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Pupils' Cultural Interpretations of Causes of Rainbow in Kenya

Mark I.O. Okere, Fred N. Keraro & Zephania O. Anditi

This study investigated the extent to which primary and secondary school pupils believe in cultural interpretations of the causes of the physical phenomenon of rainbow and the influence of education level, ethnic communities and gender on cultural beliefs. Cross-sectional survey research design was used. The target population was Standard Seven, Form one and Form Three pupils in ten districts selected from Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central, Eastern and Coast Provinces in Kenya. A total of 2837 secondary and 625 primary school pupils participated. The pupils were drawn from 15 primary and 31 secondary schools. A questionnaire was used to gather information from pupils. Hypotheses were tested using the chi square ($\chi^2$) statistic at $\alpha = 0.05$ level of significance. Some of the results obtained give statistically significant relationship between pupils' beliefs in cultural interpretations of causes of the scientific phenomenon of rainbow and the communities where they come from. There appears to be no significant relationship between pupils’ beliefs in cultural interpretations of the scientific phenomenon of rainbow and level of education in some of the communities. There was also a statistically significant relationship between pupils’ beliefs in cultural interpretations of causes of rainbow and gender, more girls than boys believed in the cultural interpretations. The findings from this study inform curriculum developers of some of the cultural beliefs that are likely to influence the learning of science. It is recommended that teachers discuss cultural interpretations of scientific concepts before introducing them in their lessons.

An Investigation of the Effect of Computer Games on Young EFL Learners' Spelling

Seyed Jalal Abdolmanafi Rokni, Ali Rayeji

Spelling is a significant factor for improving writing skill of second language learners. This study was an attempt to investigate the effective way of teaching spelling skill as well as enhancing motivation of EFL learners via interesting computer games. Children within the age range of 9 to 11 from two intact classes at Simin Language Institute, Qaemshahr, Iran were randomly selected. Then they were divided into two groups of experimental and control. First of all, the two groups were administered a proficiency test to be homogenized. Next, for a period of 16 sessions learners in the experimental group received treatment. They started playing computer games in the classroom and they were also asked to play computer games for some more time at home. Playing the games for some time, they were motivated to go to another stage learning more words, and enabling them to spell the words. Finally, after the treatment the learners in both groups were administered a posttest. Further, the learners in the experimental group were asked to give some personal feedback about the treatment. The results displayed that computer games had a positive effect on children's spelling and helped them to improve their writing. The finding also showed that playing games enhanced their motivation.
Education for Nurturing Peace Culture

Motilal Sharma

Most religions embrace peace and harmony as central tenets. Through the ages, principles such as love of neighbor and sanctity of human life have been ardently promoted by religion. Yet, violence continues unabated. In a review of recent conflicts in different parts of the world, the book "Violence in God's name" says: "From Indonesia to Ireland, the Middle East to Kashmir, India to Nigeria, the Balkans to Sri Lanka, Christians, Buddhists, Jews, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs justify the use of violence on the grounds that they are protecting their identity and interests.” Religious motivation to combat has been located by historians in most eras and among virtually all the world's diverse people and cultures, and usually both sides in any given war. The human family is divided by religion with several major religious powers locked in perpetual rivalry. Many have argued that religion is in fact a force for division rather than unity. Early 18th -century cleric and author Jonathan Swift wrote: "We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one-another. This is further complicated by the fragmentation that exists within each of these principal religious blocks. For example, according to one estimate, Christendom is broken up into more than 30,000 denominations. Islam is also divided by conflicting beliefs. A Muslim scholar, Mohsen Hojjat, recently acknowledged that "disunity among Muslims is the root cause of problems in Islamic world."

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) of Govt. of India: A Journey on the Untrodden Ways

Gopal Krishna Thakur

The post independence India has seen an exponential growth in school system in terms of quantity. However, with the tremendous growth in number of schools and teachers, the enrolment ratio and drop out ratio has also been increasing. This poses serious concern for the school system. Ever since the Constitution was adopted in 1950, the focus of educational programmes was concentrated on elementary education because of the constitutional commitment of free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of fourteen. The secondary school education had to take back seat because of the policy makers' attention towards elementary education. Lately, the Govt. of India recognised the need to push the secondary education forward and thereby implemented the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in year 2009. However, the RMSA is moving on an untrodden ways, without a substantive roadmap. While the Govt. and other nodal agencies are busy tackling issues of Right to education act, the RMSA again seems to have been cornered. With the meagre budget allocation, it is matter of genuine concern as to how the secondary education will be equipped to accommodate the transition of students from elementary classes to the secondary. This paper discusses the nuances of the provisions of the RMSA, and examines the unresponsiveness and inaction on the Govt. part to push the RMSA firmly and positively.
Female Foeticide awareness and Behaviour of People's from Different Strart of Lucknow City

Deeksha Sharma & Neetu Singh

Objective of this study was develop an understanding about the level of knowledge and awareness regarding the different critical aspects of female foeticide amongst the populace. Methodology-The study design were adopted on exploratory type study. Stratified random sampling methodology was implacable in the present study for collect the sample size data. The tool in the study was interview schedule, socio economic and demographic information obtains by interview /observational method. Result-.Out of 120 respondents, most of the respondents 95.83percent were not in the favour of female foeticide .In this study it was found that 87.5percent of the respondents were in the favour of ultrasound during pregnancy to know the condition of the baby while 12.5percent for sex determination of the baby. The study revealed that 82.5percent of respondents did not know any examinee of sex determination test and 17.5percent of the respondents were acquainted with the examinees of sex determination test. Conclusion- The study reflected that majority of the respondents replied that female members are less in numbers in comparison to male members. The study showed that female members were less in the society due to female foeticide. Majority of the respondents answered that they knew about the sex determination test. Most of the respondents were said that they were not in the favour of female foeticide.

Implementing Innovation in Teacher Education Institute

Mohammad Yusoof

Teaching is the most respected and most responsible job in the society. The teacher education institute produce these responsible personnel. The teacher's ability is always challenged since it is the reflection of the society. In fact teacher is a real innovator who build a good citizen for the nation and hence to the humanity. There is no doubt that teacher education institution is an innovative organization. But it is not viewed from this point of view. The concept of innovation is emerging rapidly in the business organization. The innovation results in economic prosperity and technology advancement in organization. Innovation makes organization more accountable and more efficient. Since academia and he institution collaborate to bring new ideas, in innovation process, it becomes more potential and more effective. In India Teacher Education Institution are capable to implement few only innovation in the practice. There are so many factors which influences and obstacle in innovation. Here some factors of innovative organization and there implementation is discussed.
A Study of Teaching Competence in Pre and Post Training of B.Ed. Trainees in Relation to their Rank Difference in Entrance Test

Pratap Singh Rana

Lord Krishna said in Geeta stating the skills that -"Yoga karmasu kausalam". It means that the yoga is competence in the duties. Some teachers are adjudged more successful while someone not, this is because of their skills. Knowledge and use of skills determine their competency. Competency in teaching is the skills or the ability to do anything. Continuous experience of doing it equips the person for it. Thereafter, the person becomes efficient to handle that work. Teaching competency includes teaching behaviour and teaching skills. Teaching behaviours can be linked with knowledge of the subject matter and its presentation. The teacher acquires that knowledge through his continuous efforts and learns presentation during their training. "Teaching competency is a combination of traditional ideas that were propounded by the great educators in the post on one hand and at the new ideas like- systematic approach to education on the other hand".

Curiosity among Children of Primary Section Across Gender

Sarla Devi & Shalini Agarwal

Curiosity is an emotion related to natural inquisitive behavior such as exploration, investigation and learning, evident by observation in human and many animal species. Human beings are most curious species on the earth and childhood is the stage where curiosity among individual is at its peak. Curiosity is often described as natural and notable characteristic of young children. The main objective was to study curiosity among primary level children across gender. The research design was descriptive in nature; Sample was collected from south city and Rajanikhand area of Lucknow city using purposive random sampling technique. The total sample size was 120. Findings of the study revealed that 95 percent respondents studying in Lucknow Public School and 85 percent respondents studying in Shiva Jee Public School had high curiosity level. Chi-square value was found significant when calculated for frequency of curiosity level with gender.
An Assessment of Secondary School Teachers (U.P, C.B.S.E, I.C.S.E Boards) necessity in terms of Teacher Education (B.Ed.) Core Curriculum of Choudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut

Neeta Sharma, R.S Mishra & Harendra Singh

This paper is an outcome of my research study conducted for Ph.D degree from Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut. The purpose of the study was to collect the data (opinion based questionnaire) on core curriculum need in B.Ed. The sample comprised of 300 secondary school Teachers working in various schools affiliated to the following boards- 100 U.P Board teachers, 100 C.B.S.E Board Teachers, and 100 I.C.S.E Board teachers. The questionnaire was prepared by the researcher. In this state of affairs of teacher education following research questions should be addressed immediately. (1) Does present core curriculum fulfils needs of secondary school teachers in twenty first century? (2) Does units depicted in theory course are relevant to present day teacher education programme. (3) Does the content of theory course suit the prospective teacher's need in 21st century? (4)How far theory course enable the teachers to manage technology of education in this globalized era? (5) To what extent the theory course helpful to the teachers to understand the perspectives of teacher education in global educational scenario? Overall findings show that the core curriculum of CCS University for Teacher Education (B. Ed) is considered as a necessary element and most useful for Secondary School Teachers.

Innovative Methods of English Language Teaching

Ritu Sharma

This paper tells about the need and importance of English language in India and how to make it interesting and easy to students. English is the universal primary languages that is taught almost everywhere in the world. It has a lot of extended reach and influence around the world. The India has a tremendous amount of need to learn English as a second language. To make English language interesting, few innovative methods of learning are discussed below:-

Autonomous learning: It implies self-learning process, when students are placed in such conditions where they are to employ their critical thinking, creativity, collaboration and communication skills. Cooperative learning develops students' creative skills and academic potential, by working in groups and learning with each other.

Collaborative learning: Learners naturally work in learning and knowledge building communities, exploiting each others skills while providing social support and modelling and observing the contributions of each member.

Constructivist learning: The main activity in a constructivist classroom is solving problems. Students use inquiry methods to ask questions, investigate a topic, and use a variety of resources to find solutions and answers. As students explore the topic, they draw conclusions, and, as exploration continues, they revisit those conclusions. Exploration of questions leads to more questions.

Reflective learning: It is technology based learning. It is based on gathering new evidence, analytical skills and evaluative skills.

Multimedia Learning: Multimedia, is the combination of various digital media types such as text, images, audio and video, into an integrated multi-sensory interactive application or presentation to convey information to an audience.
Effectiveness of Teaching Mathematics using Real-life Context on Spatial Ability and Problem-solving Ability at Secondary Level

K.V. Sridevi

In the present study an attempt was made to study the effectiveness of teaching mathematics using Real life context on spatial ability and problem solving ability at secondary level. This area of research has been of considerable interest to teachers who have realize that the ultimate goal of education is application of what is learnt at school in life. It was expected that students learn better when given autonomy and when their ideas are valued. This strategy provides all the expected features including hands-on-experience, experiential & meaningful learning in a real life setting (context). The study employed pre -test post-test control group experimental design matching the groups on intelligence. Sample comprises of 32 students with equal number of boys and girls in both experiment and control groups. The findings of the study are: 1. Teaching of mathematics using real life-context was found to be an effective strategy in improving the spatial ability and problem-solving ability in mathematics of high school students. 2. There is no significant difference in the spatial ability and problem-solving ability in mathematics of high school students with respect to gender as an effect of teaching of mathematics using real life-context.

Present Concern In Quality Teacher Education

R. Pushpa Namdeo

Kothari Commission remarks "The destiny of India is being shaped in its classroom”. No doubt education plays a very significant role in nation's development but the quality of education is greatly determined by the quality of teachers, therefore great efforts are to be made to improve the quality of teacher education. Teacher education is an important aspect of the entire educational system. The quality of teacher depends on the professional education of teachers. The success of any educational process depends on the quality commitment and expertise of the teacher. Many believe that teachers are born and some believes that teachers are made, any way the services of good teachers are essential for improvement of the society. The present teacher education programme is said to be mechanical, stereotyped, traditional, dull, old fashioned and passive, unable to prepare effective and competent teachers. To overcome such problems teacher education should integrate various aspects and dimensions of life and should be more comprehensive, more practical, more student centered, more learning environment centered and aims at all round development of the individual. Integrated approach should be used for making teacher education more effective. Though lots of researches and innovations are being done in the field of teacher education, yet we do not find much improvement in general education. This situation makes us to analyze critically the teacher education programme for finding its weaknesses and accordingly to make some suggestions to overcome the problems at various stages in teacher education programme.
Problems of Teaching English Language at Rural Areas in India

Neelam Kumari

The language is a means through which a person contemplates the past, grasps the present and approaches the future. It goes without saying that the language plays an important role in mental, emotional and social development of a person. Though English is a foreign language, yet it occupies a unique position in our country, whether we are at home or out of state, in the country or away from it English is important. English has been given the status of official language of the country. Pandit Nehru rightly says that "We can neglect its study at our own risk" on the basis of past and present, we can foresee a very bright future of English in India as a link language, a window on the modern world and a library language. In 21st century world of global environment, multiculturalism, multilingualism, English is synonymous with knowledge, power and position. Everyday life with internet, laptop, mobile, English newspapers, magazines, some real good books, e-mails, Twitter, Facebook etc. it is indispensable. There entire world is there; future is there; life is there, but with English one has to be but global. Seeing the role of English in everyday life for everything, there is growing keenness among the students from rural areas also to opt for the subject and getting across such students, is a problem, a task, a challenge for teachers. Poor social, occupational backgrounds, poor learning conditions, paucity of qualified teachers, lack of proper infrastructure, language laboratories are some of the main reasons of the learner's inadequate exposure to the language.
बुद्धि, समायोजन तथा उपलब्धि प्रेरणा को अलग-अलग नियन्त्रित करने पर किसान विशेषज्ञों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पढने वाले

प्रभाव का अध्ययन

अंजु शर्मा एवं रानी शर्मा

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का शीर्षक ‘आयुर्विक परिपथ में किसान छात्र-छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का उनकी बुद्धि, समायोजन तथा उपलब्धि प्रेरणा से सम्बन्ध’ है इसमें क्योंकि किसानशास्त्र प्रत्यक्ष यथिक के पीड़ित में यह कहा है जो बाल्यवयस्क के अन्त में आरम्भ होता है तथा प्रीड्यवस्त्र के आरम्भ में समाप्त हो जाता है और किशोरों में बहुत परिवर्तन होते हैं साथ ही उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि भी प्रभावित होती है। तो उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का उनकी बुद्धि, समायोजन तथा उपलब्धि प्रेरणा से सम्बन्ध का अध्ययन इस शोध पत्र में वर्णित किया है। कला एवं विज्ञान के किशोरों की बुद्धि, उपलब्धि प्रेरणा तथा शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के मध्य .01 स्तर पर सार्थक अन्तर था किन्तु समायोजन के मध्य सार्थक अन्तर नहीं था। बुद्धि को नियन्त्रित करने पर तीनों समूहों की उपलब्धि प्रेरणा का उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर सार्थक प्रभाव पड़ता है तथा उच्च तथा निम्न एवं सामाय तथा निम्न समूहों के छात्रों के समायोजन का उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर सार्थक प्रभाव पड़ता है। किन्तु उच्च तथा सामाय समूह के छात्रों के समायोजन का उनकी उपलब्धि पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। रसमयोजन को नियन्त्रित करने पर तीनों समूहों के किशोर-किशोरियों की उपलब्धि प्रेरणा का उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर सार्थक प्रभाव पड़ता है।

विश्व को भारत की देन

प्रणव शास्त्री

भारत ज्ञान का वह महाकाश है जिसकी नेत-नीतियों में चेतना का सुस्थि प्रकाश और सति, विठ्ठी और आनन्द की विशेष अवरिक प्रस्तुत है। इसमें अवगाहन करने पर ज्ञान के मानन्दों की अनुसार रतन-रामियाँ प्राप्त होती है। संसार की सृष्टि समस्त जीवीय विक्रम के उत्तर सूची से है, जिसकी प्रथम विराम भारत पर पड़ी। अंतिम विश्व की मानवता के पूर्वज आदि मनु, जिनकी सातान होने के कारण हम मानव या महुद्द कहलाये, इन्हें सूची के वंशज थे। मनु मानवी जीवन-कलाओं के सुस्ताव थे। सामाजिक जीवन की समस्त कलाएं यथा-कायak, नाट्य, आभिनय, मृत्य, गीत, वाच्य, वास्तु, मूर्ति, विचार, पुस्तकविद्या आदि सभी के निरुपक 'नाट्यशास्त्र' का प्रणयन भारत के मुनि की देन है।

राजस्थान के जनपद भीलवाड़ा के राजकीय माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापक-छात्रों के कक्षागत एवं पातिवारिक सम्बन्धों का एक अध्ययन

दुर्घन्न कुमार

प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में राजस्थान के जनपद भीलवाड़ा के राजकीय विद्यालयों में कार्यरत अध्यापकों एवं छात्रों के कक्षागत एवं पातिवारिक सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन किया गया है। इस अध्ययन में 100 अध्यापक-आध्यापिकाओं को सरल यादविक विषय द्वारा चर्चित किया गया है जो राजस्थान माध्यमिक शिक्षा संबंधी, बीकानेर द्वारा संचालित है। आडवंडों के विस्तीर्ण हेतु मध्यमान मानन्द विविध एवं प्रतिष्ठान का प्रयोग किया गया है। शोध के मुख्य परिणाम (1) राजस्थान के माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कार्यरत पुरुष अध्यापकों के छात्रों के साथ कक्षागत सम्बन्धों का स्तर सामाजिक श्रेणी का है जबकि महिला अध्यापकों के छात्रों के साथ कक्षागत सम्बन्धों का स्तर भी सामाजिक श्रेणी का है। (2) राजस्थान के माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कार्यरत पुरुष अध्यापकों के छात्रों के साथ पातिवारिक सम्बन्धों का स्तर सामाजिक श्रेणी का है। जबकि महिला अध्यापकों के छात्रों के साथ पातिवारिक सम्बन्धों का स्तर निम्न श्रेणी का है।
व्यावसायिक महाविद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत छात्रों की प्रेरणा का
उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के सन्दर्भ में अध्ययन

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र शोधाध्यक्षी द्वारा किया गये शोध कार्य “व्यावसायिक महाविद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत छात्रों की प्रेरणा तथा मूल्यों के उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के सन्दर्भ में अध्ययन” के आधार पर लेखा किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में केवल मूल्यों तथा शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के सन्दर्भ में अध्ययन व निष्कर्ष का उल्लेख किया गया है। शोध में व्यावसायिक महाविद्यालयों के छात्रों रूप में मैच जनपद के बीडेसो महाविद्यालयों के 200 छात्रों को हिसार गया जिनके व्यक्तिगत मूल्यों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन जनपद मैच के सामान्य महाविद्यालयों के 200 छात्रों के व्यक्तिगत मूल्यों के साथ किया गया है। इस शोध के लिए आउट मोड्ड द्वारा एकाधिक कल्याण परीक्षण का प्रयोग किया गया तथा शोध निष्कर्ष में संकेत विशेषण के लिए टी-परीक्षण का प्रयोग किया गया। शोध का निष्कर्ष यह पाया गया कि व्यावसायिक महाविद्यालयों के छात्रों तथा अध्ययनरत महाविद्यालयों के छात्रों में व्यक्तिगत मूल्यों के सन्दर्भ में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है यदापि अध्ययनरत महाविद्यालय के छात्रों में मूल्यों की महत्ता अधिक है। साथ ही मूल्यों का व्यावसायिक एवं अध्ययनरत महाविद्यालयों के छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एक सामान प्रभाव है।

रत्नान सन्दर्भ में मूल्य शिक्षा
अर्जित कुमार बहुत एवं शैक्षिक अध्ययन अली

रत्नान युग वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी विकास ने मानव जीवन को प्रगति प्रदान की है वही दूसरी तरफ समाज में भौतिकतावाद को बढ़ावा भी दिया है। आज रत्नान संदर्भों में समाज तीव्र आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक सुधार के कारण संक्रमण के दौर से गुजर रहा है। आज शास्त्र, सहीणुता व अहिंसा, मानवता, ईमानदारी इत्यादि बुनियादी तत्त्व धुमित होते जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ किसी भी समाज की संस्कृति की श्रेष्ठता इन मूल्यों के विकार पर ही निर्भर करती है तो दूसरी ओर ये किसी भी समाज के सदर्शों के व्यवहार की कसौटी भी माने जाते हैं। भारत शिक्षा के लिए यह और भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि शिक्षा प्राप्ती अपराधी ही मूल्यपक्ष व मूल्य कृतित हो। लेकिन रत्नान संदर्भों में विद्यालयों की शिक्षा-प्रणाली में मूल्यों की शिक्षा की आवश्यकता एवं विभिन्न प्रकाश डालता है।
शैक्षिक जागरूकता के प्रचार एवं प्रसार में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों का योगदान

राजकुमार

कोई भी आधुनिक और सम्प्रभु समाज अपने नागरिकों की कार्यवाहिता के बिना आधिकारिक विकास, तकनीकी विकास, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक ग्राहक में उद्देश्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता। अतः लोगों का चहुंदारी विकास समाज के लिए जीवन और मृत्यु का सवाल होता है। समाज ने आदिवासी से ही अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार सामाजिक व्यवस्था का निर्माण किया जिसके अंतर्गत वह अपने जीवन यापन के बुनियादी साधनों को जुटाने का प्रयास करता रहा है। दिन प्रतिदिन की बहती आवश्यकताओं ने नयी-नयी समस्याओं को जन्म दिया। आदिवासी से आज 21वीं सदी तक की लम्बी विकास यात्रा में जिंदगी से जुड़ी समस्याओं के निर्माण, देश, काल, परिस्थिति के अनुसार उनका समाधान भी हुआ। 19वीं सदी में राष्ट्र की अवधारणा के साथ समस्यायें भी राष्ट्रीय बन गयीं। कुछ नीतियों ने अपनी जनता के संघर्ष के बजाए अपने को विकसित राष्ट्र के रूप में स्थापित किया। कुछ राष्ट्र विकासशील रहे और कुछ विकास में पिछड़े गये। अलग-अलग राष्ट्रों की समस्यायें भी अलग-अलग एवं विशिष्ट रहीं।

किसी विकासशील देश की कुछ समस्याओं का समाधान है। भारत में भी ऐसी अनेक समस्यायें हैं जिनको हल करने के लिए कई देशों में समानता की सर्विसिटी शासन का कार्य करती है। एक और जहां शिक्षा सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए मानववीचारी रूप का उपयोग करता है, उसी तरह अधिकारी और सामाजिक परिवर्तन का अंगुलमाल करता, इसमें शिक्षा का समाधान संबंध में समाधित है। निम्नलिखित एवं दुरुपाय से परिवर्तित सामाजिक परिवर्तन में शिक्षा का सामाजिक परिवर्तन की अनुगमनी जो जाना वांछनीय हो जाता है।

विद्यालय के समय में सूचना प्रीडोग्राफिक की महत्ता, सहज ही अनुभूत होती है। प्राथमिक काल में जो कल्पनायें हुईं करती थी, तो वह जाल भर में धारण कर चुकी है। सूचना तकनीकी विकास के लंबे सक्रिय के बाद जब हम इस मुकाम पर पहुंच गये हैं, जहां समस्याओं का एक वैशिष्टक ग्राम में परिवर्तित हो गया है, दूरदराजी समीक्षा में परिवर्तित हो गयी है और आधुनिक संचार साधनों ने मानवीय समाज में महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान ले लिया है। वर्तमान में सूचना के अभाव में कोई भी कार्य सम्मान नहीं है। जीवन के विविध क्षेत्रों में, सभी व्यक्तिों को सूचना व संचार के साधनों की आवश्यकता अनुभूत होती है। उनके कार्य, नियंत्रण और नियाजन को सूचनाओं पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। इन सभी सूचनाओं से हमें अनुभव करती है सूचना प्रीडोग्राफिक। आज सूचना प्रीडोग्राफिक का चारों ओर जीवन है। दिन प्रतिदिन कम्युनिकेशन, इंटरनेट आदि इलेक्ट्रानिक मीडिया की गुप्त आसामान छू रही है, इसकी बड़ी मांग के साथ ऐसे स्थितीय का मांग कर रहा है, जो इन्के अधिकारिक प्रयोग एवं संचालन के रूप में वाचित भूमिका का निर्धारण कर सके।
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