often viewed as burdensome and unnecessary by teachers and parents as they fall outside of the school curriculum.

Lastly, a standardised curriculum full of non local and unreliable examples about the natural world has meant that Indian students tend to view the natural world as inaccessible, far from their reach and not as part of their contexts and lived experiences. Our engagement and work with schools and educators aims to connect children to nature around them by creating contextual, age-appropriate and diverse teaching-learning resources that correspond to primary EVS curricula (Class 1-5). Our resources and curricula are created in collaboration with designers, educators and conservation researchers and practitioners. We actively partner with schools and teachers to conduct classroom observations and trials during EVS lessons, ensuring the materials are teacher and student friendly. These resources are curated and designed to be engaging and effective teaching-learning tools enabling teachers to encourage their students to explore and bond with nature. These resources will soon be available as open source material on our upcoming online repository along with in-depth user guides on facilitation.

Deciphering the environment around through colours
Deciphering the environment around through colours, children playing "Colours in Nature"
children playing "Colours in Nature"
Matching leaves to their trees
Matching leaves to their trees with teachers and educators. It is an

effort to encourage schools and learning spaces to adopt a nature learning approach to EVS teaching. We conduct and facilitate experiential workshops with teachers and educators. We create an immersive experience for teachers, often away from their school campuses with opportunities

for them to engage, reflect and reconnect with the natural world themselves before they take these experiences to their students. Since March 2020, we also offer these workshops in a hybrid or remote-learning format as needed.



PRECIOUS TREASURE



Renita Baretto
B.Ed II year



The wonder of God's creation speaks God's love in volumes,
The crown of creation has destroyed these volumes,
The beautiful blue sky above us,
The sweet-scented flowers in the garden.
The sound of gushing waters all reminds me of His hands on work.

Mother Earth gives her gifts for all to share,
She gives them freely, yet she's still aware
That things are changing, perhaps for worse.
How much more can she give if our future is cursed?
It's high time now to reconcile with our planet Earth.

There has to be something that someone can do,
Let's all join in saving our Mother Earth,
Let's not spray our garden with pesticides,
Protect the birds and the bees,
Choose alternative ways that won't carry poisons in the air.

Let's teach our children to appreciate the planet,
Teach the steps to Reuse, Renew and Recycle,
Join them to plant a seedling, teach them to save the trees,
Admire God's precious treasure,
By taking care of God's creatures.

FLORAL NATURE

Every members of the living world obtains its life support from nature. Nature guides the cycling of air, water and life between the different constituents or spheres on earth. The treasures in nature not only provide for our basic requirement of survival but also fuel the raw material to support factories and industries on which the modern world primary runs. So nature is the endless expanse of life forms beauty, resources, peace and nourishment. Every bud that grows to a flower, every cuter pillar that flies with the wings of a butterfly and every infant who faces the world as a human, owes its survival and sustenance to nature. In addition to providing resources for ours daily needs of food, clothing and shelter ,nature also contributes to different industries and manufacturing units paper, furniture, oil, petrol diesel the fishing industry all derive their basic components from nature .

But humans are doing pollution of nature. So we must take drastic step right away to prevent any



Prema P S
B.Ed I year



further damage. The most important step is the prevent deforestation at all level cutting down of tress has series consequences in different spheres. It can causes soil erosion easily and also bring a decline in rain fall on a major level. Polluting ocean water must be strictly prohibited by all industries straight away as it causes a lot of water shortage.

Nature has a powerful transformative power which is responsible for the functioning of life on earth.

It is essential for mankind to flourish so it is our duty to conserve it for you future generation. We must stop the selfish activities and try our best to preserve the natural resources go life can forever be nourished on earth .



PROTECTING THE GREEN

Protecting the green around me
Preserving the balance grain surrounded me
Planting more green around me
I reclaim green I reclaim nature

Each day I look at my surroundings
each plant I say a hello
By watering and loving
I reclaim green I reclaim nature

We have got such wonderful things
Do what you can and save a wing
So that our next generation can see the things we have in nature
Reclaim green and reclaim nature



Divya P. E
B.Ed II year



SAVE EARTH

Our planet and its resources make life possible on it. If we were to imagine our lives without these resources, that would not be possible. Life cannot function without sunshine, air, vegetation, and water. The resources available to us from the earth are limited. They are blessings that we do not count. Humans have become selfish and are utilizing the earth's resources at a rapid rate. With increasing levels of pollution, these resources are either getting destroyed or depleted recklessly. It is very difficult to create a sustainable future on earth, and hence, we should start taking measures to save it.

In order to save the earth, we must understand that the resources that are provided by the earth are limited. However, most of us are unaware of this fact, and we are not judiciously utilizing the resources. In order to safeguard the existence of humans, we need to protect the earth and take care of it. All living beings are dependent on the earth for their survival, so we should use the gift of nature in a thoughtful way. So rapidly is the increase in pollution and damage caused by humans that it is threatening our survival.

Saving the earth is not merely a need of the hour, but much more. The extent of degradation caused by humans is becoming irreparable. This is one of the reasons why all the resources are getting highly polluted. Changes in climate are also one example of the severe pollution that is caused due to severe pollution. Furthermore, animals such as birds are becoming extinct, and the worlds around us are nearing the end of their existence. Nothing could be scarier than this. Therefore, saving the earth is our primary need, and we should make conscious decisions to make the earth a better and more sustainable place to live in.

It is and has been our responsibility to protect the



Ramya A.
B.Ed II year



planet that we live on, but we instead become selfish and do things that create more pollution in our environment. As the most evolved species in the environment, we should understand that Earth is the only planet that can sustain life on it. We do not have a planet B which we can move onto. This makes it more serious to save the earth and our lives. If we do not take strict actions now, we will lose the chance of seeing our future generations flourish forever. Everyone must come together for the same causes, as we are inhabitants of this planet first, and then anything else. Hence, it is important to make the most use of what we have right now in a sustainable manner. Our approach will not only save the earth but our lives as well. Moreover, our future generation will be bestowed with a healthy environment to live in.

Humans can and do have positive as well as negative effects on the natural environment. As all human activities impact the lives of other organisms, it is only necessary for humans to take a few steps to protect the earth and its resources. A little effort will go a long way on everyone's end. Each action will make a difference.

By restoring degraded ecosystems and engaging in co-evolutionary processes, people can add value to nature's wealth. Every person has an inalienable right to clean air, clean water, and a healthy environment. These are not privileges to be awarded on the basis of political power, nor commodities to be allocated on the basis of

purchasing power; they are fundamental human rights. Low-income communities are not at the root of the problem. Rather, they are at the heart of the solution. In cities and the countryside across the world, ordinary people are forging a vibrant new environmentalism that is rooted in the defense of their lives and livelihoods.

For instance, if one man decides to stop drinking bottled water, thousands of plastic bottles can be saved from being consumed. Furthermore, we can start by planting more trees to make up for the deforestation that is happening these days at a rapid rate. When we plant more trees, ecological balance can be restored, and we can improve the quality of life. Similarly, we must stop wasting water. When done on an individual level, this will have a huge impact on conserving

water. We must not pollute our bodies of water by dumping waste in them. It is essential to save water, most importantly as it is running out rapidly.

In short, government and individuals must come together to save the earth. We can make people aware of the consequences of not saving the earth. They can be taught ways and ways to contribute to saving the earth. If we all work together, we will undoubtedly be able to save our planet and make it a brighter place.

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FOCUS ON GREEN RECOVERY

The new language of sustainable development — ‘scientific understanding’, ‘citizenship’, ‘species rights’, ‘intergenerational equity’ — obscures the inequalities and cultural distinctions surrounding environmental resources. A similar sleight-of-hand is used in justifying opposition to environmental protection policies.

A recent report (paid for by the coal industry lobby in the United States) found that ‘millions of blacks, Hispanics and other minorities could be pushed into poverty by tough new restrictions on energy use’ called for by the Kyoto Protocol (Mokhiber and Weissman 2000). The fact that minority communities in the USA have been used as dumping grounds for decades did not enter the debate and neither did the risks of global warming to these communities. The role



Jovita Mendonca
B.Ed II year



of science in ‘validating’ indigenous knowledge is also problematic, with a double-edged irony. ‘Scientific’ agriculture led to modern practices of monocropping with high-input intensive farming techniques.

The environ-mental problems that were created as a result also needed ‘scientific’ solutions. A recent study found that planting different varieties of rice produced larger harvests (Yoon 2000); this ‘success’ of polyculture was presented either as a discovery of modern science or as ‘validating’ centuries-old indigenous agricultural practices.

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Environment and economy are interdependent. Development that ignores its repercussions on the environment will destroy sustainability of life forms. Sustainable development will allow future generations to have a potential average quality of life that is at least as high as that which is being enjoyed by the current generation. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development emphasised the concept of sustainable development (UNCED), which defined it as 'Development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs'. Sustainable development aims at minimising resource depletion, environmental degradation, cultural disruption and social instability. Sustainable development is, in this sense, a development that meets the basic needs of all, particularly the poor, for employment, food, energy, water, housing, and ensures growth of agriculture, manufacturing, power and services to meet these needs.

To achieve sustainable development, the following needs to be done:

- (i) limiting the human population to a level within the carrying capacity of the environment.
- (ii) technological progress should be input efficient and not input consuming
- (iii) renewable resources should be extracted sustainably, rate of extraction should not exceed a rate of regeneration
- (iv) for non-renewable resources, rate of depletion should not exceed the rate of creation of renewable substitutes
- (v) inefficiencies arising from pollution should be corrected

Education is a reliable solution for sustainable



Sousan
B.Ed II year



development. It's a fundamental change. People's values and behaviours can be changed by providing the correct knowledge and education, encouraging them to choose more sustainable lifestyles. It can also help to stop the cycle of poverty, starvation, and sickness that so many people face around the world.

There are many practical ideas for embedding sustainable development goals across the curriculum. Sustainable development goals offer many diverse opportunities for real-life learning in all subject areas, enabling the student to learn, think and act on various global issues. They can use art to express opinions, ideas, and wishes about the future of our environment. They can carry surveys out in local communities to identify the needs and challenges linked to sustainable development. Exploration on the impact of technology, both positive and negative, on individuals, communities and our planet could be conducted. For example, consider issues related to the production, consumption and disposal of mobile phones. A sustainable development plan to create a product, system or technology for a local area that will contribute towards achieving the targets of one or more of sustainable development should be incorporated. To develop empathy, explore different perspectives and recognise the complexity of global issues, role plays or dramas to convey sustainable development issues could be considered, for example, to portray

communities affected by climate change or people forced to flee their homes by conflict. Different researches compare the characteristics of famines throughout history, all the way to the present day, or study the positive and negative effects of industrialisation on society. They can use music for positive change. The role and importance of a balanced diet and exercise in promoting good health and well-being can be considered. Allowing students to investigate some cases, for example, to identify sources of energy and then classify these as renewable or non-renewable. Look for any examples of energy wastage and then consider ways in which energy could be

used more effectively.

There are many ways in which the sustainable development goals could be linked to a school and its curriculum. The importance of developing knowledge and skills connected to real-world situations and to prepare student for the complexities of life in the 21st century is well recognised and sustainable development goals can support this process.

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NATURE RECLAMATION

Nature is a beautiful creation of god. It is a precious gift to all of us living on Earth. Nature provides us with resources like air, water, sunlight, food etc. Nature help us to live a healthy life. It gives us basic need like food, clothing and shelter. In search of better life human had created many useful businesses such as textile industries, paper industries etc. When businesses leave from certain areas, there is a chance that their actions have caused some damage to the surrounding environment.

Reclamation is the idea of returning the environment back to conditions before these businesses arrived. On the other hand reclamation is the process of changing land that is unsuitable for farming or building into land that can be used. Reclamation is necessary for the sustainability of land and for the good of humans. The constant need for raw materials in some areas means that there has to be a way for resources to recover after collection. In areas of deforestation, replanting



Seema Nishitha Monteiro
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allows for not only a fresh supply of resources in the future, but it also provides security as the trees may serve to prevent erosion by their roots securing soil from sliding away. In order to avoid over exploitation of natural resources sowing and planting of trees has to be regarded as a national duty of every landowner.

In nature reclamation sustainable development plays an important role. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs. The concept of sustainable development can be interpreted in many different ways.

1. Sustainable environment

Environmental sustainability concerns the natural environment and how it endures and remains diverse and productive. Environmental sustainability requires society to design activities to meet human needs while preserving the life support systems of the planet. For example, using water sustainably, using renewable energy and sustainable material supplies. harvesting wood from forests at a rate that maintains the biomass and biodiversity. Sustainability requires that human activity only uses nature's resources at a rate at which they can be replenished naturally.

2. Sustainable agriculture

Sustainable agriculture is farming in sustainable ways meeting society's present food and textile needs, without compromising the ability for current or future generations to meet their needs. 70 percent of the world's freshwater supply and relies on fertilizer practices that pollute our waters. As the need to feed a billion more people increases, agricultural expansion could devastate habitats, release even more carbon into the atmosphere, and dry up rivers. To fix this issue produce food where it's most likely to thrive, which will use less water and less land.

3. Sustainable energy

There are many definitions of sustainable energy. Most include environmental aspects such as greenhouse gas emissions and social and economic aspects such as energy poverty. Renewable energy sources such as wind, hydroelectric power, solar, and geothermal energy are generally far more sustainable than fossil fuel sources. However, some renewable energy projects, such



as the clearing of forests to produce biofuels, can cause severe environmental damage. The role of non-renewable energy sources has been controversial.

A future in which catastrophic climate change is kept at bay while we still power our developing world. A Future in which we can feed 10 billion people worldwide and provides cleaner, more abundant drinking water while also protecting life-giving land, lakes and rivers. A more sustainable path is possible. But we need to rally individuals, governments, companies and communities around the world to take action with over the next decade.

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THE UNHEARD MISERY

River- the unheard voice/misery

I remember the days when I was young

Crystal clear and full of fun

With the tiny aquatic life moving around

And the water weeds swaying to the perfect tune of my gushing sound



Serrida Rodrigues
B.Ed I year



I remember the days when I was young

Crystal clear and full of fun

With playful youngsters gliding around

I relished the pride of being the lifeline of the towns and villages around.

With all the venomous waste I have been fed upon

And the ghost of mining past getting powerful than ever

Has taken a toll on my health at last

With my water levels dwindling

And my quality tarnished

I no longer feel the sense of pride I claimed since the days when I was young

How I wish this could change,

How I wish could be my younger self again,

How I wish men could change and retrograde to the root virtues of nature worship,

How I wish men could build up again on the old nature-human relationship

How I wish this damage could heal;

May be than would men understand the distress and grief that I feel.



'THE GREEN SCHOOL' - AN INITIATIVE FOR A SUSTAINABLE BIODIVERSITY

'The Green School' is an Environmental project which is being executed at a national level at every primary school in Suriname. This project was initiated in October 2013 and is being financed by the Suriname Conservation Foundation and the State Oil Foundation for Community Development. The main objective of the Green School is to create a community in which we approach our Biodiversity in a sustainable and safe way. This is achieved by positively influencing the behavior of children towards our environment, focusing on the subjects Biodiversity (school gardens and endangered species), Waste (reduce, reuse and recycle), Water and Energy. The approach of the Green Schools differs from the normal natural science curriculum of the schools in terms of more practical activities such as games and or 'do it yourself' activities. The focus of this project is to teach children about the environment in a positive and practical way, hereby stimulating interaction. Every school elects at least five environmental brigades every year and they are responsible for making sure everyone abides by the rules of a Green School. The advantages of this approach are that children learn to work together in groups and thus socialize. Their creativity is also stimulated and they gain practical knowledge. For example in the class they learn about measurements and different types of plants, but when putting in place a garden together with their teachers, they actually measure areas up and see the plants. This not only makes learning more fun, but is a proven way to improve learning. such as cleaner classes, cleaner schoolyards and a more sustainable approach towards water and energy usage.

Environmental protection has become a necessity for sustainability in every sense. The Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF), the State Oil Foundation for Community Development and



Sharol Sabitha Pinto
B.Ed I year



the Suriname Waste Management Foundation (SUWAMA) are organizations that have dedicated themselves to protect the environment in Suriname and hereby ensure our future generations with all necessities to survive. The mission of SUWAMA is to systematically increase the consciousness of the whole Surinamese society and all Surinamese organizations, so that they handle the environment, energy, water and waste in a sustainable way. The strategy of SUWAMA is focused on collaboration with partners, so that the responsibility for a cleaner living environment is shared by the whole Surinamese society. "Everybody in Suriname must be involved: foundations, government, associations, companies, households, schools, children's homes and others!"

Suwama has since her founding successfully executed different environmental projects with different partners and continues to dedicate herself to the protection of the environment. The State Oil Foundation for community development The 'green' initiatives of State Oil Suriname are based on her 'Health, Safety and Environmental policy'. The source of this policy is to execute company activities in a way that prevents damage to the safety and health of employees, contractors, neighbors and the environment.

Conclusion

The activities of 'The Green School' have been effective, when compared to the baseline results.

Significant positive changes in the behavior of the children towards the environment have been observed by teachers and the SUWAMA team during monitoring. Great improvements have especially been observed and noted when it comes to education about endangered species, recycling activities, energy and water saving and the installation of environmental brigades.

make these changes in behavior sustainable, the Ministry of Education will have to play her role in the adoption of the activities as a practical addition to the current nature science curriculum. 'The Green School' has already laid the foundation for sustainable change of behavior towards our environment, which provides a basis for continues

improvement. From this point on, the ministry can improve to achieve more effectiveness.

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YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

Nature is our ultimate saver
As we owe and shall thank for ever
Let us not destroy
But use as means to enjoy

Let us seek closeness
To bring freshness
From this crowded life
As it is considered to be torn strife

There is something we can do
To keep the rivers clean
To keep fresh the air we breathe
And keep the forest clean

When you see litres in streets
And the air smells of pollution
When you feel like its all piling up
Remember there is a solution

Yes, YOU can make a difference



Rachel George
B.Ed I year



I MOTHER EARTH.....



Dsouza Telma John
B.Ed I year



Come and eat from me says my Mother Earth everyday,
Come day after day in a cheerful gay.
Come with songs in the nature to experience its peace,
Which my mother earth will never cease.

Come my children play in my trees of shade,
Come with friends, siblings and your maid.
Plant the trees more and more to sustain oxygen in the air,
So that your generation may enjoy good health and the coming heir.

Be gentle and kind to me by nurturing me around you,
I will provide food, fruits and livelihood to you.
I care for you day and night as you breath in and out oxygen,
But, you care for me less often....

Sustain me as your dream and develop me as your child,
I will give you the future that is not defiled.....
Build on me of your great dreams,
I will give you schemes of your dreams.

Conserve and protect me by afforestation,
Celebrate me by planting me at your life station.
Van Mahotsav is the festival of annual tree planting in July,
Come and plant now the trees as the free ground is in supply.

Watch for the good of the planet earth, animals, climate and you,
Save yourself and others with your good steps one or two.
Make me yours as a true mother on whom you rely,
I am your MOTHER EARTH always waiting for your REPLY.....

PROTECTING NATURE TO ENSURE OUR FUTURE

We often forget how many humans depend on nature. Even city-dwellers living in modern skyscrapers need air to breathe, water to drink, and food to eat, all of which are provided by nature. True, you can buy bottled water and ready-to-eat meals in supermarkets, but it did not produce them there. Some fruits and vegetables, for example, only grow in tropical countries and cross the globe in refrigerated ship containers, to arrive just ripe to your local supermarket. All drinking water ultimately comes from a natural source, since we still do not have the technology to manufacture large amounts of water in the laboratory. The same applies to the air we breathe, which is purified and oxygenated by plants. So, when we speak about preserving nature, we are really also talking about preserving ourselves.

Whereas nature encompasses the natural environment, the term biodiversity is used to refer to all living organisms. Biodiversity is ultimately responsible for the services we receive from nature, which are also called Ecosystem Services or Nature's Contribution to People. For example, forests containing many bee species provide pollination services to nearby crop fields. In places where natural forests have been cut down, beekeepers must bring in artificial beehives to guarantee that enough pollinators visit crop flowers to produce fruit. Other wild organisms, like wasps and birds, act as pest-control agents for agricultural crops, reducing the population of pests that damage those crops, and resulting in higher crop yields.

You probably think that you already knew about this, and that there is not much you can do to



Shyamili DP
B.Ed II year



preserve air, water, or fruit trees. But even if you live in a big city, far away from oxygen-producing forests, natural water springs, or crop fields, your daily actions can have a powerful impact on these natural resources. Spilling a single drop of cooking oil while cleaning the dishes contaminates a million drops of water. Traveling in a vehicle powered by fossil fuels contributes to air pollution and global climate change. Buying certain processed food ingredients, like palm oil, can contribute to massive deforestation in the tropics, as farmers' empty land to grow these crops for money. All these affects together make up what is called our ecological footprint on nature, which is a measure to quantify our daily life's impact on nature.

Some important practical actions that we can all do to help conserve nature, to preserve our own well-being, and to guarantee that natural resources are available for future generations.

- (1) Actions to reduce our ecological footprint,
- (2) Actions to conserve nature and
- (3) Actions to connect with nature.

1) Reduce our ecological footprint:

Reducing our ecological footprint means placing less demand on nature. Remember the 3R's—reduce, reuse and recycle. Here are some ways that you can do this:

Recycle your rubbish and take part in or help organize recycling campaigns.

Use less plastic by, for example, carrying a reusable water bottle, saying no to disposable straws and cutlery, avoiding plastic toys, and bringing your own shopping bags.

Swap toys, movies, and books instead of buying new ones.

Donate, recycle, and repair electronic devices, Use less water, Use less electricity by turning off lights and electronic devices when not in use, using energy-saving light bulbs, and hanging clothes to dry.

Use public transport, share a journey with friends (e.g., car-sharing), cycle, or walk when possible.

Use less paper by not printing unnecessary things and reading e-books.

Do not waste food and try to buy food that is grown locally and in season.

Refuse to buy what you do not need, because every item you do not buy reduces the demand for the production of that item. For example, if everyone stopped buying plastic bags, super markets would stop selling them.

2) Conserve nature:

Conserving nature means to protect, preserve and restore biodiversity. Here are some ways that you can do this:

Try to prevent your pets from killing/harming wildlife.

Do not touch or take-home wild animals or plants.

Plant native wildflowers, fruit trees, and pollinator-friendly plants in your garden or yard.

Make compost to improve soil quality and to help insects.

Build and place bat houses, bird houses, and “bee hotels” in your garden, school grounds, and local green spaces.

Do not buy/keep wild pets at home (such as parrots, song birds, wild cats, or reptiles), in order to avoid supporting illegal trafficking of animals.

Be aware of wild animals crossing the road and respect their paths.

3) Connect with nature:

Connecting with nature means setting aside time to interact with the natural environment. Here are some ways that you can do this:

Play outside and spend more time in nature.

Organize trips to explore the national parks/ nature reserves close to you.

Join conservation programs or eco-clubs.

Participate in nature-focused citizen science initiatives.

Use books or apps to identify the plants and animals around you.

Play games to learn more about nature.

Use websites, blogs or social media to help raise awareness on the importance of conserving nature.

Understanding the importance of nature and biodiversity for our own well-being can really help us to help nature.

CREATING A CHOICE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is the practice of using guidelines for environmentally responsible and energy savings to create new development projects and to maintain and retrofit older projects. It can include using green materials in new construction, designing projects that can harvest their own energy to reduce the load on a power grid, or that incorporate green space in order to counterbalance the green space removed to build the onsite facilities.

There is a heavy emphasis on making sure that what it built can be maintained and repaired in a way that minimizes the degradation of the original development so that the lifespan of a facility is longer than normal.

According to Wikipedia,

“Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services on which the economy and society depend. The desired result is a state of society where living conditions and resources are used to continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity and stability of the natural system. We can define sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Sustainable development involves satisfying the needs of the present population without endangering the capability of the future population to satisfy its own needs. It's about improving the wellbeing of everyone wherever they are and



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B.Ed II year



achieving this milestone collectively. Sustainable development also digs deeper.

This means we want companies to expand, people to have the best jobs, everyone to afford nutritious foods wherever they live, quality and affordable education for everyone, freedom of speech without violence, and our economies to grow exponentially. We want to develop innovative technologies while keeping the environment safe.

Sustainable development is not just about the environment. Its focus is much broader than that. It's all about meeting the diverse needs of people in different communities, social cohesion, creating equal opportunity to ensure a strong and healthy society.

Sustainable development also focuses on finding better ways of doing things without affecting the quality of our life.

There are 3 components of sustainable development: economic growth, environmental stewardship, and social inclusion. Countries recognize the importance of conserving natural resources, people are switching to cycling instead of driving that will improve their health, farmers are practicing climate-smart agriculture and industries are realizing how much they can save through energy efficiency.

Understanding sustainable development and its goals is the first step to learning what we can do to make it happen. There are many initiatives already in place, but still many roadblocks to sustainable development that have to be overcome.

Goals of Sustainable Development

There are three primary goals of sustainable development:

- 1) To minimize the depletion of natural resources when creating recent developments.
- 2) To create a development that can be maintained and sustained without causing further harm to the environment.
- 3) To provide methods for retrofitting existing developments to make them environmentally friendly facilities and projects.

Global organizations such as the United Nations, NGOs, aid organizations and even governments are increasingly sponsoring efforts to ensure sustainable development goals are realized for every individual across the board. Some other most important sustainable development goals set by these bodies include:

1. Eradication of poverty across the world

These organizations primarily focus on the least developed and low-income countries where poverty is rife. They aim to eradicate poverty across the board by expanding social protection programs like school feeding, cash transfers, targeted food assistance, social insurance and labor market programs such as skill training, old-age pensions, wage subsidies, unemployment insurance, disability pensions and so on.

2. Promotion of good health and well being

This sustainable development goal seeks to ensure good health and well-being for all at each stage of life. The goal takes into account all the main health priorities such as maternal and child health, reproductive health, environmental, communicable and non-communicable diseases, universal health coverage, and access to quality, safe, effective, and affordable vaccines and medicines. It also advocates for enhanced health financing, increased research and development, strengthening the capacity of every country engaged in health risk prevention and management.

3. Provision of Quality Education For All

These bodies have realized that the level of child school dropout is at an all-time high. This gap must be closed to ensure sustainable future development even as international communities work to ensure quality and equity in the education sector. In a nutshell, this goal seeks to ensure equitable and inclusive quality education and promotion of long-life learning opportunities.

4. Provision of Clean Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation are on top of the chart regarding sustainable development. They are critical to the survival of humans and the planet. This goal aims to address aspects relating to sanitation, hygiene, drinking water and the quality and sustainability of water resources across the globe.

5. Building up Strong Infrastructure, Supporting Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Incubating Innovation

This goal takes into account three aspects of sustainable development: industrialization, infrastructure, and innovation. Infrastructure

is vital because it offers the basic framework necessary to smooth the running of enterprise and society at large.

Industrialization drives up economic development, yield job opportunities, hence, reducing levels of poverty. Innovation enhances the technological abilities of industrial sectors and triggers the development of innovative skills.

6. Enabling Access to Affordable and Clean Energy

Energy is the most critical resource to achieving most of the sustainable development goals. Energy plays a vital role in mitigating poverty through advancements in industrialization, education, water supply and health and fighting climate change.

This sustainable development goal focuses on developing and expanding renewable energy resources such as sun, wind, hydropower, liquid and solid biofuels, biogas and geothermal.

These renewable sources of energy don't emit greenhouse gasses to the atmosphere and therefore are ideal for the environment and human health.

7. Achieving Gender Equality

In the past few decades, gender equality and women's empowerment have been agendas for most governments for long-term sustainable development.

Access to education for girls has since improved, the percentage of child marriage has plummeted, and I have taken enormous leaps in the domain of sexual health and rights such as the dramatic reduction in maternal health.

Although there is still a long way to go to reach this milestone, organizations are using every ounce of their energy and throwing in resources to ensure I realized the dream.

How Can We Make it Happen?

To make sustainable development the norm, we have to change the vision of the cultures of each country. To change the vision of the culture, two things have to occur.

1) The culture must value a global benefit more than a local one.

2) A responsibility towards providing and sustaining resources for the future must be of more value than profit in the present must be developed.

Both are very hard to do because it requires an element of self-sacrifice to be adopted by the present society. The value of the future is something that is not held in high esteem for creating a profit, or to living with convenience.

Importance of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a hard topic to nail down because it comprises a wide range of things. Because of the technicality and complexity of this topic, it's best to check out its importance holistically to grasp it easily.

The population is the major factor driving up sustainable development campaigns. So, we can view the importance of sustainable development from this perspective:

1. Provides Essential Human Needs

The explosion of population means people will have to scramble for the limited life essentials like food, shelter, and water. Adequate provision of these basic needs almost entirely hinges on

infrastructure capable of sustaining them for a long time. If governments insist on utilizing fossil fuel-based sources of energy instead of renewable options, the cost and environmental effects of supplying these basic needs would become a tall order.

2. Agricultural Requirement

A growing population means agriculture must catch up. Feeding over 3 billion people can be staggering. If the same unsustainable cultivation, planting, irrigation, spraying, and it is used as harvesting techniques in the future, they might prove financially burdening, considering we project fossil fuel resources to run out.

Sustainable development focuses on sustainable agricultural methods such as effective seeding techniques and crop rotation to promote high yields while maintaining the integrity of the soil, which produces food for a large population.

3. Manage Climate Change

Sustainable development practices can mitigate climate change. Sustainable development practices seek to reduce the use of fossil-based sources of fuel like oil, natural gas, and coal. Fossil fuel sources of energy are unsustainable since they will deplete in the future and handle the emission of greenhouse gasses.

4. Financial Stability

Sustainable development practices have the ability to create more financially sustainable economies across the globe. Developing countries that can't access fossil fuels can leverage renewable forms of energy to power their economies.

From the development of renewable energy technologies, these countries can create sustainable jobs as opposed to finite jobs based

on fossil fuel technologies.

5. Sustain Biodiversity

Unsustainable development and overconsumption practices greatly impact biodiversity. The life ecosystem is designed in such a way that species depend on one another for survival. For instance, plants produce oxygen that humans need for respiration.

Humans exhale carbon dioxide that plants need for growth and production. Unsustainable development practices like emission of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere kill many plant species resulting in the reduction of atmospheric oxygen.

This is not good for humans. Sustainable development practices encourage the use of renewable energy resources and organic farming practices that do not emit any greenhouse gas to the atmosphere.

Understanding Regulations and Incentives:

There is a very real necessity for a change to the regulations and incentives that govern development in order to make sustainable development the better option to choose. It isn't really possible to mandate sustainable development because it could hinder projects that are necessary for the common good by making them unaffordable to create.

However, by using various tax credits and incentive programs assigned to different levels of sustainability in a development program, more of a project can meet the requirements of sustainability. This is a measure towards creating the choice of whole sustainable development, but it also allows for the reality of the cost of implementation while delivering options that won't impede progress.

GOALS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Reclaim the Green, Reclaim the Nature is a project that is live right now! It is aimed at taking pupils from St Vincent's and establishing them as leaders to encourage young people into not only becoming agents of change but also innovators of innovators.

Sustainable development can be defined as an approach to the economic development of a country without compromising the quality of the environment for future generations. In the name of economic development, the price of environmental damage is paid in the form of land degradation, soil erosion, air, and water pollution, deforestation, etc. This damage may surpass the advantages of having more quality output of goods and services. For development to be sustainable, it must take account of social and ecological factors, as well as economic ones; of the living and non-living resource base; and of the long-term, as well as the short-term advantages and disadvantages of alternative actions.

Sustainable Development Goals

- To promote the kind of development that minimizes environmental problems.
- To meet the needs of the existing generation without compromising the quality of the environment for future generations.

Achieving Sustainable Development

Sustainable development can be achieved if we follow the following points:



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- It can be achieved by restricting human activities.
- Technological development should be effective and not input utilizing.
- The rate of consumption should not surpass the rate of salvation.
- For renewable resources, the rate of consumption should not surpass the rate of production of renewable substitutes.
- All types of pollution should be minimized.
- It can be achieved by sensible use of natural resources.

Encouraging students' teachers and communities to be agents of change as innovators.

Teachers are seen as key actors of change within programmes and projects on global learning. But all too often they are regarded in an instrumental way or as promoters of some form of ideal global teacher. Evidence from the UK and elsewhere suggests that if a pedagogical approach is taken to the role of teachers within the process of learning, then three distinct locations of teachers as change agents can be identified. These are change agents within the classroom, within the wider school, and within society as a whole.



A LITTLE MORE TIME WITH NATURE

Interacting with nature is important for human quality of life. Indeed, there is mounting empirical evidence that interacting with nature delivers a range of measurable human benefits (Bowler et al., 2010). An outdoor nature break is an easy way to reduce stress especially on the context of Covid. It has been shown that interactions with nature can deliver a range of psychological well-being (Kaplan, 2001), cognitive (Han, 2009), physiological (Richardson & Mitchell, 2010), social and spiritual benefits (Williams & Harvey, 2001).

There is emerging evidence that childhood interactions with nature may influence positive attitudes towards nature in later life. A nationwide survey of US adults currently living in urban areas found that growing up in natural environments, or participating in activities such as gardening, visiting parks and taking environmental classes during childhood had a strong influence on positive environmental attitudes in adult life (Kerr et al., 2006). Interactions with nature can positively influence behaviour, academic performance and social skills in school children (Kuo, 2001).

Overall, many studies have documented a broad range of the benefits of interacting with nature. Therefore, let's have a look at 5 interesting ways in which you can bring nature to your home and enhance its charm.

Add Indoor Plants: Adding fresh and green indoor plants is one of the best ways to welcome nature to our home. We can decorate our bedroom and study room with lush green indoor plants that help improve memory, concentration, and sleeping pattern. Keeping great-smelling plants in the bedroom is also known to keep depression,



Joicy S
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anxiety, and anger away while offering a good night sleep.

Make a Herb Garden: We can grow fresh and healthy herb garden in our kitchen or balcony and use the herbs to add flavour to our food. Apart from adding flavour to the dishes, herbs are known to have several health benefits as well. You can try and make an herb garden in your kitchen by placing herbs like basil, thyme, coriander, mint, etc. in small pots.

Build a Terrarium: A terrarium is a collection of small, decorative plants grown in a transparent vessel. The terrariums are quite low maintenance, which means higher benefits with low investment.

Decorate with Flowers: Nothing brightens up the day like fresh flowers. Bring them home and place in every room of the house to add some life and colours to your interior space. Be it your bedroom, living room, kitchen or study area, flowers are excellent to fill them with beauty, fragrance, and positive energy.

Create a Dish Garden: Don't worry if you cannot afford an outdoor garden, the beautifully created dish garden in your home will do equal wonders. Quite simple to put together, pick a dish, layer it with sand and small pebbles, add pot mixture, and plant the dwarf plants. Afterward, you can add the decorative items of your choice, like shells, stones, figurines, etc.

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After cake and lots of sleep
Sweet dreams come to her cheap
She rises from her gentle bed,
With thoughts of the future in her head,
She preaches humans how a country should be led
Always ready for the day ahead.



RESTORE THE EARTH

If we see around us, we will surely find that we are harming the nature than protecting it with our activities. Everyone wants to protect the nature, but very few take steps to protect the nature.

Each year the government keeps separate large funds for the fossil fuels but not bothered to protect this earth. May be there are many programs like Swach Bharath, clean India green India etc., but do we really bother about our Earth?

In this article let us see how we can protect this earth as well as safeguard ourselves and make this planet into green planet. Nobody is perfect environmentalist, but each one of us can take some honest steps to reduce the misuse of resources and also reduce the waste that is generated. Environmental scientist found that global warming is increasing day by day due to the increase use of CFC, Sulphur dioxide, fossil fuels, etc. which is harming the ozone layer. Ozone is the protective layer which protects from harmful sun rays. Hence, it's a high time to awake from our misconception that nothing is happening to our earth and start protecting our environment.

So, the first step is planting more trees and reduce usage of timber, wood for our needs. Instead of plant products some alternates can be used, such as instead of using wood for furniture we can use hemp, wood composites, bamboo, etc. instead of papers we can opt for online billing and also try to use recycle papers. Thus save the trees. grow more and more plants in infertile or in barren lands. Avoid deforestation and encourage afforestation.

Another step we can take is "3R's" that is REDUCE, REUSE and RECYCLE. This process aims to build a sound material cycle and also encourages



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waste reduction. This also helps in sustainable development of materials and resources. Reducing waste means, using the materials with care and use the resources judiciously. Reuse means repeated use of same material which have usable aspects. Recycle means using waste itself as the resource. Thus, when we follow this process, we will minimize the waste and use of waste in an efficient way.

The other big step we can take is using renewable sources of energy instead of using non-renewable resource. Use of biogas, solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, hydrogen gas instead of using fossil fuels, will help in sustainable management of resources as well we are able to protect the non-renewable resources to the next generation.

Next one is minimizing the use of plastics such as single use plastics. Instead of use and throw materials, cups, bags, straws, etc. we can opt for reusable bags made up of jute, or cloth bags. Avoid eating animal products and opt for plant products to reduce the carbon footprint. Avoid vehicles for short distance, carpooling and shifting vehicles for alternate fuels like electric or solar vehicles in the long term. Replace the incandescent bulbs into more efficient bulbs like CFLs or LEDs. Eat local produced food. This not only increases the economy of the country but also reduces the transportation by truck, trains, or ships and also reduces the storage facilities such as freezing, chemical storage facilities. Try

composting of food material instead of throwing in dustbins. Segregate, recycle and composting the waste are the three techniques for efficient waste management.

Thus, we can restore our earth. Arpita Dasgupta points out that the Covid-19 pandemic, is in fact a red flag pointing to an imbalance in our natural systems. It is the warning of a planet is in danger, it is a sign that our earth is in disharmony. This pandemic is the beginning of the destruction of human race. There may be more than this, which may erase the entire human race in this earth, if we don't start changing our human behavior. Let us join together and try to change the story of destruction into restoration to its previous glory and provide a better place to our next generations. The biggest error made by us that assumption of saving the Earth but now it is high

time to understand that Earth has its own way of defending itself. So let us all awake from the misconception of saving earth and work together to 'Restore Our Earth' for our betterment.

Let us educate our self as well as others, create awareness and innovate our thoughts. As we need this Earth to live, not Earth needs us. Let us take the pledge of making this planet into a green planet and remember that this Earth doesn't only belong to us alone but it also belongs to all the species living in this planet. So let us try to be ecofriendly and provide better space for other species also to live in this planet. Our small steps can make a huge difference in restoring our Earth not just because we need to care for this earth but also, we live in it. A healthy planet is not an option but it's a necessity.



MOTHER EARTH'S CRY

Sparkling water
Taller and greener trees
Sapphire Sky kissing the oceans
Birds touching the sky
Butterflies fluttering around
Isn't it a fantasy
This is our wonderland
But.....
Of fear far and near
Of skies turned grey
Of rivers ran dry
Beyond all measures of repair
Is the mother earth's cry
What once was grass so green and trees so tall....
High now are the concrete jungles
The barren roads and the man who fumble,
Still a gleaming hope is that smile



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When she runs behind that butterfly
Maybe she'll still want that jungle back
Not the brick and mortar but
Clay and flowers , trees and rivers



LOSING THE EARTH

Nature is the solitary tree in the meadows, the weed in the fields, the lion in the jungle, the sea, the aquatic life, the mountains, dark valleys and hills. Nature is not put together by thoughts as religion and belief. It is a part of our life. The Earth in totality is nature and we are a part of the earth. But rapidly we are losing our mother earth. We are losing the sense that we as humans need to sustain it for the future generation. We are so caught up in our own network of problems, our desires, our urges of pleasure and pain that we do not pay much attention to the environmental problems. The world is warming up day by day; the degree Celsius is rising rapidly. The reasons could be the replacement of green forests with concrete forests, establishment of industries, crowding the sea with huge vessels and clogging of roads with vehicles. Before the world turns as hot as hades, we need to take up measures to control the climate change. In the race of developing the world, we have completely forgotten about the future generation. So, in place of development let's go for sustainable development. According to Brundland's report, "sustainable development is to meet the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This can start in a classroom full of young learners. As educators, we need form goals for sustainable development and understand how we can make sense of it in the classroom. Some of the goals are:

- Initiating green drive in schools.
- Engage students to ponder over the need to control climate change.
- Reusing books so that forests are not cut down.
- Identify ways to cut down the consumption of energy.



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- Encourage them to walk use cycle or public transport while coming to school, to reduce the burning of petrol and diesel.
- Give the students a chance to raise their voices and express their opinion.

The young learners are next in line to be the decision makers of the world. Our students can be the drivers of massive and impactful change. Even if they can't vote in the elections, they have a very powerful voice that cannot be ignored. But, can they really participate in achieving any of the goals mentioned above? Will they be effective? Yes! They can participate and achieve the goals together. Remember Greta Thunberg? A girl, Swedish by nationality, a teen climate activist who went on a school climate strike and later went on to represent all the teens at the UN climate action summit. If one young girl could make the entire world listen to her, imagine what will be the result when all the children combine together. They can achieve lot more by starting from something small. As teachers, we need to encourage them to take a step forward towards sustainable development. We may not realise it, but as teachers we hold a position that is both powerful as well as valuable.

Let us all take a step forward to "Reclaim the green, Reclaim nature."

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WHAT DOES NATURE GIVE US?

Yet we have so disconnected ourselves from the natural world that it is easy—and often convenient—to forget that nature remains as giving as ever, even as it vanishes bit-by-bit. The rise of technology and industry may have distanced us superficially from nature, but it has not changed our reliance on the natural world: most of what we use and consume on a daily basis remains the product of multitudes of interactions within nature, and many of those interactions are imperiled. Beyond such physical goods, the natural world provides less tangible, but just as important, gifts in terms of beauty, art, and spirituality.

There is no question that Earth has been a giving planet. Everything humans have needed to survive, and thrive, was provided by the natural world around us: food, water, medicine, materials for shelter, and even natural cycles such as climate and nutrients. Scientists have come to term such gifts ‘ecosystem services’, however the recognition of such services goes back thousands of years, and perhaps even farther if one accepts the caves paintings at Lascaux as evidence. Yet we have so disconnected ourselves from the natural world that it is easy—and often convenient—to forget that nature remains as giving as ever, even as it vanishes bit-by-bit. The rise of technology and industry may have distanced us superficially from nature, but it has not changed our reliance on the natural world: most of what we use and consume on a daily basis remains the product of multitudes of interactions within nature, and many of those interactions are imperiled. Beyond such physical goods, the natural world provides less tangible, but just as important, gifts in terms of beauty, art, and spirituality.

Earth Day seems as good a day as any to remind ourselves what nature gives us free-of-charge. Here then is a selective sampling of nature’s importance to our lives:



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Fresh water: There is no physical substance humans require more than freshwater: without water we can only survive a few hellish days. While pollution and overuse has threatened many of the world’s drinking water sources, nature has an old-fashioned solution, at least, to pollution. Healthy freshwater ecosystems—watersheds, wetlands, and forests—naturally clean pollution and toxins from water. Soils, microorganisms, and plant roots all play a role in filtering and recycling out pollutants with a price far cheaper than building a water filtration plant. According to research, the more biodiverse the ecosystem, the faster and more efficiently water is purified.

Pollination: Imagine trying to pollinate every apple blossom in an orchard: this is what nature does for us. Insects, birds, and even some mammals, pollinate the world’s plants, including much of human agriculture. Around 80% of the world’s plants require a different species to act as pollinator.

In agriculture, pollinators are required for everything from tomatoes to cocoa, and almonds to buckwheat, among hundreds of other crops. Globally, agricultural pollination has been estimated to be worth around \$216 billion a year. However large such monetary estimates don’t include pollination for crops consumed by livestock, biofuels, ornamental flowers, or the massive importance of wild plant pollination.

Seed dispersal: Much like pollination, many of the world’s plants require other species to move their

seeds from the parent plant to new sprouting ground. Seeds are dispersed by an incredibly wide-variety of players: birds, bats, rodents, megafauna like elephants and tapir, and even, researchers have recently discovered, fish. Seed dispersal is especially important for tropical forests where a majority of plants depend on animals to move.

Pest control: A recent study found that bats save US agriculture billions of dollars a year simply by doing what they do naturally: eating insects, many of which are potentially harmful to US crops.

Almost all agricultural pests have natural enemies, along with bats, these include birds, spiders, parasitic wasps and flies, fungi, and viral diseases. The loss, or even decline, of such pest-eating predators can have massive impacts on agriculture and ecosystems.

Soil health: The ground under our feet matters more than we often admit. Healthy fertile soil provides optimal homes for plants, while participating in a number of natural cycles: from recycling nutrients to purifying water. Although soil is renewable, it is also sensitive to overuse and degradation often due to industrial agriculture, pollution, and fertilizers. Natural vegetation and quality soil also mitigates excessive erosion, which can have dramatic impacts from loss of agricultural land to coastlines simply disappearing into the sea.

Medicine: Nature is our greatest medicine cabinet: to date it has provided humankind with a multitude of life-saving medicines from quinine to aspirin, and from morphine to numerous cancer and HIV-fighting drugs. There is no question that additionally important medications—perhaps even miracle cures—lie untapped in the world's ecosystems. In fact, researchers estimate that less than 1% of the world's known species have been fully examined for their medicinal value. However the ecosystems that have yielded some of the world's most important and promising drugs—such as rainforests, peat swamps, and coral reefs—

are also among the most endangered. Preserving ecosystems and species today may benefit, or even save, millions of lives tomorrow.

Fisheries: Humankind has turned to the rivers and seas for food for at least 40,000 years but probably even longer. Today, amid concern of a global fishery collapse, more than a billion people depend on fish as their primary source of protein, many of them among the global poor. Fisheries also provide livelihoods, both directly and indirectly, for around half a billion. Coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass ecosystems provide nurseries for the world's fisheries, while the open ocean is used for migrating routes and hunting.

Even with the direct importance of the world's fisheries for food, stewardship has been lacking, allowing many populations to drop precipitously and still permitting ecologically destructive fishing. While the world's fisheries are primarily threatened by overfishing, including bycatch, marine pollution is also a major problem.

Biodiversity and wildlife abundance: The argument to save the world's wildlife has often come from an aesthetic point of view. Many conservationists have fought to save species simply because they like a particular species. This is often why more popularly known animals—tigers, elephants, rhinos—receive far more attention than less popular (although just as endangered) wildlife—for example, the redbelly egg frog, the smokey bat, or the bastard quiver tree. But beyond making the world a less lonely, less boring, and less beautiful place—admirable reasons in themselves—many of the services provided by biodiversity are similar to those provided by all of nature. Biodiversity produces food, fibers, wood products; it cleans water, controls agricultural pests, pollinates and disperses the world plants; and provides recreation, such as birdwatching, gardening, diving, and ecotourism.

In the discussion of biodiversity, however,

bioabundance is often ignored. A loss in bioabundance means that species are not just important for their diversity, but for their numbers. While Asian elephants may not go extinct any time soon, their depletion in forests means that the ecosystems lose the elephants' special ecological talents such as spreading seeds and engineering micro-habitats. The drop in salmon populations in the US has caused the entire freshwater ecosystem to receive less nutrients every year (researchers estimate a nutrient-drop of over 90 percent); this means less food for people, less salmon for predators, and a less rich river overall. Declining nutrients also makes it impossible for the salmon to rebound to optimal populations, creating a vicious circle of bio-decline.

Climate regulation: The natural world helps regulate the Earth's climate. Ecosystems such as rainforests, peatlands, and mangroves store significant amounts of carbon, while the ocean captures massive amounts of carbon through phytoplankton. While regulating green house gases are imperative in the age of climate change, new research is showing that the world's ecosystems may also play a role in weather. A recent study found that the Amazon rainforest acted as its own 'bioreactor', producing clouds and precipitation through the abundance of plant materials in the forest.

Economy: In the common tension viewed between the economy and the environment—e.g. do we clear-cut a forest or conserve it?—one fact is often neglected: the environment underpins the entire global economy. Without fertile soils, clean drinking water, healthy forests, and a stable climate, the world's economy would face disaster. By imperiling our environment, we imperil the economy. According to research published in Science, the global worth of total ecosystem services could run between \$40-60 trillion a year.

Health: Recent research has found what nature-lovers have long expected: spending time in a

green space, such as a park, provides benefits for one's mental and physical health. Exercising in a park, instead of inside a gym, has shown to provide mental health benefits as a greater sense of well-being. Walking for 20 minutes in a green space has been proven to help children with ADHD improve their concentration, even working as well, or better, than medication. People who live in more natural settings have better overall health, even when research has taken into account economic differences.

Art: Imagine poetry without flowers, painting without landscapes, or film without scenery. Imagine if Shakespeare had no rose to compare Juliet to, or if William Blake had no Tyger to set alight. Imagine if Van Gogh lacked crows to paint or Durer a rhinoceros to cut. What would the Jungle Book be without Baloo or the Wind in the Willows without Mr. Badger? Imagine My Antonia without the red grass of the American prairie or Wuthering Heights without the bleak moors. How would The Lord of the Rings film series appear without the stunning mountain ranges of New Zealand, or Lawrence of Arabia without the desert of North Africa? There is no question that the natural world has provided global arts with some of its greatest subjects. What we lose in nature, we also lose in art.

Spiritual: While some of what nature provides us is measurable, most of what nature gives us is simply beyond measure. Economic measurements are useful; but as with most of what happens in the world, economics is simply incapable of capturing true worth. Science is also a useful measurement regarding the importance of nature, but once again cannot measure what nature means—practically and aesthetically—to each individual.

Perhaps the most difficult gift of nature's to measure is its ingrained connection to human spirituality. In most of the world's religions the natural world is rightly revered. In Christianity, Earthly paradise existed in a garden, while Noah,

the original conservationist, is commanded by God to save every species. Buddhists believe all life—from the smallest fly to the blue whale—is sacred and worthy of compassion. For Hindus every bit of the natural world is infused with divinity. Muslims believe the natural world was created by Allah and only given to humans as gift to be held in trust. Indigenous cultures worldwide

celebrate the natural world as their 'mother'.

But one need not be religious to understand the importance of nature to the human spirit: one only need spend time alone in a shadowy forest, sit on a forgotten beach, touch the spine of a living frog, or watch the quarter moon swing behind mountain silhouettes.



"THE CRY OF MY MOTHER EARTH"

We have reached the arena where the ultimate battle ground of technology and the nature is taking place. Have you ever take time to stop, watch, observe and listen to your inner voice or rather move along the crowd because it's the safest way to survive in this present day. But often we fail to understand or ignore the truth that whatever is given by you/me, we ought to receive back the bounce.

Often I questioned myself why do I do what I am doing? Many times I do things because I am compelled to do or else I have my intention of fulfilling that particular task. The next important question is 'what is my intention?' Is my intention stem from mere desire of completing the task assigned? Or I want something favor in return so I did.

Yes, it is very important to ask ourselves before your neighbor points out the above question. As every action performed has reaction, the action that is performed to the 'earth' will surely evaluate our actions and place before us our report cards, performance profiles and can we show to the next generations proudly saying 'here, look my achievements'. It wouldn't be a surprise if the spat of our children and grandchildren decorate our beautiful faces.



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Why do we call 'Earth' as 'Mother'? Is it because there's no other name attribute could be given to her? If so, then, why don't we shower the same love and respect given to our mothers? I think here lies the bitter truth that the extend of the love we have for our 'MOTHERS' is revealed to the MOTHER EARTH who gave birth to many generations, fed, nourished and nurtured us over the centuries.

Today, our Mother is crying in pain being exhausted from giving herself to the extreme beyond her capacity. She sends messages in many forms and ways but the saddest part is that, we fail to get the NETWORK because we are so busy with the famous phrase 'NO TIME' but doing really nothing. We justify our actions 'Everyone is Doing'. But it's the need of the hour to stand apart and courageously take the un trodden path to wipe the golden tears of our MOTHER. May she smile again gently and breathe the air of love and respect rather than being choked up by unwanted pollutions. It's the TIME and NO TIME.

ವಿನಯ ಸಂಪನ್ನತೆ

ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದವರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ಗುಣ ಸಂಪನ್ನರಾದರೆ, ಕೆಲವರು ಧನ ಸಂಪನ್ನರು, ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಪನ್ನರು, ಕಲಾ ಸಂಪನ್ನರು ರೂಪ ಸಂಪನ್ನರು, ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಪನ್ನರು ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳಿದ್ದಾಗಲೇ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಶೋಭೆ. ಆದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ರೂಪ, ಗುಣ, ಧನ, ಕಲೆ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇದ್ದು ವಿನಯವಂತರಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂಥವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಧನಿಕನಿದ್ದು ಅಹಂಕಾರಿಯಾದರೆ, ಸಹಾಯ ಯಾಚಿಸಲು ಆತನ ಬಳಿ ಹೋಗಲು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಹಿಂದೇಟು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜ್ಞಾನಿ, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ಅನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನ ವಿದ್ವತ್ತಿಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ತಲೆ ಬಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಲಾವಿದರಲ್ಲೂ 'ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಯಾರು ಇಲ್ಲ' ಎನ್ನುವ ಗರ್ವ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿನಯ ಮೋಕ್ಷದ ದ್ವಾರವೂ ಹೌದು. ಎಲ್ಲೂ ತಲೆ ಬಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಭಗವಂತನದುರು ತಲೆ ಬಾಗಲೇಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆತನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ವಿನಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಎರಡು ವಿಧ. ಲೌಕಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾರಮಾರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿನಯ. ಲೌಕಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿನಯ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮಗಿಂತ ಬಲಶಾಲಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಧನವಂತರೆದುರು, ತಗ್ಗಿ ಬಗ್ಗಿ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕೂಗಾಡಿದರೂ ವಿನಯ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಸೀರೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ರಾಶಿ ರಾಶಿ ಸೀರೆ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ. ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬರಿಗೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದರೂ. 'ಮತ್ತೆ ನಾಳೆ ಬನ್ನಿ ಮೇಡಂ, ಹೊಸ ಸೀರೆಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ' ಎಂದು ನಗು ಬೀರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದರ, ಸತ್ಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿನಯತೆ ಬೇಕು. ಜೀವನದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಯತೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಾವಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ಕೊಡ ಬಗ್ಗಿದರಷ್ಟೇ ನೀರು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ವಟುವು ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಸಟೆದು ನಿಂತಹಾಗೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಲ್ಲು ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಗಿ, ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಕ್ರೋಧಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾದರೂ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮೃದುವಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಬಲ್ಲ. 'ಕನ್‌ಫ್ಯೂಶಿಯಸ್' ಎಂಬ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ವಿನಯ ಅಂದ್ರೇನು? ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಆತ 'ತನನ್ ಬಾಯಿ ನೋಡು' ಅಂತಾನೆ. 'ಬಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲೇನಿದೆ? ಅಂದರೆ 'ಬಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಂದ ಹಲ್ಲು ಹೋಗಿದೆ, ನಾಲಿಗೆ ಇದೆ ಅಂತಾನೆ. ಹಲ್ಲು ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅಷ್ಟೂ ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ನಾಲಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ವಿನಯ ಗುಣದಿಂದ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ' ಅಂತಾನೆ. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಗುಣಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನೇ ಹುಡುಕಿ, ತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡುವ



ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ಮತ್ತರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಯತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗುಣಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆದರ, ಗೌರವ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆ ಒಳಿತೇ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಧರ್ಮಾತ್ಮರಲ್ಲಿ, ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಾರಿತ್ರ್ಯ ಉಳ್ಳವರಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿನಯ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುವ ಗುರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ತಪಸ್ವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಯ, ಗೌರವ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಾತ್ರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ತುಂಬುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಸಣ್ಣ ಲೋಟ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. 'ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಯಾಕೆ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಲ ?' ನೀನು, ನಾನು ಬಂದಾಗ ಮಗುಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ತುಂಬಿಸುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ ದೊಡ್ಡಪಾತ್ರ.

ರಾವಣ ಸೋತು ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದಾಗ, ರಾಮ ತಮ್ಮನಾದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನಿಗೆ 'ರಾವಣನಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗು ಆತನಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನವಿದೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳು' ಎಂದಾಗ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವನ ತಲೆ ಬಳಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಲಿನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಾನೆ ರಾಮ.

ಸಂವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದಾಗಲೂ ಧರ್ಮರಾಯ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಕಾಲ ಬಳಿ ಕುಳಿತರೆ ದುರ್ಯೋಧನ ತಲೆಯ ಬಳಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಿರ್ದಯರಿದ್ದ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಎಚ್ಚೆತ್ತಾಗ ಮೊದಲು ಕಾಲ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತ ಧರ್ಮರಾಯನನ್ನೇ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಫಲಪುಷ್ಪಗಳಿರುವ ಮರಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಚಂದನಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಬರುವುದು ಅದರ ಸುವಾಸನೆಯ ಗುಣದಿಂದ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ 'ವಿನಯ' ವೆಂಬ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಇದ್ದವನು ಗೆಲ್ಲಬಲ್ಲ.

'ವಿನಯವಂತಿಕೆ' ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತನ್ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹೆತ್ತವರು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು. ಇತರರಿಂದ ನೋಡಿ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕು. ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಪುರುಷರ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಬೇಕು. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರ ಗೆಳೆತನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಯತೆ ನಮಗಿವಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಮೈಗೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ವಿನಯವಂತರನ್ನಾಗಿಸುವುದು ಹೆತ್ತವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೂ ಹೌದು.

ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯತ್ತ ಪರಿಸರ

ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಬರೀ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಕಾಣ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಅಪರೂಪದಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಗಿಡ ಮರಗಳು ಇದ್ದು ಇಲ್ಲದಂತಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯವರು ರಜೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದು? ಸಾಕು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸಿರು ವಾತಾವರಣ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹುಡುಕುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ಒತ್ತಡ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಲ್ಪಿತರೆಯ ಗಾಳಿಯನು? ಸೆ?ವಿಸಿ ಜನರ ದೇಹಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೋಲ್?, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೋಲ್? ತೇಂಬಾ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬಿಡು ಕಾರಣ ಜನರು ಪರಶಾಂತವಾದ ಸಥಳವನು? ಹುಡುಕುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.. ಇಂದಿನ ಪೋಳಿಗೆಗೆ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೋ? ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹಸಿರು ವಾತಾವರಣ ಕಾಣಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಂದಿನ ಪೋಳಿಗೆಯವರು ಮೃ ಗಿಡಗಳನು? ಬರಿ ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೋಡಿ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾಲ್ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲ್ಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ? ಹೊಂದದಿದುರೂ ಜನರು ಮಾತ್ರ ತೇಂಬಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದಿಂದ ಇದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ? ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಅದನು? ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಲ್? ಸರಿಯಾದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವೇ? ಇಲ್?ದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಲೇ? ಜನರು ಮಾಸ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮೇ?ಖ ಕವಚ ಧರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಓಡಾಡುವಂತೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇನು? ಮೇಂದೆ ಓಕ್ಕಿಜನನು? ಬೆನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ಕಾಲ್ ಬಂದರೂ ಆಶಚಯಯ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್?. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಮೃಗಳನೇಲಾ? ಕಡಿಮೆ ಭೂಮಿಯನು? ಬರಿದುಗೊಳಿಸಿದಾ?ರೆ. ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಈಗ ಸವಲ್ಪ ಸವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ ಸಣಣದಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದೇ?ವೆ. ಆಕಾಲ್ಕ ಕ ಮೈ, ಬಿಸಿಲ್?, ಚಳಿ, ಕಲ್?ಷಿತ್ ನೋರು, ಕಲ್?ಷಿತ್ ಗಾಳಿ ಇತಾಯದಿ. ಇನು? ಮೇಂದಿನ ಪೋಳಿಗೆಯವರು ಏನೇಲಾ? ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾತರೆ ಎಂಬುವುದು ಯಕ್ಷ ಪರಶೇ?ಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಎಲ್? ಪರಶೇ?ಗಳು ತ್ಲೆಕೆಳಗಾದಂತಿದೆ. ಕರೋನಾ ವೇರಸ್ಸು (ಅಐಗಿಖಆ-19) ರ ಪರಸರಣವು ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್?ಚಗುತ್ತಿದಂತೆ, ಇಡಿ? ಜಗತ್?ತ ಮಾನವ ಚಲ್ಪತೋಲ್ತೆಯ ನಬಯಂಧದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕರ್ಫಯ / ಲಾಕ ಡೌನ್ ಚಟ್?ವಟ್ಟಿಕೆಯನು? ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕಾವರಂಟೇನ್ ಹೇರುವಿಕೆಯು ಎಲಾ? ವಾಣಿಜಯ ಚಟ್?ವಟ್ಟಿಕೆಗಳನು? ನಲ್ಲಿಸಿತ್?, ಇದು ಮಾನವನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿವಿಧ ಪರಮೇ?ಖ ಪರಿಸರ ನಯತಾಂಕಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚುಚ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲಾ? ರಿ?ತಿಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಯಕ, ಕೇಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮ್ತೇತ ನಗರಿಕರಣದ ಚಟ್?ವಟ್ಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಇದುಕ್ಕಿದಂತೆ ಸಥಗಿತೊಂಡಂತೆ, ಪರಕೃತಿಯು ಅನುಕೂಲ್ಗಳನು? ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳ ತೊಡಗಿತ್? ಮ್ತೇತ ಗಾಳಿಯ ಗುಣಮ್ಪ್ಪ, ಶುದಿ ನದಿಗಳು, ಕಡಿಮೆ ಶಬ್ದ ಮಾಲ್ಪನಯ, ತೊಂದರೆಯಿಲ್?ದ ಮ್ತೇತ



ಚೈತ್ರಾ ಎ
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ಶಾಂತ ವನಯಜಿ?ವಿಗಳ ಗುಣಮ್ಪ್ಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನು? ತ್ರುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕತ್ತಲೆಯನು? ಎದುರಿಸಲ್? ನಾವು ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನು? ಹುಡುಕಬೇಕಾದ ಈ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ, ನೇಸಗಿಯಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಒಳ್ಳೆಗಳಯ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅಐಗಿಖಆ-19 ನಂತ್ರದಿಂದ, ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಾಮಾನಯ ಜಿ?ವನ ಕತ್ತಲೆಯಿಂದ ಮೇಳುಗಿದ ಕೆಲ್ಪು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸತಬಿಚ ಇಳಿದಿದೆ. ಬದುಕಲ್? ದೇನಂದಿನ ಸುಂಟಗಾಳಿಯನು? ಅವಲ್ಂಬಿಸಿರುವ ವಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂದು ಸಣಣ ಆರಾಮ್ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಟಾರಫಿಕ, ತ್ಲೆ ಮೋಲೆ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗುವ ವಿಮಾನಗಳು ಅಬಬರದ ಮೇಂಜಾನೆ ಇಂದು ಸುಂದರ ಕಲ್ಪವಗಳಿಗೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಈ ವಸಂತ್ಕಾಲ್ಲ್ಲಿ ನಗರ ಪರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಶಕಗಳಿಂದ ಕಾಣದ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಹಾಡುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಸವರಮೋಳವು ಹೆಚುಚ ಕೇಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪರಪಂಚದಾದಯಂತ್ ಲಾಕ ಡೌನ್ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನೋಲ್ಪ ಆಕಾಶದ ನೋಟ್ಟು ಸವಚಳ ಮ್ತೇತ ಉತ್ತಮ್ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗೆ? ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶಾವಾದದ ಭಾವನೆಯನು? ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿತ್?. ಅಐಗಿಖಆ-19 ಗಿಂತ್ ಮೊದಲ್?, ಪರಪಂಚದಾದಯಂತ್ ವಾಯುಮಾಲ್ಪನಯದಿಂದ ಬಳ್ಳಲ್?ತಿತ್?ತ, ಮಾಲ್ಪನಯದ ಪರಮೇ?ಖ ಮೇಲ್ಗಲ್?ದ ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ಕೇಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು, ವಿದುಯತ್ ಕೇಂದರಗಳು ಇದಕೇ? ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೋಲಾರದ ನಂತ್ರ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ದಟ್ಟವಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯು ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವುದನು? ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೋಲೆ ಈ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ್ಪ್ಪ ತಾತಾಲ್ಪಕವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಆದರೆ ದಿ?ರ್ಫಯವಧಿಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೋಲೆ ಮಾಲ್ಪನಯವನು? ಹೇಗೆ? ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂಬುದರ ಕುರಿತ್? ಪರತಿಯೊಬಬರೂ ಈ ಲಾಕ ಡೌನ್ ನಂದ ಕಲ್ಪಯಬೇಕು.

ವಲ್ಪ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳು ಹೆಚುಚ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರೋವರಗಳು ಮ್ತೇತ ಜಲ್ಮೇಲ್ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದನು? ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದುವು. ಈ

ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ವಯತಾಯಸವನು? ನಾವು ಅರಿಯಲ್? ಸಾಧಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಟಾರಫಿಕ ಶಬ್ದ ಕಡಿಮಯಾದಂತೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಹಾಡುಗಳ ಚಿಲ್ಲಪಲ್ಲ ಕಲ್ಪವ ಸುಮ್ಮರ ಧವನಯನು? ಕೆಳುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳು ನಭಯಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲೆಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾರುತೆತೋವೆ.

ಓರೋನ್ ಪದರ, ನೋರು, ಕೆಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮ್ತತ ಶಬ್ದ ಮಾಲ್ಲನಯದ ಮೋಲೆ ವಿವಿಧ ರಿತಿಯ ಹೊರಸೂಸುವಿಕೆ ಸೆರಿದಂತೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೋಲೆ ಲಾಕ ಡೌನ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಣಾಮ್ನು? ಬಿರುದವನು? ಹಲ್ವು ಸಂಶೆ ಧನೆಗಳು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುತಿತರುವುದನು? ನಾವೆಲ್? ಗಮ್ನುತಿತದೆ?ವೆ.

ವನಯಜಿ?ವಿಗಳ ಮೋಲೆ ಅಜಿಗಿಖಆ-19 ಪರಭಾವವನು? ಸಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಣಾಮ್ನು? ಬಿರುದೆ. ತಾಯಿ-ಪರಕೃತಿಯು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಲ್? ಪರಯತಿ?ಸುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ್? ನಾವು ಹವಾಮಾನದ ಹದಗೆಡಿದರೆ, ಪರಪಂಚದ ಹವಾಮಾನವನು? ನರಿ?ಕ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನು? ನಾವು ಅಥಯಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೆ?ಕು ಎಂದು ನಾವು ತಿ?ಮಾಯನಸಬಹುದು. ಲಾಕ ಡೌನ್ ಅವಧಿಯು ಮ್?ಗಿದ ನಂತ್ರ ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲ್ಲನಯವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವೆ?ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಳಲ್? ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ, ಆದರಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರವನು? ಉಳಿಸುವತ್ತ ಮಾನವ ಪರಯತ್?ವು ಶಾಶವತ್ ಪರಿಣಾಮ್ನು? ಬಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗಾಲೆ? ನಾವು ಎಚ್?ಚತ್?ತಗೊಂಡರೆ ಮ್?ಂದಿನ ಪೋಳಿಗೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಹಸಿರು ವಾತಾವರಣ ಕಾಣ ಸಿಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆ?ನೋ?



ಹಸಿರು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಮರಳಿ ಪಡೆಯಿರಿ

ಮಾನವ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಪಯಣವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆತ ಅನಾಗರಿಕನಾಗಿದ್ದ.ಪರಿಸರದ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಗಳಾಗಲಿ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ಪರಿಚಯವಾಗಲಿ ಮಾನವನಿಗೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವನು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳಂತೆ ತಾನೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಂತೆ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತಹ ಹಣ್ಣುಹಂಪಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಆದರೆ ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಆತನ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳ ರೀತಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯು ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ. ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇಂದು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮಾನವ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಮಾನವನ ಆಧುನಿಕ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸರವೇ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಿಯಾದ ಮಾನವ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಋಣಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಬದಲು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾನಿಯುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ವಿನಾಶದಂಚಿಗೆ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಮಾನವನು ತನ್ನ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿದು ಕಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡಿ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತನಾದವನು ಪರಿಸರ ನಾಶವಾದರೆ ನಾವು ಕೂಡ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮೂರ್ಖನಂತೆ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ.



ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ. ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷ



ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯು ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವೆನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಾವು ವಿವರಿಸಬಹುದು “ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರಾಜಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದು ಎಂದರ್ಥ” ಅಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಆಸೆ-ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿಸರ್ಗ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಸರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಆಸೆ-ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಜನಾಂಗವನ್ನು ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇಂದಿನ ಜನಾಂಗದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ

ಪರಿಸರದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಣ್ಣ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು

ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವನಮಹೋತ್ಸವದಂತಹ ಪರಿಸರ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ವನಮಹೋತ್ಸವ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿತ್ಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಗಿಡನೆಡುವುದು, ಗಿಡಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಹಾಕಿ ಪೋಷಿಸುವುದು, ತನ್ನ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ

ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿಡುವುದು ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸರದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ, ಆಶುಭಾಷಣ, ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ, ಕವಿತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಇಂತಹ ಸಹಪಠ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಅರಿವು ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ.



ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರದ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತ

ನಾವು ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣವೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರ, ಗಾಳಿ, ಬೆಳಕು, ಉಷ್ಣತೆ, ಸಸ್ಯವರ್ಗ, ಪ್ರಾಣಿವರ್ಗ, ಈ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ದೈವ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ಪರಿಸರ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾನವ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಲುಷಿತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಮ್ಮದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಗಾಳಿಯು ಮಲಿನವಾಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹೊಗೆ, ಧೂಳು, ಕೊಳೆತ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿ ಕೆಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕು. ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳ ಬಳಿ ಮಲಮೂತ್ರ ವಿಸರ್ಜಿಸುವುದು, ದನಕರುಗಳ ಮೈ ತೊಳೆಯುವುದು, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾತ್ರೆ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಮಾಡುವುದು, ಶೌಚಗೃಹಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು, ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ನೀರು ಅಶುದ್ಧವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬೇಕು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತಗ್ಗುಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ನಿಂತು ರೋಗಾಣುಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳು ಹರಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಬಚ್ಚಲ ನೀರು, ಮೋರಿಯ ನೀರು, ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ಹರಿದುಹೋಗುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹೀರುಗುಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ ಕಲುಷಿತ ನೀರು ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ನಮಗೆ ನೀರು ದೊರೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೊಳಕು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ನೀರನ್ನು ಶುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನೇಕ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಿವೆ. ಕುದಿಸುವುದು, ಬೀಚಿಂಗ್ ಪೌಡರ್ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು, ಶೋಧಿಸುವುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಂದ ನೀರು ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ತುಂಬಿರುವ ಪಾತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿರಬೇಕು. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿಡುವುದು ಇಡೀ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ.

ಮನೆಯ ಹಿಂದೆಮುಂದೆ ಜಾಗವಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೈತೋಟ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ. ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಗುಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ



ಜಯಶೀಲ ಎ ಎಸ್
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ಸಗಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅನುಪಯುಕ್ತ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಶೌಚಗೃಹಗಳಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ರೋಗ ರುಜಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಡುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು. ಹೊಗೆರಹಿತ ಒಲೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಗೃಹ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಸೇವಿಸುವ ಗಾಳಿ, ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು, ತಿನ್ನುವ ಆಹಾರ, ತೊಡುವ ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಮನೆ, ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಶುಚಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ನೆರೆಹೊರೆ, ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಶುದ್ಧಗಾಳಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ನಾವು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತ ಮರಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯ ಆವರಣ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯೊಳಕ್ಕೆ ಶುದ್ಧವಾದ ಗಾಳಿ ಬರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲುಷಿತ ಗಾಳಿ ಹೊರಹೋಗುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಸದಾ ಹೊಗೆ ಸೂಸುವ ಕುಲುಮೆ, ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಊರಿನಿಂದ ದೂರದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮಲಗುವಾಗ ಕಿಟಕಿಯ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಶುದ್ಧಗಾಳಿ ಸದಾಕಾಲ ಉಸಿರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಗರದವರ ಕತೆ ಬಿಡಿ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಯುವಕರಿಗೂ ಅದು ಯಾವ ಮರ? ಇದು ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿಯ ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂಬ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯಾವ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ವಾಸಿಯಾದ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಚಟವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಪ್ಪ-ಅಮ್ಮನ ಜತೆ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಆ ಮರ ಯಾವುದು? ಈ ಗಿಡ ಯಾವುದು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗುಣ ಯಾಕೆ

ಮರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ? ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾವಿನ ಮರ ದಾಸವಾಳದ ಗಿಡ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕೇ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರ ಬಳಿ ಏನನ್ನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಒಂದು 20 ಮರಗಳ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳಲು ಸವಾಲು ಹಾಕಿ, ಆಗ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ. ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ? ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ ಒಂದರಲ್ಲೇ ಹೂತಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಹೂತಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರ ಅಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಯಾರದ್ದೋ ಪರಿಸರ ಎನ್ನುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಾವು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ಥಕತೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿ ಕಾಣಲಾದರೂ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕು. ಗೀಜಗನ ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಗೂಡು ಕಟ್ಟುವಾಗ ತನ್ನ ಕಲಾಸಿರಿಯನ್ನು ಮೆರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಆಸ್ವಾದಿಸಲು ನಮಗೆ ಸಮಯವೆಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಹೇಳಿ? ಸಮಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕರೆ

ಸಾಕಯ ಮಾಲ್, ಚಿತ್ರ ಮಂದಿರ ಮತ್ತಿನ್ಯಾವುದೋ ಜಾಗ ಅಂಥ ಅಲೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ತಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಸ ಕಂಡು ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಎರಡು ಖಾಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾಟಲಿ ಒಗೆದು 'ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಬ್ಬಾಗಿದೆ' ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ದೂರಲು ಮರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ನಮ್ಮ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಕಾಗಿ ಹೋದ ಭೂತಾಯಿಯೂ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ನೇಪಾಳ ಭೂಕಂಪ ಭೂತಾಯಿಯ ಆರ್ತನಾದದ ಆರಂಭ. ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಿಸಿ, ನಿರಂತರ ವಾಯು ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ, ಜಲ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಬೆಲೆ ತೆರುವ ಕಾಲ ಬಹಳ ದೂರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಕಾಲ ಮುಂಚಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಪರಿಸರದ ಆಗು ಹೊಗುಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಲು ಆರಂಭಿಸೋಣ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡುವ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ.

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮರಳಿ ಪಡೆಯಿರಿ

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪ್ರೇರಿತವಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಸ್ತು ಹಾಗೂ ಮರ ಗಿಡಗಳು . ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಮಡಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಮಾನವನ ಜಗತ್ತು ಜೀವ ಸಂಕುಲ ಎಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಹೊಣೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕಾಗಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾಳೆಯ ದಿನ ಪರಿಸರ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಸುರು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಉಸಿರು ಎಂಬ ನುಡಿ ಮಾತು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದ ಅರ್ಥ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಮರ ನೆಡುತ್ತಾ ಪರಿಸರ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಬಳಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಮ್ಮದಾಗಬೇಕು. ಪರಿಸರ ನಾಶವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ ನಾವು ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ತರುವುದು. ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿ ಯು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡದರ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದರಿಂದ



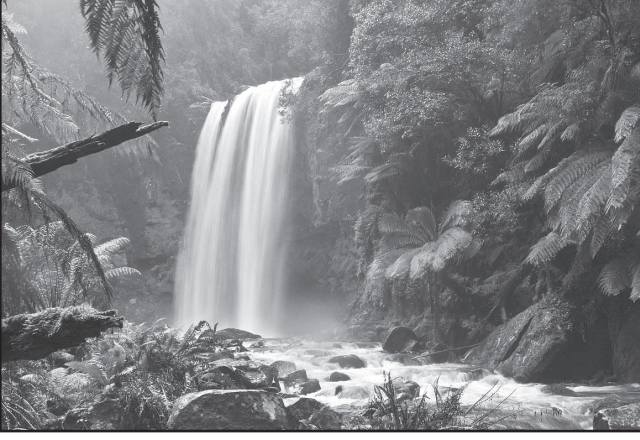
ಜಯಶ್ರೀ
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷ



ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಯೋಚನೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಗಬಹುದು. ತರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಪರಿಸರದ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾರತೆಯ ರಚನೆಯ ತುರ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯದ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಸಿರಿಕರಣವೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಗಳ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕತೆ, ಮಾನವೀ ಕರಣ, ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಏಕೀಕರಣ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾರತೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವು ಮಾನವನ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿ ಪಡಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಹೊಣೆ



ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವಂತೆ ನಾವು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾನವನಿರ್ಮಿತ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮುವ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರ ಕಲುಷಿತಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ದುರಾಸೆಯಿಂದ ಸಸ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಕೂಡ ಅಳಿವಿನಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲಿದೆ.

“ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಹೊಣೆ”. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಗೂ ಮಾನವನಿಗೂ ಗಾಢವಾದ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದೆ. ಅವನು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬದುಕಿ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಣ್ಣಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ತನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಗೆ ಹಾನಿ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಪರಿಸರದ ಸಹಜಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಅಪಾಯವುಂಟುಮಾಡುವ ಹಾನಿಕಾರಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾನೇ ಪರಿಸರದ ಒಡೆಯನೆಂದು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾನಿಯುಂಟುಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಜೀವಿಗಳನಾಶಕ್ಕೂ ಸ್ವಯಂವಿನಾಶಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾರಣನಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

ನಗರಗಳ ಕೊಳಚೆ, ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಂಪಡಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಾಶಕಗಳು, ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಸಾರಗಳು ನೀರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿ ಮಲಿನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ನೀರಿನ ದುರ್ಬಳಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲವು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ನೀರನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸಿದ ಪಶುಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಸಾಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಮೀನು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಜಲಚರಗಳು ಅಪಾಯಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಿದೆ.



ಕವನ
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷ



ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ವಾಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಮಗೆ ಸುತ್ತಲಿರುವ ನೀರಿನ ತಾಣಗಳು, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಪಶುಪಕ್ಷಿ-ಕ್ರಿಮಿ-ಕೀಟಗಳು, ಗಾಳಿ, ಆಕಾಶ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಾತಾವರಣವೇ ಪರಿಸರವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಸುಖಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಮಾನವ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಜೀವಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೇ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಾಯುಮಾಲಿನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುವ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ಹೊಗೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ರಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವಾಹನಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊರಹೊರಡುವ ಹೊಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಬನ್ ಡೈಯಾಕ್ಸೈಡ್ ನಿಗದಿತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿಂದ, ಮನೆ-ಮಠ, ಊರುಕೇರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕಲುಷಿತವಾದ ನೀರು ಜಲಾಶಯಗಳಿಗೆ, ನದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕಳಿಸಿದ ನೀರನ್ನು ನೀರನ್ನು ಪೋಲು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಕೀಟನಾಶಕಗಳ, ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬೇಕು. ಅವು ನೀರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಂಗುದಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮಳೆಕೊಯ್ಲಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಳೆನೀರನ್ನು ಇಂಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಎಚ್ಚೆತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ತಾನೂ ಬದುಕಿ, ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜೀವಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಪರಿಸರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯೇ ಜೀವಿಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ. ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿನಾಶದ ಮೂಲ.

ಜೀವಿಗಳ ಅಳಿವು ಅಥವಾ ಉಳಿವು? ಈ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮುಂದಿದೆ.

ದಯಾಮಳು ಮಾತೃಭೂಮಿ

ಹೆತ್ತು ಸಲಹುವಳು ಹೊತ್ತು ನಲಿಯುವಳು,
ಭಾರ ಎಂದಿಲ್ಲ 'ಜನನಿ'
ತುತ್ತು ಉನಿಸುವಳು, ಹೊತ್ತು ನಿಲ್ಲುವಳು,
ತನಗೆ ಸುಸ್ತು ಎಂದಿಲ್ಲ 'ಧರಣಿ'



ಶೀಬಾ ಬಿ
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ಮುದ್ದು ಮಗುವಿನ ಮುಗ್ಧ ನಗೆಯು
ನೀಡಿತು ಹೆತ್ತ ಒಡಲಿಗೆ 'ಸಾಂತ್ವನ'.
ಮೂಡುವ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಮಿಂಚಿನ ಕಂಗಳು
ಧರೆಯನು ಬೆಳಗುವ 'ಚೇತನ'.

ತನ್ನ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ನೋವು ನೀಡದ
ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಿರುವಳು ಎಂದಿಗೂ 'ಅಸರೆ'
ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನುಜರು ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು
ಎಂದು ನೆಲೆ ಇತ್ತಳು 'ವಸುಂಧರೆ'

ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದಿ ಮಾತೃ ಹೃದಯಕ್ಕೆ ನೋವನಿತ್ತರೆ
ಸಹಿಸುವಳೆ ಅವಳ 'ಕೋಪ'
ನೆಲೆಯ ನೀಡಿದ ಇಳೆಯ ಉದರಕ್ಕೆ
ಕೇಡು ಬಗೆದರೆ ತಪ್ಪದು 'ವಿಕೋಪ'



ಪರಿಸರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ

ಸುಂದರ ವನವನು ಕಡಿದೆವು ನಾವು
ನಮ್ಮ ದುರಾಸೆಯ ಗುಂಗಿನಲಿ
ಮಳೆಯು ಬರದೆ ಬೆಳೆಯು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ
ದುಃಖವೆ ತುಂಬಿತು ಬದುಕಿನಲಿ
ಊಳುವ ನೆಲವನು ಸೈಟನು ಮಾಡಿ
ಸುಂದರ ಊರನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದೆವು
ದುಡಿಮೆಯು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನ್ನವು ಸಿಗದೆ
ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದ ಜಗದಲಿ ಬದುಕಿದೆವು
ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಗೆಯನು ಬೆರೆಸಿ
ರೋಗದ ಬಲೆಯಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿದೆವು
ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನು ಕಲುಷಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿ
ವಿಷವನು ದಿನವೂ ಕುಡಿದಿಹೆವು
ಮೂಕ ಜೀವಿಗಳ ಬದುಕನು ಕಸಿದು
ನೆಲೆಯನು ಸುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿದೆವು
ನೆಲ ಜಲ ವಾಯು ಜೀವಿಗೆ ಸಾವು
ವಿಧಿಯನು ನಾವೇ ಬರೆದಿಹೆವು



ಶ್ಯಾಮಿಲಿ ಡಿ ಪಿ
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ಅಕ್ಷ ರ ಕಲಿತ ಜನಗಳೆ ಕೇಳಿ
ಪರಿಸರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಿ
ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆ ಸುಂದರ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ
ನೆಲಜಲ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬನ್ನಿ.

ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ

ಪರಿಸರದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೇ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಂದ ಭಾವ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಪರಿಸರದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಜಗತ್ತು ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಒಂದು ಸಮಗ್ರ ಘಟಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭೂಮಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜೀವಿಯೂ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನವಲಂಬಿಸಿ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಜೀವಿ ಸಜೀವಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪರಿಸರದ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸುವಿಕೆಯು ತೀರಾ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯು ಮಾನವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ರೀತಿ ಇಂದಲು ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಪರಿಣಾಮವು ಮಾನವನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಜೀವಿಯು ಜೀವಿಸಲು ಎಲ್ಲ ರೀತಿ ಇಂದಲೂ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಈ ಪರಿಸರ.

ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಸರ್ಗದ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳ ನಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಸವಕಳಿ, ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಸಿತ, ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಉಷ್ಣತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ, ಓಜೋನ್ ನಾಶ, ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯಗಳು, ಮುಂತಾದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಡೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು



ಶುಭ ಎಸ್
ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚ ಹಸಿರಾಗಿಸಲು, ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ, ಮೀಸಲಿರಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ದಿನವೇ 5 ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಿಸರ ದಿನ. ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಿಸರ ದಿನದ ಆಚರಣೆಯು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು.

ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಈ ದಿನದಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂತಸದಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಿಡ ನೆಡುವುದು, ಬೀಜಗಳ ಚೆಂಡನ್ನು ಎಸೆಯುವುದು, ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ನೀರಿನ ಮೂಲಗಳ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೇ, ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತದ್ದೇ. ಆದರೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಬಾರದು ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಆಗಾಗ ಇಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಜರುಗಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರವು ಕೊಳಕಾಗದೆ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಹೇರಳ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡದೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಡುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಪರಿಸರದ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿತರಾದ ನಾವು ನೀವುಗಳು ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ವಿ?ರಹಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜಗತ್ತು ಹಸನ್ಮುಖಿಯಾಗಿರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.





LISTINGS

Principal's Message

Editorial Note

College Report 2019-2021

Assorted Pictures of Programmes

Theme based articles

**Aftermath of Pandemic:
Rebuilding Creative Economy**

Moving Online in Academia

Reclaim the Green

Statement about ownership and other particular about the Magazine
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I, Dr Dorothy D'Souza, A C, Principal, St Ann's College of Education, Mangalore, Karnataka, do hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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EMBRACING THE ONLINE TEACHING AND LEARNING



“Technology will not replace great teachers but technology in the hands of great teachers can be transformational.” George Couros.

Online education is an amenable instructional delivery process that includes any learning that takes place via the internet. Online learning enables educators to communicate with students who may not be capable of enrolling in a traditional classroom course and assists students who need to work on their own schedule and at their own speed. Every discipline is registering a surge in the volume of distance learning and imparting of online degrees, with remarkable pace. Schools and institutions that offer online education are also growing in number. Students pursuing degrees through online methods must be scrupulous in ensuring their coursework is completed through a valued and credentialed university.

Logistically, turning children into a nation of online learners, for the foreseeable future, is going to be a big undertaking. From an infrastructure



Sr Judia Thomas
B.Ed I year



point of view, a surge in remote learning means intense pressure on the security, servers, storage and network of schools. To deal with these new demands, IT departments need to deploy more forward-looking capacity management to be able to proactively meet their needs – and perhaps unsurprisingly this has made the unlimited storage and processing of cloud solutions attractive.

Beyond infrastructure, online learning will require significant amounts of training and guidance – both for students (although many digital natives are already completely comfortable with learning tech), and for staff who will need to know how to get the most out of remote systems. Accessibility will be key to – ensuring that materials can be consumed by everyone, regardless of ability or needs.

But get this all right, and the benefits are potentially huge. Indeed, there is no reason why online learning can't be just as engaging as face-to-face teaching. From online discussions, live streaming, peer feedback, e-books, and videos and on demand information, there is plenty of diversity in the delivery of education.

Indeed, we have found that effective distance learning can even break down barriers that prevent interaction in the classroom. By harnessing the power of modern learning management platforms, proactive learning and democratised collaboration becomes a lot more achievable

for students who suffer from classroom shyness and who can be crowded out by more assertive learners, or who are otherwise unable to attend mainstream school.

Crucial too, is data capture and analysis. Online systems allow teachers to measure and track progress closely, collates resources, and to adapt teaching methods to meet students' needs. This powers a personalised learning approach, where students are able to learn at their own pace, and with the materials that they need.

Online education is known to offer the benefit of synergy. Here, the format employed makes room for dynamic communications between students and the teachers. Through these communications, sources are shared, and an open-ended synergy evolves through a learning process. When each person bestows a view or opinion through discussions and comments on others' work course, it benefits the student to learn better. This unique advantage is manifested in a student-centred virtual learning environment that online learning format alone can contribute.

With online classes, we don't need to travel to a different city or commute long distances. We can stay where we are and keep our current job while we work toward improving our career with an online degree. Online education also helps digital nomads—someone who espouses a technology-enabled or location-independent lifestyle. We can watch lectures and complete our coursework wherever we are.

Whether we are a full-time or part-time online student, the online education experience provides a much more manageable schedule. Online education has gained much approval on account of its cheapness. Such is the fact that

online courses are more affordable than those offered at schools or colleges. While studying in universities, we may have to spend some money such as transportation, lodging, and meals, online education may not require such expenses.

One of the important aspects of online learning is its inherent flexibility, however, there is a catch, and one has to be extremely self-motivated. The best online students develop various approaches for staying up to date on their coursework. Things like setting aside time every week to study and create a workspace with minimal distractions can help immensely.

Online education's potential advantages involve increased educational access; it provides a high-quality learning opportunity, improves student outcomes and skills, and expands educational choice options. Therefore, location, time, and quality are no longer considered factors in seeking degree courses or higher education because of online education. It has both advantages and shortcomings, but it is an excellent method of learning that can help develop a student's performance. To succeed in online education, one should choose an ideal university and course to avoid pursuing education from among the various suspicious universities that employers may reject. The other most essential thing is to assure that one needs to maintain communication with the school faculty and fellow students. The important point is proper time administration that helps one manage our time to complete and submit prescribed assignments in time.

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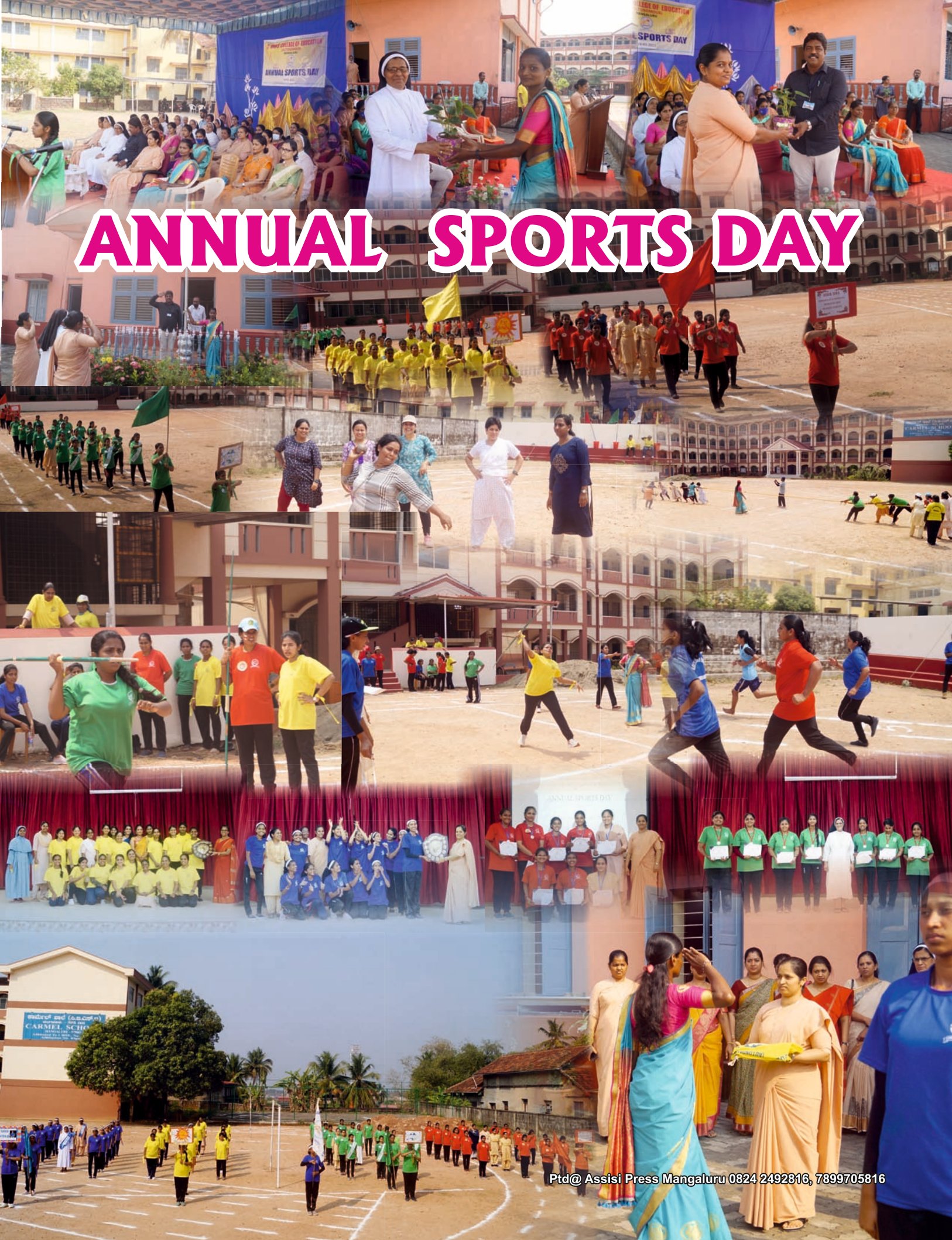
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'Every ending has a new beginning'
Farewell Seniors





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