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प्रणव
EDITORIAL

Higher Education in India has four main issues, namely, access, accountability, quality and equity. Access to higher education has not crossed the digit after sixty five years of independence. Knowledge commission in 2009 has recommended 1500 universities against existing 350 universities in the country. Pace of setting new universities and colleges does not match with growing demand of higher education institutions. High population growth role, nominal or legible increases in finance are two factors affecting access to higher education adversely. Vision 2020 of our Ex-president A.P.J. Abdul Kalam cannot be transform into reality unless access rate of higher education is doubled and it can be made possible by two ways one - By controlling rapid population growth. Two-by increasing finance for education.

Equity, the second issue is too important for the harmonious development of the country. Equity stands for proportionate participation of citizens in higher education for example urban and rural, majority and minority generate caste, SC, ST and OBC’s presented should be there is higher education institutions in proportion to their population in society. Some times some falls or confusing trends in higher education are seen for example in joint entrance exam for B.Ed. Admission 2012, 3,41,000 approximately qualified test among qualified candidates, 13.2 thousand belong to SC, 12.2 thousand belong to OBC and 93000 belonging to general categories. It shows more population of SC students higher education OBC are generally is reality it is not so. Equity at different levels of education is must for harmonious development of country. It should be ensured right from the primary level of education. If enrolment, retention and dropout rates of SC, ST, OBC, general, male, female, minority, majority students are in proportion to their population in society in general and in school and class in particular there will be nothing like equity issue in secondary higher, technical and professional education. Third issue of higher education is quality. There is inverse relationship between quantity and quality similar is problem of the quality in higher education India is a developing country. Like other developing nation its population is growing rapidly. Every year new schools and colleges are being established to meet educational requirement of the nation. Number of schools and colleges are increasing resulting poor quality of higher education. Quality of higher education can be obtained only after reaching on the saturation points in terms of number of schools. U.G.C. can take steps to improve quality. In degree college and universities teaching posts in thousand lying vacant for years adversely effecting quality of education. When a seat in parliament or legislative assembly vacant, within 5 months election commission hold election in that constituency, why U.G.C. not issue notification to state government and universities and agencies responsible for lecture appointment to fill the post with in 6 months quality in higher education will remain a drain untell such steps are taken.

The last and the most important issue of higher education is accountability. Accountability of the quality is major concern in this regard. Right from vice chancellor to teachers don’t think themselves as accountable for it. It has resulted in a joke that a graduate of the same university when applies for admission in P.G. course of the same university. She is asked to appear in entrance test. It means the university doubts on quality of its graduation degree. Therefore, each individual of the system right from V.C. to teaching and non-teaching staff should be made accountable for his/her duty.
Model Districts Literacy Campaign in Punjab

Muhammad Akhlaq

This study was conducted to analyze the literacy achievements of Education Sector Reforms (ESR) program in Punjab Province of Pakistan. The study measured the achievements of model district for literacy campaigns to achieve 100% literacy under ESR program. The objectives of the study were: (1) to explain ESR program of Pakistan, (2) to discuss literacy efforts by ESR program in Punjab, (3) to identify the obstacles in getting 100% literacy in the selected districts of Punjab, and (4) to analyzed the performance of the ESR program towards the 100% literacy in the selected four (Khanewal, D.G. Khan, M.B. Din, Khushab) model districts in Punjab. On the basis of findings following recommendation were drawn, (1) There should be trained and expert instructors for the literacy programs, (2) the funds of literacy program should be increased and there should be no cut on the funds during the execution of the projects, (3) there is need to provide attractive incentives to the illiterates, for the successful completion of this literacy program, (4) the material for the adult learners should be based on the self-learning techniques and (5) the language of the self-learning material should be easy, understandable and according to the age of learners.

Keywords: Model Districts, Adult Literacy, Education Sector Reforms.

Effect of TV Viewing Duration and Age on Behavioural Cognitive Development of Children

Manjula D. Gupta, Amita Shukla & S.N. Rai

Scientific advancement has changed socialization processes in determining the behaviour. TV is one of the most effective and powerful source of information in the modern era which shapes the children. In view of this background the present study was planned to know the effects of TV viewing duration and age on behavioural cognitive development of children. A between group factorial design of 3x4 using three TV viewing duration (below 1 hour, 2-3 hour and above 4 hours per day) and four age groups (8-9 years, 9-10 years, 10-11 years and 11-12 years) was used. The sample consisted of 240 subjects selected on the basis of random stratified technique representing three TV viewing duration and four age groups. Thus, each treatment combination consisted of 20 subjects. The data were collected using Behavioural Cognitive Battery developed by Dr. Khire, Dr. Rajguru, Dr. Rajhanse and Dr. Patwardhan. Obtained data were analysed using ANOVA and Newman Keul's multi-group comparison test. Summary table of ANOVA revealed that cognitive development of children increases with the increase in the TV viewing duration and age variable. Interaction between TV viewing duration and age also yielded significant result. The findings were interpreted in the light of stimulation hypothesis and Piaget's model of cognitive development.

Keywords: Cognition, Stimulation, Cognitive operation.
Aesthetic Order and Allegory in the Vendor of Sweets
By R.K. Narayan

Neelam Kumari

The term post colonialism refers broadly to the ways in which race culture and human identity itself are represented in the modern era, after many colonized countries gained their freedom. Post-colonial literature seeks to describe the inter actions between European nations & the peoples they colonized. By the middle of the twentieth century and countries like Sri Lanka, Australia, India, Nigeria. The literature and art produced in these countries after independent are known as post-colonial literature.

Indian literature in English which is accessible to us in the West, still has its roots in colonial literature and the tensions between East and West. A European naturalism is often present; a concern to posit India as an arena within which Western readers can identify realities is inherent within much of this writing. The following are three examples of the progression of post-Independence literature.

Critical Perspectives of Gendered Society in Pretext of Education

Anjana Pira & Rajarshi Roy

Operation, irrespective of social boundaries is a universal phenomenon, often accompanied with hegemonic arbitrations. Societies consciously and silently nurture gender-role-stereotyping, that adversely hinder the process of developing the 'self' through contributing barriers in perceiving 'authentic self', further aggravated by 'education', both as a process as well as product. The present paper encompasses the barriers of development, per see education of women. Referencing cited in global as also national context in pretext of history and sociology, assuming history as the past-sociology' and sociology as 'predicted future history', centring education.

Keywords: Gendered-society, Culture of silence, Authentic-self, Critical-life, Women's education.

Woman Empowerment: Efforts and Achievement

Sanjay Kumar* & Sangeeta Rani**

The empowerment of women has been widely acknowledged as an important goal in international development, but the meanings and terminologies associated with this concept vary, and methods for systematically measuring and tracking changes in levels of empowerment are not well established. A diverse body of literature has emerged regarding the conceptualization and measurement of women's empowerment and it relationships with other variables of interest in international development. Drawing from a review of theoretical, methodological and empirical literature on empowerment from the fields of demography, sociology, anthropology, and economics, this paper describes and attempts to clarify basic definitional and conceptual issues that emerge from the literature and identifies common threads in the various definitions that have been used. It then discusses some of the key issues that need to be addressed in measuring women's empowerment empirically, emphasizing points on which important progress has been made as well as identifying challenges that remain to be addressed.
Life Long Learning - Challenge For Developing Countries?

V.K. Jibin & C. Naseema

The concept of learning throughout life is the key that gives access to the 21st century. It goes beyond the traditional distinction between initial and continuing education. It links up with yet another concept that of the learning society in which everything affords opportunities of learning and fulfilling one's potential. In its new guise, continuing education is seen as going far beyond what is already practiced, particularly in the developed countries such as upgrading with refresher training, retaining and conversion or promotion of courses for adults. It should open up opportunities for learning for all, for many different purposes-offering them a second or third chance, satisfying their desire for knowledge and beauty or their desire to surpass themselves or making it possible to broaden and deepen strictly vocational forms of training, including practical training.

Despite a generation of discussion of the concept, a number of questions divide lifelong educators and policymakers. Several still prefer the term lifelong education because it implies a more explicitly intentional learning than the casual, unintended learning implied by lifelong learning.

Depending on the culture, facilities available and problems facing by developing countries, they can adapt their own strategies of Life Long Education which is a most essential way for promoting education and hence the prosperity of developing countries.

Keywords: Learning, Challenge and Developing countries.

Total Quality Management in Higher Education

Sonam Bansal

The 21st century has created a new Environment for education in general and Higher education in particular. The revolution in the field of information, broadcasting and communication technologies have opened new vistas for higher education and peoples are now talking "borderless education". This leads to a different level of competition in the field of higher education. This demands, maintenance and sustenance of quality in higher education. In India the big experiment for promotion, concept of quality in higher education started and accepted has been more précised in the year 1994. Now in India there are 350 universities and 16885 colleges. 99.54 lakh students, 4.57lacks teachers. The Indian Higher Education System comprises 210 conventional universities and a single mode open universities. The conventional universities have more than a hundred years of tradition and many have international recognition as centers of excellence in specific disciplines.

Tools are also being developed to measure or benchmark the progress and success of the Higher Education. At this juncture, reengineering of traditional Educational system through enhancement of its quality with commited assurance is needed. Among the improvement strategies and techniques such as Total Quality Management (TQM), Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) and Educational Process Reengineering (EPR) have brought a new dimension to higher education. TQM has evolved as an overriding concept in the field of quality in recent years. It is a philosophy that subsumes earlier methods of inspection, quality control and quality assurance. TQM assumes that quality is the consumer of the service / product perceives.

Keywords: Quality, Management and Higher Education
Quality Teacher Education: An Emerging Needs To Revamp the Teacher Training

Kartar Singh & Peeyush Kamal

The very fact that teaching is a profession entails that teaching is a specialized activity for which specialized knowledge/ training is required and Practice teaching is the major part of teacher education. Modern student teaching demands an almost diametric approach by the student, because it is an entirely different activity from the type just described. A functional program of student teaching offers a challenge to the student teacher of acquiring an understanding of the fundamental teaching-learning process, knowledge of the problems of actual teaching, and a mastery of the skill of directing the learning of students. It is the major responsibility of an institution and teacher educators to provide quality teacher education. The institutions alone do not matter much, it is the teachers in the institutions who produce desired individuals. Teacher educators are responsible for producing quality teachers. In other words, teacher educators’ way of organizing theoretical framework, practical sessions and skills development programme affect the future teachers. The activities suggested during training are carried to the classroom teaching in the schools. Teacher educators have never taken the aspect of professionalism very seriously. They have been criticizing the process of teacher education rather than providing answer to problem faced by them. This paper throws light on the activities, which plays important role in building a good future teacher through quality practice teaching. 

Keywords: Quality Teacher, Emerging Needs and Revamp

Positive Trends in Learning : Meeting the Needs of a Rapidly Changing World

T. Pradeep Kumar & M.S. Talwar

The very fact that teaching is a profession entails that teaching is a specialized activity for which specialized knowledge/ training is required and Practice teaching is the major part of teacher education. Modern student teaching demands an almost diametric approach by the student, because it is an entirely different activity from the type just described. A functional program of student teaching offers a challenge to the student teacher of acquiring an understanding of the fundamental teaching-learning process, knowledge of the problems of actual teaching, and a mastery of the skill of directing the learning of students. It is the major responsibility of an institution and teacher educators to provide quality teacher education. The institutions alone do not matter much; it is the teachers in the institutions who produce desired individuals. Teacher educators are responsible for producing quality teachers. In other words, teacher educators’ way of organizing theoretical framework, practical sessions and skills development programme affect the future teachers. The activities suggested during training are carried to the classroom teaching in the schools. Teacher educators have never taken the aspect of professionalism very seriously. They have been criticizing the process of teacher education rather than providing answer to problem faced by them. This paper throws light on the activities, which plays important role in building a good future teacher through quality practice teaching.
A Study of Relationship between Organizational Climate and Job-Satisfaction of Secondary School Teachers

Gyanendra Singh

Present paper focused on the relationship between organizational climate of secondary schools and job satisfaction of teachers working in them. The main objective of the paper was to find out relationship between organizational climate and job satisfaction of teachers working in secondary schools. The paper has only one hypothesis i.e. significant relationship does not exist between organizational climate of secondary schools and job satisfaction of teachers working in them. To achieve the objective of the study survey method of research was used. Universe of the study consisted of all secondary schools affiliated to U.P. Board, Allahabad and all teachers teaching in these schools. From the universe 180 teachers have been selected. They formed sample of the study. To collect data regarding organizational climate of secondary schools and job satisfaction of teachers, organizational climate questionnaire by Meenakshi Bhatnagar and Job Satisfaction inventory by S.P. Gupta and J.P. Srivastava were used respectively. Conclusion drawn in the study was that out of nine dimensions of organizational climate only two dimension namely support and satisfaction and lack of facilities were found significantly related to job satisfaction of the teachers.

The success of education depends upon the quality of teachers working in the system. Special attention is paid to the system of recruitment, training and their working conditions. The importance of a teacher in educational process is unquestionable. If the teachers are misfit or indifferent to their roles and responsibilities the whole programme is likely to fail. Proper organizational climate and efficient working is pre-requisite to the development of educational process. It is true that qualitative improvement in the standard of education is consequent upon the job satisfaction of the teachers and organisational climate of the institutions.

The researchers being scholar of Education are very sensitive to match educational visions of secondary school teachers with reality. Therefore, he propose to undertake a research work to study relationship between job satisfaction of secondary school teachers' and organizational climate of the secondary schools.

Keywords: Organizational Climate, Job Satisfaction
उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकारी प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का आंकलन

सविता कुमारी एवं प्रतिमा

शिक्षा के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान में निश्चित एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा को नीति-निर्देशक सिद्धांत घोषित कर प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लोकयात्रीकरण पर बल दिया गया। संविधान की धाराएँ-45 के अनुसार ‘राज्य इस संविधान के कार्यान्वित किये जाने के समय से 10 वर्ष के अंदर 14 वर्ष की आयु तक के सभी बच्चों के लिए निश्चित एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा की यथास्थिति करेगा’। संविधान की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार के द्वारा शिक्षा के प्रचार एवं प्रसार के लिए अनेक प्रायः किये गए जिसमें विभिन्न योजनाएं एवं कार्यक्रम चलाये गए। लेकिन इस सबके बावजूद भी अब तक शिक्षा के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका है। इसके कारणों को जानने की दशा में उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में सरकार द्वारा प्रदत्त बुनियादी सुविधाओं का उपलब्धता का आंकलन करने के लिए वर्तमान जनपद के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों का अध्ययन किया गया। अध्ययन में पाया गया कि अधिकांश विद्यालयों में मूलभूत सुविधाओं एवं आवश्यक सामग्री का अभाव है। जो कि शिक्षा के लोकयात्रीकरण की दिशा में प्रमुख अवशेषक का कार्य करता है। यदि प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लोकयात्रीकरण के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना है तो विद्यालयों में मूलभूत सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करना होगा।
उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर पर पिछड़ी जाति की शहरी एवं ग्रामीण परिवेश की बालिकाओं का जनसंख्या शिक्षा व परिवार के आकार के प्रति दृष्टिकोण का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन : जांती मण्डल के संदर्भ में

धीरेन्द्र सिंह यादव एवं श्रीमति रशिम शिंह

किसी भी देश के विकास का सीधा समृद्धि उस देश में रहने वाले नागरिकों की संख्या व उनके जीवन स्तर पर निर्भर करता है। नागरिकों का जीवन स्तर उस देश के शिक्षा व विद्यालयों के स्तर व संसाधनों से प्रभावित होता है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए जाँच पर शिक्षा और संसाधनों की सीमित उपलब्धता है, जनसंख्या की असाधारण वृद्धि से लोगों के समक्ष एक गमीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गयी है। इस समस्या की रचनी समझ उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययना पिछड़ी जाति की शहरी एवं ग्रामीण परिवेश की बालिकाओं को है यह जानने के लिये उनका जनसंख्या शिक्षा व परिवार के आकार के प्रति दृष्टिकोण समबीन अध्ययन को शोध का केंद्रीय किन्तु बनाया गया है ताकि इस सशक्त में प्राप्त सूचनाओं के आधार पर तत्कालीन जागरूकता अभियानों को दिशा-निर्देश प्रदान किया जा सके।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में संबंधित विषय का प्रयोग करने हुए 800 बालिकाओं पर दृष्टिकोण माननी का प्रयोग किया गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यह पाया गया कि ग्रामीण व शहरी पिछड़ी जाति की बालिकाओं की जनसंख्या शिक्षा और परिवार के आकार के प्रति दृष्टिकोण, जनसंख्या शिक्षा और परिवार के समावेश के प्रति दृष्टिकोण तथा सीमित परिवार, जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सहायक हैं। इस कथन के प्रति दृष्टिकोणों में सार्वजनिक अन्तर है, अर्थात निवास स्थान (ग्राम/शहर) पिछड़ी जाति के बालिकाओं के दृष्टिकोणों पर सार्थक प्रभाव डालता है।

मुख्य शब्द: जनसंख्या शिक्षा, परिवार का आकार, पिछड़ी जाति, जांती मण्डल

माध्यमिक स्तर पर हिंदी बाल साहित्य का अध्ययन करने वाले एवं अध्ययन न करने वाले विद्यार्थियों की भाषा विकास का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

निरंजना शर्मा, हरीश कुमार प्रजापति एवं राजेश मोहन शर्मा

आरम्भिक बाल साहित्य बाल-कविताओं, लोक-कथाओं, लोकियों और खेल-गीत के रूप में था। लोक-कथाओं प्रचलने देश की समस्या, संस्कृति और मानवीय मूल्यों का प्रतिरूप होता है। इसीलिए लोक-कथाओं के ग्राम, प्रमाण युग से लेकर आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक युग तक की मानव-संस्कृति का विकास का सबसे सुरक्षित दशानाहरु है। यह लोक-कथायें मौलिक आर्थिक अवस्था-पर्यावरण से एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी की ऊर्ध्वताकार रूप में उपलब्ध रही है, इसलिए आज तक जीवित है। यह वर्तमान अधिकांश बाल के लिये ही रही परन्तु बालक वर्ग भी इससे आनंदित होती रही है। बच्चों को कमी महामारी में बरसान अशु सुनाक और कमी समायोग के किशोरों अंतर बालीयों अम्बुआ सुनाया जाता रहा है। यह बाल मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से सीधे आकर सुधार है। विश्व भर में बालवाद का विश्वास तक अनेक प्रकार के बाल साहित्य के अध्ययन को विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है। बच्चों के व्यक्तित्व पर इस साहित्य का विशेष प्रभाव पड़ा है।

बाल साहित्य के अध्ययन से विद्यार्थियों में जनतात्मक नागरिक बनने के गुण विकसित होते हैं, उनको अपने अधिकारों तथा कहानियों का सम्पर्क होता है। विद्यार्थियों में इस अनुपालन का शिक्षा से स्वप्न, विलितता तथा स्वयं विवेक लेने का सत्ता का विकास होता है। प्रसूत शीघ्र अध्ययन में शीघ्रता उपलब्धि के साथ-साथ हिंदी बाल साहित्य का विश्वास की भाषा विकास पर यह प्रभाव पड़ा है, यह जानने का प्रयास किया गया है।
अपराध विवेचना: सरकार व समाज सांझा दायित्व

राजधानी में इस वक्त सोने की चेत रखनेवाली घटनाओं का बड़ा शोर था, अखबारों में भी अक्सर बड़ी--बड़ी हेडलाइन में छपा हुआ वायव्य पड़ने को मिलता कि —कहीं चेत न चीन ले आपकी चेत संभवतः यह वायव्य जनता को सचेत करने के लिए था कि यह इस तरह के आमूर्ति घारण से बचे। कुछ हद तक बात ठीक भी है ख़ैर! मिली जुलौती प्रतिक्रिया इस पर हुई जिसमें पुलिस भी जनता के कोप माजन का शिकार हुई। यूं तो पुलिस अपने हिसाब से अपराधी तक पहुँचने का प्रयास कर ही रही है, मगर जब घटना के शिकार व्यक्तियों से वह पूछती है—क्या आप उस व्यक्ति को देखा है? ज्याबद्दल मिलता है, नहीं। 'क्या उसकी हुलिए के बारे में बता सकते हो?' नहीं। 'यदि पुलिस रेटेन्शन में अपराधी की शिकार रहने के लिए आपको बुलाए तो कूछ बता सकते हो?' नहीं। मलबर्ग हमारा कोडवैर्ड उत्तर होगा नहीं। हमारे इन तमाम नकाशात्मक सवालों के बीच पुलिस को अपराधी की तलाश करना कितना पुराकत होगा क्या कभी इस बारे में सोचा है? यदि पुलिस ने समस्या को हल कर दिखाया और जो तब सामने आए वह न केवल चौंकाने वाले थे बल्कि हमारे सम्म परिवार व समाज पर प्रश्नशिक्षा अंकित करने वाले थे, कि जिन बच्चों को(छात्र व छात्रा)माता पिता पड़ने के लिए राजधानी में हैं, उनकी खातिर अपने खन्डों में कटोरी कर जैसे— तैयार उनकी पूर्ति करते हैं वे बच्चे अपनी अवांछित आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए दुःखिया बाहर पर बेठकर चेत खोजने जैसे अपराध को अनजाम दे रहे हैं। दुःख का विषय है कि जिन पर न केवल माता—पिता की उम्मीदें टिकी हैं, वरन भारत का मर्यादा निर्धारित करने का जिम्मा है। यहाँ नमे मतत्व पटना की विवेचना नहीं बल्कि प्रत्यक्ष घटना के संबंध में पुलिस और समाज की भूमिका तय करना है।

रस कलश का पर्याय : रीतिकाव्य माधुरी (पुस्तक समीक्षा)

प्रणव

रीतिकाव्य माधुरी: संपा. डॉ. रामानन्द शर्मा, डी.सिस्ट. प्रकाशक: देशमुख प्रकाशन, अशोक नगर, शाहदारा, डिल्ली – 93 पृष्ठ 464, मूर्त 100.00

रीतिकाल लगभग तीन शताब्दियों तक हिन्दी प्रेमियों के हदय पर राज करता रहा है। प्रेम की पीर के अंतर गायक धरण, रस की खान प्रतीत होने वाले, दसखान, सच्ची उम्मी के कवि ठाकुर, काव्यमाख पर एकाधिकार रखने वाले, सेनापति, समलित कवि माधुरी के कवि महलसाह, गारो में सागर मरने वाले कवितव बिहारी, सरस और विद्यु सचि कालिदास तिवादी, दक्षिण छन्द सिखने वाले उदयनाथ 'ब्रजनन्द', माधुरी के प्रतीत वाल, नायक-नायिका में ख़ेर भाण्व सूरसही इसी काल की देख है। ऐसे सरस, सफल एवं विद्यु खिलों के कारण ही इस काल का कवि संस्कार का कोठराह बना। ब्रजमाहा को जो गरिमा व नहुता इस काल में मिली, वैसी अन्य साहित्यिक कालखंड में नहीं।
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