

ST ANN'S COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

(AUTONOMOUS) MANGALURU - 575 001



ANN AURA

ANNUAL COLLEGE MAGAZINE

2021-22

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 !



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

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



MISSION



LISTINGS

Principal's Message

Editorial Note

College Report 2021-2022

Assorted pictures of programmes

Theme based Articles

CHANGING COURSE: TRANSFORMING EDUCATION

Enhancing Quality of Education

Fundamental Right to Education

Sustaining an inclusive learning process

Opportunities in the Educational field

Growing into teaching - The Journey of a Student

**Statement about ownership and othe particular about the Magazine
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Assistant Professor
St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous)
Mangalore
- Address & Ownership** : **Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza, A C**
Principal
St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous)
Pandeshwar
Mangalore - 575 001

I, Dr Sr 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.

Sd/-

Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza, A C

Principal

St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous)

Mangalore - 575 001



***Bi-Centenary of the Birth of
Venerable Mother Veronica,
The Founder of the
Apostolic Carmel Congregation***



Editorial Board



Faculty L to R (Sitting): Mrs Prathibha, Dr Rose, Dr Sr Dorothy, Mrs Bhavya
Students L to R (Standing): Suchita, Judith, Zabeena, Rashmi

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Assistant Professor

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Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza A C

Principal

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Suchita Rai, II B.Ed

Judith Lalrinliani, II B.Ed

Fatimath Zabeena, II B.Ed

Rashmi, II B.Ed

The cover page indicates '**Transformation in Education**' which symbolizes how the roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet. Education transfigures the human soul by empowering it with knowledge, skills, and values. It is a journey of discovery! The '**Bright Magenta**' colour represents passion and power. The colour '**Magenta**' represents cheerfulness, happiness, contentment, and appreciation.



Cover Page Design

**Suchita Rai &
Judith Lalrinliani**

II B.Ed



Principal's Message

St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) envisages an educational journey of excellence engrained in the visionary ideas and farsightedness of our beloved founder Venerable Mother Veronica of the Passion. For the past eight decades thousands of student teachers and teacher educators have graduated from this institution imbibing the culture, system, process, resources and innovative practices which have enriched the student community at large.



The pivot of education is the amelioration of culture, character, personality and fostering of lofty ideals. The objective is for the learners to gain mental, physical and intellectual toughness to make them future-ready and enable them to survive in any circumstances. Swami Vivekananda said, 'With a strong character, the strength of mind and only then the intellect is expanded, and only by which one can stand on one's own feet. One gets real knowledge'. So, what is real knowledge? Often we have heard it said that knowledge is the supreme power. As an educator I pause and reflect as to what is the role of education in getting real knowledge.

Education has always been a very contextual subject, between what students need to learn and what a student desires to learn. But in either way education should help an individual find a meaningful place in the society and be a productive citizen in the country and in the world. Mere accumulation of basic knowledge is of limited practical use unless it is transformed into innovations and it provides economic or social value. What matters is how knowledge is transferred into growth of an individual's personality and facilitates economic welfare that impacts society at large to transform the world.

As you scan through the pages, you will come across expressions of our student-teachers views, thoughts, ideas, hopes and aspirations in the form of articles I am most delighted to present the same to you. 'Ann Aura', the annual College Magazine comprises of theme based articles on transforming education, enhancing quality of education, fundamental right to education, sustaining an inclusive learning process and opportunities in the education field.

I congratulate the editor Dr Rose Kiran Pinto and the editorial board for bringing out the writers in our students. Your work is highly appreciated and commended. Wish you all a happy reading.

Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza A C



Editor's note

“It is the supreme art of the teacher to awaken the joy in creative expression and knowledge”

— Albert Einstein.



The purpose of Education is achieved when an individual is at its artistic best and expressive to the hilt. The International Day of Education 2022 is celebrated under the theme 'Changing Course, Transforming Education' which aims at showcasing the most important transformations that have to be nurtured to realize everyone's fundamental right to Education and build a more sustainable, inclusive and a peaceful environment. This theme has motivated students that there is a need for reforming the education system and make it adaptable to the current times.

'Ann Aura' reflects the latent talents of the students to contribute creative and theme based articles for the magazine. This issue is a treasure of academic events, student life experiences in the college, creative skills ranging from writing to editing and designing the college magazine and most significantly the narrative pages comprising of theme based articles from B.Ed students for the academic year 2021-2022.

I express my considerable appreciation to all the authors of the articles in this magazine for sharing knowledge and insight. Many congratulations to the Management, Principal Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza A C, Colleagues, Editorial Team and students for working hard to bring up an adumbration of achievements through the release of this Annual College Magazine.

With warm wishes and God's blessings,

Dr Rose Kiran Pinto

Outstanding team of Teacher Educators



Dr Sr Dorothy DSouza A C
Principal



Sr Zeena Lilly Pereira A C
Vice Principal



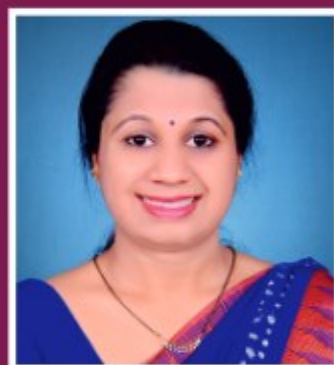
Dr Sr Maria Roopa A C
Administrator



Dr Flosy C R DSouza
Associate Professor



Dr Sharmila L Mascarenhas
Assistant Professor



Dr Rose Pinto
Assistant Professor



Dr Laveena DSa
Assistant Professor



Mrs Akshitha Shetty
Assistant Professor



Mrs Bhavya
Assistant Professor



Mrs Prathibha Linet DSouza
Assistant Professor



Ms Ramya P
Physical Director

Being assistive in all tasks - The support Staff



Warmest congratulations on your achievements

B.Ed 2020-21



Ophilia Venissa D'Souza
I Rank



Josna Priya Vas
II Rank



Rithu Rohidas Naik
III Rank



Joby Varghese
I Rank



Swathi A
II Rank

M.Ed 2021-22

Good luck for great beginnings

Outgoing Students



B.Ed batch 2021-2022



M.Ed batch 2021-2022

'cheerio'

Farewell to M.Ed. Students



Memories last forever



B.Ed batch 2022-2023



M.Ed batch 2022-2023



Inauguration of B.Ed Programme 2021-2022



ANNUAL COLLEGE REPORT 2021 - 2022

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 78 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 14years, 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.

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' grade and CGPA of 3.71/4.0. The College is now in the process of 4th cycle of NAAC reaccreditation.

Congratulations on your accomplishments

The College congratulates Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza A C for taking charge as the Principal from September 2021.

Word of appreciation to Sr Zeena Lilly Periera A C, former Principal for her impeccable leadership of two years in the institution.

A heartfelt greeting to the new Faculty,

Mrs. Bhavya and Mrs Prathiba Linet D'Souza on being appointed as the teaching faculty.

Ms Ramya P as the Physical Director and Mr Prem Prakash Crasta as Support Staff.

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 (2017-2019)

First Rank : Jahanavi Sanal
 Second Rank : Vijayapriya A
 Third Rank : Vinutha K

B.Ed (2018-2020)

First Rank : Akshatha
 Second Rank : Sandra L Rodrigues
 Third Rank : Shanthi Priya D'Souza

B.Ed (2019-2021)

- First Rank : Ophilia Venissa DSouza
Second Rank : Josna Priya Vas
Third Rank : Rithu Rohidas Naik

M.Ed (2017-2019):

- First Rank : Latha C C
Second Rank : Jessy Mathew

M.Ed (2019-2021)

- First Rank : Daikho Veishene
Second Rank : Renita Shalet Lobo

Despite the pandemic raging with uncertainties across the globe, the College still remained in its active space making tremendous contributions to its full potentials.

In the presence of our esteemed guests and well-wishers, on behalf of the Management and Principal, here are the chronicles of major events and achievement of students and faculty archived in the College Annual Report 2021- 2022.

Highlights**College Inaugural Programme**

The B.Ed. academic year 2019 – 2021 was inaugurated on July 30, 2021. The Principal administered the oath to the Student Cabinet and wished all to set their goal to be efficient teachers.

Faculty

A collective band of enthusiastic and dedicated team of eleven Teaching faculty and Nine Non-Teaching Faculty headed by Dr Sr Maria Roopa A C the Administrator and Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza A C the Principal influence the escalation of new perspectives for the quality assurance of this Institution.

Superannuation

The College felicitated Dr Vijaya Kumari SN, Associate Professor (14.07.1986- 31.10.2021) on attaining super annuation for her irreproachable service of 35 years to this institution.

Words of gratitude to Mr Herald D'Souza, Support Staff for 41 years of dedicated service to this institution. (01.07.1980- 31.10.2021)

Recognizing Staff Achievements

The College feels honored to make a note of the outstanding contributions of our Faculty across Professional, Academic and Research arenas:

Dr Dorothy D'Souza, AC., Principal:

Name of the Faculty	Programmes Attended	Place	Date
Dr Dorothy D'Souza, A C., Principal	'Triennial Conference 19 th General Body Meeting of Member Institutions of AIACHE'	Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu	27.12.2021 to 29.12.2021
	7 Day FDP on Together for Education- Embracing changes amid Technological challenges	S D College of Education, Barnala	28.07.2021 to 03.08.2021
	one week online International FDP on "Faces of Teaching"	Centre for NIAC Tamil Nadu, TE University, Chennai	14.06.2021 to 20.06.2021

Dr Vijaya Kumari S N, Former Faculty

Name of the Faculty	Programmes Attended	Place	Date
Dr Vijaya Kumari S N, Former Faculty	'Resource Person in the One-day National Webinar on 'NEP 2020: Skills Scenario in Teacher Education'	Sarada Vilas Teachers College, Mysore	25.09.2021
	Represented as Chairman of Doctoral Committee	Srinivas University, Mangaluru	27.03.2021
	State Level Webinar on 'Implications of Swami Vivekananda's Principles on the Youth'	Sarvodaya College of Education, Virajpet	12.01.2021

Dr Flosy C.R. D'Souza, Associate Professor

Name of the Faculty	Programmes Attended	Place	Date
Dr Flosy C.R. D'Souza, Associate Professor	three-day certified programme on POSH and is certified as a Trainer to conduct training programs on POSH in organizations and Educational Institutions	ISTD, New Delhi	29.03.2022 to 31.03.2022
	External Examiner for Viva-Voce Examination of M.Ed students	Mangalore University	02.11.2021

	Resource Person for AICTE-ISTE sponsored Refresher Program titled "Collaborative and Cooperative Teaching Learning Processes"	the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Sahyadri College of Engineering and Management	25.04.2021 to 28.04.2021
	Served as an expert to review Ph.D. Programme report for senior research fellowship recommendatory	Kuvempu University, Shivamooga	21.04.2021
	External Examiner for online Ph.D. Viva Voce examination in Education	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	06.05.2021
	online International Conference ICON-BITS 2021 on "Best Innovative Teaching Strategies" & presented a paper 'Experiential Learning based Service-Learning Pedagogy for Civic Engagement of Pre-service Teachers'.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani, Pilani Campus	29.07.2021 to 31.07.2021
	Resource Person in one day National Level Panel Discussion on 'NEP 2020- Changed Scenario of Teacher Education'	Department of Studies and Research in Education', Karnataka State Open University	12.11.2021
	Resource Person at the 'Staff Conclave, 2021'	St Aloysius Pre-University College, Mangalore	26.11.2021
	External Examiner for M.Ed. Viva Voce Examination	Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri	02.11.2021

Dr Sharmila L Mascarenhas, Assistant Professor:

Name of the Faculty	Programmes Attended	Place	Date
Dr Sharmila L Mascarenhas, Assistant Professor	presented a Paper in the National Seminar on Perspectives of Teacher Education in nurturing the talents of 21st century Learners	JSS Institute of Education, Sakleshpur	30.03.2022
	Resource Person in the Skill Enrichment Programme on "The Child Psychology and Classroom Management"	Christ King College, Karkala	17.04.2021
	Internal Academic Auditor Training Course	White Code Organizing Partner, IQAC Cluster India	4.04.2021 to 16.04.2021

Dr Rose Kiran Pinto, Assistant Professor:

Name of the Faculty	Programmes Attended	Place	Date
Dr Rose Kiran Pinto, Assistant Professor	presented a Paper in the National Seminar on Perspectives of Teacher Education in nurturing the talents of 21st century Learners	JSS Institute of Education, Sakleshpur	30.03.2022
	Represented as Networking Coordinator in the Online meeting on 'introducing the Interactive website for collaborations'	Xavier Board of Higher Education in India	06.04. 2022
	'Teacher Enrichment Programme' for Undergraduate and Post Graduate Students	Catholic Association of South kanara (CASK)	17.01.2022
	Online Refresher Course in Education	SWAYAM Platform	01.12.2020 to 31.03.2021
	National Webinar on 'NEP 2020: Skills Scenario in Teacher Education'	Sarada Vilas Teachers College, Mysore	25.09.2021

Dr Laveena Reshma D'Sa, Assistant Professor:

Name of the Faculty	Programmes Attended	Place	Date
Dr Laveena Reshma D'Sa, Assistant Professor	State level webinar on 'Role of Educators in ensuring Academic and Research Quality during New Normal'	Government First Grade College, Kalasa	26.05.2021
	National Level webinar on 'Transforming Indian Education: NEP 2020'	Bunts Sangha's Uma Krishna Shetty Institute and Research under Internal Quality Assurance Cell	22.05.2021
	One Week Online National Workshop on 'Creative Adaptation - Reaching outthrough Digital Classrooms'	St Thomas College of Teacher Education, Pala (IQAC), University of Kerala	19.05.2021 to 25.05.2021
	12-day online FDP on 'Teacher Education Renewal in India'	S. Guru Gobind Singh College of Education, Punjab	01.06.2021 to 12.06.2021
	Resource Person at the workshop to degree students on 'Life Skills'	Hira Women's College, Mangaluru	10.02.2021

Mrs Akshitha S. Shetty, Lecturer:

Name of the Faculty	Programmes Attended	Place	Date
Mrs Akshitha S. Shetty, Assistant Professor	National Webinar on 'Academic Leadership'	Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya University	15.02.2021
	National Level Webinar on ' Learning management System: Building Competencies for Online Teaching'	Council for Teacher Education Foundation Karnataka Chapter, Bengaluru	21.02.2021

Mrs Ramya P., Physical Director:

Name of the Faculty	Programmes Attended	Place	Date
Ms Ramya P., Physical Director	Represented as a Judge in the Annual Sports Meet	St Agnes College, Mangaluru	01.04.2022
	Official in the South Zone Women Volleyball Tournament	SRM University, Chennai	10.12.2021 to 17.12.2021
	Annual Physical Director's Meeting 2021-2022	Mangalore University	10.11.2021

Input Sessions

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

Resource Person with Designation	Programme Organized	Date
Mrs Shavina Soans, Soft Skills Trainer	Seminar on 'Strategies for Effective Communication'	13.04.2022
Faculty of the College	Induction Programme for the academic batch of B.Ed 2021-2023	16.03.2022 to 19.03.2022
	B.Ed 2020-2022	3.05.2021 to 05.05.2021
Rev Dr Gigi Thomas, Mar Ivanois College, Kerala	Academic audit in view of preparation for NAAC	14.03.2022 to 15.03.2022
	International Women's Day	08.03.2022

DrJeswina AC, Former Principal, St Agnes College, Mangaluru Mrs Anita Gomes, Retired Teacher, St Mary's High School	Seminar on 'Communicative Skills'	04.01.2022 to 05.01.2022
Capt. Vincent Pais, President; Mrs Patsy Lobo, Coordinator; Ms Vidya Shenoy, Life Skill Trainer and Dr Derek Lobo, Former WHO consultant.	Seminar on 'Teacher Enrichment Programme' by Catholic Association of South Kanara(CASK)	17.01.2022
Mr Stephen Quadros, Special Officer, Collegiate of Education, Mangaluru	Seminar on Inclusiveness of India's freedom struggle	03.01.2022
Susheg Lifeline Charitable Trust	Talk on 'Suicide Prevention and Awareness'	30.11.2021
	Establishment Day in honor of Mother Veronica	19.11.2021
	Prayer service to commemorate Vigilance Awareness Week	04.11. 2021
Dr Megha Udai, Karnataka Ayurveda Medical College	A talk on Nutrition in Pregnancy	28.10. 2021
Mangalore University	Session on 'NEP implementation'	25.10.2021
Dr Rose Kiran Pinto, Assistant Professor, Fr Santhosh Rodrigues, Director, Pastoral Institute, Bajjodi, Mangaluru Dr Poomima Naik, Gynecologist, KMC and Mangalore Nursing Home, Prof Uday Kumar, Former Vice Principal, SDM Law College, Dr Janita Pinto, Assistant Professor, Gulf Medical College, UAE, Sr Maria Jyothi A C, Superior, Veronica Vihar, Bondel	Seminar on 'Family Life Education'	25.08.2021 and 30.08.2021
Mr Karthik Kateel, CEO and Founder, Swaraksha for Women Trust, Karnataka	Session on 'Self -Defense'	26.08.2021

Dr Vijaya Kumari SN, Former Faculty, St Ann's College of Education	Webinar on NEP and its Implementation	13.08.2021
Dr Krishna Prasad K, Associate Professor, Srinivas University, Mangaluru	Workshop on 'Creating Blogs'	05.08.2021
Dr Kumaraswamy, Lecturer, College of Teacher Education, Mangaluru, Dr Shobita Satish, Principal, Vivekananda College of Education, Puttur, Mrs Shruthi Rao, Dance Instructor, Mr Srinivas Nadoli, Lecturer, Govt College, Belthangady	Workshop on Theatre and Art in Education	16.06.2021, 14.06.2021, 24.07.2021 and 31.07.2021
Mr Jackson Mathias, Counsellor and Trainer, Jammu and Kashmir	Webinars on 'Mental Illness' and 'LGBT Community'	23.07.2021 and 29.06.2021
Dr Flosy D'Souza, Associate Professor Dr P Muthupandi, Assistant Professor, Madhurai Kamaraj University, Madhurai	Workshop on E-content development	08.07.2021 and 17.07.2021
Dr Farita Veigas, Principal, St Aloysius Institute of Education, Mangaluru	Online workshop for M.Ed on 'Neuro Linguistic Programming'	22.05.2021 and 29.05.2021

Strengthening Academics

- To enhance the teaching skills of students, micro-teaching sessions, demonstration lessons using multimedia, simulated lessons, integrated lessons, pre-teaching observation of lessons, workshops on lesson planning, innovative approaches through models of teaching and evaluation in all pedagogy subjects are conducted.
- Teaching learning performance with different innovative methods and multimedia is enhanced through demonstration of Advance Pedagogy Lessons, ICT Simulation Lessons and Lessons on Integration of Skills.
- To accustom the Interns with the regular school set up, an **Internship Programme** in three phases was scheduled from September 28, 2021 to December 12, 2021. The interns were trained to take up task-based activities such as Action Research Projects, school-based assignments and community-based projects which 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, St Agnes Special School, Mangalore and St Aloysius Gonzaga CBSE School, Mangaluru

- Workshops on Drama and Art in Education, language across Curriculum and Understanding Self and Yoga foster creative thinking and new study techniques in different academic arrays. Assessment of the activities is done through presentations and stage performance.

Health and Physical Education

The College gives a lot of importance to health and physical education. Students are actively involved in various sports activities with regular use of gym and practice of yoga.

The Annual Sports day was conducted on 10 March 2022. Pradeep D'Souza deputy director, department of Youth Empowerment and Sports Mangaluru, inaugurated the sports meet and addressed the students about importance of physical and mental fitness. Sr Marie Lucy A C, Joint Secretary and the superior of St Ann's Convent, was the Guest of honor. The students rhythmically marched with elegance to mark the opening ceremony led by Jevita Marita Fernandes, the sports secretary.

The students pledged the oath led by the leaders of the four groups Saina Nehwal, P V Sindhu, Hima Das and Mithali Raj. The students danced to the rhythm of the beats by performing Zumba, a form of captivating body swings. Track and Field events were conducted. The overall championship was bagged by the group members of Saina Nehwal. The individual championship was won by Safri Nishath and Seema Nishitha Monteiro.

Our Incredible Alumnae

The Alumnae Association continues to function with a Membership of 3804 from across the country and around the world. They are involved in curriculum enrichment programmes as members of statutory bodies of the institution, resource persons for content enrichment programmes in different pedagogies, judges for various competitions, constant guidance and mentoring during practice-in-teaching, monetary help to needy and deserving students, involvement in various student welfare measures and organizing Mother Josephine Memorial Lecture for alumnae of the institutions.

The Annual Mother Josephine Memorial Lecture 2021' on the topic 'Gender Equality and Inclusion in Education' was organized online on 15 May 2021. Late Kamla Bhasin, Feminist Activist was the speaker.

Our Alumnae Association has founded Awards, Gold Medals, Prizes, and Scholarships for the toppers in B.Ed. and M.Ed. examinations.

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 44 research scholars from its inception on completing Phd 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, prevention of anti-sexual harassment cell, student welfare committee, Internal compliance committee and the red ribbon club.
- The College has an automated digital library with 34,685 books and subscription for 44 reputed journals made available to staff, students, alumni campus staff and students.
- The project on digitization programme in association with the Society of E-Governance Digitization Data Centre (SEGDC) is in progress. As a part of digital India, the institution has opted for 'Digi -Library': The Complete Transformation of Library management into digital format.
- A value-added course on 'Communicative English' was introduced on a virtual platform from February 8, 2021 to April 5, 2021 coordinated by Dr Sr Dorothy D'Souza A C. 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, Retired Graduate Assistant, St Mary's High School in making the course sessions a success.

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 Flosy D'Souza, Associate Professor and Dr Sharmila Mascarenhas, Assistant Professor as Research Guides for Ph.D in Education.

Honors/ Distinctions

- The College proudly announces the recommendation of Dr Sharmila Mascarenhas as a Research Guide by Mangalore University for supervising research work of Ph. D degree in Education from 18 March 2022.
- Award of Doctoral Degree to Dr Shetty Sandhya Bhojraj by Mangalore University in March 2022 under the guidance of Dr Flosy C R D'Souza, Associate Professor, St Ann's College of Education.

- Award of Doctoral Degree to Dr Flavia D'Souza by Mangalore University in April 2021 under the guidance of Dr Vijaya Kumari S N, Former Faculty, St Ann's College of Education
- 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)
- The **College in House Publications** are:
 - Research Based Instructional Modules in Secondary School Based Disciplines
 - 'Ann Aura' - College Magazine
 - 'Expressions' - the Alumnae newsletter

Laurels Won by our Students:

Name of the Competition with date	Prize winners	Organized by
Bhavageethe Competition on occasion of Matra Bhasha Divas held on 22 February 2022	B.Ed Batch (2020-22) First Place: Cheryl D'Almeida Second Place: Ive Moras Third Place: Suchita S Rai B.Ed Batch (2019-21) First Place: Prema S Second Place: Neetha B Third Place: Soumya D	St Ann's College of Education, Mangaluru
'Stabdha' - Tableau Competition 10.11.2021	First Place Ive Moras, Alisha Francs, Rakshitha M, Sharol Pinto, Jazliya Francis, Suchita Rai, Rosy Rodrigues, Apoorva, Reema Priya D'Souza Second Place Nalini H, Anisha Shaji, Fathimath Zabeena, Greeshma A, Aldrisha D'Souza, Amala Margaret, Deeksha, Cheryl Ann D'Almeida, Anju Joseph	M.Ed Students (2021-2022)
T-Shirt Painting Theme: Sunset Paradise held on 09.11.2021	First Place Rita Zita Alva, Judia Thomas & Apoorva Second Place Fathimath Zabeena, Reema Priya D'Souza & Cheryl Ann D'Almeida	M.Ed Students (2021-2022)

	Third Place Jenny Lalpianthangi, Anju Joseph & Judith Lalrinliane	
Online Creative Ad competition held on 25.05.2021	B.Ed Batch (2021-2022) First Place: Ive Moras Second Place: Jenny Lalpianthangi B.Ed Batch (2020-2021) First Place: Ophilia D'Souza Second Place: Rithu Naik	St Ann's College of Education, Mangaluru
District level Kannada Essay Competition held on 28.12.2021	First Place Nalini H, B.Ed Batch (2021-2022)	District Sweep Committee, Mangalore
Daijiworld Duet Singing Stars Competition from June 2021 to April 2022	Second Place Cheryl Ann D'Almeida B.Ed Batch (2021-22)	Daijiworld TV 24*7

Towards Students Wellbeing

Seven students have obtained financial support of Rs 70,000 by the Management Instituted Scholarships for the year 2021-22

Our Expression of Gratitude

The Annual Report captures the 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.

Sincere appreciation to the hard work of teaching and non-teaching faculty and students in burnishing the vision and mission of the college. 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, Joint Secretary and Superior, St Ann's Convent for enabling us to walk on higher and better innovative thoughts throughout this scholastic year.

We are appreciative of the service rendered by our cooperating schools and by our sister institutions in the campus. We thank all our esteemed guests, for making time to be with us today. We appreciate all those who have helped to make this day a memorable one.

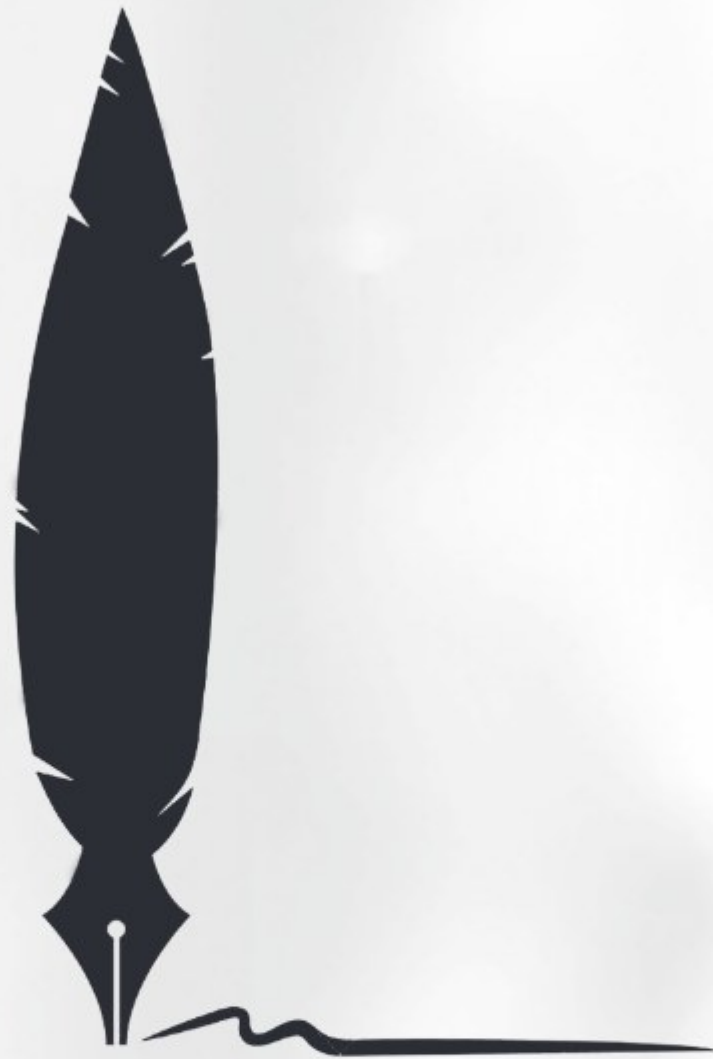
Before the formal closure, some heartfelt wishes to the graduating students,

It is with pride and joy we see you finish one relay of the journey and grip the baton to the next. Your time in our college, the friends you made, the lessons learnt and values imbibed have transformed you into a progressive individual.

I am sure the College has given you beautiful memories, memories you will treasure and relish in the times to come. Remember dear students, the future lies ahead. Ripe with possibilities and be ready for exploring. Through unwavering resolution for success, you can achieve any frontier you set in life.

Thank you and best wishes,

God bless all of us.



*Enhancing Quality of
Education*

CHANGE IS THE END RESULT OF ALL TRUE LEARNING

“Change is the end result of all true learning.” “Learning never exhausts the mind.” “For the things we have to learn before we can do them, we learn by doing them.” “Learning is not attained by chance, it must be sought for with ardour and attended to with diligence.”

In modern world the complex task of teaching effectiveness is a hard to pin down issue. Some theoreticians identify teacher effectiveness in stipulations of the student achievement. Further researchers centre of attention on high-performance ratings of supervision. At rest others depend on comments from administrators, students concerned stakeholders. In practice addition to effectiveness, it fluctuates on just how to measure successful teachers. Knowledge, dedication, quality, professional commitment and motivation of teachers are the factors responsible for quality education and learner achievement.

Quality education specifically entails issues such as appropriate skills development, gender parity, provision of relevant school infrastructure, equipment, educational materials and resources, scholarships or teaching force. The Role of the Educational Practitioner specifically Education is the top priority of nations across the world. Initiatives to help children attend school and improve the quality of education can change the scenario of growth and prosperity. In order to record steady growth and improve the quality of education, certain measures should be taken. To start with any solution and transformation it's important to identify the root cause of the problem.

A School should motivate the students to come to school by providing the basic amenities required as per norms. It should have a spacious classroom with furniture, board, electrical fittings, clean and hygienic toilets, an activity and play area, laboratories, and a computer lab. But having all those amenities without their proper utilization



Anju Joseph
B.Ed II year

and maintenance may demotivate a child from going to school. Well-maintained infrastructure creates an environment to learn. The concept of learning, unlearning and relearning need to be implemented we need a transition from rote learning to conceptual methods that can keep the teachers and students engaged. The liking or disliking of a subject depends on the method of teaching. We need to enhance and upgrade our teaching skills for a better outcome.

Most schools compromise on quality by hiring teachers at less pay. Teachers are the key elements in the classroom that ignite the minds of children for seeking knowledge. We need to improve teacher quality by providing training and equipping them with modern teaching aids, tools, and methodologies such as smart classrooms and digital course content.

Taking proper and summative assessments will provide a better understanding of the child. Individual differences should be kept in mind while preparing the evaluation tools which should also include critical/higher order thinking skills.

Improving the quality of education in the school will create an enabling environment that will embed the concept of lifelong learning. The students will remain enrolled in the school and learn and become enablers and productive whereby they can participate in nation-building.

Reference:

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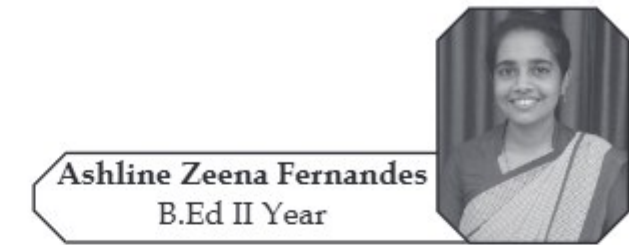
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ENHANCING QUALITY OF EDUCATION EDUCATION IS A MATTER OF QUALITY, NOT AMOUNT!

Education is the most vital process that contributes to the round development of a society. It not only brings about the best in human personality but can also be the medium of peace and progress of a nation. Education is a critical factor in improving people's quality of life, eradicating poverty, and accelerating economic growth. It's absolutely true that the future and overall development of any country depends upon the fact that how educated its citizens are.

Providing quality education has always been one of the most challenging things this country has to face every day. Since the gurus and the Vedas, where once classes happened under a huge tree, as whimsical and impossible does it sound today, it was a real thing, and in a way, those practices are still in touch. Sure, teaching has become more modernized with smart classes and online instruction, which again was revolutionized by the ongoing pandemic. Online teaching has provided a lot of opportunities for students to gain an education but how much of it is of quality is a doubt. The numbers weigh heavier on the quantity than the quality.

Providing quality education is challenging but not impossible. Quality education means an education that secures the life of an individual towards betterment and better prospects. It should make an individual adept in ensuring a comfortable lifestyle. Stereotyping certain professions and glorifying a few should not be considered education. A person should pursue his/her preferred field without being judged and without having to struggle due to a lack of knowledge and resources. Also, education should not be contained to just textual knowledge but should also include a healthy perception of society and etiquette development. Moral values, respect, self-



Ashline Zeena Fernandes
B.Ed II Year

responsibility, and civic duty should be a must in education.

But how can we achieve this quality education parameter? We need to start from the very basic - The teachers.

It could all start by just focused and skill-based teaching. This means education provided by experts of a particular field to students and then selective education provided in the subject or topic that the student excels at, with regular classes, and letting the students have the freedom to choose their career path and education design.

For the conditions mentioned earlier to work out, teachers with the best knowledge and expert teaching style are needed. This can only be done with strict interviewing and, more importantly, increasing the respect towards teachers in our society, and only then what is desired will be delivered at the end of the day. Increasing the pay scale of a teacher will help promote and gain a lot of better teachers as many will then appreciate the importance of a teacher.

Obtaining education has become more expensive over the years. So, providing a subsidized education for high schools and colleges will encourage more and more students to be inspired and be able to gain an education. Very often, the country has complained about the reservation system and questioned its need for existence. While it does seem significant, the people who need it aren't the ones benefiting from it.

So, it's probably time we relook its necessity and the ways by which the reservations are being implemented in this country. The above-discussed issues are the very few challenges but are the most important and need to be considered. If provided to every citizen, quality education will drastically help improve the country's economic growth and eradicate unemployment. India today has many students who have graduated successfully and have a bachelor's degree but are still left unemployed.

The main reason for the lack of quality education is the lack of job opportunities in every field, and this is the primary concern. Since not everybody is aware of the options provided in various areas. Not many are aware of how valuable every field of work is and

that the economy can easily and drastically crash if any of the jobs were eradicated. Since the quality of education is not matched well, companies don't hire candidates, which leaves many deserving candidates unemployed. This, in turn, affects them financially, physically, and also mentally.

Remember, the education system of ancient India has always marked its impression all over the world. Education is important, but if it is not of quality, it is a threat as it does not solve the ongoing problems. Rather it only initiates and brings in more. So why not achieve another milestone in education by making some more improvements! With little effort, planning, hard-work and a positive attitude, we can definitely take our education system to new heights!

A CHALLENGE TO EDUCATION SYSTEM

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" quotes Nelson Mandela.

Providing quality education is one of the Sustainable development goals set up by UNESCO. As per UNESCO, Quality education specifically entails issues such as appropriate skills development, gender parity, provision of relevant school infrastructure, equipment, educational materials and resources, scholarships or teaching force.

In a country like India, where the education system faces major challenges such as outdated syllabus, mass illiteracy, wastage of resources, no practical knowledge, neglect of Indian languages, lack of effective use of resources, there is a need to bring reforms in the educational structure and its policies to improve the quality of education in our country. In order to overcome these challenges and improve the quality of education, schools can evaluate the following factors:



Asmitha Tauro
B.Ed II Year

1. Maintained Infrastructure

Many schools in India lack good infrastructure and the others have not been maintaining and utilizing the school infrastructure well. A school should motivate the students to come to school by providing the basic amenities required as per norms. But having all those amenities without their proper utilization and maintenance may demotivate a child from going to school. Hence good school infrastructure must be maintained to create a motivating environment to learn.

2. Pedagogy skills

The concept of learning, unlearning and relearning need to be implemented over

here. We need a transition from rote learning to conceptual methods that can keep the teachers and students engaged. The liking or disliking of a subject depends on the method of teaching. We need to enhance and upgrade our teaching skills for a better outcome.

3. Quality of teachers

Most schools compromise on quality by hiring teachers at less pay. Teachers are the key elements in the classroom that ignite the minds of children for seeking knowledge. We need to improve teacher quality by providing training and equipping them with modern teaching aids, tools, and methodologies such as smart classrooms and digital course content. Taking proper and summative assessments will provide a better understanding of the child. Individual differences should be kept in mind while preparing the evaluation tools which should also include critical/higher order thinking skills.

4. Extra-curricular activities

Pressurizing students will deviate their minds from studies and which may hamper their interest in continuing their education

further. A school should be involved in various co-curricular activities that serve as a key component in sustaining students' interest in school. It should have proper sports facilities and avenues for cultural events that help in building the life skills and personality of the students. Inter-school competitions should be organized.

5. Community building

Peer learning is vital at every level. To improve the quality of education we can build a school community where all the stakeholders along with the community can come together to share their ideas, challenges, and solutions with others as cross-functional learning. Thus, it will enhance the connectivity and productivity of the school.

Improving the quality of education in the school will create an enabling environment that will embed the concept of lifelong learning. The students will remain enrolled in the school and learn and thus become enablers and productive whereby they can participate in nation-building.

TRANSFORMATION AS A CHALLENGE

Transformation is seen as a challenge because in my opinion the schools, that transform have a big effect on education and the consequences that it has on the uneven supplied materials and ideology of condition that South Africa has found its self in before the time of democracy. Different languages were a problem that no educator wanted to face.

Transformation is seen as a challenge because it will drive schools to heights unimaginable. It will hold back a growing environment in schools in terms of transformation. It will be seen as a major change that can make people panic or stressed

Cherryl D'Almeida
B.Ed II year



because many people are afraid of new challenges and adaptation of new things.

To say that being an educator in today's socio-political context is challenging is the understatement of the year. Educators are dealing with unprecedented demands at this time including the varying needs of the student body recovering from the traumatic experience of the COVID-19 pandemic, being targeted by culture warriors for teaching

students about racial justice or being inclusive of the LGBTQ+ community, and the urgent need for everyone to tend to their physical, emotional, and mental health needs.

Fundamentally, transforming education means making the changes necessary to ensure that it meets its mission for today and the future. Thus it entails enabling students to learn better by leveraging emerging insights into how people learn. It means building more robust, diverse learning communities and transcending unnecessary limitations of space and time so that learning is not necessarily restricted by the classroom or calendar. Transformation includes expanding access so that more people can take advantage of education. These are broad goals—what transformation means in a local context may vary, and each college must develop its own understanding of why and how it should transform.

To begin the change, the community can go through a design thinking process that cultivates deeper understanding and leads to concrete outcomes. This process includes observing and interviewing students and other stakeholders, involving people with diverse perspectives in generating a range of creative ideas, and moving through cycles of prototyping and feedback. As part of the process, a community might consider: Who is it that education serves? What challenges or obstacles do these people encounter? How might we address these obstacles in imaginative ways? What kind of prototypes can we build to test different approaches? How can we use feedback from testing these prototypes to make real change?

1. As we are seeing with the growth of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and Open Educational Resources (OER), free, open online education expands access to learning. Now it is possible for anyone anywhere with an Internet connection to watch lectures by some of the world's greatest thinkers, work on interactive exercises, and

collaborate with people around the world on team assignments or discussions. Of course, significant challenges remain to be worked out, including ensuring the quality of new educational models, certifying the knowledge gained through open courses, and determining viable business models. But massive open online education also raises ethical issues, such as how to handle privacy concerns, how to cultivate meaningful human connection as education is scaled up, how to help learners who may need more support than is typically provided in a MOOC, and how to ensure that open education is not coopted by more narrow commercial aims.

2. Just as technology has helped spark the transformation of many industries, from banking to the media, so it will play a vital role in the ongoing evolution of education, particularly by supporting personalization, community and the production and dissemination of knowledge. Whereas in the traditional classroom model the student more or less follows the same schedule, completes the same assignments, and receives the same instruction as his or her classmates, interactive online learning platforms such as the Open Learning Initiative personalize learning so that it serves the needs of the learner. Such systems provide feedback and activities targeted to the needs of the learner and enable both the learner and the instructor to see gaps in understanding.

Not only does technology provide customized learning, but it also can support broader communities. Already classes are using Skype or high-def videoconferencing to bring in guest experts and connect to fellow students across the world. Likewise, blogs, Twitter, and social networking platforms allow us to engage in ongoing conversations and collaborations with a dispersed community. Finally, technology makes it easier for students to create and curate knowledge, whether by making digital stories, data-driven visualizations, or digital collections.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE WITH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The Indian education system is quite an old education system that still exists. It has produced so many genius minds that are making India proud all over the world. However, while it is one of the oldest systems, it is still not that developed when compared to others, which are in fact newer. This is so as the other countries have gone through growth and advancement, but the Indian education system is still stuck in old age. It faces a lot of problems that need to be sorted to let it reach its full potential.

Problems with Indian Education System:

Our Indian education system faces a lot of problems that do not let it prosper and help other children succeed in life. The biggest problem which it has to face is the poor grading system. It judges the intelligence of a student on the basis of academics which is in the form of exam papers. That is very unfair to students who are good in their overall performance but not that good at specific subjects.

Moreover, they only strive to get good marks not paying attention to understanding what is taught. In other words, this encourages getting good marks through mugging up and not actually grasping the concept efficiently.

Furthermore, we see how the Indian education system focuses on theory more. Only a little percentage is given for practical. This makes them run after the bookish knowledge and not actually applying it to the real world. This practice makes them perplexed when they go out in the real world due to lack of practical knowledge.

Most importantly, the Indian education system does not emphasize enough on the importance of sports and arts. Students are always asked to study all the time where they get no time for other activities like sports and arts.



Deyan M Crasta
B.Ed II year

How Can We Improve Indian Education System?

As the Indian Education System is facing so many problems, we need to come up with effective solutions so it improves and creates a brighter future for students. We can start by focusing on the skill development of the students. The schools and colleges must not only focus on the ranks and grades but on the analytical and creative skills of children.

In addition, subjects must not be merely taught theoretically but with practical. This will help in a better understanding of the subject without them having to mug up the whole thing due to lack of practical knowledge. Also, the syllabus must be updated with the changing times and not follow the old age pattern.

Other than that, the government and private colleges must now increase the payroll of teachers. As they clearly deserve more than what they offer. To save money, the schools hire teachers who are not qualified enough. This creates a very bad classroom environment and learning. They must be hired if they are fit for the job and not because they are working at a lesser salary.

In conclusion, the Indian education system must change for the better. It must give the students equal opportunities to shine better in the future. We need to let go of the old and traditional ways and enhance the teaching standards so our youth can get create a better world.

TRANSFORMING EDUCATION WITH QUALITY

"Education is one thing no one can take away from you." – Elin Nordegren.

It is truth that education is very important for our life as it enhances not only the intellectual abilities or life but it opens the ways to live the life as the capabilities of oneself. Education is a very critical aspect of people's lives throughout the world. Education refers to a socially organized and regulated systematic and continuous process through which knowledge and experiences are transferred from an individual or group (known as teacher) to another individual or group (known as learner). It may also be referred to as the development that a person receives so as to empower him or her to make the most informed decision in any circumstance that he or she faces. Equity in education refers to the primary variations or relative differences in educational resources, processes and outcomes to learners; or the policies and practices that enable the provision of access by every student to an education focused on meaningful learning.

Education is also linked to empowerment, particularly for girls. Women with higher education are much more likely than uneducated women to be able to make their own choices in life concerning their spouse,

Dsouza Telma John Jasinta
B.Ed II Year



number of children, working outside the home and making important household decisions. For instance, St. Ann's College of Education, the institution which trains the women for over 78 years were many women gave their service not only in India but also in abroad which shows the enhancing influence of education in the life of some women.

Through few educated women in the world which can change the lives of many students and make a big difference in the lives of many strangers who will come in contact with those students later to built a fruitful future. It is like a good deed web which goes on spreading to educating many not only intellectually but also educating to become responsible citizen of the country to keep peace and harmony among the students in the classrooms later in the country as the leaders of peacemakers. "Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime." – Maimonides

EDUCATION AN INSPIRATION

Education is a tool which can change the world from worst to best or best to worst. Why do I say this, is because through education minds can be ignited to be helpful to the society or savages of the same. In order to enhance the quality of education we need to know what Education is.

Education is nothing but a wonderful God's Gift to humanity to empower the weak, ignorant, to bring back the rude, arrogant

Ive Moras
B.Ed II Year



through which to build a just and humane society where all feel accepted and respected. In order to come to this state we need the following measures in education.

First of all Education need to be life oriented, that means it should teach the child how to cope up with life's challenges, difficulties, frustrations, as at present we see those are in their prime youth end their precious life for silly reasons.

Secondly Education needs to inspire children to become wise than to be intelligent. When the person learns wisdom he or she knows how to move forward in life. So instead of the dry subjects taught in the school, life experience of different person who though they were in rags have become rich in varies ways, not only materially but also in other aspects of life.

As children's minds are Taboola Rasa the parents and teachers need to be very cautious about their words and actions, as children learn from their elders very many things. The much needed values like love, sharing, caring, forgiving, helping, living in harmony, respecting all, apologizing for the fault

committed, understanding, patience, to be at peace within and with others can be instilled in the children in their infant age.

Students need to be encouraged to take risk in life, as life is a journey with lots of ups and downs. The lessons students learn from experience are much greater than what they learn from books.

Each individual child is very important as it as a purpose to fulfil, so education need to help the child to explore all the possibility to enhance its potentials to the fullest.

Instead of giving more importance for exams, assignments, the students can be assessed for their originality, spontaneity, creativity and their unique contributions towards a better society in their own unique small or in a big way.

I want an Education system where students feel satisfied in life, where they grow for what they are on this beautiful planet earth.

EDUCATED PEOPLE TEND TO BE GOOD CITIZENS

Education enables individuals to put their potentials to optimal use. Moreover, it makes them a thinker and correct decision-maker. This is possible because of getting access to knowledge from the external world. Thus, education opens new windows to the outside world. Every year on November 11, India commemorates National Education Day, which honours Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's first education minister after independence. The year 2022 National Education Day theme was "Changing Course, Transforming Education." This theme emphasises the need to reform the education system and make it more modern.

As Education is the top priority of nations across the world. Initiatives to help children attend school and improve the quality of education can change the scenario of growth and prosperity. Education has degraded

due to multiple reasons like: Lack of proper infrastructure, Poor pedagogy skills, Lack of trained teachers, Using theoretical approaches in imparting knowledge, poor assessment / evaluation of the child's learning and High competition among the schools to overcome these challenges and improve the quality of education, schools can evaluate the factors like, maintained infrastructure, pedagogy skills, quality of teachers, extra-curricular activities, proper implementation of a government initiative, assessment and evaluation tools and community building.

Judia Thomas
B.Ed II year



Providing quality education produces globally competitive individuals who can cope up with the innovations of the world. Every child should be given equal opportunities to learn and study. Good Quality education is a given name to those that have the complete or necessary requirements in having a good atmosphere for learning and proper growth. include the facilities we have in school and the materials that can be useful for their learning. As a mentors of education, we have to provide tangible materials in order for the pupils to learn effectively. Making their environment in school a more conducive place to acquire knowledge and skills, ensuring that the school is a safe place for them to learn. Personally speaking, we teachers should have the goal to achieve this good quality education and to educate more students. We should teach them the way we want our kids to be learned. New and effective methods should be exercised in school rather than what we see in the old days because successful individuals signifies the quality of education given by the

school in the country. We should provide good teaching because it is an instruction that leads to effective learning, which in turn means thorough and lasting acquisition of the knowledge, skills, and values we teachers or the school has set out to impart. In conclusion, education is absolutely beneficial for society on the whole. It is a life-long process to each person that need to be reinforced throughout life. However, we need education system that may eradicate illiteracy and may provide the common man an access not only to basic education but also a stand in the society where they live.

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HUMAN DEVELOPEMENT IN EDUCATION

The economic growth of a nation depends greatly on the improvement in education. Human development to a great extent depends on the improvement in Education. Among various levels of education, higher education has a pervasive and influential impact on development. Higher education empowers the individual with necessary skills and competence for achieving important personal and social goals and thereby contributing to the social development. It is widely believed that the state of higher education in a country is an index of its future wellbeing. Education scenario in India is fast changing. In developing countries like ours, government is finding itself incapable to bear the responsibility of higher education as it is already facing acute dearth of resources.

Sharol Sabitha Pinto
B.ED II Year



Universities and colleges are starved of funds as the support of Govt. is being reduced and grants are not being provided in time causing hardship to them. One of the easier options to overcome the financial crisis in the educational sector is to start self-financing courses. But this alternative is possible only for courses with high demand. Secondly, these courses further strengthen the numerous entry barriers to higher education existing already.

Thirdly, the scope for self-financing educational institutions in Kerala is much more limited than for the country as a whole. Fourthly, these institutions cannot evolve as centers of excellence. But, however privatization of higher-level education especially in the field of professional and technical education like medical, engineering, information technology, computer, management, teacher education etc. has already commenced.

The 21st century knowledge driven society has 'Quality' as its defining element, in the same way as 'tradition' defined the ancient society, 'Religion' defined society in the Middle Ages and 'Reason' was the defining element of the 19th century modern society. Defining quality on education is difficult. Like freedom and justice, quality in education can be experienced, but cannot be defined. But, instead of philosophically stating, the quality parameters have been prescribed and the institutions of higher education are rated on the basis of their performance related to the quality parameters like examination results, students' employment after graduation, reputation of the institution based on external reports and so on. Though there may be different degrees or grades in quality, broadly it could, mean that quality is the difference between the average and the excellent. It is the difference between failure and success. Ensuring that all get the same kind of education ensures equity; using the right methodology ensures quality.

World over several definitions have been put forth on "quality in higher education". Quality is seen as a relative concept satisfying priorities of different interest groups of beneficiaries. These beneficiaries are students, teachers, technical and administrative staff, parents, would-be employees, funding agencies and the society. In a manufacturing industry the input (the product) are pre-determined and the user needs to be assured of the quality of the product. However, in education, every element—the input, the process, and the output—is a human being and cannot, therefore, be dealt with such a simplistic approach. Ellis states that quality itself is a somewhat ambiguous term (in higher education) since it has connotations of both standards and excellence. Most of the debates on quality end with synonym between 'Quality' and 'Excellence'. There is also a notion of quality as confirmation to a standard of specification.

With quality being associated with a number of characteristics, many of which cannot be measured objectively, the task of judging the quality of education is highly complicated undertaking. Yet, it is definitely possible to distinguish good quality from bad quality and as is being already done in some western countries, quality in higher education can be measured in terms of certain parameters or performance indicators; like examination results, facilities available in the institution, participation in extracurricular activities, prospects of employment.

PRIORITY IN EDUCATION

Education is the top priority of nations across the world. Initiatives to help children attend school and improve the quality of education can change the scenario of growth and prosperity. In order to improve the quality of education, certain measures should be taken. To start with any solution and transformation

Aishwarya
B.Ed I Year



it's important to identify the root cause of the problem. Education has degraded due to

multiple reasons like:

- Lack of proper infrastructure
- Poor pedagogy skills
- Lack of trained teachers
- Using theoretical approaches in imparting knowledge
- Poor assessment/evaluation of the child's learning
- High competition among the schools
- To overcome these challenges and improve the quality of education, schools can evaluate the following factors:

Maintained infrastructure

A School should motivate the students to come to school by providing the basic necessities required as per norms. It should have a spacious classroom with furniture, board, electrical fittings, clean and hygienic toilets, an activity and play area, laboratories, and a computer lab. But having all those necessary without their proper utilization and maintenance may demotivate a child from going to school. Well-maintained infrastructure creates an environment to learn.

Skills

The concept of learning, unlearning and relearning need to be implemented over here. We need a transition from rote learning to conceptual methods that can keep the teachers and students engaged. The liking or disliking of a subject depends on the method of teaching. We need to enhance and upgrade our teaching skills for a better outcome.

Quality of teachers

Most schools compromise on quality by hiring teachers at less pay. Teachers are the key elements in the classroom that ignite the minds of children for seeking knowledge. We need to improve teacher quality by providing training and equipping them with modern teaching aids, tools, and methodologies such as smart classrooms and digital course content. Taking proper assessments will provide a better understanding of the child.

Individual differences should be kept in mind while preparing the evaluation tools which should also include critical/higher order thinking skills.

Extra-curricular activities

Pressurizing students will deviate their minds from studies and which may hamper their interest in continuing their education further. A school should be involved in various co-curricular activities that serve as a key component in sustaining students' interest in school. It should have proper sports facilities and avenues for cultural events that help in building the life skills and personality of the students. Inter-school competitions should be organized.

Assessment and evaluation tools

Taking proper assessments will provide a better understanding of the child. Individual differences should be kept in mind while preparing the evaluation tools which should also include critical/higher order thinking skills. Based on the results, we would be able to evaluate the learning level of the child and by taking the necessary steps, the quality of education can be improved.

Community building

Peer learning is vital at every level. To improve the quality of education we can build a school community where all the stakeholders along with the community can come together to share their ideas, challenges, and solutions with others as cross-functional learning. Thus, it will enhance the connectivity and productivity of the school.

Conclusion: Improving the quality of education in the school will create an enabling environment that will embed the concept of lifelong learning. The students will remain enrolled in the school and learn and become enablers and productive whereby they can participate in nation-building.

QUALITY IN THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Quality in the system of education is referred to the concept, which is evolving at a rapid pace over a period of time. Excellence and values are crucial terms, which need to be taken into consideration to bring about improvements in quality and efficiency of education. But in the system of education, there are differences in terms of national education sectors, cultures, and stakeholders. Stakeholders include, students, teachers, policy-makers, business community, unions. All the individuals need to work in co-ordination and integration with each other to enhance the quality of the system. Quality of education primarily is focused upon the learning achievements of students, and bringing about reformations in traditional curriculum and standards.

Another aspect of quality is, it pertains to the relevance of what is taught and learned. The system should be compatible to the needs and requirements of individuals. The education that is provided in schools, training centres and higher educational institutions, should make provision of knowledge and information to the students that would be beneficial and meaningful to them in enriching their lives.

The meaning of the term 'efficiency' is competence, productivity, efficacy and proficiency. In not only the field of education, but in every field, the individuals aim that they should be efficient in the implementation of tasks and activities. When one carries out his or her job duties with efficiency, then the individuals are able to produce the desired outcomes, achieve institutional goals and objectives in an appropriate manner,

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B.Ed I Year



incur job satisfaction and are able to acquire promotional opportunities and augment their career prospects. Learning of the individuals takes place throughout their lives. The individuals employed in the education field are required to generate awareness and learn various aspects throughout their employment. Therefore, acquisition of needed information is one of the most significant aspects of promoting efficiency in ones tasks and activities. In order to be efficient and generate productive outcomes, the individuals need to take into account various factors.

These are, acquisition of information, generating awareness, inculcating the traits of diligence, resourcefulness and conscientiousness, implementing effective time management skills, and possessing the abilities to work under stress and coping with problems and challenges.

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IMPROVING QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF EDUCATION

With advancements taking place and with the advent of globalization and modernization, it is necessary to improve quality and efficiency of education. Improving quality and efficiency of education would enable the individuals to satisfactorily achieve academic goals and enhance the standing of educational institutions within the community.

It is necessary for the principals, heads, educators and other members to pay adequate attention towards bringing about improvements in the quality and efficiency of education. The main areas that have been taken into account in this research paper are, strategies implemented by teachers to improve quality and efficiency of education, additional ways to enhance quality and efficiency of the system of education, and improving quality and efficiency of education through effective administration.

To overcome these challenges and improve the quality of education, schools can evaluate the following factors:

1. Maintained infrastructure
2. Pedagogy skills
3. Quality of teachers
4. Extra-curricular activities
5. Proper implementation of a government initiative



6. Assessment and evaluation tools
7. Community building

Efficiency occurs when outputs from education (such as test results or value added) are produced at the lowest level of resource (be that financial or, for example, the innate ability of students).

Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning. Why does education matter? Education enables upward socioeconomic mobility and is a key to escaping poverty. Education helps reduce inequalities and reach gender equality and is crucial to fostering tolerance and more peaceful societies.

Higher education is the foundation for the future of our country. It builds the people that are going to be working and leading the country tomorrow. While there are over 50,000 higher education institutions in the country: often criticized for their quality and efficiency.

With the impact that these institutions have on people: it is imperative that the education that they provide is of superior quality. A majority of employers complain that students lack basic skills like problem-solving, presentation, critical thinking and even communication.

Ways of further developing The Indian Education System: ability-based learning, provincial education, impartial education, educator training, foundation, sponsoring professional courses, fundamental computing in rural areas, make sports compulsory. although there are many different ways to teach effectively, good instructors have several qualities in common. They are prepared, set clear and fair expectations, have a positive attitude, are patient with students, and assess their teaching on a regular basis.

A major issue that decreases the quality of education tremendously is the lack of an updated curriculum. There are government institutions that continue to teach a syllabus that is decades old and irrelevant to technology and life today. It is important

that all institutions keep a check on what is being taught, and update their curriculum frequently. Achieving quality education must be one of the most important goals for the country today. A lot of institutions do not have basic facilities: like working computer labs, and the lack of proper technical lab resources. The government should increase funding in these cases to provide top-quality resources for students. Universities also lack proper infrastructure and accommodation facilities. While these may seem secondary issues, the lack of a proper environment causes a lack in focus; this is another issue that needs to be remedied.

High quality and efficiency in higher education will provide a complete and unique educational experience for the student. Enhancing the quality and relevance of education will give confidence to students. Every higher education institute should perform quality checks and grow the entire community.

DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISE

The education industry, like all other established industries, has tried from time to time to reinvent itself. As such, we have witnessed changes in many aspects of educational enterprise. The following list is not exhaustive:

1. The content of curricula
2. The methodologies of delivering that content
3. The job descriptions of teachers
4. Educational technologies
5. The widespread privatisation of education in some areas
6. The mode of government provision
7. And we have seen the introduction of buzz words - the need for better school governance or the need to improve governance structures, or the need for effectiveness, efficiency and economy in the management of schools, or the need to improve the educational outcomes of students. you know them! But, for



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* ಪರೀಕ್ಷರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು

ಒತ್ತಡ ಹೇರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ವಿಮುಖಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಅವರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು ಅವರ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಹಪಠ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಯು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೀವನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಂತರ ಶಾಲಾ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಬೇಕು.

* ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಕಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಮಗುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ/ಉನ್ನತ ಕ್ರಮದ ಆಯೋಜನಾ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪರಿಕರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವಾಗ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ನಾವು ಮಗುವಿನ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

ಮತ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬಹುದು.

* ಸಮುದಾಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಬಂಧ.

ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹವರ್ತಿ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ನಾವು ಶಾಲಾ ಸಮುದಾಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾಲುದಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಯೋಜನೆಗಳು, ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಇತರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ, ಇದು ಶಾಲೆಯ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಡುಗಿಸಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಅಂಶಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇವುಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವು ಆ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದಾಖಲಾಗಲು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಣೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಉಲ್ಲಾಸಭರಿತ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಜ್ಞಾನ ವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ-ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

QUALITY IS THE NEW CHANGE

Education helps you develop critical skills like decision-making, mental agility, problem-solving, and logical thinking. People face problems in their professional as well as personal lives. In such situations, their ability to make rational and informed decisions comes from how educated and self-aware they are.

Our country's school system strives through the difficult work and devotion of its instructors. Frequently extraordinary instructors, standards and supporting staff are attracted to the calling since they have the craving to engage, rouse, sustain and watch youngsters develop - scholastically, yet in addition inwardly. These people are there because they want to make an impact upon our society and the lives of whom the reach. Highly effective teachers are those who have taken learning to new heights by accelerating student learning, closing achievement gaps that persisted for decades, and promoting



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a mindset of change. Besides, the presence of profoundly compelling educators in classrooms today keeps on appearing because of the help serious areas of strength for from pioneers. The current state of the education calls for a major transformation in education to repair past injustices and enhance our capacity to act together for a more sustainable and just future. By giving all learners - of all ages in all situations - the information and skills they need to reach their full potential and live with dignity, we must secure the right to lifelong learning. Education cannot be restricted to a particular stage in a person's life. Everyone should have the right to learning opportunities throughout their lives

for both employment and personal action, beginning with the most marginalised and underprivileged members of our societies. In order to create a better world based on social, economic, and environmental justice, we need a new social compact for education that will bring us together around common goals and supply the knowledge and innovation needed.

For learning objectives to be met and for education to be transformed, teachers are crucial. However, there are four main issues that teachers and education staff must deal with: teacher shortages, a lack of professional development opportunities, poor working conditions, and an inability to foster teacher leadership, autonomy, and innovation. To transform education, it is necessary to have enough teachers to satisfy the needs of all students, as well as skilled, inspired, and supported educators across the board. This is only feasible if policies acknowledge and support the teaching profession, elevate the position of teachers, and appropriately fund education.

The new change that has to be brought in education is enhancing the quality of education. A person can advance with sustainable lives, find greater employment possibilities, and lead a healthy lifestyle with superior education. The best education encourages creative thinking. The educated masses can put up with the tenacity of the communities and join a tranquil democratic society. In particular, quality education comprises matters like the development of adequate skills, gender parity, the supply of proper school infrastructure, equipment, educational materials and resources, scholarships or teaching staff and also the over all development of students.

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IMPROVING QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS

Education is the top priority of nations across the world. Initiatives to help children attend school and improve the quality of education can change the scenario of growth and prosperity. Poor quality education is leading to poor learning outcomes in India. Many classrooms continue to be characterized by teacher-centred rote learning, corporal punishment and discrimination. Learning assessments show that many of those children who are in school are not learning the basics of literacy and numeracy or the additional knowledge and skills necessary for their all-round development as specified under the Right to Education Act.



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Much remains to be done to ensure a child-friendly learning environment where all children benefit from gender-sensitive and inclusive classrooms, as well as the availability of improved water, sanitation and hygiene, and mid-day meal practices. Every girl and boy in India has the fundamental right to quality education, an education one that helps them to acquire basic literacy and

numeracy, enjoy learning without fear and feel valued and included irrespective of where they come from. While governments both national and state have invested in large scale learning assessments, the challenge is in the use of assessment data for improving the delivery of education rather than letting it remain a simple data collection exercise.

Successful performance in school is supported by a wide range of abilities, attitudes and socio-emotional competencies, beyond traditional literacy and numeracy skills - life skills significantly contribute to learning and are an aspect of quality education. While there is an understanding around the importance of life skills, there is a possible lack of alignment between traditional curricula and a life-skills learning agenda and a lack of understanding of how these can be developed across the education continuum. The NEP brings this focus stressing the importance of leaning by doing.

In order to record steady growth and improve the quality of education, certain measures should be taken such as well-maintained infrastructure creates an environment to learn, transition from rote learning to conceptual methods that can keep the teachers and students engaged, improve teacher quality by providing training and equipping them with modern teaching aids, tools, and methodologies such as smart classrooms and digital course content, school

should be involved in various co-curricular activities that serve as a key component in sustaining students' interest in school, proper sports facilities and avenues for cultural events that help in building the life skills and personality of the students, Inter-school competitions should be organized, etc...

Peer learning is vital at every level. To improve the quality of education, build a school community where all the stakeholders along with the community come together to share their ideas, challenges, and solutions with others as cross-functional learning. Thus, it will enhance the connectivity and productivity of the school.

Therefore, Improving the quality of education in the school will create an enabling environment that will embed the concept of lifelong learning. The students will remain enrolled in the school and learn and become enablers and productive whereby they can participate in nation-building.

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EDUCATION THE MOST POWERFUL WEAPON

Education is the most powerful weapon we can use to change the world and for self-enlightenment. This is so because quality education equips one with capability to interpret things rightly and applying the gathered information in real life scenarios. There is no single definition for quality in Education and there is no universal consensus on what is the appropriate strategy



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to assure and manage quality in higher education (Becket, 2006 as cited in Brucaj, 2014) Quality can be defined in terms of

excellence, perfection, value for money, fitness to purpose. Quality in education is a multi-dimensional concept with different components. Quality education is a necessity to a sustainable economy of any nation. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, (2010), defines education the act or process of imparting or acquiring particular knowledge or skills, as for a profession and quality as referring to character with respect to fineness, or grade of excellence. The combination of these words however may mean different things depending on the perception of the one person to another. Also the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, (2010), defines quality education as equipping learners with skill and knowledge that would help develop psychologically and benefit them in future, being able to employ the skills they learnt in the days to day lives to sustain themselves even after graduation. The quality of education provided by institutions however may vary based on multiple factors, the teaching system, programs provided, quality of lecturers, and the learning environment under which the education is being provided.

In a response to tackle the lack in quality of education tertiary institutions should engage, project based learning where students get to learn hands-on, this would insure that they learn beyond context of textbooks. The

advantage of this initiative is that students would know field experience unlike the traditional book-based lecturing where students are more likely to memorize the content not mastering it. Institutions should consider apprenticeship for teaching and lecturing the aim being to equip lectures with experience and teaching skills before getting to work. While improving quality tertiary institutions should consider adapting to changes in technology blending technology to learning through different platforms. Tertiary institutions should revise their core curriculum and ensure that it meets required standards. It is very imperative that quality of education facilitated by tertiary institutions should be of certain standards. The great Nelson Mandela once said "education is the most powerful weapon we can use to change the world." This is so because quality education equip one with capability to interpret things rightly and applying the gathered information in real life scenarios, therefore it wipes out the wrong beliefs from one's mind and that makes one be civilised and innovative. In summary, quality education is important in anyone's life, to have it, access to it by all means for sustainability.

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ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ - ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕು

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದು 75 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ನಾವು ಪೂರೈಸಬೇಕಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಐದನೇ ಮಗು ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ. ಇಂದಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 15 ಕೋಟಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಷಾದನೀಯ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಸುಮಾರು ಶೇ.20ರಷ್ಟು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಾನಾ



ರಕ್ಷಿತಾ. ಎಂ
ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ

ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಶಾಲಾ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ, ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 45ನೇ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಲು, ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನೀತಿ-ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2001 ರ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ, 6 ರಿಂದ 14 ವರ್ಷದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಸ್ಸಂದೇಹವಾಗಿ ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ನೈತಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಭರವಸೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಕಿರಣವನ್ನು ಶಕ್ತಿಯುತಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ ಅದರ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನೀತಿ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿದಾಗ, ವಾಸ್ತವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ? ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೇ? ಆದರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣ ರೂಪ ಕೊಡಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಾದರೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆಯೇ?

6 ರಿಂದ 14 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗದ ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಪರಿವಾರವು ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಲು ಬಯಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬವೊಂದು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋರಾಡಬಹುದೇ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತನ್ನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಸ್ವಂತ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಾಲೆ ಇರುವ ಕಡೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಲ್ಲ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿರುವ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕವ್ವು ಹಲಗೆ, ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣ, ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಗಂಭೀರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಮಹಾನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶನವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುರಿ ಮುಟ್ಟುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಲ್ಲ.

ನಾವು ಅದರ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದರೆ, ನಿಸ್ಸಂದೇಹವಾಗಿ ಇದು ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಎರಡರದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ನೆಪಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಯಾರೂ ತನ್ನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಹಿಂದೆ, ಕೊಠಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಲಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ-ಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಒಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಹೊಸ ರೀತಿಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ತಂದು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ, ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ದೂರವಾಗುವ ದಿನ ದೂರವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ, ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ದರವು ತುಂಬಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಪೂರ್ಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು, ನಮ್ಮ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ದರವನ್ನು ನಾವು ತಡೆಯುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯತ್ತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ಭಾರತ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 1.38 ಬಿಲಿಯನ್ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 600 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಂದಿ 15 ರಿಂದ 34 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿದ್ದು ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಶೇಕಡ 65 ರಷ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರಗಳು ಈ ಯುವಶಕ್ತಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ತರಲು ಖಂಡಿತ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಈ ಯುವಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೇರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.



ರೀಮಾ ಪ್ರಿಯಾ ಡಿಸೋಜಾ
ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ

ತ್ವರಿತಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಆಶಯ ತಂತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅವುಗಳ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವೇಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಬಲ್ಲ ಧೋರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ತರುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ

ಆಗಿದ್ದರು ವಾಸ್ತವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೊಂದು ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ರಂಗದ ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆಗಳು ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ರೂಪವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮತೆಯ, ಸಂವೇದನಾಶೀಲ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಪರಿಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಯ ಸಂಚಲನೆಗೆ ಅನುಕರಣೆಯ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಾಗಬಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯ ದೋರಣೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಆಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತಿ ಚಿಂತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯುವಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ತರುವಂತಹದ್ದು. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬರೀ ಅಂಕಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಒಲವು ಮೂಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಮಾಪನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯಂತ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಹೊರತು ಇನ್ನೇನು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಅಂಕಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು, ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಾಗಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಚಿಂತೆ, ಇದೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬದಲಾಗಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ.

ಭಾರತ ಹಲವು ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಮಾತೃಭೂಮಿ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಉನ್ನತ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿರುವುದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಧಕರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅಂಕಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಯೋಜನೆ ರೂಪಿಸಿದೆ ನಾವು ಈಗಲೂ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಹೊಂದಿದವರನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜ್ಞಾನಗಳಿಕೆಯ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಸಬೇಕೇ ವಿನಾ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುವಂತಿರಬಾರದು.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗಾಧ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ತರುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೂ, ಕೆಲವು ದಿಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೂ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗಳನಿಡಲೇಬೇಕು. ಮೊದಲ ತೊಡಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣವಾದ ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ನೈಜ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಎಡೆಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು. “ಹೊಸ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಗುರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಸ್ವ-ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಲೆಗಾರರನ್ನು, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಮೇಧಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಲೇಖಕರನ್ನು ಜ್ಞಾನಾಧಾರಿತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಳಮಟ್ಟದ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವವರನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು”.

ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ.

ನವೀಕರಿಸಲಾದ ಪಠ್ಯವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ರಚಿಸಿದ ಪಠ್ಯವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಟಿ-ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಲ ಬದಲಾದಂತೆ ಹಲವು ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಳೆಯ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ನವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಮಯದ ಜೊತೆ ಜ್ಞಾನಾರ್ಜನೆ ಪಡೆದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೌಶಲಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಇದರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಕೌಶಲ, ಸಂವಹನ ಕೌಶಲ, ದೈಹಿಕ ಸದೃಢತೆ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಾಧಾರಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲೂ ಅರಿವುಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ, ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಕಲಿಕಾ ವಾತಾವರಣ ರೂಪಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಹೊಸ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ

ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಠ ಬೋಧಿಸುವುದು ಅತಿಯಾದರೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಏಕಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕುಂದುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಯೋಗದ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡರೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕೌತುಕತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮನಸಾರೆ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದೇ? ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬಂದರೂ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ವ-ಅನುಭವಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಲಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ತರಗತಿಯ ಕೋಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸ್ವ-ಅನುಭವ ನೀಡುವ, ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ.

ಚರ್ಚಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳು

ಹಿರಿಯ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ತರಗತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ರೂಢಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯ ಬೋಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಹಪಾಠಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳು ಹೊರಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಶಯಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದಾಗ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಇನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಶೀಲರಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಮೌಲ್ಯಧಾರಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ಮಾನವರು ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರಾದರೆ ಸಾಲದು. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಧಾರಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕೆ ಹೊರತು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನಲ್ಲ.

ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ತರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು

ರೂಪಿಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲಾ-ಕಾಲೇಜು ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಜೆಟ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುದಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದರೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಖಂಡಿತ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅಂಕಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ವಿನಃ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳಾಗಲಾರರು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬದಲಾದರೆ ಜನರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಭಾರತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ದೇಶಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

TECHNOLOGY ENHANCED LEARNING

" Education 's purpose is to replace an empty mind with an open one" – Malcolm Forbes

The importance of quality and equitable education is universally acknowledged, but we have many miles to tread before we are able to achieve it. Nevertheless, a multitude of forces have been taking considerable strides to bridge these gaps in India, and introducing systemic change in the education ecosystem is a dire need. Quality education allows people to break the cycle of poverty. It helps to reduce inequalities and reaches gender equality. It enables people to lead a healthier and more sustainable life and it is essential to foster tolerance and peaceful societies. In order to achieve this quality of education we have technology enhanced learning which becomes the motive force for all the students.

Technology in education enables children to adjust to their own pace of learning. Students who need extra time can spend more time going over exercises until they understand, whilst students who need less support can continue ahead. It also frees up the teacher to help kids who need more support on an individual level. Technology Enhanced Learning is increasingly presented as a necessity in a society where rapid changes,



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increasing knowledge, and the demands for a constantly updated high-level education become a permanent requirement. Technology Enhanced Learning is the implementation of technology into teaching methods to enhance the learning process. It is inevitable to perceive the evolution of education in recent years that goes hand in hand with the evolution of the available technological tools. The teaching activity has changed with the internet or devices such as computers, smart phones, and tablets. It is now possible to use other forms of education and different means of learning, which allow technology to focus on education towards teamwork, the critical capacity of students, and the learning of values. We discover everything that puts us within our reach. It simplifies the action of sharing educational materials or information, both for teachers and students. It invites you to continue learning and developing knowledge or to improve your skills with extra content or digital books.

Some of the technological tools that we can currently find in classrooms are information exchange platforms, digital platforms for student-teacher collaboration, digital notebooks, Interactive digital whiteboards, classes via video conference, audios, podcasts and questionnaires. Technology can help teachers to present subjects in more interactive and creative ways. Using technology when you teach will help students to become more familiar with common programs that they will use in their future careers. Some of the ideas for integrating technology in the classroom are virtual field trips, creating student websites,

online discussion and use of social media.

Technology can offer a variety of teaching and learning techniques that can help teachers convey the subject material to a larger audience. The hope of many teachers is to reach as many students as they can, and technology provides a great solution for them. The reality is that it is almost impossible to survive the working world without technology. Therefore, it is better if children learn how to use technology sooner rather than later. In conclusion technology can become the “wings” that will allow the educational world to fly farther and faster than ever before - if we will allow it.

OVERCOMING CHALLENGES IN EDUCATION

The education sector is faced with many challenges, and in order to improve the education system and the performance and development of the education industry, the major improvement has to be made in the sector. The Education sector underwent some major changes over the past few years. Enrolment in private schools resulted in drastic decrease in government school enrolment. Tutoring businesses and universities have offered new services to expand their market base. Online education is a major development for the Education Division, and technology has entered into all areas of education. The following are the major components that need to be worked upon to create an effective improvement strategy.

The policies and programs in the education structure should be developed to aim higher achievement standards and goals. Education as a sector has a diverse range of potential standards requirements including managing student records, managing research proposals and outputs, using classroom interaction technology, supporting distance and flexible learning online, providing authentication and

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B.Ed I Year



authorization services for managing access to digital resources, detecting plagiarism and using digital assessments.

The institutions, the educators, the managements are the people who provide instructions, curriculum to the students and thus show results. There should be an accountability strategy under which the institutions showing remarkable results should be rewarded and those with poorer results should be penalized. In short, creating accountability in public or private education is extraordinarily complex. No single policymaker or provider is responsible for failing students; rather, a complex web of policymakers and providers is responsible. Some potential ways to strengthen accountability are to strengthen the client's voice, improve management, provide better

information to clients, clarify roles and responsibilities, and increase incentives and consequences.

Teachers play the most critical role in a student's achievement. However, teachers in India, especially in government schools, are considered as a small part in the way for efficient governance. There is an inadequate focus on their motivation and skill updation. Need is for better incentives for teachers, investments in teacher capacity through stronger training programs and addressing the problems in the teaching-learning process.

There is a need to continuously revise the curriculum for instructional programs in an effort to meet society's demands for changing the 21st century workforce.

Periodic Assessment Record of students in academics and non-academics should be maintained and periodic reports should be communicated to the parents. This will help the students, teachers, parents, and the public have access to real information. This will create transparency in the working system and will produce better results.

Moving to a more autonomous school structure generates a significant improvement in the quality of their pupil intake and a significant improvement in pupil performance. A successful system supports an autonomous structure to the schools to freely decide their framework and resources required to meet the same.

Educational institutions must adapt to new technologies if they want to remain competitive. It induces scientific, economic, technological, information and multicultural literacy and global awareness, promotes inventive thinking, develops effective communication, induces personal, social, and civic responsibility, and eventually leads to high productivity. It also gives students a sense of using real-world tools with effective, relevant, and high-quality results.

The post-Covid lockdown scenario in the education industry is teeming with various challenges. While the world is getting revolutionized with technology rapidly adaptations technological advancement and accountability is the key to overcome challenges in education sector.

WORLD OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

Education is essential to everyone. It is through education that helps people earn respect and recognition. It is indispensable part of life both personally and socially, benefitting the society. Providing quality education produces globally competitive individuals who can cope with the innovations of the world. Every child should be given equal opportunities to learn and study. Because the development of a country depends vastly on the standard of education. Education is merely a step to make us grow in all aspects of life. Good Quality education is a given name to those that have the complete or necessary requirements in having a good atmosphere for learning and proper growth. A teacher should be more equipped with the knowledge

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B.Ed II Year



and experiences in order to provide the quality of education to each individual. The different ways and strategies should be used to teach the lesson to the pupils. Formulating techniques that will be much easier for the students to learn efficiently and effectively. Providing a child-centred learning environment and make use of their daily experiences to correlate with the subject. In addition, proper motivation of the students will be useful before dealing with

the subject matter. It is through motivation that students will gain interest and will be able to participate in the class actively. In dealing with the quality of education in our country, we should also include the facilities we have in school and the materials that can be useful for their learning. As a mentor of education, we need to provide tangible materials in order for the pupils to learn effectively. Making their environment in school a more conducive place to acquire knowledge and skills, ensuring that the school is a safe place for them to learn.

Develop higher order skills

As students grow older, they are asked by their teachers to do more and more with the information they have stored in their brains. These types of requests require accessing higher order thinking (HOT). Higher order thinking is thinking on a level that is higher than memorizing facts or telling something back to someone exactly the way it was told to you. When a person memorizes and gives back the information without having to think about it, we call that rote memory. That's because it's much like a robot; it does what it's programmed to do, but it doesn't think for itself. Higher order thinking, or "HOT" for short, takes thinking to higher levels than restating the facts. HOT requires that we do something with the facts. We must understand them, infer from them, connect them to other facts and concepts, categorize them, manipulate them, put them together in new or novel ways, and apply them as we seek new solutions to new problems. Following are some ways to access higher order thinking. As students move from elementary to middle to high school, they are asked by their teachers to do more and more with the information they have stored in their brains. They may ask students to write a new ending for a book they've been reading, or they may ask why a certain character in the story behaved in a particular way. If they are studying sound in

science students might be asked to design and construct a new kind of musical instrument. In language arts, they may be asked to compare and contrast Julius Caesar and Adolph Hitler, or to talk about the lessons Nazism holds for world events today. These types of requests require higher order thinking.

World of Technology

Technology has become one of the greatest vehicles for change. Young people are natural adopters of new technologies and certainly the potential for technology and digital media to be a force for innovation, education and change is just beginning to be realised."

"Young people are natural adopters of new technologies and certainly the potential for technology and digital media to be a force for innovation, education and change is just beginning to be realised."

The internet provides a unique opportunity for people everywhere to learn about themselves and their world. Today any literate person can ask any question, research any topic, check and analyse it, and come up with an in-depth understanding within weeks – something that, prior to this period in our history, would have taken months, even years. The internet also opens up possibilities for young people to connect as problem-solvers and participants in our global community.

Experiments with tablets and laptops have had limited success, unless the intervention is guided by national, cultural and social considerations, and adapted to the local communities' unique needs and the task to be accomplished. Developers and content providers need a real understanding of the people who will be using the devices: who they are, where they are, and what they need to learn.

As a conclusion the teachers should have the goal to achieve this good quality education and to educate more students. New and effective methods should be exercised in school rather than what we see in the old days because

successful individuals signifies the quality of education given by the school in the country. We should provide good teaching because it is an instruction that leads to effective learning, which in turn means thorough and lasting acquisition of the knowledge, skills, and values we teachers or the school has set out to impart. Education is absolutely beneficial for society on the whole. It is a life-long process to each person that need to be reinforced

throughout life. However, we need education system that may eradicate illiteracy and may provide the common man an access not only to basic education but also to higher and technical education.

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SMART CLASSES FOR BRIGHT FUTURE OF STUDENTS

“Let us sacrifice our today so that our children can have a better tomorrow.”

A.P. J. Abdul Kalam

The present century believes that whether one addresses healthcare, poverty, population control, unemployment or human rights, there's no better place to start than in the corridors of education. To shape a better tomorrow schools/colleges main aim is to provide first class education to each and every child of our nation. A.P.J Abdul Kalam, former president of India said that if a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, the most important member who can make a difference is the teacher. Teaching plays a vital role in the educational system. Using 21st century skills in our teaching is an important aspect of making today's education more interesting and dynamic. I firmly believe that Technology is one of the powerful tools that can support, enhance and transform education in many ways, from making it easier for teachers to create instructional materials to enabling new ways for people to learn and work together. With the worldwide reach of the Internet and the ubiquity of smart devices that can connect to it, a new age of anytime, anywhere education is dawning.

Technology has impacted almost every aspect of life today, and education in no exception seems much the same as it has been for many years. All of us are familiar with a



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B.Ed I Year

typical classroom where the teacher lectures from a podium at the front of the room while the students sit in rows and listen. Some of the students have books open in front of them and appear to be following along. A few looks bored. Some are talking to their neighbours. One appears to be sleeping. Classrooms today do not look much different, thought you might find modern students looking at their laptops, tablets, or smartphones instead of books. A cynic would say that technology has done nothing to change education.

However, in many ways, technology has profoundly changed education. For one, technology has greatly expanded access to education. For a long time, everyone has been criticizing our education system for lacking effective learning techniques or skill-based learning technology - based education seems one step towards revolutionizing education for the better. Technology provides a digital platform and nowadays it has become an important part of our life. Wherever we go we see the use of technology. Schools are running with the new tag of smart classes and their smart classes are the best example of technology.

The use of technology has made education easy as well as interesting. Usually, children don't like going to school but after introducing these smart classes they just love being there. Apart from these smart classes, there is also much software available for educational purposes. Technology and education are a great combination if used together with the right reason and vision. This means that classrooms are adopting technology by having digital learning tools, such as computers, printers, projectors etc. Not only that, the increased amount of technology has changed our classrooms from smart-boards to computer labs and online classes.

'Eyes work more than ears' is the mantra behind the widespread usage of these tools. Digital learning is user-friendly, self-explanatory and makes the process more interesting. Each child in the classroom is

different, and it can be challenging to adjust the learning plan to fit every student. Fortunately, technology in education can help to modify the lessons. The use of graphics simplifies the concepts of difficult subjects like maths, biology, Chemistry, Physics etc. it increases the student's engagement and motivation and accelerates learning.

Technology is increasingly growing its importance in the education sector. The more technology advances, the more benefits it provides for students at every education level. It will enhance the quality of teaching in the classroom. It will be up to instructional designers and educational technologies to make the most of the opportunities provided by technology to change education so that effective and efficient education is available to everyone everywhere.

QUALITY EDUCATION TO PROMOTE FULLNESS OF LIFE

"Books and our pens, they are the most powerful weapons. One child, one teacher, one book, and one pen can change the world. Education is the only solution. Education first."

-Nobel laureate Malala Yousafzai,

Education is the key to the future and a fundamental right for all children. Whatever progress our society has made over the centuries is because of education. Education is the most important tool for the betterment of humanity as well as to develop modernization in civilization. In every government education is considered to be the most essential pillar that holds whole nation together and leads the state towards ultimate success. Education is at the heart of both personal and community development; its mission is to enable each of us, without exception, to develop all our talents to the full and to realize our creative potentiality, including responsibility for our own lives and achievement of our personal aims.



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B.Ed II Year

Quality education enables students to develop all of their attributes and skills to achieve their potentiality as human beings and members of society.

Some special features of quality education:

- Quality education is a human right and a public good, governments and other public authorities should ensure that a quality education service is available freely to all citizens from early childhood into adulthood.
- Quality education provides the foundation for equity in society.
- Quality education not only enlightens but also empowers citizens and enables them to contribute to the maximum extent possible

to the social and economic development of their communities.

- A quality education is one that focuses on the whole—the social, emotional, mental, physical and cognitive development of each student regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status or geographic location. It prepares the child for life, not just for only learning outcomes.
- Quality education provides resources and directs policy to ensure that each child enters school healthy and learns about and practices a healthy lifestyle; learns in an environment that is physically and emotionally safe for students and adults.
- Quality education provides the outcomes needed for individuals, communities, and societies to prosper.
- Quality education is supported by three key pillars: ensuring access to quality teachers; providing use of quality learning tools and professional development; and the establishment of safe and supportive quality learning environments.

Modern education is based on the humanism, freedom, equality, democracy, and human rights. The content of education keeps pace with the needs of modern society and is a mirror of its goals, values, and priorities. The present industrial society has opened up a plenty of occupations which require people with specialized skills and IT based knowledge. Quality education identifies learners' cognitive development as the major explicit objective of all education systems and emphasizes education's role in promoting values and attitudes of responsible citizenship and in nurturing creative and emotional development. Education administrators have a responsibility to promote policies that integrate schools, communities, and nations into a system that supports development of the whole child, ensuring that each student

is healthy, safe, engaged, supported, and challenged.

The challenge of improving quality of teaching by training teachers and supporting them with modern teaching aids, tools and methodologies – like smart classrooms and digital course content—needs to be taken up so that teachers take pride in their classroom performances smoothly. The future of the country depends on a quality education being provided in every school and it plays a major role in the student education.

On the basis of world's context, reality is, about 124 million children across the world are out of school and 250 million children are not learning basic skills as a result of poor quality education. Girls, children with disabilities, those from minority groups and children living in poor and remote areas are most often denied access to quality education. Despite some sorts of the above mentioned difficulties, our government has already been established educational institutions in every underserved areas of the country, providing stipend facility, training for the teachers, infrastructural development, ICT facilities, distributing free textbooks to the students and promotes free, equal access to quality education for all students from early learning to higher education and works with students, their families, communities, wider society patronizing to both local and international organizations so that all students are able to get a quality education as a whole. There is no substitute for quality education for the overall economic, social and moral prosperity of a country.

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ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯು ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ, ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವ ಮೊದಲು ನಾವು ಹಲವಾರು ಮೈಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದೇನೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಗಣನೀಯ ದಾಪುಗಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರಿಷರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವುದು ತೀರಾ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮೊದಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿಯರಿಗೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋಧನೆಯು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಕಾಲ ಬದಲಾದಂತೆ ಈಗ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಮೋಜು, ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ, ಹಾಜರಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರಣ ದರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆ, ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ, ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ-ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತ ಖೀಳಿಗೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ.

ಇದು ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕಲಿಕೆಯು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು



ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ

ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ

ಗಮನಹರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು, ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಜ್ಞಾನ-ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ, ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು ಕಳಪೆ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲಾ-ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತರಗತಿ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳು, ಟೀಬಲ್‌ಗಳು, ಕುರ್ಚಿಗಳು, ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಲಯಗಳು, ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳು, ಆಟದ ಮೈದಾನಗಳು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

QUALITATIVE EDUCATION: A STRONG FOUNDATION TO CREATE A BETTER TOMMORROW

Education is a process of learning the things around you, it helps us to understand any object or situation easily, to deal with any kind of problem and to maintain balance in different dimensions throughout life. Education is the first and prime right of all human beings. We are incomplete without education and our life is useless. Many scholars have defined education in various ways, the definition of education also varies with time. Education was a part of all-round development in



Preema Dsouza

B.Ed I Year

the Vedic period, in the medieval period the meaning of education was conical and it became associated with religion. In the modern era, the aim of education is moving

towards all-round development. As John Dewey remarks "Education is not preparation for life, education is life itself." Education is a weapon to improve one's life. It is probably the most important tool to change one's life. Education for a child begins at home. It is a lifelong process that ends with death. Education certainly determines the quality of an individual's life. Education improves one's knowledge, skills and develops the personality and attitude. Most noteworthy, Education affects the chances of employment for people. A highly educated individual is probably very likely to get a good job. In this modern era Qualitative Education plays a major role to make one's future secure and live a standard life. Quality in Education helps to improve one's standard of living.

Quality education, which is essential to real learning and human development, is influenced by factors both inside and outside the classroom, from the availability of proper supplies to the nature of a child's home environment. Improvements in the quality of teaching can reduce dropout rates and ensure better retention and transitions from early childhood learning into primary and secondary education. With advancements taking place and with the advent of globalization and modernization, it is necessary to improve quality and efficiency of education. Improving quality and efficiency of education would enable the individuals to satisfactorily achieve academic goals and enhance the standing of educational institutions within the community. The educators will incur the feeling of job satisfaction, develop motivation towards the implementation of their job duties and feel pleasurable within the working environment. Furthermore, students would also feel pleasurable and develop interest and enthusiasm towards enriching their academic performance. Quality education is

supported by three main pillars: availability to qualified teachers, the utilisation of quality learning resources and professional development, and the creation of safe and supportive learning environment. Quality education lays the groundwork for societal fairness. One of the most basic public services is high-quality education. It not only informs but also empowers residents, allowing them to participate as much as possible in their communities' social and economic growth. Education is a key to escaping poverty and enabling upward socioeconomic mobility. Education aids in the reduction of inequities and the attainment of gender equality, as well as the promotion of tolerance and a more peaceful society. Hearing what students say about your school can help improve its education quality. So, allow them to express their opinion. If they have a proposal stating the changes they want on campus, be open-minded about them. The benefits of student empowerment don't stop there. In the classroom, teachers who empower their students during lectures can build a stronger relationship with them. The bond between students and teachers is a crucial element in the learning process.

Education enables a person to access the open world. Furthermore, a person without education is unable to read and write. Consequently, a person without education would remain closed to all the knowledge and wisdom. An educated person can gain from books and other mediums. Thus, when it comes to building a career, attaining a quality education can have far more positive outcomes. It not only makes you fit for the desired role but also helps in shaping you as a better human being. We believe that everyone has the right to attain a quality education and one should not settle for less.

IMPROVING QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF EDUCATION

It is necessary for the principals, heads, educators and other members to pay adequate attention towards bringing about improvements in the quality and efficiency of education. With advancements taking place and with the advent of globalization and modernization, it is necessary to improve quality and efficiency of education. Improving quality and efficiency of education would enable the individuals to satisfactorily achieve academic goals and enhance the standing of educational institutions within the community.

The strategies that are implemented by the teachers to improve quality have been stated as follows:

Quality Awareness is the ability of the teachers to improve quality awareness is focusing upon their teaching methods. The primary job of the teachers is to ensure that they put into operation the teaching-learning methods in a satisfactory manner. Professional freedom of the teacher is regarded to be of utmost significance in bringing about improvements in the quality of education. The professional freedom is primarily associated with making decisions in terms of the methods, used to create an optimal learning situation. Teaching jobs are difficult. The teachers need to cope with number of problems and challenges in their teaching. In educational institutions at all levels, they need to ensure that they make provision of equal rights and opportunities to all students. There should not be any discrimination on the basis of factors such as, caste, creed, race, ethnicity, religion, gender, age and socio-

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economic background. The teachers need to organize student learning opportunities. These are referred to the opportunities that would augment student learning. The students should be encouraged to participate in activities and functions and they should not merely acquire knowledge by listening to class lectures. In educational institutions at all levels, students are different in terms of learning abilities. Some students are able to acquire an understanding of academic concepts rapidly, whereas, others take time in understanding. Therefore, managing student learning progression is one of the valuable strategies that would help the teachers to improve quality of the system of education and students in acquiring a better understanding of academic concepts and achieve academic goals. To improve the quality of education, the teachers need to ensure that students are committed to working and learning. Using New Technologies in Daily Functioning in order to enhance the quality of education, it is essential to put into practice, modern and innovative methods. Technology is regarded as most important in not only the field of education, but in other fields as well. There are number of benefits of technologies and through its operative usage, individuals are able to perform the tasks and activities in a manageable and less time consuming manner. Through the use of internet, individuals are

able to acquire knowledge and enhance their understanding in terms of various areas, subjects and concepts.

The additional ways to enhance quality and efficiency of the system of education are, improvement in quality of components, improving the quality of standards and curricula, improving the quality of academic literature, improving professionalism among school personnel, improving the quality of educational monitoring, improving the quality of moral and personnel upbringing, improving the quality of research, improving the quality of management system, improving the quality of material and technical base and

formulation of policies and rules. Within the system of education at all levels, major focus is put upon improving the quality of teaching-learning methods and instructional strategies. Furthermore, one pays adequate attention towards improving the quality of other aspects within the environmental conditions. These include, infrastructure, amenities, materials, equipment, technologies and the overall environmental conditions. Finally, it can be stated that individuals need to generate awareness and put into operation the strategies and approaches to improve quality and efficiency of the education system on a continuous basis.

THE ROOTS OF EDUCATION ARE BITTER BUT THE FRUITS ARE SWEET

India has a rich tradition of imparting knowledge. The 'guru Kula' was a type of education system in ancient India with shishya (students) living with the guru in the same house. Nalanda was the oldest university system of education in the world. Students from across the world were attracted to Indian knowledge systems. Many branches of the knowledge system had their origin in India. Education was considered a higher virtue in ancient India. However, the renaissance and scientific thinking as happened in Europe didn't happen in India at that time.

The British who took control of the Indian affairs by that time had different priorities. Education in British India initially lagged a lot. However, later, the British established the modern education system still followed in India. They replaced age-old systems of education in the country with English ways. Still, the education system in India needs a lot of reforms.

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B.Ed I Year



The British government had introduced modern education in India. From Macaulay minute to Wood's dispatch to several commissions like Sadler commission, 1904 Indian education policy etc. build the foundation of the Indian education system during the colonial period. Over 1.4 million schools and 50,000 higher educational institutions are operating in India. Out of 907

Universities, there are 399 state universities, 126 deemed-to-be universities, 48 central and 334 private universities.

Youths coming out of the higher education system in India are not employable, as they lack relevant industry-level skills.

India's long-standing neglect of primary and secondary education has limited access to quality basic education. No skill development program can succeed without an underlying foundation of basic education. National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015(PMKVY) had shown disappointing results. Budget 2019-20 stated that the government enables about 10 million youth to take up industry-relevant skill training through the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). The Budget has also increased focus on 'new-age skills' like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data, 3D Printing, Virtual Reality and Robotic.

Inclusive education is an approach to schooling in which students with many different kinds of disabilities and learning needs are educated in classes with non-disabled and typically developing students. In an inclusive arrangement, students who need additional supports and services spend most of their time with their non-disabled peers rather than in separate classrooms or schools. This article begins with a brief consideration of the ways inclusive education has been defined and an exploration of inclusion's roots in broader movements for civil rights in democratic societies. This is followed by a discussion of the challenges of managing an inclusive classroom, along with several strategies that can help teachers address these challenges through the creation of a "culture of inclusion."

Over the last 30 years there have been major international efforts to encourage inclusive educational developments. In particular, the United Nation's Education for All (EFA) movement has worked to make quality basic education available to all learners. Agreed in 1990, the EFA Declaration sets out an overall vision, which is about being

proactive in identifying the barriers some learners encounter in attempting to access educational opportunities. It also involves the identification of resources available at national and community level, and bringing them to bear on overcoming those barriers. This vision was reaffirmed by the World Education Forum meeting in Dakar, 2000, held to review the progress made in the previous decade. The Forum declared that EFA must take particular account of the needs of the poor and the disadvantaged, including working children, remote rural dwellers and nomads, and ethnic and linguistic minorities, children, young people affected by conflict, HIV/AIDS, hunger and poor health those with special learning needs. A major impetus for inclusive education was given by the World Conference on Special Needs Education in 1994. More than 300 participants representing 92 governments and 25 international organizations met in Salamanca, Spain to further the objective of Education for All by considering the fundamental policy shifts required to promote the approach of inclusive education, namely enabling schools to serve all children, particularly those defined as having special educational needs (UNESCO, 1994).

Although the immediate focus of the Salamanca conference was on what was termed special needs education, its conclusion was that: Special needs education - an issue of equal concern to countries of the North and of the South - cannot advance in isolation. It has to form part of an overall educational strategy and, indeed, of new social and economic policies. It calls for major reform of the ordinary school. (p. iii-iv) The aim, then, is to reform education systems. This can only happen, it is argued, if mainstream schools become capable of educating all children in their local communities. The Salamanca

Statement concluded that: Regular schools with [an] inclusive orientation are the most effective means of combating discriminatory attitudes, creating welcoming communities, building an inclusive society and achieving education for all; moreover, they provide an effective education to the majority of children and improve the efficiency and ultimately the cost-effectiveness of the entire education system. (p.ix) As this key passage indicates, the move towards inclusive schools can be justified on a number of grounds. There is an educational justification: the requirement for inclusive schools to educate all children together means that they have to develop ways of teaching that respond to individual differences and that therefore benefit all children; a social justification: inclusive schools are able to change attitudes to difference by educating all children together, and form the basis for a just and non-discriminatory society; and an economic justification: it is likely to be less costly to establish and maintain schools which educate all children together than to set up a complex system of different types of school specializing in particular groups of children.

Further impetus to this movement was provided by the 48th session of the IBE-UNESCO International Conference on Education, with its theme 'Inclusive Education: The Way of the Future'. The long-term objective of this event was to support UNESCO member states in providing the social and political conditions which every person needs in order to exercise their human right to access, take an active part in, and learn from educational opportunities (Opertti, Walker, & Zhang, 2014). During the conference, ministers, government officials and representatives of voluntary organizations discussed the importance of broadening the concept of inclusion to reach all children, under the assumption that every learner matters

equally and has the right to receive effective educational opportunities. Moving forward, the year 2016 was particularly important in relation to the future of the EFA movement and, indeed, the legacy of Salamanca. Building on the Incheon Declaration agreed at the World Forum on Education in May 2015 (UNESCO, 2015), it saw the publication by UNESCO of the Education 2030 Framework for Action. This emphasizes inclusion and equity as laying the foundations for quality education. It also stresses the need to address all forms of exclusion and marginalization, disparities and inequalities in access, participation, and learning processes and outcomes. In this way, it is made clear that the international EFA agenda really has to be about 'all'.

The importance of including disabled children is an essential strand within this new international policy agenda. This was stressed in the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (United Nations, 2008), which states: 'The right to inclusive education encompasses a transformation in culture, policy and practice in all educational environments to accommodate the differing requirements and identities of individual students, together with a commitment to remove the barriers that impede that possibility.' (General Comment No 4) The Convention defines non-inclusion, or segregation, as the education of students with disabilities in separate environments (i.e. in separate special schools, or in special education units located with regular schools). It commits to ending segregation within educational settings by ensuring inclusive classroom teaching in accessible learning environments with appropriate support. This means that education systems must provide a personalized educational response, rather than expecting the student to fit the system. A new commitment reinforcing inclusion

and equity in education was expressed at an International Forum, co-organized by UNESCO and the Ministry of Education of Colombia in September 2019 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Salamanca Declaration.

As underlined by the theme 'Every learner matters', the Forum was an opportunity to revive the broadened notion of inclusion as a general guiding principle to strengthen equal access to quality learning opportunities for all learners. Like all major policy

changes, progress in relation to inclusion and equity requires an effective strategy for implementation. In particular, it requires new thinking which focuses attention on the barriers experienced by some children that lead them to become marginalized as a result of contextual factors. The implication is that overcoming such barriers is the most important means of development forms of education that are effective for all children. In this way, inclusion becomes a way of achieving the overall improvement of education systems.

QUALITY IN THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

It is necessary for the principals, heads, educators and other members to pay adequate attention towards bringing about improvements in the quality and efficiency of education. With advancements taking place and with the advent of globalization and modernization, it is necessary to improve quality and efficiency of education. Improving quality and efficiency of education would enable the individuals to satisfactorily achieve academic goals and enhance the standing of educational institutions within the community. Furthermore, the educators will incur the feeling of job satisfaction, develop motivation towards the implementation of their job duties and feel pleasurable within the working environment. Furthermore, students would also feel pleasurable and develop interest and enthusiasm towards enriching their academic performance. The main areas that have been taken into account in this research paper are, strategies implemented by teachers to improve quality and efficiency of education, additional ways to enhance quality and efficiency of the system of education, and improving quality and efficiency of education



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B.Ed I Year

through effective administration.

Quality in the system of education is referred to the concept, which is evolving at a rapid pace over a period of time. Excellence and values are crucial terms, which need to be taken into consideration to bring about improvements in quality and efficiency of education. But in the system of education, there are differences in terms of national education sectors, cultures, and stakeholders. Stakeholders include, students, teachers, policy-makers, business community, unions and so forth. All the individuals need to work in co-ordination and integration with each other to enhance the quality of the system. Quality of education primarily is focused upon the learning achievements of students, and bringing about reformations in traditional curriculum and standards.

Another aspect of quality is, it pertains to the relevance of what is taught and learned. The system should be compatible to the needs and requirements of individuals. The education that is provided in schools, training centres and higher educational institutions, should make provision of knowledge and information to the students that would be beneficial and meaningful to them in enriching their lives.

Teachers are regarded to be rendering a significant contribution in promoting quality and efficiency within the system of education. They are the individuals, who not only impart knowledge and information to the students in terms of academic concepts, but also inculcate the traits of morality, ethics, truthfulness and honesty among them. Apart from acquisition of academic knowledge and information, these traits are also essential to enable individuals to sustain their living conditions in an appropriate manner. The strategies that are implemented by the teachers to improve quality have been stated as follows:

Quality Awareness

Professional Freedom

Professional Ethics

Organizing Student Learning Opportunities

Managing Student Learning Progression

Developing Student Commitment to Working and Learning

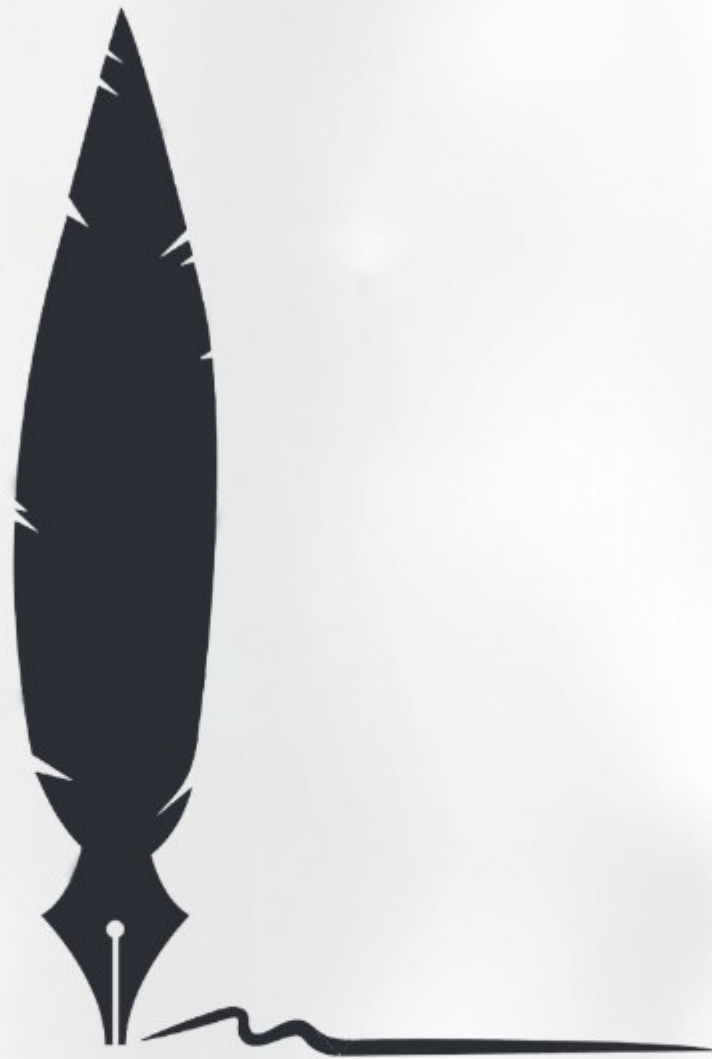
Working in Teams

Administration is referred to as the group of individuals, who are vested with the authority and responsibility of formulating rules and policies. The two components that determine the success of the system of administration are efficiency and effectiveness. Efficiency is referred to the ability of the system to implement the programs at minimal cost. Whereas, effectiveness is referred to the measures that would be put into operation by the system to achieve the desired goals and objectives

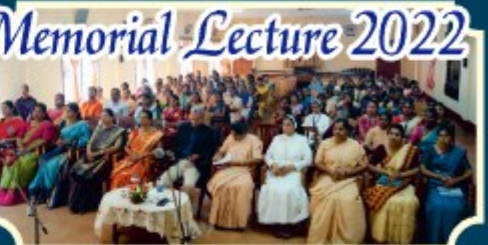
(Ibrahim, & Umar, 2016). The individuals, who are in leadership positions need to ensure that they adequately lead and guide the individuals towards the right direction. In promoting effective administration, there is a need to adopt the series of administrative strategies that are result and goal oriented. Educational administration is also referred to as a comprehensive effort that is intended towards the achievement of educational goals and objectives. Furthermore, educational practices and operations are also taken into account that are pertinent within the system of education.

Conclusion

The significance of education is comprehensively recognized by the individuals, belonging to all categories and backgrounds. The individuals have formed this viewpoint that they will be able to enrich their lives, when they would acquire education. Good quality education can be attained, when improvements will take place in the quality and efficiency of the system of education. Teachers are the ones, who render a significant contribution in making improvements within the system of education. Strategies implemented by teachers to improve quality and efficiency of education are, quality awareness, professional freedom, professional ethics, organizing student learning opportunities, managing student learning progression, developing student commitment to working and learning, working in teams, participation in school curriculum and organization development, promoting parent and community commitment and using new technologies in daily functioning. When the teachers and other members of the educational institutions are well-aware of these factors, then they need to pay adequate attention towards their implementation.



*Fundamental Right to
Education*



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Growing Spiritually



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Art and Drama in Education



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Happy Kannada Rajyotsava

Experiencing the rich campus





Open House by Mangalore Club Toastmasters



Highlighting the most relevant abilities - Resume writing



*Connecting knowledge and theory to practice
- Service Learning*





Visit to Special school - Understanding the learning tactic of differently abled children



Be an effective communicator



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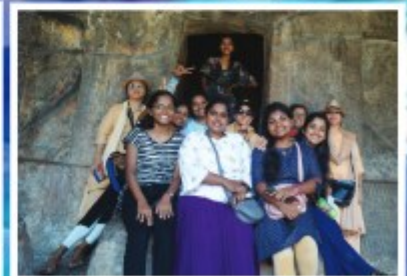
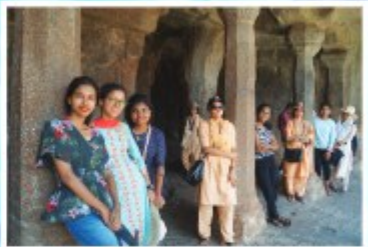


Talents Synergy - 2023



EDUCATIONAL TOUR

In collaboration with St Christopher's College of Education, Chennai



A visit by Dr Sr Ancilla, the General Councillor for Education



Workshop on Mentoring



*Workshop on E-Content
Digital learning*



Enhancing Leadership Skills



*Workshop on
Self-Defence*





Staff Picnic at Parangi Kudru, Kemmannu



Student Field Trip to Pilikula Nisargadhama

THE ESSENCE OF RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Education, the key to unlocking the sense of justice and injustice, has long been serving the purpose of awakening the desire to be aware of other fundamental rights. The essence of education in human life is to bring stability and uplift problem-solving abilities and creative skills, including the elevation in critical analysis capacity and pursuing an undeniable passion. Henceforth, mandating overall access to education for every child irrespective of any social background and gender shall contribute to the generation of necessary skills, knowledge, ethics, and attitudes among children that would make them active and dutiful citizens of our country.

Initially, the right to education was not a part of the fundamental rights enumerated in the Indian Constitution. However, the mention of the Right to Education long existed under Article 45 as the Directive Principle of State Policy. Article 45 expressly states that within 10 years from the Constitution's commencement, the state has a duty to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they attain the age of 14 years. However, such direction under Article 45 was not limited to only primary education but instead extended to providing free education to all children up to the age of 14 years, irrespective of the stage of education. Furthermore, the Supreme Court has mentioned that the state could discharge the foremost obligation under Article 45 through government-aided schools, and it is not required to be performed at the expense of the minority communities. The Court, in the absence of any Constitutional Provision



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for the Right to Education, held that the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 includes the Right to Education as education is required for the overall development of personality, without which one would not be able to have the enjoyment of his right to life.

Education is a basic human right that works to raise men and women out of poverty, level inequalities and ensure sustainable development. But worldwide 244 million children and youth are still out of school for social, economic and cultural reasons. Education is one of the most powerful tools in lifting excluded children and adults out of poverty and is a stepping stone to other fundamental human rights. It is the most sustainable investment.

The nation's future lies with its children. Education is, therefore, a tool for introducing a child to cultural and ethical values, thereby preparing him for future professional training and assisting him in making a normal adjustment to his surroundings. A child today cannot succeed in life without education. The fundamental right to education applies to everyone equally. Education is a strong instrument for allowing a person to develop to their maximum potential.

EDUCATION IS THE ART OF MAKING MAN ETHICAL

Fundamental Rights Education is defined as “the learning of law of Education rights, its history, theory, etc.” Education is necessary to develop human personality and it is helpful to strength human rights & fundamental freedom of the individual. This article accentuates on the importance of fundamental rights education in a student’s career. This article will focus on the need for fundamental rights education in India and talks its requirement in changing and challenging society. This article will discuss brief study of national education commissions and national education policies derived by Indian Parliament. It will conclude by stating that fundamental rights education should be compulsory in Indian education system both schooling and higher education.

Fundamental rights education has become a learning topic for learners, researcher as well as teachers. Right to education has many varieties and continually changing the field and respond to the development of the world society. Nowadays, in classroom fundamental rights education discusses with various names like Conflict Resolution, Multicultural Education, Development Education, World Order Studied, Environment Studies & ADR, Restorative Justice Education By this we can detect the causes of social injustice, conflict, and war-threat, etc., these topics connect with the preventive education when prevention comes for social injustice, conflict, and war-threat, etc. like problems. But these topic help to establish peace and secure the social norms of the society which may be danger in conflicts.



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Acc. to Art. 26 of UDHR, everyone has right to education. Education must be free to all individual at elementary and fundamental stages. The elementary education should be made available to all and higher education should be on the basis of merit. Education is the tool which is necessary for the development of the human personality and helpful to the strengthening of respect for fundamental freedom and human rights for individuals. Parents of the children have right to choose what kind of education shall be given to their children.

Any education to be effective needs to be contextualized too. Thus, it is not enough to teach abstract principles rights to education taken from United Nations’ documents or our Constitutions. Fundamental rights to education is can’t define in a single word, these start with birth and stand till death and these rights are the collaboration of the born rights, environmental rights, education rights, living rights, equality, freedom, the right to die, etc. which can be connected to human beings. Indian Constitution also secures the rights of the individuals as fundamental rights and provides the obligation on the state as the directive principle of state policies. Many awareness programs run by the Human Rights Commission of India with the help of the UN. The motto of the commission is to secure the basic rights for everyone.

WHEN EDUCATION URGES A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The right to education is a human right and indispensable for the exercise of other human rights. Quality education aims to ensure the development of a fully-rounded human being. It is one of the most powerful tools in lifting socially excluded children and adults out of poverty and into society. The importance of education cannot be overestimated, as it is the key to a bright and successful future. Both individuals and society benefit from the right to education. It is fundamental for human, social, and economic development, and a key element to achieving lasting peace and sustainable development. It is a powerful tool in developing the full potential of everyone and ensuring human dignity, and in promoting individual and collective wellbeing. It is an empowerment right it lifts marginalised groups out of poverty. It is an indispensable means of realising other rights. It contributes to the full development of the human personality. Violations of the right to education may occur through direct action of States parties (act of commission) or through their failure to take steps required by law.

Most countries have ratified international treaties that recognise the full right to education, it is still denied to millions around the world due to lack of resources, capacity, and political will. There are still countries that have not integrated the right to education into their national constitution or provided the



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legislative and administrative frameworks to ensure that the right to education is realised in practice. Most of the children and adults who do not fully enjoy the right to education belong to the most deprived and marginalised groups of society which are often left behind in national policies. The right to education is a human right and indispensable for the exercise of other human rights. Quality education aims to ensure the development of a fully-rounded human being. It is one of the most powerful tools in lifting socially excluded children and adults out of poverty and into society. UNESCO data shows that if all adults completed secondary education, globally the number of poor people could be reduced by more than half.

It narrows the gender gap for girls and women. A UN study showed that each year of schooling reduces the probability of infant mortality by 5 to 10 per cent. For this human right to work there Primary education that is free, compulsory and universal Secondary education, including technical and vocational, that is generally available, accessible to all and progressively free. Higher education, accessible to all on the basis of individual capacity and progressively free. Fundamental education for individuals who have not completed education. Professional training opportunities. Equal quality of education through minimum standards. Quality teaching and supplies for teachers. Adequate fellowship system and material condition for

teaching staffs be equality of opportunity, universal access, and enforceable and monitored quality standards.

raise awareness on the right to education. If individuals know their rights, they are empowered to claim them monitor the implementation of the right to education and report regularly on deprivations and violations. advocate and campaign for the

full implementation of the right to education, holding the state accountable. seek remedies when there are violations of the right to education.

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MY RIGHTS FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

Articles 12-35 of the Indian Constitution deal with Fundamental Rights. These human rights are conferred upon the citizens of India for the Constitution tells that these rights are inviolable. There are six fundamental rights of Indian Constitution along with the constitutional articles related to them are mentioned below:

- 1) Right to Equality (Article 14-18)
- 2) Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)
- 3) Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)
- 4) Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)
- 5) Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30)
- 6) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

Here, the focus is not on the explanation of these articles of the Indian Constitution. There are several documents which give detail and elaborate explanation on these fundamental rights of every citizen. The Government of India over the ages has been proposing various strategies to implement and achieve the objectives of these Rights to the citizens of India although the means might have changed or modified but the focus remain the same i.e to break through all the barriers that prevent anyone from enjoying all the privileges that the state can offer to the subjects.



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We have witnessed the tremendous and mighty leap of the country in every arena of the global competition, be it in terms of technology, human resources, weapons and equipment etc. The motherland has produced many great personalities at the international level as well, who have made the face of Indians get familiar to other nations. In recent days we have also seen from the Indian soils who are leading the great nation like Great Britain, United States of America and some of the Multinational Corporations. I could say that this is another form of achieving the objectives of freedom and rights to the children of the country which have enabled them to soar high.

While we take delight in the shadow of these extraordinary people and decorating our walls with their pictures. We need to ask a serious question to ourselves. Why not me? Nothing comes on a golden platter, but facing the giant of obstacles without fear and undying spirit. We must be sure of the privileges that my government offer to me to

enjoy my rights and freedom in pursuing my dreams. It is every individual to protect one's rights and not wait for the day of salvation to come to me. We live in a world of rat race society, being cornered from every direction yet being protected by the law to whom every soul is subjected to. My ignorance can be a doom to me and people around. It is also a great challenge for the teachers, the builder of

every individual and creator of great nation to ensure that the rights are duly enjoyed by the children, especially the right to Education which undeniably is the only instrument to civilize the minds of the people. Malcolm X has rightly said, "Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today".

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

Education is an important issue in one's life. It is the key to success in the future, and to have many opportunities in our life. Education has many advantages for people. For instance, it illuminates a person's mind and thinking. It helps students to plan for work, or pursue higher education by graduating from university. Having education in an area helps people think, feel, and behave in a way that contributes to their success, and improves not only their personal satisfaction but also their community. In addition, education develops human personality, thoughts, and social skills. It also prepares people for life experiences. It makes people have a special status in their own society and everywhere they live. I believe that everyone is entitled to have education 'from cradle to grave'. There are various benefits of having education, such as having a good career, having a good status in society, and having self-confidence.

First of all, education paves the way for us to have a good career. We can have plenty of chances to work at any workplace we wish. It enhances the opportunities for a better and easier employment. The highly educated we are the better life chances we get. Moreover, education polishes our mind, reinforces our thoughts, and strengthens our character and



Kavana
B.Ed II Year

behaviors toward others. It equips us with information in various fields in general and in our specialization in particular, especially what we need to master in our job career. Therefore, without education we may not survive properly, nor have a decent profession.

Furthermore, education grants us a good status in society. As educated people, we are considered as a valuable source of knowledge for our society. Having education helps us teach others necessary morals, good manners and wise ethics. For this reason, people deal with us in a considerable and special way for being productive and resourceful. In addition, education makes us a role model in society, when our people need us to guide them to the right way and wise decisions. Thus, it is an honor for us to serve our community and contribute towards its advancement. In fact, being educated is an advantage to help our people and build a good society.

Besides, it is very well-known that having self-confidence is always generated from education. It is a great blessing for us to have self-confidence, which leads to many advantages and success in life. For example, it helps us manage specific tasks, tackle life's challenges and maintain positive stands. Additionally, having self-confidence is typically based on proper education; paving the path for us to success. Accordingly, self-confidence makes us aware of how well we perform a task or a range of actions. In short, being educated is undoubtedly being self-confident and successful in life.

All in all, education is the process of acquiring knowledge and information that leads to a successful future. As discussed above, there are a lot of positive traits of having education, such as having a good career, having a good status in society and having self-confidence. Education makes us view obstacles as challenges to overcome with no fear; facing new things. It is the main factor behind successful people and the merit of developed countries. Therefore, education is deemed a real success behind any future success.

EDUCATION IS A BIRTH RIGHT OF EVERY CHILD

Education refers to the discipline that is concerned with methods of teaching and learning in schools or school-like environments, as opposed to various nonformal and informal means of socialization.

Every citizen of India has the right to education.

The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.



Kavya
B.Ed II Year

Some of the basic principles which guide us are education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages; elementary education shall be compulsory; technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

How important is the Right to Education?

The Right to Education should be a birth right from the time a country becomes

independent. Depriving someone of education or education not becoming accessible to all, is the government's fault. The RTE gives a feeling of reservation. In my view it's a right, not a reservation. The child should have access to quality education close to where he or she lives. That is called the right to education in my interpretation. It is the birth right of every child to be educated, it is a business of the socio-economic system of the society to provide for it and it is the responsibility of the government to deal with it.

What is the biggest challenge to the vision of fully educated India?

Well, reach the last mile and to the last child. I was reading a piece where it was said the children who remain out of school, put the country behind by two decades. Today we live in a world where we are developing in all aspects on the one hand and on the other we see resources that are not accessible to all the sections of the society equally. It is very important that the rural population receives quality education and awareness.

Education and SDG

The Education for All movement is a global commitment to provide quality basic education for all children, youth and adults. The movement was launched at the World Conference on Education for All in 1990.

Many years later, many countries are far from this stated goal. Representatives from various countries met again in Dakar, Senegal and affirmed their commitment to achieving Education for All by the year 2015. They identified six key education goals which aim to meet the learning needs of all children, youth and adults by 2015.

Ambitions for education are essentially captured in Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) of the 2030 Agenda which aims to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. The roadmap to achieve the education goal, adopted in November 2015, provides guidance to governments and partners on how to turn commitments into action (Education 2030 Framework for Action).

UNESCO is responsible for coordinating the international community to achieve this goal through partnerships, policy guidance, capacity development, monitoring and advocacy.

Why is this Right to Education important?

The right to education is a human right and indispensable for the exercise of other human rights.

Quality education aims to ensure the development of a fully-rounded human being.

It is one of the most powerful tools in lifting socially excluded children and adults out of poverty and into society. UNESCO data shows that if all adults completed secondary education, globally the number of poor people could be reduced by more than half.

It narrows the gender gap for girls and women. A UN study showed that each year of schooling reduces the probability of infant mortality by 5 to 10 per cent.

For this human right to work there must be equality of opportunity, universal access, and enforceable and monitored quality standards.

Let's known about What is the current situation?

About 258 million children and youth are out of school, according to UIS data for the school year ending in 2018. The total includes 59 million children of primary school age, 62 million of lower secondary school age and 138 million of upper secondary age.

155 countries legally guarantee 9 years or more of compulsory education. Only 99

countries legally guarantee at least 12 years of free education 8.2% of primary school age children does not go to primary school. Only six in ten young people will be finishing secondary school in 2030. The youth literacy rate (15-24) is of 91.73%, meaning 102 million youth lack basic literacy skills.

Reference

<https://vikaspedia.in/education/child-rights/educationfundamental-human-right>

EDUCATION LEADS TO LIBERATION FROM IGNORANCE

Education is one of the most powerful tools in lifting excluded children and adults out of poverty and is a stepping stone to other fundamental human rights. It is the most sustainable investment. The right to quality education is already firmly rooted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international legal instruments, the majority of which are the result of the work of UNESCO and the United Nations.

Education emancipates the human beings and leads to liberation from ignorance. According to Pestalozzi, education is a constant process of development of innate power of man which are natural, harmonious and progressive. It is said that in the twenty first century, a nations ability to convert knowledge into wealth and social good through the process of innovation is going to determine its future accordingly twenty first century is termed of knowledge.

The significant of education was very well explained in case of brown v board of

education, in following words: "It is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today, it is principal instrument in awaking the child to cultural value, in preparing him for later professional training and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment." It is said that child is the future of nation.

However, the constitution of India and supreme court have declared that the education is now a fundamental right of the people of India. The right to education will be meaningful only and only if the all the levels education reaches to althea sections of the people otherwise it will fail to achieve the target set out by our founder father to make Indian society an egalitarian society.



Sr Alphonsa
B.Ed I Year

RIGHT TO EDUCATION IN THE 21st CENTURY

Education is the key to the future and a fundamental right for all children. It is a tool to the success of the democratic system of any country. Education creates awareness among people, which makes them responsible. Despite education being a fundamental right in India, many people are illiterate. Education helps in the complete development of a human being. But poverty is a hurdle that prevents people to exercise their basic educational rights in India. When the Constitution was framed, provision for the right to education was provided under Article 45 (DPSP) and Article 51A (Fundamental duty) means that this right was not enforceable. But over time, a need arose to shape educational right as a fundamental right in India so, 21A Article was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, in 2002.

Along with facilitating fundamental education, ensuring the quality of education is one of the greater challenges in front of us. This year, the National Education Day 2022 theme is “Changing Course, Transforming Education.” The theme is set this year to highlight the urgent need to reform the Indian education system as per the current requirements. It aims to focus on reforms in education by making it more student-centric, inclusive, and innovative, improving quality, and promoting equitable education. The theme also emphasizes on making the Indian education system more adaptable to the changing global trends.

The RTE Act aims to provide primary education to all children aged 6 to 14 years and enforces Education as a Fundamental Right (Article 21). The act mandates 25% reservation for disadvantaged sections of the society, where disadvantaged groups are SCs and STs,



Christeena Shaji
B.Ed I Year

Socially Backward Class and differently abled. With the passing of the Right to Education Act, India has moved to a rights-based approach towards implementing education for all. This Act casts a legal obligation on the state and central governments to execute the fundamental rights of a child. The Act lays down specific standards for the student-teacher ratio, which is a very important concept in providing quality education. It also talks about providing adequate standards for classroom conditions. The stress on avoiding the urban-rural imbalance in teachers' posting is important as there is a big gap in the quality and numbers regarding education in the villages compared to the urban areas in the country. The Act provides for zero tolerance against the harassment and discrimination of children. The prohibition of screening procedures for admission ensures that there would be no discrimination of children on the basis of caste, religion, gender, etc. The Act also mandates that no kid is detained until class 8. It introduced the Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) system in 2009 to have grade-appropriate learning outcomes in schools. The Act also provides for the formation of a School Management Committee (SMC) in every school in order to promote participatory democracy and governance in all elementary schools. These committees have the authority to monitor the school's functioning and prepare developmental plans for it.

The RTE Act has successfully managed to increase enrolment in the upper primary level (Class 6-8). Stricter infrastructure norms resulted in improved school infrastructure, especially in rural areas. More than 3.3 million students secured admission under 25% quota norm under RTE. It made education inclusive and accessible nationwide. Even though India spent a lot on education, the results are not actually visible. Accessibility to proper internet connection and technological devices is still a challenge for many. Too much pressure on grades, too much competition, lack of practical training to students etc. are some of the challenges faced by current Indian education system.

We need to completely revamp the system of education. Focus on work experience and adapting to 21st century skills. It is high time to replace irrelevant information with a practical and solution-centric approach to studies. Practical oriented curriculum for all subjects could also be considered. In 21st century no subject will survive in isolation, so

an integrated approach should be followed by the curriculum developers. Education is incomplete with the right value sets. A spirit of coordination should prevail over competition among student.

Education plays a special role in one's life. If a person is deprived of educational rights, it means he is deprived of his basic human rights. So, the government has to focus its large amount of time and money on providing free and compulsory educational rights to educate the children. The government has introduced a number of schemes to attract children to attend schools. But still, we are way back in educating our country because of high corruption and poor governmental functioning. We have reached ahead in terms of education since independence but still, there's a lot more to achieve. When people are able to get quality education they can break from the cycle of poverty. Education therefore helps to reduce inequalities and to reach gender equality.

"EDUCATION IS YOUR BASIC RIGHT; YOU KNOW THAT, RIGHT?"

"Education is a human right with immense power to transform. On its foundation rest the cornerstones of freedom, democracy and sustainable human development." - Kofi Annan

Every citizen of India has the right to education. The Act is completely titled "the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act". It was passed by the Parliament in August 2009. When the Act came into force in 2010, India became one among 135 countries where education is a fundamental right of every child.

Nishmitha Jewel Pinto
B.Ed II Year



- The 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002) inserted Article 21A in the Indian Constitution which states: "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the State, may by law determine."
- As per this, the right to education was made a fundamental right and removed

from the list of Directive Principles of State Policy.

- The RTE is the consequential legislation envisaged under the 86th Amendment.
- The article incorporates the word “free” in its title. What it means is that no child (other than those admitted by his/her parents in a school not supported by the government) is liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education.
- This Act makes it obligatory on the part of the government to ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children falling in the age bracket six to fourteen years.
- Essentially, this Act ensures free elementary education to all children in the economically weaker sections of society.

RTE Provisions:

The provisions of the RTE Act are briefly described below. The Act provides for:

- The right of free and compulsory education to children until they complete their elementary education in a school in the neighbourhood.
- The Act makes it clear that ‘compulsory education’ implies that it is an obligation on the part of the government to ensure the admission, attendance and completion of elementary education of children between the ages of six and fourteen. The word ‘free’ indicates that no charge is payable by the child which may prevent him/her from completing such education.
- The Act provides for the admission of a non-admitted child to a class of his/her appropriate age.
- It mentions the duties of the respective governments, the local authorities and parents in ensuring the education of a child. It also specifies the sharing of the financial burden between the central and the state governments.
- It specifies standards and norms for Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTR), infrastructure and buildings, working days of the school and for the teachers.
- It also says there should be no urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings. The Act also provides for the prohibition of the employment of teachers for non-educational work, other than census, elections and disaster relief work.
- The Act provides that the teachers appointed should be appropriately trained and qualified.
- The Act prohibits:
 - Mental harassment and physical punishment.
 - Screening procedures for the admission of children.
 - Capitation fees.
 - Private tuition by the teachers.
 - Running schools with no recognition.
- The Act envisages that the curriculum should be developed in coherence with the values enshrined in the Indian Constitution, and that which would take care of the all-round development of the child. The

curriculum should build on the knowledge of the child, on his/her potentiality and talents, help make the child free of trauma, fear and anxiety via a system that is both child-centric and child-friendly.

Significance of RTE:

With the passing of the Right to Education Act, India has moved to a rights-based approach towards implementing education for all. This Act casts a legal obligation on the state and central governments to execute the fundamental rights of a child (as per Article 21 A of the Constitution).

- The Act lays down specific standards for the student-teacher ratio, which is a very important concept in providing quality education.
- It also talks about providing separate toilet facilities for girls and boys, having adequate standards for classroom conditions, drinking water facilities, etc.
- The stress on avoiding the urban-rural imbalance in teachers' posting is important as there is a big gap in the quality and numbers regarding education in the villages compared to the urban areas in the country.
- The Act provides for zero tolerance against the harassment and discrimination of children. The prohibition of screening procedures for admission ensures that there would be no discrimination of children on the basis of caste, religion, gender, etc.
- The Act also mandates that no kid is detained until class 8. It introduced the Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) system in 2009 to have grade-appropriate learning outcomes in schools.
- The Act also provides for the formation of a School Management Committee (SMC) in every school in order to promote participatory democracy and governance in all elementary schools. These committees have the authority to monitor the school's functioning and prepare developmental plans for it.
- The Act is justiciable and has a Grievance Redressal mechanism that permits people to take action when the provisions of the Act are not complied with.
- The RTE Act mandates for all private schools to reserve 25 per cent of their seats for children from socially disadvantaged and economically backward sections. This move is intended to boost social inclusion and pave the way for a more just and equal country.
- This provision is included in Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act. All schools (private, unaided, aided or special category) must reserve 25% of their seats at the entry-level for students from the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and disadvantaged groups.
- When the rough version of the Act was drafted in 2005, there was a lot of outcry in the country against this large percentage of seats being reserved for the underprivileged. However, the framers of the draft stood their ground and were able to justify the 25% reservation in private schools.
- This provision is a far-reaching move and

perhaps the most important step in so far as inclusive education is concerned.

- This provision seeks to achieve social integration.
- The loss incurred by the schools as a result of this would be reimbursed by the central government.
- The Act has increased enrolment in the upper primary level (Class 6-8) between 2009 and 2016 by 19.4%.
- In rural areas, in 2016, only 3.3% of children in the 6 - 14 years bracket were out of school.
- About 258 million children and youth are out of school, according to UIS data for the school year ending in 2021. The total includes 59 million children of primary school age, 62 million of lower secondary school age and 138 million of upper secondary age.
- 155 countries legally guarantee 9 years or more of compulsory education
- Only 99 countries legally guarantee at least 12 years of free education
- 8.2% of primary school age children does not go to primary school. Only six in ten young people will be finishing secondary school in 2030. The youth literacy rate (15-24) is of 91.73%, meaning 102 million youth lack basic literacy skills.

Criticism of RTE Act:

Even though the RTE Act is a step in the right direction towards the achievement of making education truly free and compulsory in India, it has met with several criticisms.

Some of the criticisms are given below:

- The Act was drafted hastily without much thought or consultation being given to the quality of education imparted.
- Children below 6 years are not covered under the Act.
- Many of the schemes under the Act have been compared to the previous schemes on education such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and have been plagued with corruption charges and inefficiency.
- At the time of admissions, many documents such as birth certificate, BPL certificate, etc. are required. This move seems to have left out orphans from being beneficiaries of the Act.
- There have been implementational hurdles in the 25% reservation of seats for EWS and others in private schools. Some of the challenges in this regard are discriminatory behaviour towards parents and difficulties experienced by students to fit in with a different socio-cultural milieu.
- Regarding the 'no detention' policy till class 8, an amendment to the Act in 2019, introduced regular annual exams in classes 5 and 8.
- In case a student fails in the annual exam, he/she is given extra training and made to appear for a re-exam. If this re-exam is not passed, the student can be detained in the class.
- This amendment was made after many states complained that without regular exams, the learning levels of children could not be evaluated effectively.

- o The states which were against this amendment were six states with higher learning outcomes due to their effective implementation of the CCE system as mandated in the Act. (The six states were Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Telangana and Maharashtra.)
- It has been found that many states find it difficult to move to the CCE system of assessment. This is chiefly due to a lack of teachers' training and orientation.
- Another criticism levelled against the Act is that instead of increasing the standards

and outcomes of the public education system in India, it passes the buck to private schools with some respect.

Making the right to education a fundamental right took more than 6 decades after independence. Now, the government and all stakeholders should focus on the quality of education, and gradually move towards having a single educational system and platform across the country for all sections of society in order to foster equality, inclusion, and unity.

EDUCATION IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Education is not how well you can read and write but whether you can communicate with and understand the world around you. A good education not only teaches you skills but also helps you broaden your horizons, gain better perspective, and teaches you to think for yourself. People today are quite aware and comfortable speaking about social injustices and other pressing issues. This can be attributed to the increased access to education around the world. Education is an element of human evolution. The importance of education is also pronounced in areas of creativity and innovation. The Indian Constitution has provision to ensure that the state provides education to all its citizens. The Indian constitution in its original enactments defined education as a state subject. Under Article 42 of the constitution, an amendment



PREMA P S
B.Ed II Year

was added in 1976 and education became a concurrent list subject which enables the central government to legislate it in the manner suited to it. Besides India, it is signatory to a number of international covenants i.e. Nelson Mandela once said, "Education is the most powerful weapon in the world," and it is sure that education can change the world. If you think about it, having an education shaped you realize your place in the world, and you can dream of achieving big things. This is why the importance of education cannot be stressed enough.

ELEMENTARY RIGHTS TO EDUCATION

Education is the most potent mechanism for the advancement of human beings. It enlarges, enriches and improves the individual's image of the future. In the absence of fundamental rights, a man's existence would be worthless.

The constitution of our country is the world's most elaborate constitution. According to our Indian constitution Articles 29 and 30 provide every Indian citizen with Rights to education and cultures. It assures that every citizen gets equal opportunities in terms of education while giving minority communities the right to admission in colleges and universities without any discrimination. It also gives minority communities the right to establish Educational institutions to preserve and develop their culture.

It is very unfortunate that even today ,every fifth child in the country is uneducated about 15 crore children are uneducated in our country. The reason for this is that about 20 percent of the children are still deprived of school vision due to various reasons every year.

During the general discussion by the committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right to education (1998), an agreement was reached that four elements define its core content:

- (1) No one shall be denied a right to education.
- (2) Everyone is entitled to basic (primary) education in one form or another; this



Sr Anitha Margaret
B.Ed I Year

includes basic education for adults. Primary education must be compulsory and free. No one may withhold a child from primary education. A state has an obligation to protect this right from encroachment by third persons.

- (3) The minorities have the right to be taught in the language of their choice, in institutions outside the official system of public education. UNESCO has adopted a number of normative documents, conventions and recommendations ensuring the enjoyment of the right to education for everyone.

In order to improve the level of education in the country, the situation is continuing for 50 years. Special emphasis was given for education in Section 45 of the Constitution. To provide education to the children, it was included in the policy-related elements of the state of the Constitution, but we were not successful in achieving success. After passing the Constitution Amendment Bill of November 2001, education has been given the fundamental right to provide compulsory education to children of 6 to 14 years. Undoubtedly this is a commendable step taken by the government.

A quality basic education gives children and youth the knowledge and skills they need to face daily life challenges and take advantage of economic and lifelong learning opportunities. It is also a key driver for reducing poverty, fostering economic growth, achieving gender equality, and social development.

Education increases the propensity for

better employment opportunities. Not only education makes a smart, informed population, but it boosts economic growth and increases the GDP of a country. It allows people to live a healthy and quality lifestyle with a high standard of living.

“Education is the powerful weapon which you can use to change the World” -Nelson Mandela

ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆಗತ ಅಪಾಯ

ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಎಂದೂ ಲಾಭದಾಯಕ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ್ದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಲವು ಜನೋಪಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಮಠಮಾನ್ಯಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಒಳತೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಿದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇರಳ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಲ್ಲ ದಾನಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದ ದಾನ.

ಆದರೆ, ಇಂದು ದಿನದಿಂದ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀಕರಣ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆತಂಕವನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಲಾಭದ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಹಲವು ಜನರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀಕರಣದ ಪರವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲಾಭದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರವನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ವಸ್ತು.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿಸಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದು ನವ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಉದಾರವಾದಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಜಮಾನಿಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ-ಹಣ-ಲಾಭದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ. ನವ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಉದಾರವಾದಿ ಯುಗದ ಉನ್ನತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಗಂಡ-ಹೆಂಡತಿ, ತಂದೆ-ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಬಂಧು-ಬಳಗ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಹಣದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಡುವ

ಆಯಿಷ ಹಪ್ಪ
ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾನವೀಯತೆ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಗೌರವ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮಿಗಿಲಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ತಳಹದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಮೂಲ ಆಶಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಿ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ನೀಡುವುದು. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವೆಂದರೆ, ಈವರೆಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೀಸಲಿದ್ದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ನವ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ದಮನಿತ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ದತ್ತಾಂಶ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಗುಂಪು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳಸ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ಅನುಭವ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ

ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ನುರಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹಲವು ಉತ್ತೇಜಕಗಳು, ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಬಿಸಿಯೂಟ, ಪ್ರತಿಭಾ ಕಾರಂಜಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಹತ್ತು-ಹಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಆತ್ಮಸ್ಥೈರ್ಯ ತುಂಬುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಣಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ವಿಶೇಷವೆಂದರೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಈ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟ-ಸುಖ, ನೋವು-ನಲಿವು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ-ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕತೆಯ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅನುಭವಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ, ಸಹಬಾಳೆ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಗೌರವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇ ಬೇರೆ. ತರಬೇತಿ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಿಂತ ಅಂಕಗಳಿಕೆಯೇ ಅಂತಿಮ ಗುರಿ ಎಂದು ನಂಬುವ ಪಾಲಕರ ಸಮೂಹ. ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು

ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಸರಕನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ವದ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಒಳತಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸವಲತ್ತನ್ನಾಗಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಗ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಗತ್ಯ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡುವುದು ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಜದ ಬಹು ವರ್ಗದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಿಂತ ಸ್ವಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನೇ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣದ ಮೂಲ ತಳಹದಿ ಲಾಭ ಗಳಿಕೆ. ಕೆಳವರ್ಗದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜತೆ

ಬೆರೆಯುವುದು-ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ಕೇಳಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಫಲವೇ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೆ ಬುನಾದಿ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡಲು ದಯನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಸೋತ ಪರಿಣಾಮವೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀಕರಣ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ನಮಗಿರುವ ಒಂದೇ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ, ಬೆಳೆಸಿ ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯ ಸಮಾನ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಜೆಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ.

EDUCATION IS BIRTH-RIGHT OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL

Education offers children to learn with diversity. Thus, children will develop healthy social interaction by blending in with other kids belonging to different cultures and backgrounds. Moreover, it can boost their self-esteem and self-confidence.

The right to education is essential as it is a human right and indispensable for the exercise

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of other human rights. Quality education strives to guarantee the development of a fully-rounded human being. Similarly, it is one of the most powerful tools which can lift socially excluded children and adults out of poverty.

Education is an essential condition to free individual development. It is what can make a person fit for the tasks of citizenship. Moreover, when you are not educated, you will hardly understand about national affairs.

Thus, participation in state affairs is going to be negligible only. In other words, a citizen like that will be no less than a slave to others. This will prevent them from rising in the stature of their personality. Usually, others will make decisions for that person.

Consequently, it will be a failure of democracy. The right to education is a civil right that safeguards individuals from all this. While it does not guarantee an identical intellectual training of everyone nonetheless, it does provide provisions for that type of education.

Without the right to education, people won't be able to get live their life as they wish to, especially those who cannot afford it. It ensures that everyone gets an equal right to education so that we all can develop as a society without leaving anyone section out.

Thus, the right to education can be life-changing for people who wish to change their lives and break the old-age cycle. It helps

individuals to get equal access to education like any other citizen without any discrimination.

There are many benefits which the right to education provides us with. Firstly, it has brought many changes in society in terms of ease of education. Further, it ensures a consistent fee structure for all.

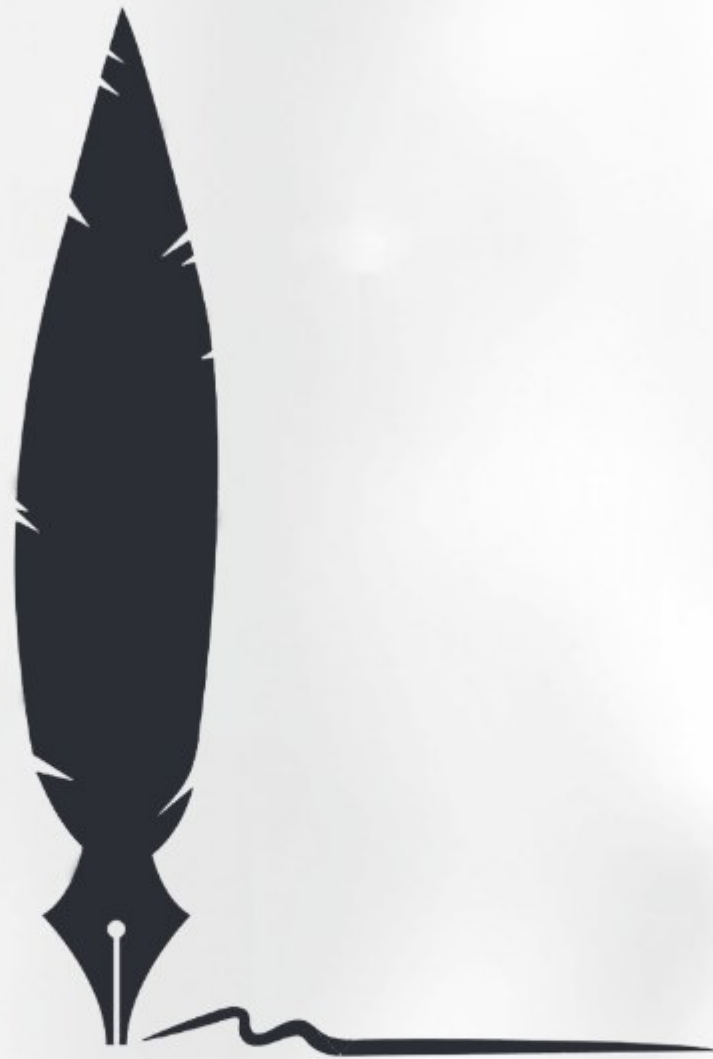
In other words, schools cannot make any sudden hikes in fees so people don't suffer from it. After that, it also ensures that everybody gets an education easily by making it available to everyone.

A lot of underprivileged students cannot find ample resources despite having talent. Thus, it ensures that they can rightfully pursue their education. Consequently, it increases the literacy rate of a nation.

This is without a doubt a great advantage for any country. Moreover, it removes any kind of discrimination especially for people belonging to different economic backgrounds. Similarly, it applies to disabled people as well.

Most importantly, it ensures that schools offer seats to those who cannot afford to pay their fees. Thus, it helps the underprivileged people to partake in it thereby making education reach all sectors of society.

All in all, every citizen must get a chance to get access to education which will enable them to judge, weigh and make decisions for themselves. It is a life-changer for many people all over the world especially those belonging to the underprivileged sector to outshine.



*Sustaining an inclusive
learning process*

EDUCATION IS A LEARNING PROCESS

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits. Quality education specifically entails issues such as appropriate skills development, gender parity, provision of relevant school infrastructure, equipment, educational materials and resources, scholarships or teaching force. Education is the top priority of nations across the world. Initiatives to help children attend school and improve the quality of education can change the scenario of growth and prosperity. The importance of quality and equitable education is universally acknowledged, but we have many miles to tread before we are able to achieve it. Nevertheless, a multitude of forces have been taking considerable strides to bridge these gaps in India, and introducing systemic change in the education ecosystem is a dire need. It is imperative that we realise the potential and role of different stakeholders, to create a conducive environment (physical and pedagogical) for the holistic development of students. With this mission, Deloitte India supports initiatives run by multiple non-profits who share our purpose.

The policies and programs in the education structure should be developed to aim higher achievement standards and goals. Standards are formal documents that establish uniform education criteria, methods, processes, and practices developed through an accredited consensus process. Standards should be developed based on guiding principles of openness, balance, consensus, and due process and should be duly established in



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order to meet technical, safety, regulatory, societal, and market needs and should also be catalysts for technological innovation and global market competition. A School should motivate the students to come to school by providing the basic amenities required as per norms. It should have a spacious classroom with furniture, board, electrical fittings, clean and hygienic toilets, an activity and play area, laboratories, and a computer lab. The concept of learning, unlearning and relearning need to be implemented over here. We need a transition from rote learning to conceptual methods that can keep the teachers and students engaged.

The liking or disliking of a subject depends on the method of teaching. Improving the quality of education in the school will create an enabling environment that will embed the concept of lifelong learning. These days almost all schools use smart boards, desktop computers, video conferencing for imparting education. So improving the quality education in school is more important.

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AN INCLUSIVE LEARNING PROCESS

A key goal of education today is to prepare students to participate successfully in our increasingly diverse and global society. The demographics of student bodies have changed dramatically in recent years. One among such changes is a inclusive learning environment. An inclusive classroom is an educational space where all types of students work and learn together. Students of all learning levels, types, and abilities are in one room and receive the tools and instruction they individually need to access the curriculum. The inclusion model brings all types of learners together to reflect a more equitable and equal form of education

Inclusion is about how we structure our schools, our classrooms and our lessons so that all our students learn and participate together. An inclusive classroom is one that creates a supportive environment for all learners, including those with learning differences and one that can also challenge and engage gifted and talented learners by building a more responsive learning environment. Inclusivity also means respecting people from all backgrounds and cultures. By teaching our students the importance of this we can create a much more tolerant and understanding environment, not just in the classroom and school but also in wider society

An inclusive environment is one where everyone feels valued. An inclusive school or classroom can only be successful when all students feel they are truly part of the school community. This can only happen through open, honest discussion about differences and understanding and respecting people from all abilities and backgrounds.

The main objective of an inclusive education



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environment is to make sure that each student gets equal opportunities and is treated fairly. In an inclusive education setting, student uniqueness and student diversity are observed without discrimination. Key elements that pupils are mostly discriminated against are their household income, race, disability, gender, or the language they speak. Inclusive education aims to fight discrimination against every student. Unfortunately, there are still examples of children's discrimination on basis of their unique traits. No students must be segregated or ostracised due to their difference in learning abilities.

Inclusivity practises to consider:

1. Create a supportive, respectful environment; promote diversity and fairness.
2. Have high expectations of all your students. Research shows that students respond better when they feel that their teacher has faith in their abilities and is not focusing on their inabilities.
3. Create a supportive peer culture both inside and outside the classroom. This is when you empower learners to respect and trust each other, making empathy and caring 'fashionable' and reinforcing positive and pro-social attitudes by encouraging learners to help each other.

4. Plan learning which includes participation from everyone and encourages success. You can do this by creating an environment which is personalised to students' needs and by talking about learning that focuses on what students can do and what they would like to do next. This can be done through tutorials, Individual Learning Plans (ILPs), and short and long term goal setting by the learner so that they feel they have ownership of their learning. If you provide students with opportunities to tell you what is working and what needs attention, you will have a better idea of what to focus on.
 5. Take a 'community' approach to learning and teaching. Inclusive values are developed through a student's lived experience and their exposure to other cultures and world-views. Bring your community into the classroom and take your classroom out to the community.
 6. Creating an environment where it's safe to try/struggle
 7. Ensuring all students have what they need physically, educationally, and emotionally to access the content
 8. Work together to create content that all students can access
 9. Create modifications and accommodations in the curriculum for individual needs
- Creating an inclusive environment will not only help those students with learning differences - it will also support those students that don't have a learning difference by making them more aware, tolerant and understanding of each other

Conclusion

When inclusion is done well, everyone in the class benefits. It strengthens the ability of all kids to work together, understand and value different points of view, think critically, and be successful learners.

INCLUSIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE EDUCATION

Inclusive and transformative education has to take into account concepts such as equity, social justice, and equal opportunities for success in learning. Training teachers in methodologies that promote these types of values is a good approach to transform education toward more inclusive models that also reflect changes in the social model.

Fundamental changes in attitudes about diversity and equity are needed at all levels of society in order for the schools and communities they serve to transform and become truly inclusive. Research on teacher change suggests challenging and changing



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teachers' beliefs. They need the opportunity to actively participate and experience success in using inclusive practices in their classrooms. Only then will they experience a positive change in attitude and perception of inclusion. In this sense, the studies by the implementation of cooperative learning in schools indicate that teacher training is essential but must be accompanied by experiential learning.

Education research has acknowledged the value of transformation, which offers an opportunity for researching and rethinking how appropriate and successful educational practices may be. However, despite the role of transformation in higher education and

particularly in sustainability learning, there is a paucity of studies which examine the extent to which transformation and learning on matters related to sustainable development may be integrated.

HOLISTIC APPROACH TO CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

Every child is unique, all children are different, no child is the same, this means that all children will grow and develop at different speeds and different rates. Also every parent wants their child to excel not only in studies but also in life. And they need to know that this could only be achievable through some good experiences and learning. Hence, schools play a vital role in building a good base for the child. So, it is necessary to know how a different education system can help their child nurture. And that's why a new education approach of teaching is introducing nowadays which is Holistic Education. Holistic education sees a child as a whole person.

Holistic Education is an approach to teaching that focuses on the academics and social needs of learners. The facilitators seek to fulfil the academics requirements of the learners. And teach them the right methods by which they can face the challenges of life. They try to engage all aspects of the learner that includes the mind, spirit, and body. In this educational approach, the emphasis is on the positive environment of the schools. And also, on the thinking abilities of the learners with their positive social behaviours. Holistic learning methods don't focus on heavy structure and inflexible strategies.

Strategies of Holistic Education:

- **Emphasize experiential learning:** Hands-on experience is an effective way to encourage exploration in learners of all ages. Instead

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of talking through a skill or concept, create opportunities for learners to engage all five senses. For example, trips to zoos, farms, museums, and historic sites can be more effective than classroom discussions. It is interesting to note that an educator who creates opportunities for experiential learning tends to have more success in meeting the needs of individual learners. Participation in the experiential learning process offers more complete insight into learner's skills, abilities, and personal characteristics. Often, those characteristics are invisible under traditional teaching methods.

- **Transformative approach for learning:** In Holistic education, the focus is on the transformative approach. It means education is not a process of transmission. The learners learn through different experimental ways. They work in groups and enhance their abilities and skills through various practical projects.
- **Self-learning:** This means that the learners are allowed to learn at their own pace. So, the facilitators try to teach learners in their best possible ways. Also, they help them

to increase their self-confidence. And they plan lessons that are for learning and not just academics.

- **Integrate lessons for enhanced learning outcomes:** No skill or concept exists in a vacuum, and holistic learning methods recognize that fact. Instead of a unit on reading, a unit on science, and a unit on social studies, combine learning outcomes into one master lesson. Practice reading and writing through the study of historical figures. Integrate art and music into the examination of world cultures.
- **Create community in the classroom:** A sense of community and personal connection is critical to all areas of a learner's development, including academic success, physical health, social skills, psychological well-being, and emotional health. This begins with the relationship between teachers and learners and the relationships learners build with each other. Further holistic learning requires connections with an entire community, from teachers and administrators to parents and volunteers from outside the school. Encourage family members to participate in the learning process, and bring in key community figures such as lawmakers, first responders, and professionals to forge bonds with learners. Later these community members offer experiential learning opportunities to further enhance the achievement of holistic education goals.

Benefits of Holistic Education:

- **An increase in academic achievement:** Regardless of background or circumstances, holistic education can raise academic performance for all students by addressing individual learning preferences and fostering a positive learning environment.

Children's brain development is enhanced when they feel physically and emotionally safe and linked to others. The students perform not only well at the academic levels but also face life challenges bravely. They learn the right approach to deal with the obstacles.

- **Achieving Emotional and Mental Wellbeing:** Promotes self awareness, social-awareness and a sense of responsibility with self-confidence among the learners. Learners respect their individuality that ultimately results in the reduction of violence and abuse.
- **Builds Confidence:** By giving them a variety of chances to succeed, teachers instill confidence in learners and assist them in developing that confidence. Thus helps the learners to develop strong critical thinking abilities and makes them exceptional at problem-solving.

Basically holistic education aims to help each student discover their unique path to create a learning environment that is engaging, creative, and supportive to children. Research shows that when students receive individualized education that considers their physical, psychological, and emotional needs, they have more curiosity, better social skills, and superior communication skills. Thus holistic education helps to create a positive learning environment where children can develop the skills, knowledge, and values that will serve them for a lifetime.

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INCLUSIVENESS- A TREND OF CURRENT EDUCATION

Inclusiveness a term that encompasses the diversity of human beings, it is the practice or policy of providing equal access to opportunities and resources for people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized, such as those having physical or intellectual disabilities or belonging to other minority groups. Since over the years the vices of exclusion on the basis of various factors such as caste, creed, physical abilities and disabilities and so on has increased and have been prominent in various aspects and spheres of the society while the sphere of education is not indifferent to this vices of exclusion and marginalization. However the good news is that the introduction of policy of inclusive education proves to be the antidote to the vices of exclusion and marginalization in the educational sphere; thereby making the education system more inclusive, welcoming and accessible by providing the real learning opportunities for groups who have traditionally been excluded -i.e. not only children with disabilities, but speakers of minority languages too.

The term Inclusive education looks at the way schools, classrooms, programmes or lessons are designed so as to ensure that individual learners are actively involved in the process of education while considering the range of needs of the inclusive group of learners. Inclusive learning and teaching looks at the way schools, classrooms,



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programmes or lessons are designed so as to ensure the active involvement of the learners with diversified needs and abilities under the same roof. Hence with the New Education Policy (NEP 2020) Indian education system has set foot into the era of inclusive education where children with special needs will not be denied education under any circumstances. The National Education Policy 2020 envisages an inclusive and structural change in the educational scenario of India; thus focuses on 'Equitable and Inclusive Education' which reverberates the idea that no child should be bared in terms of educational opportunity owing to their background and socio-cultural identities. Hence the same takes into consideration account the concerns of the Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) which includes female and transgender individuals, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities and other such excluded categories as a means of bridging the social category gaps in access, participation, and learning outcomes in school education

Prior to the introduction of the National Education Policy, the Indian education system was governed by the 1986 NEP and

Right to Education (RTI) act of 2009; which thus experienced a huge gap between what was needed and what was being delivered. Hence The New Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) was launched with a vision of transforming the education system in India. The initiative has been hailed as a positive step in the direction of bringing necessary changes in the education system. The need for a change in education system in India has been felt for a long time. Especially the pandemic situation strengthened this need for redesigning the Indian Education System when the plight and the suffering of the students from disadvantaged and excluded groups due to the switch to an online model of learning was brought to light. The reports of difficulties faced by disabled students due not being able to access education through the online learning mode. Besides Students from economically disadvantaged groups also suffered the most during this period. While, female students also were lagged behind in comparison to their male counterparts.

Thus The National Education Policy (NEP),

2020 focuses on 'Equitable and Inclusive Education' while thereby; It has taken into account the concerns of the Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) which includes female and transgender individuals, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities and other categories. In addition, NEP prescribes to approach gender as a cross-cutting priority to achieve gender equality in education with the partnership of states and local community organizations. Besides the new National Education Policy aims to make education more inclusive, equitable, and accessible to all, with a special emphasis on marginalized communities. It also emphasizes the development of skills for the 21st century, such as creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving. Furthermore, the policy calls for the establishment of new institutions, such as digital universities, and the use of technology to facilitate learning ; thus it is through the endorsement of the same India aims at taking a major plunge in bringing about significant changes to its education system thereby proceeding towards attaining the a title of global power.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಂಬ ಪದವು 'ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು, ತರಬೇತಿಗಾಗಿ,' ಅಥವಾ 'ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಂತೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು' ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಲ್ಯಾಟಿನ್ ಕ್ರಿಯಾವಿಶೇಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವು ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜದ ಯುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಗ್ರಹದ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹಾಡುಹೋಗಲು ಮತ್ತು ವಯಸ್ಕರಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಯುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವುದು.

ಪುಸ್ತಿ

ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ. ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷ



“ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಜೀವಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.” - ಹರ್ಬರ್ಟ್ ಸ್ಪೆನ್ಸರ್

“ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉದಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ, ಶಾಂತಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಯುದ್ಧದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತವಾಗಿ, ಕೌಶಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದದ್ದು”. - ಜಾನ್ ಮಿಲ್ಸ್

“ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಸಮಾಜದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು; ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹ-ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶಂಸಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.” - ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯುಟಿ ಹ್ಯಾರಿಸ್

“ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಖೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಂತೆ ಸಮಾಜದ ಆತ್ಮ.” - ಜಿ.ಕೆ. ಚೆಸ್ಟರ್

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಗುರುತಿಸಿವೆ. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ನೇಷನ್ಸ್ '1966 ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದ 13, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕೆಲವು ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ, ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಾತಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ. ಆದರೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಕರು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದ ಯುವ ತರಬೇತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಿಂದ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿತ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುರೂಪವಾಗಿದೆ, ಮತ್ತು

ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ನಡುವೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿರಾಮವಿಲ್ಲದ “ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ” ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಾಲಾ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿತ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸಿವೆ. ಇತರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು, ಅಳೆಯಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಘರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ, ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತದ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಕುಚಿತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಲಿಂಗವು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಅನನುಕೂಲತೆಗೆ. ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗುಳಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ಬಾಲಕಿಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮೂರನೇ ಎರಡು ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಯುವಕರು ಮತ್ತು ವಯಸ್ಕರು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಪುರುಷರು ಸಹ ಲಿಂಗ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಬೇಕು.

MODERN WORLD EDUCATION

In the modern world education is one of the basic needs of a child. All children whether mentally or physically challenged have the right to education. The question is whether educational institutions should be all inclusive to accommodate children with or without disabilities or specialised to separate them. If

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an inclusive education system is chosen then proper evaluation on its benefits, expected

quality, sustainability and shortcomings should be done. This article seeks to establish the issue of inclusive education system by evaluating its impact to students with/without disabilities, the expected quality and the sustainability of such a system.

Inclusive education system benefits the students academically and socially. This varies with age for the case of disabled students, with significant result realized at the middle levels. Parents and teachers at the middle school tended to make broad statement about their child /student being happier, more independent, and more motivated to go to school.

On the other hand what do students without disabilities achieve? Most benefits cited include greater awareness and tolerance of differences, enhanced empathy and compassion for others, learning while helping others, and acquiring special and unique skills e.g., sign language, use of assistive technology


Despite the benefits realized from inclusive system of education and measures taken to ensure high quality, its sustainability remains questionable. Concerns raised included fear that fully inclusive options for high school would be limited and uncertainty that some of the students primarily with more significant academic and behavioural needs) would be able to live independently or acquire meaningful employment

Inclusive education is faced with the challenge of evaluating what the students know and the standards to grade their success. For severe disabilities more problem arise as to whether the student will reap the benefits after school by gaining employment or leading a normal life. Moreover experimental inclusive education system has been done on limited areas. This means benefits realized, quality achieved and shortcomings realized may be inadequate to make a conclusion that it is better than specialized system. However with positive attitude of all the stakeholders and implementation of the necessary reforms its implementation and success is possible.

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION - NECESSITY OF THE TIME

Inclusive education is the most effective way to give all children a fair chance to go to school, learn and develop the skills they need to thrive.

Inclusive education means all children in the same classrooms, in the same schools. It means real learning opportunities for groups who have traditionally been excluded – not only children with disabilities, but speakers of minority languages too.



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Inclusive systems value the unique contributions students of all backgrounds bring to the classroom and allow diverse

groups to grow side by side, to the benefit of all.

In order to improve the quality and accessibility of education, it is necessary to create an inclusive environment which will allow maximum participation of students with special needs alongside regular students. Such environment requires a number of changes to the design of school is general which are the focus of inclusive education. It is general knowledge that education is a basic human right, which means all students in spite of their learning disabilities should have equal access to quality education. Inclusive education is an approach to education which welcomes diversity among students and integrates the education of special needs students with mainstream education (Policy guidelines on inclusion in education, 2009).

The inclusive model suggests a number of changes to the design of schools and educational programs, all of which are aimed at creating equal opportunities for all students. Such changes include providing written or pictorial explanations for all instructions in the classroom, utilizing text-to-speech for students with visual impairments, and in general, using current scientific evidence to improve the academic performance of special needs students by providing multi sensory experiences.

Although it is a challenging process, achieving barrier-free education provides multiple benefits to the students and society as a whole. I believe that integrating students with special needs into mainstream

classrooms means the society will learn to accept and embrace disability, and allow regular students make friends and socialize with special needs students. Studies show that inclusive education not only focuses on the best interests of students but also helps overcome stereotypes (Rieser, 2008, p. 1).

In other words, by including special needs students in the life of regular schools, we promote the culture of respect and reduce the chances of harassment or bullying. Although inclusion is concerned with the quality of experiences of students with learning disabilities, such approach benefits society as a whole. The inclusive environment allows students with learning disabilities to integrate into the society and improves the quality of education. This model allows for more of the adults to gain the necessary knowledge and skills which are required to meet the challenges of today's job market.

Inclusive education is sometimes argued to be too costly to implement. However, the costs can be elevated by re-use of technology and resources, which are already available at special schools. In addition, repurposing financial resources currently allocated for students who repeat the grade may be examined. Although difficult to estimate, inclusive education may result in more skilled workers, which will benefit the economy and further offset costs.

In spite of the challenges posed by the implementation of inclusive education, it is necessary to improve the quality and accessibility of education.

EDUCATION ENHANCEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Quality of a county is measured by quality of the education of that county. So achieving the quality of education for all is one of key development priorities of every county. Education creates awareness among people, which makes them responsible. Education yields enhanced productivity, economic growth, social development, and poverty reduction. However, for education to deliver on these expectations, it must be of sufficient quantity and quality to lead to meaningful learning among young people. And ensuring quality education in multicultural, multi-linguistic and multi religious counties like India is an important issue. There are number of paradoxes in Indian context affecting the quality and equity of education.

Despite education being a fundamental right in India, many people are illiterates. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A was added to shape the educational right as a fundamental right in India.

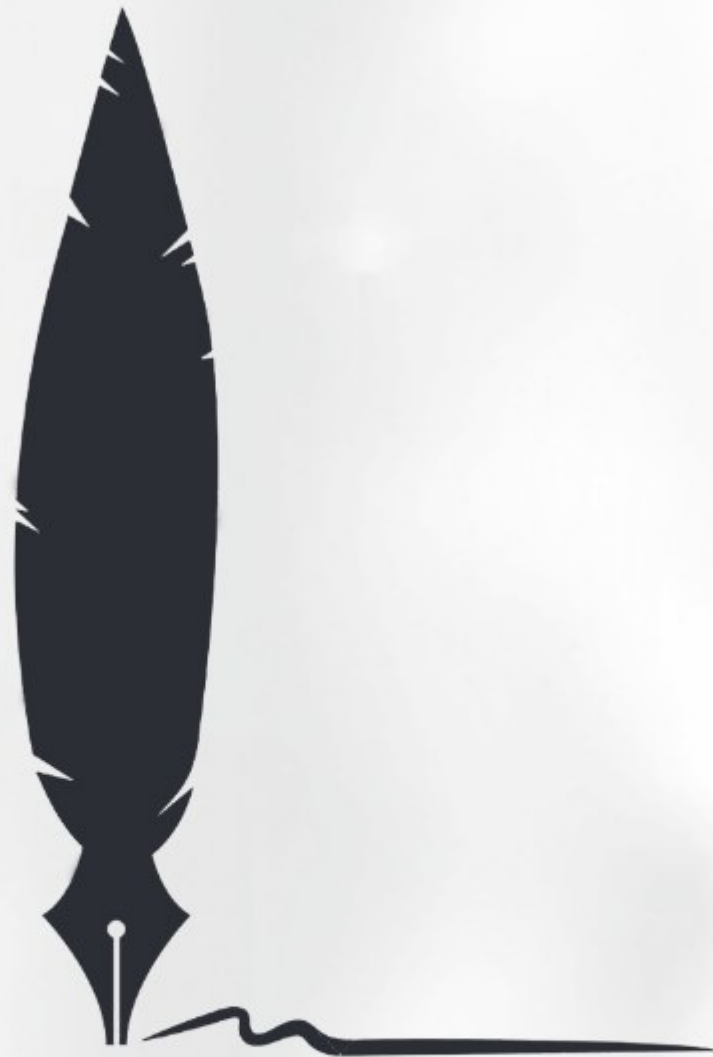
Researches prove that students in India today seem to be spending much less time on their course work than their predecessors did 50 years ago, and evidence of their abilities



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suggests that they are probably learning less than students once did and quite possibly less than their counterparts in many other advanced industrial countries. This proves that enhancing quality education is a serious issue of concern. While some school leaders are making serious efforts to improve the quality of teaching, many others seem content with their existing programs. It needs to be changed.

Education today should be re-focused on developing needs; it must match local job needs and requirements. We must eliminate the educational gaps based on income and gender and need to increase the educational opportunities (are those opportunities that aim to enable individuals to acquire knowledge and certain skills, and to cultivate certain capacities) with access to educational institutions such as schools and universities, but apprenticeships and professional development and training also provide educational opportunities.



*Opportunities in the
Education field*

CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES IN MODERN EDUCATION

Cloud computing fosters opportunities for change for all users. Teachers can connect their students to multiple programs and applications, allowing for students to be innovative in their presentation of mastery of standards. Cloud computing helps schools to meet data protection obligations to ensure student and employee information is kept safe. Most cloud providers invest in security measures that provide a base level of security on their cloud infrastructure. Over the last ten years, technology and the importance of cloud computing have caused significant shifts in education and how students learn. Previously, teachers could predict careers that students would have in the future and work to prepare them; however, educators no longer have that luxury. By incorporating meaningful technology into the classroom, both students and teachers will see improved outcomes and increased engagement.

Today, it is imperative that students leave class with the mastery of essential skills such as the ability to create, collaborate, think critically, and communicate cogently. One way to foster an environment of innovation in schools is through cloud computing. Cloud computing offers opportunities for innovation and benefits in the classroom that are both safe and cost-effective.

Cloud Computing in the educational sector is a buzz of this pandemic era. Covid-19 caused a big shift to the cloud. Cloud computing-based technologies are one of the demanded and actively developing areas



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of the modern IT world. The use of cloud technologies in the educational process is becoming more and more popular and opens up many opportunities, both for educational institutions, teachers, and students.

Few benefits which the current educational sector is perceiving from cloud computing in a direct or indirect manner are Cloud computing is flexible with scalability, It is massively encouraging cost reduction, Cloud computing is engaged with variety of learning styles, It is supporting faster students collaboration, Cloud computing is assisting education institutes with Virtual classrooms, Cloud computing is serious towards the security of learning materials and more. Cloud computing has had an effective impact on the education system because collaborative learning is also facilitated. Group projects form an essential part of the process of learning from kindergarten to higher education. Collaborative learning enhances problem-solving, assists in the development of interpersonal skills, and has many other benefits. The great thing about cloud computing is that these projects take a lot of the stress out. Students can work on their side of the project independently and remotely and then collaborate online.

Cloud computing has brought many new opportunities and cost-effective solutions to the education world. The cloud computing market is one of the fastest-growing in all business sectors due to its positive impact. That is completely illustrated by the benefits it has had in the education sector.

The worldwide lockdown due to the corona virus pandemic made us oversee the concept of e-learning. Cloud computing is widely used in businesses, is also a must-have in the education process. Cloud technologies make

education a simple and fun experience for participants from both sides of the learning process. Students, professors, and teachers are now able to appreciate the accessibility and ease of cloud-based education. Teachers and facilitators can also fulfill business aspirations by utilizing on-the-job training, enabled by the collaborative and integrated environment that is inherent in cloud computing. Cloud computing in education does not just help strengthen business relationships with long-term solutions but also creates value-oriented opportunities.

THE KEY TO SUCCESS AND PROSPERITY IS EDUCATION

Without dedicated teachers, prosperity and success might only be aspirational ideals. Teachers have a significant impact on the achievement of many people. In reality, effective teachers may have unanticipated effects on students' lives

They always inspire and motivate students to attain their greatest accomplishments in addition to teaching. They support us, cheer us on, and boost our confidence whenever we fail so that we may keep trying until we achieve. They constantly show us the ideal course for our lives. They consistently go above and beyond to assist students.

Teachers look out for your talents in addition to their other duties as educators. Sometimes we are unaware of our natural talents or areas of strength. These gems are easy to recognise by teachers. To assist individuals who are being left behind, they also put learning strategies into practice



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whenever we fail so that we may keep trying until we achieve. They constantly show us the ideal course for our lives. They consistently go above and beyond to assist students. They create opportunities in every field

Such are the role of teachers in everyone's life through education. Let us respect them and be one among them to create the change in someone's life, to build good human beings, to spread peace and harmony among the people through the services. Education is the best opportunity to serve the entire humanity.

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<http://www.hindustimes.com>

EDUCATION IS THE KEY TO THE FUTURE

“Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today” as rightly quoted by Malcolm X, Education is the key to the future and a fundamental right for all children. 11 November is celebrated as National Education Day in India in honour of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. He was the first education minister of independent India who played an instrumental role in laying the foundations of our country’s education system. The theme for National Education Day - 2022 was “Changing Course, Transforming Education.” It is a call for reforming the education system in India to make it more adaptable to the changing times. This theme also emphasises the need to reform the education system and make it more modern.

As highlighted in the recently published UNESCO’s global Futures of Education report, transforming the future requires an urgent rebalancing of our relationships with each other, with the nature as well as with technology that permeates our lives, while raising serious concerns for equity, inclusion and democratic participation. Transforming education and changing the course of education to focus on all children learning will first require Governments to think of innovative ways to reduce education inequalities that shift education systems towards learning progress rather than curriculum completion. Education stakeholders and donors must support the government to effectively and efficiently improve learning outcomes through various training and mentoring methods.

Opportunities in education field

When it comes to a job, people prefer being in a space that is demanding and fulfilling. In such case Education sector is the best place.

Pejavara Harshitha
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And most proud thing is that we get to teach the future generation of the country. The education sector offers many opportunities for professionals with different experience levels. The jobs in the education sector also have a social responsibility of informing and educating the younger generation.

According to health experts, the mental satisfaction of sharing knowledge and educating others make this profession special. According to a survey of education professionals carried out by specialist recruiter, teaching has been voted as the highest satisfying job with more than 45% of teachers agreeing to it.

After the implementation of the 7th pay commission has made it a profitable job that even the young professionals wish to pursue. As far as professional development is concerned, education sector again stands with an upper hand that furnishes you with a different set achievement that are important for professional growth. It is believed that experience is the quickest way to increase your income in this profession.

Learning is one of the surest paths towards having a successful and a flourishing life as it assists one in understanding life better and gaining knowledge to fulfil one’s own ambitions. An educated person holds the ability to perceive issues and give worthy solutions and as our expert innovations by teachers are encouraged and incorporated in training content, our education system will also walk in the direction of transformation.

EDUCATION IS.....

The key to freedom
The pillar of a kingdom
The passport to success
The inheritance of no stress

It is a process of teaching and learning
Light that always burning
A life's priority
To live in today's society

Education is power
To build success tower
Education is in abundance
Provides life Insurance

Education is a treasure
One cannot significantly measure
Relives earning pressure
Makes bright future

Education is the path to success door
A step to climb the floor

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Education sets the motion
In life for us to function

A path to divine progress
A smooth drive to our greatness
Gives our thinking different appearance
Helps to drive away all our ignorance

Importance of Education
For a new generation
It lowers financial frustration
Gives life protection

It leads to the path of prosperity
Gives our tomorrow sounding security
You have a future to create
Never leave it too late.

TODAY A READER, TOMORROW A LEADER..!!

Margaret Fuller once said: "If you are a leader, if you want to be one, you have to read. You cannot grow in your leadership without learning from others and that requires reading"

Education is essential to everyone. It is education that helps people earn respect and recognition. It is indispensable part of life both personally and socially, benefitting the society and his being as well. Providing quality education produces globally competitive individuals who can cope up with the innovations of the world. Every child should be given equal opportunities to learn and

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study, because the development of a country depends vastly on the standard of education. Education is merely a step to make us grow in all aspects of life, but useless without the proper guidance provided by the teachers and administrators and the given teaching aids used today.

Internet has made reading more and more

a part of people's daily lives. To effectively utilize the web and judge the authenticity and value of what is found there, both reading and critical thinking skills are of prime importance. The more the children read, the better they become at reading. It's as simple as that. The more enjoyable the things they read are, the more they'll stick with them and develop the reading skills that they'll need for full access to information in their adult lives. Reading should be viewed as a pleasurable activity- as a source of entertaining tales and useful and interesting factual information.

It is said that, education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today. It is the key to unlock the world and a powerful weapon which we can use to change the world. Education is something that breeds confidence and confidence breeds hope and hope breeds peace. The great aim of education is not

knowledge but action. Teachers are the ones who open the door for us, but we must enter by ourselves. It is not a preparation for life, it is life itself. It is a lifelong process from birth to death.

Above all, education is extremely important for employment. It certainly is a great opportunity to make a decent living. Never stop learning, because life never stops teaching. The roots of education may be bitter but the fruit is sweet. There is a saying that, 'you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs'. If you want to achieve something, or do something great you often have to make difficult sacrifices. No one can take away from you the learning that you have acquired. It is simply the soul of a society as it passes from one generation to another.

So, if you are not willing to learn, no one can help you. If you are determined to learn, no one can stop you. Learn continually- there's always 'one more thing' to learn..!

ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅವಕಾಶದ ಸಮಾನತೆ

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಮೂರು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಿವೆ, ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಆಹಾರ, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿ. ಇದು ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಇದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೂರು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಜನರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಲವಾರು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಕೊರತೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಏಕೆ?

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಲು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದರೂ, ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾನ

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಬಂಗೇರ ಟಿ
ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವರ್ಷ



ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು 'ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆ' ಯ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆಗಳು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲಿಕಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆತಾಗ, ಅವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಂಡು, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಂಡು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ:

- ❖ ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

- ❖ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆಯು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.
- ❖ ಸಮಾನ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ತ್ವರಿತ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಸಮಾನ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲ ನಾಗರಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯ ಹುಡುಕಾಟವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ❖ ಇದು ಸಮಾಜದ ಮಾನವಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನುರಿತ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆಗಾಗಿ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಾಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯಿಂದ ಬಳಲುತ್ತದೆ.

- ❖ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗಾಗಿ, ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆಯು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಮಾಜದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಮಾನತೆಯು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅನುಮತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳು

<https://www.allssignmentshelp.com>

<https://Studysmarter.co.uk>

EMPLOYMENT IN EDUCATION FIELD-THEN AND NOW

People desire to work in environments that are both challenging and rewarding; one catch is that the education industry is both. A most lucrative and honourable aspect of this industry, despite the fact that there are chances in teaching, training, finance, and human resources, is the chance to pass on knowledge to the nation's future leaders.

Professionals with various degrees of experience can choose from a wide range of criteria in the education industry. Additionally, this occupation is gratifying in every way, say health professionals, due to the mental joy of imparting knowledge and instructing others.

India currently has more school-age children than every other nation in the world, with a population of over 250 million. This shows that there is a growing demand for positions in the education sector.

The value of education and instructors as the source of awareness has endured despite the twenty-first century being a victim of constant change. The method of instruction

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is one development in education that has been for the better. Blackboards have been replaced with the idea of "Smart classrooms," which feature projectors. Online submissions are preferred to paper ones for assignments. YouTube channels are becoming more significant than course notes and notebooks. Ed-Tech and technology advancements have simplified the learning process.

Regarding professional development, the education sector once more holds a distinct advantage because it provides us with a variety of accomplishments that are crucial for professional development. The fastest approach to raise their income in this field, it is thought, is by gaining experience. Here are eight abilities that one should think about developing in order to fast boost one's value in the field of education:

- **Adaptability:** Because the education industry is so dynamic, one must adjust adjustments to meet sector needs. To introduce new educational strategies and modify existing ones, one must be willing.
- **Dedication:** By working on projects and conducting research outside of the typical workweek, one can show their dedication to their field.
- **Communication:** It's crucial to be able to express knowledge clearly and determine whether someone understands it.
- **Creativity:** It is essential in today's workplaces since the most effective educators are those who take an innovative approach to learning and teaching.
- **Enthusiasm:** One should be passionate and enthusiastic to go above and above to help others comprehend. We stand out in the field of education because of your passion for teaching and inspiring others to succeed.
- **Coherent:** communication of ideas and the ability to coordinate a variety of responsibilities are essential for success in the education industry. These days, having good management abilities helps one stand out from the throng and gives one room to develop.

Then Why Choose The Education Sector?

Here are few reasons,

- The higher education is a field that is always expanding; it is originally priced at \$100 billion, and this market will quadruple.
- There are many different career prospects in India's education sector, including teaching, finance, administration, marketing, and many more.
- Stability is among the best aspects of the education sector and one of its main draws. The hours of operation are set.
- Teaching is the most well-known job, and people respect teachers since it is their duty to use their expertise to mould the next generation.

PATHWAYS TO FUTURE

Education is a purposeful activity directed at achieving certain aims, such as transmitting knowledge or fostering skills and character traits. These aims may include the development of understanding, rationality, kindness, and honesty. Various researchers emphasize the role of critical thinking in order to distinguish education from indoctrination. Some theorists require that education results in an improvement of the student while others prefer a value-neutral definition of the term. In a slightly different sense, education may also refer, not to the process, but to the product of this process: the mental states and dispositions possessed by educated people. Education originated as the transmission of



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cultural heritage from one generation to the next. Today, educational goals increasingly encompass new ideas such as the liberation of learners, skills needed for modern society, empathy, and complex vocational skills.

One should choose the career in education because the education is the most important function that is performed in our culture and education is one which matters for any culture.

There are some general points about the field of education:

It makes a positive impact on students of all ages to enter in the field of education.

The most obvious form of an educational career is becoming a teacher. Teaching jobs are ideal for those people who are creative, patient, encouraging and enthusiastic.

Consulting, administrative and board member jobs are also available in the field of education.

In the field of education, there are hundreds of careers that can be achieved on the basis of education. Career is very important to get our

life settled. There are different opportunities to set our career like in engineering there are different sections, in medicinal field also there are different fields, diploma courses, degree course. Teaching field also there are different sections.

Opportunities are plenty we should grab the opportunities to our fruitful life. For this education is very important to get more knowledge, experiences, creative ideas etc.

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REFORMATION IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

The theme emphasizes the need to reform the education system and make it more modern. The future of the country and well being of its citizens are directly related to the quality of education it provides to its children and adolescents. Education adds meaning to our lives and gives us a sense of belonging and purpose in life, besides offering stability. Besides making you a productive citizen of a country, it also helps you to become responsible and aware about all those things that contribute to world peace and wellness. Education must focus on transformation instead of assimilation. Meaning, instead of teaching us all the same way to score well on a standardized test, we should put more emphasis on productive social change. Fundamentally, transforming education means making the changes necessary to ensure that it meets its mission for today and the future.

As time goes by man has evolved from various stages of civilization. Same goes with the education. It has changed from time to time. And it needs to be changed according to the passing of time. Knowledge grows when there is new discoveries. Though the concept may be the same but the ideas we look into it is different from time to time. Education has

changed its course from traditional classroom teaching it has changed to online or virtual teaching. Due to the effect of pandemic technology has taught man how to bridge this gap. But not everyone is able to cope up with technology. Its because not every region is well developed, it differs from place to place. Transformation includes expanding access so that more people can take advantage of education.

The country should see how to transform this type of modern education to the people who have less access to technology. The modern education system should see what type of education will help the future generation to face the challenges of life.

Just as technology has helped spark the transformation of many industries, from banking to the media, so it will play a vital role in the ongoing evolution of education.



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Whereas in the traditional classroom model the student more or less follows the same schedule, completes the same assignments, and receives the same instruction as his or her classmates, interactive online learning platforms such as the open learning initiative personalize learning so that it serves the needs of the learner. Such systems provide feedback and activities targeted to the needs of the learner and enable both the learner and the instructor to see gaps in understanding.

Enhancing quality of education: Education is not just learning but quality learning. Through quality education, an individual can seek better job opportunities, progress with sustainable livelihoods, and have a healthy lifestyle. Best delivered education spurs innovative minds. To gain this quality of education, the educational institution should provide good infrastructure facility along with good and qualified teachers. More opportunities should be given to students to come forward to show their talents and shape them accordingly. Quality education must reach all students irrespective of where they come from, etc.

Fundamental rights to education: Access to a safe, inclusive, quality education is the fundamental human right of every girl and boy on this planet. The government has made education free and compulsory till the age of 14 years. No one should be deprived of this right in the grounds of caste, creed, sex or geographical area of students. Many laws have been amended to protect the rights of the children especially in terms of education. Education is a basic human right that works to raise men and women out of poverty, level inequalities and ensure sustainable development. Education is an empowering right in itself and one of the most powerful tools by which economically and socially marginalized children and adults can lift themselves out of poverty and participate fully in society. If some states fail to provide

this right then necessary action must be taken upon such states. So that in future no state will dare to go against the law. The central should take special care in achieving its objective of right to education to children's.

Sustaining inclusive learning process: Inclusive education is the most effective way to give all children a fair chance to go to school, learn and develop the skills they need to thrive. Inclusive education means all children in the same classrooms, in the same schools. It means real learning opportunities for groups who have traditionally been excluded – not only children with disabilities, but speakers of minority languages too. Inclusive education allows students of all backgrounds to learn and grow side by side, to the benefit of all. Inclusive systems require changes at all levels of society. At the school level, teachers must be trained, buildings must be refurbished and students must receive accessible learning materials. In this way we can bring progress in providing inclusive education to the children who are need of it.

Opportunities in education field: Careers in education can be among the most rewarding ways to make a difference in the lives of others. There's no doubt that teachers have the power to transform the lives of their students inside the classroom, but there are other education career paths that may better suit your skills and interests. The opportunities in education especially in special education, early childhood education, or secondary education. Teaching online is also one of the opportunities that the technology is providing, the only thing is that teacher must be aware to use these technologies. To teach at the college and university level, we generally need to earn at least a master's degree. Regardless of the teaching path you choose, you are sure to make a real and lasting difference in the lives of others.

Reference

<https://www.educationcannotwait.org>

TODAY A READER, TOMORROW A LEADER...!!

Margaret Fuller once said: "If you are a leader, if you want to be one, you have to read. You cannot grow in your leadership without learning from others and that requires reading"

Education is essential to everyone. It is education that helps people earn respect and recognition. It is indispensable part of life both personally and socially, benefitting the society and his being as well. Providing quality education produces globally competitive individuals who can cope up with the innovations of the world. Every child should be given equal opportunities to learn and study, because the development of a country depends vastly on the standard of education. Education is merely a step to make us grow in all aspects of life, but useless without the proper guidance provided by the teachers and administrators and the given teaching aids used today.

Internet has made reading more and more a part of people's daily lives. To effectively utilize the web and judge the authenticity and value of what is found there, both reading and critical thinking skills are of prime importance. The more the children read, the better they become at reading. It's as simple as that. The more enjoyable the things they read are, the more they'll stick with them and develop the reading skills that they'll need for full access to information in their adult lives. Reading should be viewed as a pleasurable activity- as a source of entertaining tales and useful and interesting factual information.



Preetha Jenifer
B.Ed I Year

It is said that, education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today. It is the key to unlock the world and a powerful weapon which we can use to change the world. Education is something that breeds confidence and confidence breeds hope and hope breeds peace. The great aim of education is not knowledge but action. Teachers are the ones who open the door for us, but we must enter by ourselves. It is not a preparation for life, it is life itself. It is a lifelong process from birth to death.

Above all, education is extremely important for employment. It certainly is a great opportunity to make a decent living. Never stop learning, because life never stops teaching. The roots of education may be bitter but the fruit is sweet. There is a saying that, 'you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs'. If you want to achieve something, or do something great you often have to make difficult sacrifices. No one can take away from you the learning that you have acquired. It is simply the soul of a society as it passes from one generation to another.

So, if you are not willing to learn, no one can help you. If you are determined to learn, no one can stop you. Learn continually- there's always 'one more thing' to learn..!

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Teachers get into the field of education for a number of reasons. Some teach because they want to teach students about something they love. Others teach because they want



Rosemary Adrian Rodrigues
B.Ed I Year

to give back to their community. And then, there are those who want to teach so that they can impact the lives of students. No matter the reason, there are teachers all over the world that have dedicated their lives to the advancement of students. The dedication of teachers is what ensures that we live in a world that is constantly improving.

As teachers, we have an obligation to the society in which we live to prepare productive and positive leaders. I want to teach because I believe that all children should have the opportunity to receive the best education available to them no matter their social economic status or race. By providing a firm education, I can pave the road toward a bright future.

In the educational field, there are many opportunities that involve teaching, but many others are administrative or assisting roles that do not directly involve instructing students. Learning about these careers may help you make a more informed decision about your next professional steps. There are subject specific teachers such as English teachers, Mathematics teachers and others. Some of the opportunities in education for teachers are as follows:

- Preschool teachers who play an important role in a child's growth and development and may help develop many essential skills, such as reading, writing, mathematics and history.
- Educational assistants are responsible for assisting students with their work.
- Kindergarten teachers are responsible for teaching children aged between four and six years of age in their classrooms. They teach their students through a system of activities, such as art, music, games or songs.

- Daycare teachers are responsible for educating and caring for children, in a daycare center or home.
- Elementary school teachers are responsible for teaching children aged between five and twelve years of age in a classroom. They help children with their education by providing assistance with educational issues, such as developing reading skills or helping them to understand the basics of core subject areas, such as mathematics, reading, writing, science and social studies.
- Teaching assistants are responsible for helping teachers in a classroom. They often work under the supervision of a teacher and assist with tasks such as reading out question topics or taking attendance.
- High school teachers are responsible for teaching children at a high school level, from grade nine through grade twelve. They help students with their academic problems by responding to questions or assisting them with homework.
- Assistant principals are responsible for assisting in the management of a school or department at the highest level of management.
- School principals are responsible for managing and leading the school at the highest level of management. They often have expertise and qualifications in education, typically with a master's degree in education or school administration.

I chose the field of education because I know that as a teacher I must motivate, inspire, and encourage my students to strive for success. As an educator it is my responsibility to lift them up when they are down. I believe the purpose of education is to help students prepare for the real world.

TURNING MIRRORS INTO WINDOWS

The meaning of the quotation can be interpreted in many ways, but it mainly revolves around the whole concept of education and life. In this article I discuss the various ways in which mirrors and windows can be assumed in our daily life. These words by Sydney J. Harris said decades ago, are relevant even today to man's life and explain how education plays an important role in our everyday life.

Adding to this quote I would like to put forward two questions: 'What is it that already exists in us?' and, 'Why education is needed to turn mirrors into windows?' The ability and strength to achieve anything is what already exists in us. Education is the way towards enlightenment. The basic purpose, or the need of education, is to keep man in a system and allow him to think. Without education man has only a virtual image, quite similar to what he sees in a mirror. For majority of the population, education is simply what they study from books and what serves as a means for providing a livelihood. But the other view of real education is that it lets you see the outer World and socialize yourself with the ideas that are legitimate in the nature of society.

Many great personalities like Thomas Alva Edison, C.V Raman, Mother Teresa, DR A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and others, noticed numerous problems affecting our world. They stood up for the society with their new concepts, ideas and humanity, because the way they were educated opened up their minds. It made them think for the society, push their abilities and sharper their thinking. Education in the real sense doesn't mean a race for money or a source of income. It means 'living for the society'.

Building character and values are also the main goals of education. Whatever we learn develops our Character and Imbibes values in us. In the present world the values that

Kolandai Theresa
B.Ed I Year



determine one's attitude towards one's family, elders and spouse are declining. The attitude of the younger generation towards the aged and the care given to the aged members of the household has declined drastically. People are leading their own lives in search of money and missing the happiness they get from the core values. The number of parents who are sent to old age homes is increasing every year. If there is no value attached to one's parents, then the education one gets, and the life one leads, are meaningless.

Achieving monetary success is not going to turn mirrors (ourselves) into windows (success). Every citizen of the country needs development, but how many act responsibly towards their government, how many of us waste the food products while there are millions starving? Everyone wants development but finally money and alcohol decide the results of an election. Everyone needs to understand, that as a responsible citizen, we must contribute to our country's development. People are divided on the basis of caste, community, religion and many other factors, but everyone must understand that they are only superficial divisions. Saints with their kind heart see all creatures of God as one. Being kind hearted and remembering that we are all 'mankind' is true education. This leads us through the window called humanity. Stephen R. Covey remarks, 'We see the world, not as it is, but as we are', If we can bring light (education) to bear on the dark corners of egos and feelings (mirrors) we are the one who can open the window of unity.

DREAM OF TRANSFORMING EDUCATION IN INDIA

Education is the power to think clearly, the power to act well in the world's work, and the power to appreciate life." – Brigham Young.

The theme for this year is "Changing Course, Transforming Education," which focuses on the need to nurture transformations to allow access to education for all and help build sustainable futures. To attain the Sustainable Development Goals, educators will need to adapt to new forms of teaching and learning.

24th January marks the International Day of Education. The International Day of Education is an event set aside by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to highlight the importance of Education and spotlight its necessity. As the world marks this day, it is as important as ever to think about the learning crisis, which was already festering before and further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic

Over the past two years, educational institutions worldwide have migrated to online environments with varying degrees of success. Educators and students have rapidly adapted to the changing circumstances and engaged in a process of digital transformation. When we observe present condition of teaching learning, there is a need to think on digitalization of education has become boon or bane to India.

Digital transformation in the education industry helps improve the learning experience for both students and teachers, as well as other people involved in the process. Such changes focus on improving engagement and accessibility through interactive and customizable learning. As a result, online education gets cheaper, more comprehensive, and more inclusive.

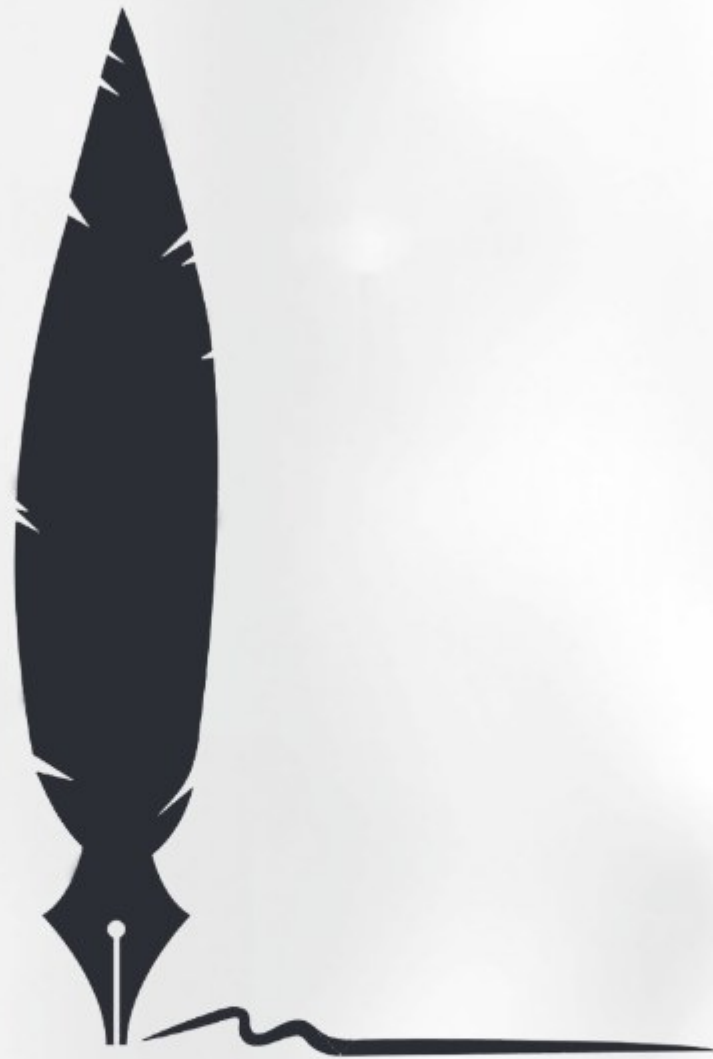


Vinitha Nishma Veigas
B.Ed I Year

Some of the opportunities that digital transformation in higher education enables are micro-lessons, interactive videos or tests, and even games or AI-based learning methods. All these options help a student get more involved in the process and interact with respective elements or tasks. People with disabilities also get an education with no barriers or difficulties thanks to text-to-speech or colorblind-friendly visualization, for example.

Other than digital transformation, there is a need to transformation in infrastructure facilities, school system and providing equal opportunities to girl children in India. Transformative education involves teaching and learning geared to motivate and empower happy and healthy learners to take informed decisions and actions at the individual, community and global levels.

Today many young people are questioning the value of education and the need to invest their valuable money and time to pursue degrees that have no job linkage. Academic success does not guarantee a job or even success in real life. The introduction of NEP in India really helps to align education and skilling together making education more experiential and real life based. Thus digital transformation, implementation of NEP, efforts of government and NGO's definitely help to bring transformation in education in India.



*Growing into teaching -
The Journey of a Student*

My voyage of self-discovery

Being someone with no definite direction in life, it was after my masters in commerce that I decided to be a teacher. When applied for the same, my applications were denied on the basis of having no B.Ed degree to work as a teacher. That was the moment when I gave a thought over pursuing B Ed, but a two-year full-time course at that period of time was a big commitment indeed. Yet, with a deep breath in, I said a “yes” to it. I knew I had the skill of teaching and was thorough with my content yet, I needed that “degree” thus, I chose to do it.

Initially it was all about having a degree in hand but, the institution I got into made me fall in love with every day of B.Ed. The portals of St Ann’s college of Education, made me realize why I needed B. Ed despite all I had. A full time B. Ed is not a course, it’s a period of formation that helps you unveil the how, why, what and when of the whole framework of Education. Thus, it cannot be optional; rather, it needs to be mandatory

However, my experience as the student president has been quite an interesting one. I was never a person interested in leaderships. In fact, I have always been that reserved person admiring those who lead well, but always preferred to be a follower because it was the simplest. College, however provided me with an opportunity to develop myself as a leader. Since then, I became more active in academic activities and actively sought out leadership roles. When assuming leadership roles, I’ve always considered myself an authentic and honest leader who was always keen to listen and learn. Hence my voyage as a leader has been a journey of self-discovery.

Fathimath Zabeena

Student President
B.Ed II Year



I believe that my experience at this college has transformed me into a better person that I am today. I have become a better, more well-rounded person through the skills that were mastered here. More importantly, the trials I’ve faced have allowed me to realize who I truly want to be in the future. My experiences thus far at this college has been amazing, and I cannot wait to see what this year has yet to offer. It has been a perfect blend of joy, hardships and struggles because this is not the type of college which will simply provide you the certificate. Therefore, I consider myself a very lucky individual to have got an opportunity to be a part of this institute.

The entire programme so far was well organized and designed to combine academic teaching with meaningful learning experiences. Pursuing Bachelor’s Degree in Education from this prestigious institution of learning will be a milestone in my professional life and a significant contributor to the development of my personality. I have established my leadership, time management, self-awareness and team skills to a whole new augment level. I will always be grateful towards the Principal and the experienced, dedicated and principled academic staff for shaping me into the person that I am today. This is where I learnt how to be punctual, do things on time and mainly

how important each and every work is. They have groomed me to be a responsible human being first and then a teacher! From preparing lesson plans to teaching aids, they make sure we are perfect in whatever we do.

When I reflect back to what I was on day the first day of this course and to what I am now, I realize what a wonderful experience this has

been. The training received here has not only acted as a building block to my career but also have helped me to boost my confidence level. I have learned both tangibles like practical aspects of teaching and intangibles like work ethics and standards required for the work. My biggest takeaway would be relationships and lots of beautiful memories forged through this college which I will cherish forever.

Memories of a Graduate at St Ann's College of Education

Both school life and college life is the most memorable time of a person's life, but both of them are quite different from each other. While in school life, we learn everything in a protected environment, college life exposes us to a new environment where we have to learn new things and face new challenges by ourselves. We spend half of our young lives in school, and thus we get comfortable living in that environment. But college life is for two or three years only, where every year introduces new challenges and lessons to us. While in school, our teachers and friends always protect and guard us, in college life we form a relationship with our mentors, and they don't protect us all the time as our school teachers did.

My journey to St Ann's College of Education was quite an unexpected one. I had no plans of doing B.Ed. But I realised that destiny had chosen this for me. When I took admission to this college, I was really afraid as all the people were new to me. But soon, I started enjoying my college life and made some fantastic memories as well. The last



Greeshma A
B.Ed II Year

two years wasn't that easy for me. First of all, the work pressure was at its peak during the second semester. But somehow, I managed everything and things fell in place.

Throughout my time here at St Ann's College, I have got the great opportunity to learn so much about the ways of college and how to improve my academic life and my social life. Despite it being overwhelming and stressful, these experiences have helped me develop and learn new advice and resources on how I can personally succeed while attending college. One of the first things that I learned was that you have to develop a good mental mindset and maintain levels of motivation throughout the semester to achieve greatness. Having a good mental mindset was important for me, this semester because it allowed me to stay positive and develop a good working

environment for all the people who were around me.

Secondly, using a planner is a prime resource for success here at St Ann's College which I feel is something that every B.Ed student should use in some form while attending this course. I have used various planners throughout the two-year course which has helped improved my time management skills tremendously. Using planners has allowed me to create separate schedules for homework and studying, family events and holidays, as well as entertainment values like hanging out with friends or going to see a movie, etc.

One of the best things about St Ann's College is that I got a new experience every day. There were several opportunities for us arranged by management and staff to show our talents as well as for our personal and professional growth. Another memory that I had was for the sports day. That was an opportunity for us to get close with each other. Becoming a part of the St Ann's family was a huge influence for me. The great thing about this institution is that it is so welcoming to everyone despite the name. I also take part in the monthly events that take place on campus. The activities of the college helped

me become more relaxed and helps make everyone involved in everything. From the morning assembly to the weekly cleaning duty that we were supposed to do had a role to play in moulding me to what I'm when I leave this institution.

Overall, my two years at St Ann's College has been extremely memorable and exciting despite some of the exhausting outcomes of it. Everyone who I have met at college has helped and taught me something in some shape or form. Managing the maintenance of the body's mindset and motivation, the usage of a planner, and getting involved in college organizations and activities were few of the many bits of knowledge that I learned throughout the course.

The college life taught me many things and had helped a lot to build my confidence to face the challenges and struggles in the future. Instead of just focussing on the study, a person must participate in other activities and socialize as much as possible in his/her college life as all these things help in the overall development of a person. In this way I am greatly indebted to my college. With a heart full of pride, I thank the St Ann's family for the fond memories that I carry.

My life at St Ann's College of Education

Most of my life, I spent in the campus of St Ann's. Around 14 years i.e., from kindergarten to pre university. I remember feeling a sense of excitement every time we had B.Ed. trainee teachers come over to take classes for us. Back then never did I think, that one day in the future, I would be in their place taking classes

Bibi Fahima Haque Chilmi
B.Ed I Year



as a trainee teacher. Opting for a teaching career was an unexpected decision I made but choosing St Ann's College of Education to achieve this career was a valid personal choice. Here is a snippet of my life so far in St Ann's College of Education.

Initially I had no idea what to expect from this course but after the orientation we got at the beginning I was ready for whatever was coming my way. Things started off pretty normal. There was a formal inauguration of the academic year which was planned by the freshers. None of us knew what the class was capable of. And to my surprise, our class was very much talented. This programme made me realise that everyone in my class had great potential, was filled with energy irrespective of their age and background. Our seniors were good to us too and they told us how things would be eventually which scared most of us but honestly speaking, none of it affected me because I refused to believe the course was something I couldn't handle. The micro-teaching phase went very smooth for me. Initially I was a nervous but the teachers were very patient with all the students. They gave us constructive feedback and helped us work on ourselves. By the end of the micro-teaching phase I had acquired skills that I didn't even realise I was missing. I used to think that being a teacher is simply teaching content but here I learnt that being a teacher is so much more than that. My first semester went along without a hassle and then began the second semester.

I knew the second semester was packed because everyone kept saying so but I also knew that if I did all my work in time and

behaved responsibly, it wouldn't negatively affect me in the slightest. We were oriented on our practice teach phase 1 which was held in November. During this time all I did was write lesson plans. I never realised how creative I could actually get until it was this time. Practice teach demands perfection because you go to schools and teach students. The students I teach would be my responsibility and I couldn't fail them, my supervisors or myself. I did my best and my teachers helped me thoroughly. They complimented me for my strengths and guided me over the things I can be better at. By the end of phase 1, I could really feel the difference between my 1st lesson and my 12th lesson. It felt wonderful, the progress and the improvement I went through. Later on, in January phase 2 was conducted but this phase was different. The model of teaching followed was different and I had no idea what to do but once again, the teachers and my method master were extremely patient with me and everyone. The start was bumpy but by the end things were good. I had no problem during both my phases except maybe a little sacrifice of my sleep.

There isn't much to say since I'm only a first-year student and have much more to experience but so far, my time here at St Ann's College of Education has been pleasant. The teachers and my classmates are all wonderful people. The events that happen here allow us students to display our talents fully. Here, I am being moulded into the best teacher version of myself. Choosing St Ann's College of Education to pursue my goal is one of the right choices I've made in life so far.

Student Teacher Experience: The ongoing Journey

Life can only be understood backwards; but it must be lived forwards. With a lot of confusion and undecided notion towards my future, I started my journey of B.Ed. When I came for the admission, it was Sister who taught me when she came as a B.Ed trainee, while I was a student. I accidentally met my peers and all they had on their faces was a weird pity stating "It is not that easy." But, I knew, I was in the best hands, as Headmaster Gummanna from Puttur described St Anns as.

Ms Anupama Shetty, Principal of Cambridge School always told me "B.Ed is not just a degree but it teaches you so much more." And she was indeed true. The routine irked me initially but my classmates' enthusiasm and unified sync at all, made all things bright and beautiful. Beautiful? The age group, each of my classmates were not the same

Yet, all were on the same boat. Despite our experiences, our perspectives were the same. We were privileged with our super seniors being in campus due to the Pandemic effect. We could foresee ourselves clad in the graduating robe.

The first semester went with Micro teaching where we learnt skills in a specific sense. People who never danced, danced. Who never sang, they sang all in one Synergy: the talent fest. With all to add on we had the NAAC Visit which was totally unforgettable. From cleaning, documenting to entertainment and many more we did it all with all our hearts. One takeaway from St Ann's is that was that I was not flexible

B Lakshmi Bhandary
B.Ed I Year



from being a rigid independent tasker, I was now able to work in groups. It is essential for a teacher to be in sync when at school with your peer group.

The second semester chapter was a first-hand exposure towards the actual school set up. We had been placed at various schools and thus the Practice teaching began. The phases were divided into two wherein we practiced, researched and toiled at most. We had a wonderful experience filled with ups and downs. I'm pretty sure by the end we all were immune to some extent of working at the school level. Be it classroom or work management, the newbies had rolled up their sleeves. Given the opportunity to this, we had learnt how to formulate a lesson plan, Unit plan and even analyse problems from the institutional to classroom level through action research.

The only fact that I can assure to the generations to come is that once you are into St Anns you would be able to tackle or I'd rather say multitask and balance with your routine alongside the work. Because we were giving programmes onset of the internals the next consecutive day. To conclude, we have to acknowledge the progress we made, but understand that we still have a long way to go.

Welcome to the temple of learning!!!

Teaching is one profession that gives a person the chance to build a healthy academic system for the country. Hence, as a teacher, you will be entrusted with educating children - the future of the country. You will be shaping minds and helping children develop and become well-rounded individuals.

During my college days, I used to think Teaching was not my cup of tea, but god had different plans and destiny brought me here. I applied for a B.Ed. professional programme through government quota and luckily got a seat in a reputed college in the area 'St Ann's College of Teacher Education', (Autonomous) Mangalore.

So, in order to pursue my dream of becoming a teacher professionally, a B.Ed. course will make you learn the art of teaching at different school levels such as the secondary and senior secondary, and a host of other benefits.

Almost after 2 years in B.Ed course, I can say that I have got the opportunity to study varied subjects and do so many activities which I had never done before. I had the perception that B.Ed course would be much easier than what I had previously done. But I was proven wrong, the course had all new subjects. I had to study Childhood & Adolescence, Philosophical & Sociological Basis of Education, Educational Technology, ICT Basic Competencies, Languages across curriculum, Micro Teaching & Integration, Learning & Teaching Process, Educational Evaluation, Pedagogic Tools, Techniques & Approaches, Knowledge & Curriculum, Inclusive Education, Education in Contemporary India, Understanding

Rashmi
Student Vice President
B.Ed II Year



Self and Yoga, Drama & Art in Education, Educational Management and Organization, Gender, School & Society, Health & Physical Education, and pedagogy subjects along with practical field assignments, Research Projects, ICT Applications, Simulated ICT Based Lessons. After learning about these subjects for some time, I was able to understand them, and they appeared very interesting and significant to me. During the course, I got to participate in plays and other co-curricular activities in the college. Through this course, I got to learn working in groups. For many assignments and workshops, we had to make groups and do the work accordingly. We had to write many reflective assignments, like reflective journals on issues related with education, reflections on the writings of thinkers, reports on the co-curricular activities happening in the college. This helped in making use of my understanding and think productively. It also helped me in improving my writing skills.

During the course of a B.Ed. degree, prospective teachers are given the opportunity to walk into schools and teach students in a classroom environment. This gives real-life classroom exposure about the experience of teaching and what all challenges they could potentially face. Internship was an all-new experience. In the school, we were supposed to observe the teachers in the classroom, how they were teaching, what teaching aids they

were using, what their methodology was and how they were managing the classroom. We also had to observe the students, how they behaved with the teachers, with their peers and also their communication skills. I got to learn so much with this experience which I would like to implement in my teaching in future. The two years course have been very fruitful and have added to many experiences of my life. The B Ed. programme pushes teacher candidates to reflect on their practices. I feel as though the programme ably teaches teacher candidates to reflect on practice and improve pedagogy through its efforts to pressure us to critique the processes by which we teach. This is done through inquiry classes, reflections on practicums, and collaborative activities in the classroom.

Pursuing a B.Ed. course not only teaches you to inculcate good teaching skills but also how to the work in the administrative aspect of an education system. The course curriculum teaches prospective teachers how to play their part in making a healthy education structure. However, an administrative job role comes into effect at an advanced level of the teaching career. While pursuing a B.Ed. course, you will be able to recognise various educational issues at a broader level (global, national and state level). Apart from this, the course helps you to examine diverse learning environments in a variety of school environments, such as private, government, international, government-aided, and world schools.

You also gain a lot and acquire certain qualities. You are able to recognise an important role a teacher plays in the political and socio-cultural systems and most importantly, in the education system. Additionally, you will also get to understand culturally-diverse scenarios.

you stand to gain the conceptual knowledge about the part a teacher has to play in the ecosystem of academic learning

My Role as a leader:

Student Representatives (Reps) are elected from each cohort. Students with the support of academic staff elect the candidate(s) through election to represent their batch/course.

I was an assistant class representative during the 1st year and Student Vice President during the second year. I was also a member of Student Welfare Committee, Library Committee, Sexual Harassment Prevention Cell. As a leader I got a change to explore my leadership skills and fulfil the below roles and responsibilities successfully.

- ❖ As a Representative, there was a bridge between the college and students.
- ❖ A vital channel of communication between the college and students – representing, communicating student matters and giving feedback to the college.
- ❖ Be a voice for the students to ensure that they have a qualitative learning experience in the college
- ❖ Actively engage students within class and campus to enhance their skills.
- ❖ A key contact between staff and the fellow class members regarding Class Health and safety, facilities and student welfare needs.
- ❖ Awareness of all policies relating to academic and student support and point students to respective departments for any support needs.
- ❖ Communicate new ideas and concepts with College teams in the best interest of students.

- ❖ Identify any learner needs not being addressed and communicate with College
- ❖ Give suggestions for the Library department for the smooth issuing of books.
- ❖ To be Positive and fulfil all the responsibilities that has been assigned.
- ❖ Monitor any issues on Sexual Harassment on studying within the campus highlight to college officials in case if student face any issue on her way to college and home.
- ❖ Report Writing of the workshops and seminars that has been conducted in college

The list may add on, if I have the mention everything, hence had to cutdown to few points.

However apart from this the college also focus on empowering students by various workshops and seminars. It also focusses students in teaching the life skills like:

- ❖ Organising morning assembly: helps students to organise prayer in a systematic way followed by new reading. It also gives a chance to students to come forward and speak in front of the mike.
- ❖ Ringing the Bell: Every student gets a chance to ring bell for the day, which ensures time management for all the subjects, including breaks.
- ❖ Cleaning duty: As women, we need to learn some cleaning aspects (cleanliness of classrooms, maintenance of teaching aids in pedagogy rooms)
- ❖ Inculcate Environment friendly behaviours: Switching off the fans, lights in the

campus and automatically helped us to imbibe this habit wherever we go may be in internship schools or arranging for any programmes and follow the same even in our homes.

Challenge of a golden period

Another life lesson you will remember is that the learning never ends. One of the most interesting stages in life that gives you an opportunity to explore is the 'college phase.' Life at college is the time when we all dive deep into the ocean of new beginnings and possibilities. This golden period better equips you for all the challenges you'll face in life and creates a strong foundation of knowledge. It is a perfect blend of joy and hardships. You meet different people, you interact with them, you learn about their cultures and grow as a person. You will understand how to talk to different people, how to judge their behavior, thus helping you with important life skills. you have the opportunity to learn from some great research minds.

Every nook and corner of the college you'd find a peaceful spot full of natural surroundings. You start your day with the physical education and morning assembly followed by the regular classes. There will be moments that carry a lot of sentimental value and you can't help but miss those years later. The friendships you make in college life is the most important aspect. These people will give you strength and be your knights in shining armour all your life. As a college student, the hardest part of college life was leaving college after graduation or post-graduation. The last days of college were the hardest, knowing that soon you will be departing your friends, the campus, teachers and completely leaving behind a part of life. One fine day, you will be

silently smiling with wet eyes, looking at the pictures from your college and old friends, and remembering all the good times you had in your college days. That is the beauty of studying in a college. Despite climbing the ladders of success, you will cherish the memories of your college life.

To conclude, the College Life is a remarkable and essential time in a person's life and

everyone should enjoy. It teaches us many things and builds our confidence to face the challenges and struggles in our future. Instead of just focussing on the study, a person must participate in other activities and socialize as much as possible in his/her college life as all these things help in the overall development of a person.

My Experience as a Student of St Ann's College of Education

To quote Andre Godin a French writer, "The quality of expectations determines the quality of our actions" It is important that a man exceeds his grasp and strive for betterment while he is set to accomplish his goal. This is something I came to realise and have been trying to put into practice ever since I started my course at St Anns. This B.Ed. college has stood its ground over the years and has moulded its students to become efficacious teachers who are serving the world at large.

My experience here is varied in nature, there have been days when I have very smoothly given my best and felt good about it and there were days that I have had to cajole myself into pushing through. However, at the end I have truly learnt that no matter the challenge at hand it is in me to find a way to do my best and channel the constant adrenaline spikes into constructive focused actions.

As hard as it is to stoically accept the challenges, tasks and deadlines I am fortunate to be under the guidance of stalwart faculty who navigate us in the best possible way. They indeed play a pivotal role in the learning process. Apart from the course syllabus, I have had numerous opportunities and first-hand

experiences in organising and compering for programs, days of importance and workshops. Once such experience that I have learnt a lot from, was, the assessment visit by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) members to our institution. The assiduous planning and arrangements that were made in order to make the visit a success, made me realise how every detail has a significant value to the big picture.

To shed light on the second and most cherished experience, I quote David McCullough an American historian, "Real success is finding your lifework in the work that you love". It was during my practice teaching at both the schools that I was allotted to, I found immense joy and even more contentment in teaching a class be it in pedagogy one or two. And it's now, that I am certain of what I am meant to do. It was during this exposure I learnt what the teaching



Faria Roshiel Ilda
B.Ed I Year

profession demands of me and what a noble profession it is on a whole. Simultaneously I have learnt from my faculty that a good teacher is one who is astute enough to know her students' needs. Our teachers inspire us to work hard every day.

One key value that I strive to emulate, is that, of priority, like Abraham Lincoln once said, "Give me six hours to chop down a tree

and I will spend the first four hours sharpening the axes." A B.Ed. programme at St Ann's teaches you how to prioritise your work and work effectively. But, most of all it helps you maintain a dichotomy between professional and personal life. I am sure that when I graduate and move out into the job market, I will hold on dearly to the experiences and lessons that I have garnered at this institution. It will surely be my amour and my strength.

The Right Choice

It was not by chance but by choice! I still remember the day I decided to join B.Ed. for my higher studies and there was no looking back in the decision I took. The only promise I made for myself was to join St Ann's College of Education (Autonomous) Mangaluru for my higher studies. Now I feel happy and proud that it was the right decision I ever made in my life. I had made up my mind that if I am doing B.Ed. then it's only in this college. I would like to take this moment to thank all my teachers who suggested this college for my B.Ed. course. This college taught me life, gave me moments to cherish forever in my lifetime. I never knew the value of teachers until I joined this college, which taught me that teaching is not just a profession but a service. It made me to get addicted to the profession I chose for my career and get satisfied with this journey of being a teacher. There were ups and downs in the process of being a complete teacher but there were hands to hold me up and motivate me throughout the journey.

I am always grateful for the experiences the college gave me and the memories I built with the people here. It was my history teacher who once told me that if I join St Ann's College, I can shine and now I am very happy that it



Suchitha Rai
B.Ed II Year

happened within two years in the college. I always made sure that I took part in everything that the college expected and the course demands. I was shining in happiness and satisfaction. Though the struggle was not easy, the end result and its contentment I received was tremendous. It was not just about academics but about the life lessons that I learnt from the college which helped me to reshape my thoughts and ideas about myself. I started looking at the world around me in different perspective and I could identify myself as a different person with more of disciplined thoughts. Starting from online classes to internship days, no memories got faded but added more beauty to the coming days. I took most of my life decisions here with a hope that this college has made me a person who is capable enough to choose what is right and what is wrong. It is from this college that I started being more confident about being who I am and how people look at me, especially for choosing this profession. Teaching! the profession I admire the most.

My Transition and learning experience

Being a first year student can be an exciting yet an undeniably overwhelming experience and my transition from a working woman to a college student was not an easy feat. This transition was more than slightly overwhelming. My first year of college has been an interesting learning experience with full of triumphs and growth.

Learn ,unlearn ,relearn: cycle of success is what I had to embrace first to start the process of learning to be successful. I have learned a lot since being in college, mostly how to take charge of my life and get my priorities straight. Most importantly, it is this place where I have acknowledged my individuality and uniqueness through the opportunities given. The first year education majorly has taught me to excel in multitasking and the way I need to handle my academic studies, field experience, community service, social life and myself all at once. During the course of time I've also realized that the stress that came with procrastination wasn't worth in and I started working on time management by balancing the responsibility.

The finest way to build students' credentials or to cater their needs to make an informed choice about a future career is to increase their opportunities to take part in experiential learning and this is One of the cornerstones of successful education provided to us from the very first year for multifaceted development in St. Ann's college .Our college affords so many opportunities like mentored projects, field based learning experiences, service learning and also help students clarify their educational and career goals through various seminars and workshops.

Shwetha
B.Ed I Year



The college works towards the lofty ideals of creating teachers who are competent and compassionate. The focus is on conscientious sensitization of student teachers to their call to be 'Lighted to Light' towards society. Besides this the consolidated efforts of the teachers and the management to contribute to the growth of the student are evinced in their efforts.

I feel like I have adapted and I'm getting into the swing of being a college student. Infact , had it not been for St. Ann's college, I would have missed out on so many things, the knowledge, experience and the exposure. First year experiences have played a significant role in shaping my attitude and performance in subsequent years to come.

This formative year has made me perceive the act of learning as a two way Avenue that has to be taken seriously. It is one that involves the teacher and the protégé. It has been and will continue to be my absolute goal as a student teacher to become a diligent protégé and acquire all of learning the institution has set in front of me. I have a mindset now that is unlike anything I have ever achieved before. I continue to grow in this way of thinking and learning not just at this juncture but for the years to come. All in all to say it is a robust first year experience in St. Ann's college for me.

Heading towards my Dream

Life changes for everyone, because of decisions we make - some planned and some unplanned. But that may be just a step in the butterfly effect affecting quite a few. One such unplanned decision for me was joining St. Ann's for my B. Ed. course and meeting the ordinary people who gave me extraordinary life experiences.

As Heraclitus says No men ever steps in the same river twice; For it's not the same river and he is not the same man.

After 9 years of teaching experience I was wondering why my authority has sent me to do the B.Ed studies. I thought again 2 years I have to learn the same thing that I learnt 10 years ago in D.Ed. But after 2 semesters now I can say this river is a new river. Here I can't swim with my past experience rather I need to experience it as a fresh thing. Professional course must learn with commitment. Using short cuts will not work here.

Teaching is my dream and I have spent the most beautiful days of my life with my students. It was not a easy task, to attract them towards me I needed to work hard and be a role model to them . With this practical



Meera Savitha Dsouza
B.Ed I Year

experience when I entered this campus and knew what I have to do. But days were not so easy. Micro teaching, assignment, block teaching lesson plans in between internals and exams days were so hectic. But when we planned well everything goes smoothly.

My experience as a student of St Ann's College of Education is a mixture of sweet and bitter feelings. There were days I could not cope up with my works but the ever cheerful and encouraging Principal and staff have given me a push which enabled me to bring out my talents and potentials, so that I could be enthusiastic in doing my work.

In life we are growing and we are helping others to grow. Teaching is one of that field where in we as a facilitator grow along with the learners. So let us have passion of the profession we have chosen. Finally a short message to those aspiring to be a teacher in future, 'Learn to Live, Learn to Love and mainly Learn to be who you are'.

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Teaching should not be a profession – it must be a passion. Only then can education move from imposition of facts to exploration of truth.



Faculty Development Programme by Dr Shefali Pandya, Professor, University of Mumbai



Dulces memorias - It's been a remarkable journey



Wish you farewell dear B.Ed. Students



Congratulations on your incredible Talent



Happy GRADUATION



Celebrating hardwork that led to this joyous occasion

