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Arts & Education***

**ANALYSING STATUS OF WOMEN JOURNALISTS IN INDIAN
TV NEWS CHANNELS**

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ABSTRACT

The growing contribution and participation of women in journalism has opened a new era for enhancement of socioeconomic condition of women. Increased exposure to media in India has resulted in need for adequate representation of women in public and private sectors of the media. This in turn has not only provided source of livelihood for women journalists but also ensured adequate and effective representation of women journalists in media. With their will power and hard work, they are seen standing shoulder to shoulder with their male counterparts in every event including natural calamities such as flood and earthquake etc. To analyse the increasing role of women in media, a survey was conducted amongst the media professionals. The findings depicted that though the involvement of the women journalists is increasing, they have to cross a long road to mark their impression on the senior positions in the field of electronic media. Interestingly, some of the male journalist indicated family as their preference while going to an urgent field reporting task, while female journalists took these opportunities as a challenge. They seem to be keen to take any task of reporting, editing or production. Though, the issue of security remains a major concern for all of the respondents, as it is related to a larger perspective of the society.

Keywords: Gender Sensitisation; Electronic Media; Women Journalists; Decision Makers

INTRODUCTION

It has been constantly said that Woman is the backbone of our society and has a very important role to play in a household. But when it comes to the world outside the home, the society has a different perspective towards her. If we talk about media, which is said to be the voice of backward and oppressed section of the society, it is expected that media should play an important role to empower them by creating awareness about the rights of this section. Having been neglected for centuries, women also need a push to claim their rightful place in the society - equivalent to that enjoyed by men. Media has contributed a lot by portraying the sorry state of affair of the fair sex but there is a lot to do when it comes to an equal footing for the women in media industry itself.

The adverse effects of which, as prevalent these days, are bitter testament that women are objectified for vested gains. It is irrefutable that many media houses widely promote feminist glam to market their journal or TV channel.⁵

The functioning and overall structure of media industry in India has undergone a major change in the last few years. Some factors have shaped the growth of this powerful medium of Communication over the years. Globalization has opened the floodgates to a cut-throat competition virtually in every sphere of our activities. The media and communication industry has immensely contributed in facilitating overall globalization and in turn this industry has also been affected by this phenomenon.

There was a time when it was hard to spot a woman journalist in the field covering some crucial event related to business, finance, natural calamities etc. But now in a welcome change, women journalists are occupying responsible positions both in managerial and editorial cadre in media industry. Women are working in Media houses as Producer, Technician, Cameraperson, Editor, Reporter and anchor as well. However women representation, in comparison to their male counterparts in the media industry is still very less.

Another important issue is professional inequality which is embedded in media that is structured and strongly based on social differences between man and woman.

It is often seen that women journalists are assigned soft beats such as entertainment and fashion. However now it has been observed that women journalists are moving beyond these boundaries. It has been a hard struggle for women to break the glass-ceiling.

The increasing number of women in media industry alone cannot ensure better status of women. The job assigned to them is always not of their choice but women journalists are continuously proving themselves in hardcore journalism.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chugh S, Sahgal P, Why Do Few Women Advance to Leadership Positions? (2007) stated that Women comprises a major part of the talent pool around the world, even then their representation on the senior level has been very limited. Whether working in any field, leadership quality and managerial skills needs to be there, and women managers or those who are on the decision making level has been giving a tough fight to their male counterparts. Many multinational companies, Public Sector as well Private Banks can be the places to observe this change. Though there are few parameters where the base is quite rough for women. Lack of career planning amongst the working women managers and concepts related to power sharing management are some of the points where the difference can be seen between the genders.

Mishra Deepanjali, Portrayal Of Women In India, (2015) The image of women in Indian media is generally in a format that can be associated with a person, who most of the time thinks about the family, not capable to take decision in time of crisis, politically less informed and close to the traditions. Even in the print media material related to sports, business, politics, scandals can be seen easily but persuasive issues are missing. Most of the time readers see articles or features related to women are associated with lifestyle, family and society or some health issues. Female columnists are comparatively very less in number here. Mostly the women, who find place in the main pages are political activists or page three personalities.

Crystal L. Hoyt , Women, Men, And Leadership: Exploring The Gender Gap At The Top (2010) In the world of business and governmental policies, we mostly see elite class leaders who belong to the same field. They are being appreciated for their managerial skills, decisions and leadership qualities. Only few women leaders can be seen here with an impressive position. There is a very important gender factor that has to be studied. While studying this factor, problems faced by women entrepreneurs, business women and leaders can also be analysed, as gender factor also plays an important role to reach at the top position. It begins by revealing the lack of parity between the genders in leadership role and in general, also known as the glass ceiling effect. The study included the research on gender and their leadership styles, traits, and effectiveness which was reviewed in terms of their impact and results. This also shows the difference between a male and a female leader on the top position. The focus of the study was also to study the stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination, which contribute to the under portrayal of women leaders.

Tomar Ranu, Gender And Media: Status Of Women Journalists In Hindi Print Media In India (2011) found that portrayal of fair gender is just a professional and ethical aspiration. It is as admired as value of accuracy, fairness and honesty. Though it is said in our society that women needs to be promoted, to get recognition, but the reality indicates something else. Mere expectations are not enough. It is just a

concept that women need to be more active and visible at higher levels of the news business, both at work and in the unions. Fact is that in world of hard news, it is still mainly reported and presented by male journalists. So the need of the hour is, people who are there on the top, should actively participate in the campaign to promote and increase the women counterparts in number. They will have to take a stand of the issue of gender equality. Though, despite having efforts to promote gender equality in media, the fact depicts an altogether different story on the ground.

Joseph Ammu, *Whose News? The Media And Women's Issues* (2006), tried to describe the complex reality of the media and women in India. She highlighted the challenges and opportunities presented to the women by the prevailing situation. It was realised that media has a very important role to tackle a serious issue of gender bias and disparities with the media and our society. The point to focus is that the change in attitude is not only important to bring equality in media, but in every walk of life. If women are treated and given equal opportunities in employment, family and society, the structure of the society will be more strengthened. Women empowerment is a key factor to real development of the society. There should be an attempt from every citizen of the society to give equal space to women in every aspect of life.

North Louise, *Women's Struggle For Top Jobs In The News Media* (2012) The study provides an overview of the rise of women and women leaders in the Australian news media and it talks about different aspects of newsroom culture, which is a constant factor for the progress of women in any area. According to the study, women's position in the news media workforce (including reporting roles) has quite changed in fifteen years. With their hard work and dedication, women have made small space into key editorial leadership positions. Nevertheless, the relative absence of women in these senior roles remains glaring, particularly in the print media. The study also indicates that in most of the countries, male dominance can be easily observed in the media industry.

O' Brien Anne , *'Men Own Television': Why Women Leave Media Work* (2014) The study talks about the reality prevailing in the media organisations and the root cause of the women leaving the media sector. There are differences in career outcomes for men and women, which occur as a result of gendered work cultures. Even after so much transformation of the society, gender bias is still prevailing in the society and work places. The results of the study shows that women leave media work because of a combination of the gendered nature of work cultures, the in formalisation of the sector and structural restrictions for women workers. Social security, responsibilities and attitude towards different gender plays a vital role in the overall development of the half population. Role of these factors ultimately creates an impossible bind for many female media workers forcing them to exit media work.

Bhandare Usha V. *Women Exploitation In Media* (2015) The study states, that exploitation of women in any field has becomes easy. Being a vulnerable section of the society, women even working at higher position in various fields does not get respect equivalent to men. Advertising and mass media is also one of the fields which attracting young women for career option but unfortunately, it has been noticed that here also working women are being harassed through presenting them in a wrong manner to advertise the product and services of the advertisers. In such a rapidly changing environment, women in media have a large responsibility in not only changing attitudes towards women but also shaping public opinion. The objectives of the study were to study the portrayal of women and their exploitation in different media. The results state that there is need for a widespread understanding that no country can develop without the development of it women citizens. Though, the next generation, especially girls are approaching the field of journalism but here they should also be ready to tackle any type of situation. They will have to learn self-defense mechanism and capable to fights with any problems occurs with their life while performing risky responsibilities in the society specially the occupation choose as women journalist or any other field job in media.

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the level of involvement of women journalists in Electronic media.

2. To get the extent to which news channels have adopted pro-equality policies in their newsrooms.

HYPOTHESIS

- Women journalists are significantly underrepresented in the electronic media in the areas of production, technical and senior management level.
- There will be a significant differentiation in decision related to beat allocation and promotion of the female and male journalists.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To fulfil the objectives of the study, data was collected from the primary sources. The results from the data collected from the working media professionals will be analysed and tabulated.

The study is based upon objective pattern, as it throws light on the present status of women journalists and their progress.

The primary data was gathered from 50 Journalism professionals through survey. These included male as well as female journalists.

The tool used for study was a questionnaire, comprises of 50 specific questions related to the issue.

The method included purposive sampling technique where professionals related to journalism only will be questioned.

Sampling was done of journalism professionals including women correspondents, producers, editors, video editors, technicians and others, working in television media in different capacities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To find out the level of involvement of women journalists in Electronic media:

According to the survey, the number of women working in the media has been rising in Delhi NCR, the top positions like producers, executives and chief editors are still male subjugated. This disparity is due to the fact that because of existing cultural hindrances, responsibilities like travelling away from home, evening work and reporting issues such as politics and sports which are still considered to be a man's job. Moreover, female journalists are more likely to be allocated 'soft' subjects to cover such as education, lifestyle, designing, fashion and arts.

It also came into light that women working in the media are aware of gender biasness and prone to cover women's requirements and angles while it is difficult for men to cover such issues because they may not be able to understand the perspective of other sex in depth. Nonetheless, the existence of women in media is more likely to provide optimistic role models for women and girls, to gain the poise of women as sources and interviewees, and to attract a female audience.

To understand the level of working conditions and satisfaction among female journalists a survey was conducted. The results indicated that approx 55.4% felt that men and women received equal wages for equal work in media organization. Women usually comprised between 25-35% who attended trainings. Appreciably more women 65% than men 51% reported that their workplaces offered professional development opportunities.

Hypothesis

- Women journalists are significantly underrepresented in the electronic media in the areas of production, technical and senior management level:
- The statement is partially correct because there is not drastic change in the male and female ratio at middle position. However males at top position are more than the females but still significant difference is still not noticed.

- As out of 50, approx 9 females are at top level position while 12 are at Middle level position and only 4 are at low level positions. However, approx 12 males are at top level position, 11 are at middle level position and 2 are at low level position.
- There will be a significant differentiation in decision related to beat allocation and promotion of the female and male journalists.
- The statement is true as approx 72% of the females have issues related to timing, distance, family and beats. Women and especially employers prefer to give females more soft news rather than hard news. Approx 64% of the females have timing issues while 21% have beat related issues, 3% have distance issues and 12% consider the family factor as a priority before their job.

CONCLUSION

At a time when our society is said to be a modern society, it is expected that in terms of sense of responsibility, there should be no discrimination. The results show a positive ray of hope, as most of the working journalists believe that by each passing minute, society is moving towards a gender neutral live and view.

There are still some issues like social security, physical appearance which are affecting women journalists' progressive approach. The positive responses towards the gender angle at the time of beat allocation and coverage deployment shows that positive and daring attitude of women journalists is turning the air in to a positive way.

Most of the journalists say that they feel no difference in the news channel's hiring policy while recruiting any male or female journalist. In fact, women journalists are appreciating the idea of crucial project like crisis reporting for them. Indeed, this indicates a strong developmental phenomenon for the base of pro-equality in the society.

In comparison to the earlier scenario, working women are now openly admitting the loopholes of the system and wanted to be a part of the positive change. They are daring, intelligent, talented and open minded now.

Other important point which emerged out of the content analysis is that male journalists also want equal participation of their female counterparts. This can be analysed as positive sign in the mental approach in our patriarchal society.

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**SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF PROBLEMS OF
INDIAN WOMEN**

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ABSTRACT

This paper indicates the leading role of women in all walks of life. Not only the areas like music, dance, painting, acting and literature where they have proved their excellence but the difficult sectors like politics and space technology are not the exception for their career. Now a days, they have every possible opportunity for prosperity and personal development. But what was their position before hundred years? They were restricted to certain boundary. To beget the child, nursing, cooking and maintaining the house were her prime duties. She was not allowed to think more than that. Religious ideology social, ethics and traditions had tied her tightly. To cross the threshold was the great crime for her.

Keywords: Indian Women; Hygienic; Social; Ethics; Education

INTRODUCTION

The concepts of sin and virtues were so dominant that it had closed her life only in the religious and social ethics. Loyalty to the husband was the only goal of her life. The falls glorification of social rewards like goddess, Sati (the women who scarifies her life on the death of her husband), Loyalty to the husband, house matron, had oppressed her natural tenderness, emotions and born rights as a free person. It was so dominant that she herself had forgotten that it was injustice against her. She had accepted that an ideal woman much have followed these religious and social ethics. The great social worker for women Ramabai Ranade comments about her mother, "She was successful in keeping her husband happy because of her clam and patient behavior, she thought that husband was her god, guide and philosopher." Every woman in that period thought like that hence they revolt against the women who tried to break these social bondages. Man was supposed to be the great, powerful and dominant on the other hand women was only the maid for them.

When British people came in India, they influenced the education, literature and the thoughts of contemporary literate Indians. They thought to educate their spouse. Therefore at list very little number of women started taking education. Actually, in the beginning they had suffered a lot. The love for education and the order of their husband to learn made them happy. But the other women in the family and the society tortured them severely. In these circumstances also they never stop the education. Hence, the number of educated women was increasing, gratefully. Slowly but firmly, they started to challenge the old and worn-out traditions. They showed the coverage to break the ancient traditions because of the inspirations from the gents social workers. Ramabai Ranade and Yashodabai Agarkar never cut their hairs after the death of their husbands. Yashodabai says, "My husband told me not to cut the heirs then why should I care others". Thus, Yashodabai had showed the courage after the death of her husband. Education had changed the thoughts and thoughts had changed the behaviour. Gradually, the circle of her thought was increasing. Then there started many movements regaling women's improvement and inspiration. They started social reforms among all walks of the society. It

had impacted cultural and social reforms. In the beginning it had the speed of turtle but then it increased like rabbit and then like the deer.

OBJECTIVE OF THIS PAPER

1. To study the poverty of women.
2. To study the hygienic problems of women.
3. To study the questions regarding the existence of the women.

The research paper is prepared using the secondary sources of social research. Among the different problems regarding discrimination of women in the society, women have to face individually the exceptional problem of their social status. The principle of inequality affects the problems of unhygienic condition of women. Other social elements also help to make the women a pitiful person.

About 10 billion people in the world are living under the poverty level among which women are majority in number. Women are more poor in number than the men. The distance between the class of have and have not is widening very fast.

One third families of total families in the world have women head and those families are comparatively poor than the families whose head are men. Therefore, the masculine head of the family are supposed to be more active. Eventually, it is wrong. But while planning the social and economic welfare schemes the above reality is taken in to consideration. Hence, the absolute truth regarding this situation is neglected. For e.g. more than 50% family heads are women in some of the Latin American Countries while in the remaining countries this percentage is less than forty. It is notable that all these families are not economically poor. Moreover, the earning members in the woman headed families are less which should not be neglected.

It is difficult to explain how the poverty affects to the hygiene of the people. Still, there are limitations to avoid the unhygienic conditions because of poverty. Following are the parameters to decide the poverty.

- Insufficiency of sufficient and hygienic food.
- Lack of facilities like shelter, clean water, drainage system etc.
- Unavailability of medical facility at the time of necessity. Unaffordable prices of medicines and travelling. The women, who are the head of the family, cannot give more time for personal hygiene.
- The children are deprived of education.
- Anzaity for earning life means.
- Unable to enjoy the right of living as a moral human being.

The women in the poor families have to face the above circumstance only because of poverty. An uneven distribution of national resources because of miss planning, the poor families remain away from the health facilities. Add to threat, mismanagement in administration also helps to keep away the poor from Govt. welfare provisions. All these factors are responsible for the unhygienic situation of the women belonging to the poor families.

Poverty affects not only the health of women but everyone who suffers from it. It becomes very dangerous when other factors go with poverty, especially for women. They spend more time in the work of farming than other people. The working women also spend more time in the work. They accept any work because of illiteracy, mostly, they are of physical labour. It leads to physical weakness and early adulthood. The percentage of long term physical working women is much larger in the developing countries. But now days, in the developed countries like American also the percentage of working women on more than one job at a time also increased from 2.2% to 5.9%. On the other

hand the percentage of working men on more than one job at a time is decreasing from 7% to 5.4% in 1989 research.

The women are backward in human resource development because they spend more time in physical working. As their most of the time is utilized in collecting the life means, they do not have time to develop skills and by that way they cannot develop their social, politic and personal development. But in this situation also, the image of women workers is glittering as a loyal and hard worker. It will help them for their development.

Economical elements affect differently on the health of women. The women living in better economic conditions are less suffering from hygienic problems. Still, life style of the women also matters. Therefore, in economically sound circumstances also women suffer from unhygienic problems. In spite of this, economical condition is the key factor regarding the health of men and women. When there are crises of growing prices and decreasing the income source of family, the woman has to manage the home. Hence, woman is the manager and also sufferer in the family.

The patriarchal family system in the country like India, its tradition, religious background, economical status and legacy have given immense importance to the man than the women. Hence, at near about every married couple has a dream to have a son as the successor of their dynasty. This emotion is so dominant that in modern times the medical diagnostic facilities like pre-birth detection of sex are misused. Thousands of girl children are aborted or killed before birth. In India the present ratio of man, women population is 1000 to 927. In Bihar this ratio is 1000 to 600. According to Indian Medical Association and UNICEM, it becomes very difficult for the parents to nourish girl child because of illiteracy and dowry.

In 1986, Maharashtra government has passed the law of prevention of detection of girl embryo by womb fluid. But practically, the ethic less doctor practices the shameful deeds. The administrative system is unable to implement the law effectively. The doctors, pathological labs, gynecologist and finally the couples are responsible for breaking the law. As long as the will of couple does not change, the problem cannot be solved. The district prevention committees, police and social workers organizations are trying their level best to prevent the embryo murder. But everything has its limits.

CONCLUSION

The women have to suffer such social, economic and existential problems. The remedies for these problems can be suggested as follows.

1. People still believe in doctors and hence they never like to complaint against them. But they must do that.
2. The law should be enforced strictly.
3. Indian Medical Association should take stern steps regarding this malpractice.
4. Irrespective of the law and its implementation people must have change their mind that the son is their protector and dynastical heir.
5. The society should honor the motherhood.

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**IMPERATIVE NEED FOR OVERHAULING INDIAN
EDUCATION SYSTEM**

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ABSTRACT

Educational system plays a pivotal role in the achieving country's national goals. It is worthwhile to recall the Japanese strategy regarding education which realized them to rebuild their economy in a short span of time of 10 years after the independence. Education is a tool to achieve development. Today, the Indian education system is at crossroads. Now the entire education universe has totally changed beyond recognition. Currently it is a scientific and technology advancement era which has a bearing in on the educational universe. Today's education system has to adopt a global approach. Because so far as labour market is concerned the whole world has become a labour market. Today, there is imperative need of inculcating the importance of development of skills amongst the youths of this country. There is dire need to redefine and redesign our college syllabuses which are age old to suit the current requirements of the employers. The teachers should think about how to remain relevant in the changed scenario. The teachers should become frontiers of knowledge. The teachers should go back to the intellectual engagement with the subject of their teaching. A teacher carries the knowledge from the past, transfers it in the present and supposed to be preparing the students for their future. Today knowledge is technology embedded, they are not separate. Teachers should think beyond classroom and look at the world around and that's where the values are lying and these are the values that the teacher needs to imbibe in our children. To tackle mammoth challenges Indian education is facing with respect to enrolment, excellence and employability, the education sector was expecting announcements for structured education reforms.

Keywords: Technology; Online Teaching; Reforms in Education; Changed Role of Teachers

INTRODUCTION

Generally the objectives of education are those which relate to the moral and social development of human beings. The overall development of the child is the primary objective of education. The Kothari Commission (1964-66) set out the objectives of the elementary education in India as under:

1. Physical, mental and social development by games and sports.
2. Emphasis on the development of emotions.
3. The vocational education according to interest.
4. Qualitative education and
5. Compulsory education

So far as policies and framework is concerned the Governments both Central and State are trying their best to achieve these objectives. However, even after 7 decades of the independence we are in the process of achieving these objectives.

Educational system plays a pivotal role in the achieving country's national goals. It is worthwhile to recall the Japanese strategy regarding education which realized them to rebuild their economy in a short span of time of 10 years after the independence. Education is a tool to achieve development.

Today, the Indian education system is at crossroads. There are various commissions and committees who addressed to bring about changes in the education system. However, we have never attached due importance to it. Rather we were never serious about it. We have never been able to take holistic approach to the education despite passage of over 7 decades after the independence. This is also due to the fact that the administration has also failed to understand the changes and implementing them.

Need For Overhauling the Education System

Now the entire education universe has totally changed beyond recognition. Currently it is a scientific and technology advancement era which has a bearing in on the educational universe. Particularly after the globalization like the industry and business and trade, even foreign educational institutions have made inroads into Indian educational horizon. Numbers of foreign universities have opened up their colleges in prominent cities in India and offering their professional courses. Some universities have entered into collaboration with Indian universities and have opened their doors to the Indian students. Even some Indian universities have also made their presence in gulf countries. Thus there is a need to give a multinational touch to the Indian educational system.

Today's education system has to adopt a global approach. Because so far as labour market is concerned the whole world has become a labour market. Now there are number of expatriates working in various organizations in India. Similarly, the numbers of Indian expatriates in overseas countries are in a sizable number. Therefore, the need of the hour, so far as education is concerned, it should bear in mind the world canvas for its various courses.

Today, there is imperative need of inculcating the importance of development of skills amongst the youths of this country. The universities are introducing a huge number of graduates/postgraduates and professionals in the Indian market but there are no job opportunities to them. A sizable number of educated youth are unemployed. This is because today's university finished product does not match the requirement of the industry, business and trade. There is no relation of the syllabuses for the university courses and the human resources need of the industry. The product they induct has to be taught several things which should have been taught to them by the universities. Therefore, this mismatch of industrial / business needs and the education imparted by the universities have created need to overhaul the education system of India.

There is dire need to redefine and redesign our college syllabuses which are age old to suit the current requirements of the employers. Before the award of the final degree there should be a provision for apprenticeship in any industry of suitable duration so that the student will get an opportunity to have the practical exposure to the floor level environment at the organization where the apprenticeship is being performed. For this purpose there is need to build new partnerships between the employers and the educators.

Today's world is a dynamic one and day in and day out there are changes in all fields and the education field is not an exception. Change is a continuous process and one has to find out solutions to the problems that will come in the process of advancement. The change in the educational system should fit in the current economic and social order. There are scientific discoveries and innovations in the everyday life. The changes do meet out the resistance but in course of time those will be stabilized. Countries moving towards or aspiring for innovative skills try to have linkages with each other.

Today's economy is a knowledge based economy. It is no more a secret that the present system does not meet the human resources requirements of the industrial sector. Role of education cannot be underestimated and hence needs to be redefined. The ultimate objective of education should be productive and sustained employability for the youth. This will help the government to increase the Gross Domestic Product. The education should be value based and enrich the cultural values. This

calls for radical change in the educational system. It is not sufficient to have evolution in education, it should be a revolution. There should be a change in the approach towards class room teaching, it should be more of a learning rooms meant for discussions and debates. The teaching methods should also go a drastic change and use of modern technology in education should be increased. Even the teacher's role will also undergo a change from a teacher to facilitator or a guide. The education should enable the students to learn to face uncertainty without getting intimidated by it. They should be ready to willingly face the realities of life with zeal and zest. The thrust should be in bringing out the creativity of the student. Teachers should, in the first place, develop them into computer and technology savvy and make maximum use of it rather than using a blackboard and a chalk. The teaching should be in such a fashion that the student should get interest in it.

For this purpose there is need to change the mindset of the teaching community. In the present set up the next generation's approach to education, tastes, dress and behavior pattern are totally changed from the earlier generation. The present students are technology savvy and the teachers will have to be on the same platform to have positive results. Therefore, the need of the hour is that the teachers should change their mind set and prepare themselves to face the challenge of the new generation students. With the emerging technology the traditional classrooms are losing its character because of the emerging technology.

As a consequence of globalization there are number of students going abroad not only for their higher education but every year the number of students going abroad for school level education.

The new education system should give preference to developing the team culture for this purpose suitable methodology needs to be developed.

The educational institutions are in number of cases lacking the basic infrastructural facilities. One of the reasons is paucity of funds. In some cases particularly in the case of college education which is now mainly in the hands of the private entrepreneurs, are not keen on providing the basic facilities despite they are charging fabulous fees. These institutions solicit various concessions and allocation of land at throw away prices but the fee structure and the donations that they expect keep the common student away from the college education. The government and the courts of India do try to improve the situation but under one pretext or the other the private entrepreneurs do not allow these efforts to succeed. This is the grass root reality so far as higher education is concerned.

In this regard it is worthwhile to note that the recent legislative measure of creating an obligation on the identified industrial organization about the Corporate Social Responsibility which will bring the educators and the industry to provide necessary financial support for developing the educational institutions on a sound line.

With the advancement of technology to day we have concept of online teaching wherein the importance of class room teaching has been lost. However, the way technology is changing is so stunning, but it does not mean that the role of teacher has become irrelevant. Therefore, the need of the hour is that the teachers have to remain relevant in this completely new world. The teachers should think about how to remain relevant in the changed scenario. The teachers should become frontiers of knowledge. The teachers should go back to the intellectual engagement with the subject of their teaching. Teachers should be the frontier of knowledge. Teachers should be able to think out of box and embrace a new framework of accountability. Every teacher has to become digitally empowered. There is no escape from it. A teacher cannot survive without being digitally empowered because children are growing today with tablets in hand. There is a new value system that is emerging because of technology. A teacher carries the knowledge from the past, transfers it in the present and supposed to be preparing the students for their future. Today knowledge is technology embedded, they are not separate. Teachers should think beyond classroom and look at the world around and that's where the values are lying and these are the values that the teacher needs to imbibe in our children. The conditions in which school children are going today are quite different from the time when the teacher

was a child. This happens for every generation and that is what we call a generation gap. In nut shell the teacher should reinvent himself. There is no alternative to it.

CONCLUSION

To tackle mammoth challenges Indian education is facing with respect to enrolment, excellence and employability, the education sector was expecting announcements for structured education reforms. In the current central budge education listed amongst the “9 pillars”. The budget has planned to make 10 private and 10 public institutions become world class. The govt. has made an allocation of Rs 1804 crore for skill development but compared to the demographic growth it is a poor allocation. The govt. has planned to open 62 new Navodaya Vidyalayas to provide quality education will help in increasing enrolments in Navodaya Vidyalayas however the budget has not taken need to improve the quality of education in the existing Navodaya Vidyalayas. The govt. has decided to set up a Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA) with an initial fund of Rs.1000 crores.

The teachers are required to change their mindset and get themselves digitally competent. They should get themselves exposed to the new values that they have to imbibe in the students. They should make themselves relevant to the current times. This is not an easy task and conscious efforts are needed for the same. The government should also come forward to make the digitally empowered.

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