



JOURNAL OF EDUCATION & PEDAGOGY

Volume-I, No. 1, June, 2009

Published Biannually

By National Educationist Council

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Teacher Licensing Test in India

Prof. R.P. Singh & Dr. Harendra Singh

Abstract

Teachers need to be prepared to get a competitive edge in the world economy. The present curriculum framework is a step in the same direction. It is evident that there exists no parity in the degrees and diplomas being awarded in the country, at the same time all teacher education degrees and diplomas stand at par with each other irrespective of the affiliating University. It should in fact be a matter of concern when candidates are equated merely by the degrees and not on the basis of institutions they may have opted for. The disparate quality of products has to be homogenized and school system should be offered the best of the choice. As no civilized society can survive for long if it fails to ensure that its citizens receive quality education. There have been doubts about the quality of a person having obtained teacher training qualification competent enough to teach. Due to federal nature of administration of our country, it is not possible to ensure quality in all types of teacher training programs on offer, the only alternative we have is to propose the creation of a system like the NET with certificates specifying grades: (1) For the school teachers and the other for Teacher Educators, called the Teacher licensing Test This test once introduced would enable teacher education system to become more regulated and standardized than what it is today. The present paper gives out line for Teacher Licensing Test- Developing a system, preparation for taking the test, tests for issue of Provisional, General and Advanced license for teaching, Administration of National level and state level tests, Renewal of Material conditions and Funds for conducting tests.

Conductive Thinking Model as An Approach to Develop Cognitive Structure

Prof. D.N. Sansanwal & Dr. S.N. Singh

Abstract

Educators have been saying to themselves and to others that the proper business of schools is to teach students to think. Yet this objective has remained a pious hope instead of becoming a tangible reality. Hilda Taba developed Inductive Thinking Model which provides opportunity to the students to develop concepts, interpret data and apply principles in new differential situations. Thus, keeping in mind the importance of cognitive structures of the students and their special abilities. The inductive thinking model was taken up for experimental study. The main objectives of the study were: (i) to study the treatment, intelligence and their interaction to inductive reasoning, (ii) to study the effect of treatment, intelligence and their interaction on higher mental ability in economics. 122 class 11th students were selected randomly, out of which 75 students were treated as experimental group and 47 were taken as a control group. Non equivalent control group design was followed in conducting this research. The major findings of the study were (i) the mean gain scores of inductive reasoning of inductive thinking model group was found to be significantly higher than Traditional Methods Group, (ii) the mean higher mental ability in economics gain scores of inductive thinking model and traditional method groups did not differ significantly, (iii) the intelligence was found to influence significantly the inductive reasoning as well as higher mental ability in economics.

The Dynamics of Privatization of Higher Education

Dr. Louis Vernal

Abstract

Globalization and liberalization invested by Mikhail Gorbachev through his Perestroika and Glasnost have given a new dimension to the dynamics of higher education. Promotion of higher education today operates in terms of quality, access, diversity and funding. It has been accepted now that providing for higher education is the joint responsibility of the state and private investors. The growth in higher education during last fifty years has been impressive, however, some relatives meet serious consideration, like, only 7.2% of the youth in the age group of 16-24 have access to higher education, it is estimated that 25-30% of the students who pass class XII do not find placement in higher education, in the 1st five year plan the allocation to education was 7.6%, it come down to 1.3%, in 8th plan. The present paper gives the dynamics of privatization of higher education by discussing the decisions that favour privatization of higher education as well as gives arguments against privatization of higher education which leads to the conclusion that complete privatization is not desirable. The Government has a social commitment to higher education. However, participation of the private sector should be encouraged as it will bring efficiency in the system and make it more relevant. Similarly privatization of teacher education can lead to professionalism, as today, money and service conditions are high priority among teachers. Private sector can extract maximum from its employees if the remuneration is good.

Study of Sub Culture of College Students in Relation to their Academic Motivation

Dr. Neelam Kumari & Dr. Neelam Tyagi

Abstract

Sub-culture is a normative value system held by some groups of persons who are in persisting interaction with each other and who transmit the norms and values to newcomers by some communicational process and who ensure some sort of social control to ensure conformity to the norms. But we are not sure about the determinants of such specific sub-groups. Although there are many socio-psychological factors which influence formation of sub-culture of college students, in the present study academic motivation has been taken into consideration. The main objectives were, (i) To measure and compare different types of sub-cultures, (ii) To find out different types of sub-cultures of college students of different faculties, (iii) To what extent the academic motivation of college students is related to different types of sub cultures. The sample consisted of 796 students from CCS University, Meerut. Major findings of the study were-College students differ as regards to their sub-cultures; students show more preference towards academic sub-cultures, than collegiate vocational and Non Conformist sub-culture. Students show more preference towards collegiate sub-culture than vocational and non-conformist sub-culture, student show preference towards collegiate sub-culture than vocational and non-conformist sub-culture as compared to non-conformist sub-culture, Arts, science and commerce students differ significantly with respect to their four sub-cultures. Arts and science students are more academic in comparison of commerce students while, commerce students more vocational. Academic motivation is positively & significantly

correlated with academic sub-culture, collegiate sub-culture non-conformist and vocational sub-culture students have less interest in academic matters.

Emotional Intelligence as Determinant of Teaching Effectiveness of Secondary School Teachers

Dr. R.S. Mishra & Dr Auprita Shrama

Abstract

Since inception of globalization, liberalization and privatization in Indian economy, Indian organizations big or small are experiencing influence of corporate culture. Throughout the country corporate culture has changed mindset of Indian industrialists and managers. In such scenario new yardsticks have been developed and are in use to maximize production in general and to enhance capacity of individual. It has been established by research findings that cognitive intelligence, IQ has lost its importance in the field of management and has been replaced by emotional intelligence, EQ. As Arindam Chaudhary (Management Guru) mentions, "This time I am trying to drive towards the fact that the enormously tough entrance tests for MBA education is absolutely unwarranted and unnecessary. Neither has the level of input imparted got anything to do with it (My point about history to engineering students being offered MBA) nor has the nature of application of the subject. Infact the realization today is that people with more EQ (Emotional Quotient) are definitely better material for a successful manager than those with higher IQ who could definitely do the country some good, working in the R&D labs for which the government invests so much on them rather than authoring ambitions of becoming MBAs and then eventually leaving the country as well." The recent paper aimed to examine above statement for teachers. Teacher is a traditional word if job of a teacher is analyzed it seems similar to that of a manager. Obviously s/he manages teaching learning situation in the classroom. S/he takes decision regarding teaching methods, techniques, strategies, tactics, maxims and aids for a particular lesson so that maximum production in terms of learning outcome can be obtained. Present paper has been based on a sample of 200 secondary school teachers drawn randomly from 10 secondary schools affiliated to C.B.S.E. Board, New Delhi situated in Meerut City & Cantt. Emotional intelligence scale and teaching effectiveness scale were administered to sample. Answer sheets were scored as scoring procedure given in test manual. Finally raw data was analyzed using NPC and 't' test. Findings of the study are – 9.5% teachers are of high EQ, 11.5% of low EQ and 79% teachers were of average emotional intelligence. Teachers with higher EQ were found more effective in teaching and vice versa. Similar results were obtained for male and female teachers. In short it can be said that EQ determines teaching effectiveness of a teacher.

A Plea for Two Year B.Ed. (Regular) Program

Prof. L.C. Singh & Dr. Sudarshan Mishra

Abstract

Professional training of teachers is the key to quality enhancement of school education. The skills and competencies of teacher can be developed through systematic approach to revitalize and modernize teacher education program. It is a general consensus that the duration of teacher education program has a close tie up with developing requisite competencies and skills in teachers. Many committees and commissions recommended for

long period of teacher education at secondary level for qualitative improvement. People may be fearing that it may be a difficult proposition to increase the duration of the program due to financial constraint but reasonable time duration for teacher preparation that provides enough opportunity for rigorous theoretical study, self study, co-operative learning, reflection, pedagogical skill development, involvement with the children, the school, the classroom and the community brings out the quality of a teacher. In existing one-year model of B.Ed. course, there is hardly any scope to integrate the theory and practice. Hence, there is a growing concern among the educationists and pedagogists for increasing the duration of B.Ed. programme from one academic year to two academic years.

Exploration of Doctoral Level Research Trend on Environmental Education in Indian Higher Education Spectrum

Rajarshi Roy & Anjana Paira

Abstract

The present world situation is unsustainable. Therefore, professionals in all levels of education are engaged in finding ways to meet the needs of current generation by not reducing the capacity of future generations needs. Environmental education advocates problems solving approach as a skill, which could help and guide its target groups in the solution of current and future environment and related problems. Environmental education in its broadest sense is about 'empowerment' and developing a sense of 'ownership' improving the capacity of people to address environment and development issues in their communities. It is about touching people's belief and attitudes so that they want to live sustainable, providing sufficient information and knowledge to support these beliefs and to translate attitudes and values into action. Therefore research in environmental education is much essential. Unfortunately, no such serious attempts have yet been taken up. The study in hand has a glance perusal of the status of research on environmental education at doctoral level. A survey of the research in environmental education reveals that most of the studies are macro survey in nature, where the researches incorporate comparatively more number of factors and variables. As a consequence, most of the researches in the very area are surface level studies. Most researches are more comfortable and based towards survey type of research and avoid experimental studies. Such studies are supposed to follow a juxtaposition approach. Unfortunately educational researchers have overall neglected this very area of research.

Role of ICT in Enhancement of learning Ability and Basic Concepts of Science Among Secondary School students

Pooja Garg & Dr. Satish Gill

Abstract

Educational Technology is the application of scientific methods and techniques to education. In respect of technology moderated education one can mark a shift from Computer Based Instructions, Computer Assisted Instructions, and Internet Based Learning to Information and Communication Technology or ICT, Full integration of ICT in education is still far from desired. Only negligible numbers of studies have been conducted in this direction that to in limited disciplines. Many linked questions and issues have remained unanswered it is due to this reason that the researchers have selected ICT as topic of their research. The objectives of

the study were formed as: (i) To develop the package and instructional plan of ICT (ii) To study the effectiveness of implemented ICT on achievement in Science of X class. The study was conducted on a sample of 120 students of X class. The major findings were (a) Post test achievement scores of students of experimental groups were significantly higher than their pre-test achievement scores. So, ICT is effective in raising the achievement of students (b) Significant difference between mean scores of pre test and post test for achievement test is significant at 0.01 level and thus proved that ICT plays a positive role in enhancement of learning ability and basic concepts of science.

Privatisation of Teacher Education Institutions and Quality Assurance

Dr. Neelam Sapre & Mr. Sandeep Patil

Abstract

Private educational institutions are gradually intensifying their efforts for marketing themselves so as to attract talents to meet future global competition by improving quality of their educational programme. In Indian tradition, quality in education encompasses not only a product and process, but thought as well. In the era of privatization education is considered to be a private good. The attempts are made to build and strengthen the relationship between education and economics. Any change is system of Teacher Education Programme. The present paper gives an over view of implications of Privatization in TEP, Economic and socio-cultural Perspective of Privatization in TEP ensuring quality in TEP without disturbing our National, social and cultural goals.

Privatizing Professional Education (With reference to India and the United States)

Prof. A.P. Sharma

Abstract

No one knows exactly when the idea of privatizing of education crept into human mind. When humans would have started educating their children, it must have been only a private enterprise. Right from the time of Socrates when the sophists, the so-called Pundits of Greek started imparting teaching it was all a private business. The researcher reckon that most privatization of education was isolated on account of improving teaching and learning that gradually seemed to have deteriorated at the public schools. Privatization has its own merits, which cannot be denied completely. It depends primarily on the intentions of an individual. Philosopher or a Philanthropist with which he/she is inspired to devote money and time to impart up on privatization of education. In view of that the present paper examines briefly privatization of education at school and higher levels in India and America. Over the past century the motivation to bring a tremendous change in the field of education has been more fundamental. In India what we require today is a number of dedicated educationists and intellectuals who fruitfully and doggedly devote their energies for the betterment of education at all levels especially at professional levels so that right kind of experience could be provided to the students. But more that that what they require today is to get education free from the fiendish clutches of the selfish and unenlightened politicians whose sole mission is to distort education for their own benefits.

Role of Philanthropy in Education-An American Experience

Dr. Surendra P. Singh

Abstract

In this increasingly inter dependant world of free people, knowledge of others cultures, technologies, strengths and weaknesses is critical to global growth and future prosperity. Education is not only a matter of life long learning: it is a matter of global experience. America is, and has long been, an educational beacon for the world and philanthropy is ensuring the continuation of the essential intellectual's growth and exchange (Raymond, 2002). Based on his personal experiences as an educator the researcher believes that strong philanthropic support for education now and in the future will continue to promote excellence in research, teaching and technology. Support from corporations and foundation has had profound impact on his research, and teaching as well on the Wichita community. The paper discusses a few examples of the researcher's accomplishments as an educator that was possible primarily due to philanthropic support.

Private Participation in Indian Higher Education-Towards Excellence in Teaching and Learning

Prof. Bharat R. Sant

Abstract

When we say privatization we always mean privatization of public or governmental sector. Privatization can also take place in service, welfare, or mission-oriented sectors, education included. We cannot, nor we should stop the private participation but we certainly can evolve a strategy to benchmark crucial basic parameters that should not be compromised while insisting private participation today there is a perceptible decline of standards in higher education. With a view to raise the standard for global competition full advantage of the present climates of economic reforms in public funded universities, partially or fully financed private universities should be taken. While there are innumerable aspects of higher education that need reforms, the present article discusses the factors affecting the quality of higher education, teaching, learning and beyond, merits and demerits of privatization and concludes that in a developing country like ours it should be accessible to more and more of aspiring younger generation. It is a part of higher education reforms. It is Government responsibility to monitor privatization and provide a benchmark model to the heads of higher educational institutions so that learners have in addition to subject knowledge, the necessary human 'skills' which they can use to strive for 'excellence'.

Competitive Advantage VIA a Culture of 'Knowledge Management: Transferring Tacit Knowledge into Explicit

Dr. Maganlal S. Molva

Abstract

According to Brickinshaw and Sheehan (2002) and Teece (2000), effective knowledge management plays an increasingly important role in sustaining the competitive advantage of

organizations in the new economy. It is worth noting that competitive advantage is brought about through developing and putting into effect innovative business solutions that recycle applicable knowledge and that use newly formed knowledge. The basic problem associated with fluctuating organizational competitive advantage resides with lack of integrated and comprehensive system to create, document, circulate and up date organizational knowledge in general and tacit knowledge in particular. The present paper develops a framework that encompasses these aspects to bring about organizational competitive advantage and discusses the main features of knowledge management approaches and argue each in the context of tacit management and its relation to create and maintain organizational competitive advantage, next it discusses and presents an integrated and comprehensive model to argue that practice of tacit knowledge management is culturally based and if implemented in a structured manner will equip organizations with needed competitive advantage and provides some conclusions for the future research.

Science Technology and Society

Gopal Krishna Thakur

Abstract

Science and technology exert a profound influence on society. Scientific knowledge influences our thinking about human, political, social affairs as well as ourselves. Technology provides products that affect the quality of life thus effecting society. Society too exerts its control over science and technology by assessing its worth and calling for its products or rejecting them. To develop an accurate understanding of this relationship, the present paper deals with the unique attributes of each enterprise, then addressing their implication for society with the conclusion that to educate future citizens of our society, to become scientifically and technologically literate must be a major goal for all science teachers and educationists at every level of institutions. The educational implication of this goal, science for all, is that, understanding the nature of science is useful for luring in the world of today and tomorrow, regardless of one's career. This knowledge is essential for making decisions relative to one's health, education, career, leisure and community responsibilities. It is only through this type of exposure and instruction that students will be able to make informed decisions with regard to important social issues and problems.