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ON  
QUALITY CONCERNS IN EDUCATION

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**ABSTRACTS**

**M1**

**TRENDS AND ADVANCES IN TEACHER EDUCATION:  
NEED FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

- 1. M. B. Kalamadi, BLDEA's J.S.S College of Education, Karnataka**
- 2. Sandeep. R. Deshpande, Anjuman-E-Islam's College of Education, Karnataka**

The current preparation of teachers has many drawbacks. This necessitates planned action to ensure professional development of teachers. Teachers should become professional educators and should retain their capacity to teach in the context of changing socio-economic demands. This implies formal teacher preparation and continuing development programmes for long term professional goals. To realize these goals, first the capacity of teacher educators has to be built. Capacity building is a conscious purposeful process of acquiring knowledge, new trends, skills and competencies that enable the teacher educators to perform in a better way

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**M2**

**CONCERN OF QUALITY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE  
TO TEACHER IN TEACHER EDUCATION**

- M. B. Vasava, College of Education, Kamrej Char Rasta. Dist. Surat.  
(Gujarat)**

An old Indian prayer says, "The teacher is God Brahma; he is God Vishnu, he is God Maheswar." According to the Indian culture a child receives his first Physical birth from the parents and the second birth at the hands of the teacher. The teacher is given higher position than parents because he opens the pupil's eyes of knowledge and moulds his character. As it is said that God created man after his own image so also the teacher fashions his student after his own image. Hency van once said. "I sing the praise of the unknown teacher, king of himself and the leader of mankind." Really speaking the teacher is the backbone of the whole educational system, maker of the mankind and the architect of the society. The American commission on teacher education rightly observes, "The quality of a nation depends upon the quality of its citizens, the quality of its citizens depends not exclusively, but in critical measure upon the quality of their education. The quality of their education depends more than upon the quality of their teachers and the quality of their teachers depends upon the quality of their qualified teacher educators." "The concept of quality has very interesting origin. This idea was first developed in 1940 by American Mr Edward Derming who tested the quality on industrial process using statistical techniques. The quality of Indian teacher education after independence reflected in report of various commissions appointed by U.G.C. If the quality of teacher education is not assured then the teacher education which is considered as a solution of social problems may it self become the problem. To support and satisfy the need of our students, parents, and society the role of teacher educators is very important. Our teacher educators only can support our educational system for the development of the country.

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**A STUDY OF JOB SATISFACTION OF TEACHER EDUCATORS AT B.Ed.  
LEVEL IN RELATION TO THEIR PERSONAL VALUES IN BANGALORE  
CITY**

**M. Narayana Swamy, Bangalore University**

Education is the backbone of a progressing nation and the teachers are the pivot in any system of education, as he has a key role to perform in this whole process. The success of an educational process depends to large extent on the character and ability of teacher, who is the corner stone of the arch of education. Teachers form an important force in the development of society this is often reflected in the kinds of respect that are paid to the teachers, such as “Teachers are nation builders”. Teaching is one of the noble professions and so on. It is obvious that all teachers cannot claim to be worthy of these statements. It is only the effective teacher who can in some measure be worthy of the thrust that is placed in him by society. Surely an efficient teacher can and does bring desirable changes in the student and deserves to be called nation builder. A requisite one would assure for teachers to be effective would be the amount of satisfaction he\she gets from the job. The question of high ability students not entering the profession and the lack of the teaching profession seems to be inter dependent. In other words the two situations above represents a visions circle, unless the teaching become a well paid job able students may not enter teaching and unless brilliant people enter the profession to create sufficient public opinion in their favour, their financial status will not be enhanced. In the words of Dugan (1960), “The well being of the country depends on the getting more and more better person into teaching profession. Ryans (1969) observes “that it seems reasonable to assume the good teachers whose who are skillful in developing \ understanding of world, in which men likes insightfully with respect to the ways and means of stimulating intellectual aptitudes and capable to patience understanding and sincere feeling for others may pave way for an enlightened and productive society.

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**IMPORTANCE OF INQUIRY BASED TEACHING LEARNING  
METHOD IN SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**Madhuri Isave, Tilak college of Education. Pune**

There were various teaching methods are used for the teaching to secondary students. Some of the teaching methods are teacher oriented. As our educational system is student oriented and its aim is to meaningful development of the students. So as a teacher we always prefer the student oriented method in our teaching. The present paper focused attention to one of the student oriented method, which will useful to achieve the aim and objective of the education.

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## **QUALITY EDUCATION BONDS ECO-FRIENDLY AND EGO-FRIENDLY BEHAVIOR**

**Malini Awasthi, Karamat Hussain Girls' P.G. College, Lucknow.**

The behaviour of a person can be regard eco-friendly when his thoughts, beliefs and actions are favourable for the living and non-living component of the environment around him and are helpful in maintaining ecological balance on this earth. Similarly an Ego-friendly person always wants to sustain his own culture, beliefs and values and also respects and acknowledges other's values, thoughts and such a person would never harm any creation around him in any form, be it living or non-living. Thus, an Ego-friendly behaviour automatically reflects Eco-friendly behaviour. Quality Education bonds Eco-friendly and Ego-friendly behaviour among children so that in future they may live in that world which is free from pollution, violence, hatred and crisis. Quality Education helps in building environmental ethics and those morals and values in a child, which helps to create love, and respect for all creatures.

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## **M6**

### **EFFECTIVENESS OF SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN ON ACHIEVEMENT OF LEARNERS AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL**

**Manas Ranjan Panigrahi, Manav Rachna International University, Faridabad, Haryana**

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) a mission started in 2002 as an extension of DPEP, intended to universalize elementary education by community – ownership of school system. In the light of the interpretation the result of the present investigation as already, the following major findings are given. (i) Achievement of learners of Class V of SSA is significantly greater in language than their Non-SSA counterparts. (ii) Achievement of learners of Class V of SSA Boys is significantly greater in language than their Non-SSA Boys counterparts. (iii) Achievement of learners of Class V of SSA Girls is significantly greater in language than their Non-SSA Girls counterparts. (iv) Performance of the learners of Class V of SSA schools differs significantly with respect to their achievement in mathematics from performance of their Non-SSA counterparts. These differences are in favour of learners of Class V of SSA schools. (v) Performance of the learners of Class V of SSA Boys schools differs significantly with respect to their achievement in mathematics from performance of their Non-SSA-Boys counterparts.

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## **M7**

### **THE SELF LEARNING MATERIALS DEVELOPED BY DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION, DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY**

**1. Manashee Gogoi, 2. Mukut Hazarika, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam**

Dibrugarh University, the easternmost University of India, started its distance education programmes since the academic session 2002-2003 through its Directorate of Distance Education. At present, it is offering seven post graduate degree programmes, three post graduate diploma programmes, four bachelor degree programme and a undergraduate diploma programme through distance mode. The main objective of the present study is to analyse the self learning materials developed by DDE, DU, in the light of the criteria of good self learning materials, viz. Self-Explanatory, Self-Contained, Self-Directed, Self-Motivating and Self-Evaluating.

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## **M8**

### **QUALITY CONCERNS IN EDUCATION: TEACHER EDUCATION**

**Manisha Chauhan, Dept of Education SNGPG College, Unnao,**

Education doesn't demonstrate any correlation with solution to world's major problems. Truly, we can no more retain the habit of ignoring the truth. When the Buddha had elucidated the truth & Right View, Right Thinking, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Meditation, Right Living, Right Effort, and Right Recollection & as the way to the cessation of all problems it was not work of sheer fakeness. It'd not be out of place to assert that education starts only with the establishment of truth. The dwindling results so far clearly reveal about the huge amount of deception in our endeavor not only at the time of planning and execution but while at the time of thought processes in seminars and colloquiums.

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## M 9

### **MASS MEDIA- A PERVASIVE TOOL TO PROPAGATE WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

**Manju Anand, GDSB College of Education, Lucknow, UP**

It is pathetic to realize the present status of women in the Indian Society. Women Managers are there **but** power to their decision making is missing, laws and legislations against exploitation of women are there **but** followers are missing . Housewives are there **but** their status as House Managers is missing. Mass Media, an effective and pervasive tool to propagate any issue is there **but** its judicious utilization to propagate women empowerment is missing. Thus there is an urgent need to create mass scale awareness and propaganda for empowerment of women and to meet this challenge; **Mass Media** come across as a pervasive and the most powerful tool. In this paper an effort has been made to analyze the extent of penetration of electronic and print media to understand women issues and concerns and to develop and utilize women's full potential as resources for national development in its economic, political and socio-cultural aspects.

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## M 10

### **THE IMPACT OF YOGA ON ANXIETY OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

**Manoj C. Shastri, University School of Psy., Edn. & Phil., Gujarat University, Ahmedabad**

Researcher deals with the Introduction part which reveals the zest of the whole study. Author deals with the statement of the problem for the present study. The objectives, importance and hypothesis of the study are stated in the part which would reflect the investigators work. Investigator has well stated the limitations of the study in this study which limits the present work of the investigator to a particular area. 2: Research design and methodology for the study 3: Investigators explain the analysis of the data and interpretation of the data are given. 4: Researcher of this paper has giving major findings of the study, tenability of hypotheses, and education implication of the study

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## M11

### **MAKING OF A DIAGNOSIS: SERIAL PARALLEL TESTING, LEARNING THROUGH CASE SCENARIO APPROACH**

**1.Mansi Agrawal, 2.Mohit Mohan Singh, 3.Vinay Kumar Gupta, 4.Sandeep Kumar  
CSM (King Georges) Medical University, Lucknow**

In modern medicine symptoms are mere cues to an underlying pathology. For example jaundice or yellow color of the skin is a mere symptom and may be on account of several discretely apart causes for eg viral hepatitis, a stone impacted in bile duct or cancer. Therefore, the treatment of jaundice will vary greatly and is dependent on diagnosis. Diagnosis is a process of identifying a medical condition or disease by its symptoms, signs and from results of various diagnostic procedures. In other words it is the analysis of the underlying physiological, biochemical and morphological derangements. Medical students are taught "making of a diagnosis" as an important part of their training. The following 2 methods have been found to be effective in imparting skills for making an expeditious diagnosis: Case scenario approach ie clinical observation of a patient, doing a physical examination, medical history, family history, social history, focus group discussion or case presentation; and Serial-parallel-testing for anatomical and patho-morphological changes and biochemical and genetic tests for physiological and genetic changes.

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**M 12**  
**PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTIVES OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION**  
**OF TRIBALS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

**(A Case Study of Ramdhan Thanda of Warangal District in Andhra Pradesh)**

**1. Md. Masliuddin, 2. B. Devender, Kakatiya University, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh**

This paper focuses on the problems and perspectives of Elementary education of Tribal children of Ramdhan Thanda of Warangal District in Andhra Pradesh and argues for a comprehensive educational policy which addresses the various barriers to accessing education of this disadvantaged group. It also examines some causes of the disadvantaged status related to Elementary education of tribal children which remain as significant barriers to attending school. Social scientists have observed that lack of proper education and control has been harmful to the tribals and it created many adjustment problems. In order to protect these tribes economically and culturally they need special welfare programmes apart from controlling measures. Finally, the paper concludes by arguing for an educational policy to adequately respond to Elementary education in Andhra Pradesh.

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**M 13**  
**QUALITY CONCERNS IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

**Md.Mahmood Alam, Department of Education & Training, MANUU, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh**

In the context of the unprecedented demand, great diversification in higher education and increased awareness of its vital importance for socio-cultural and economic development it is necessary that our planner and administrators must expedite the process of reforms and encourage innovation. In a country like ours, the diametrically opposite demands of quality education and the increasing numbers of students demanding higher education are in conflict. This growing demand for higher education has brought to the fore the problem of access, equity and quality. The world of higher education in the new century can truly be a borderless world of knowledge and ideas by adopting multiple path ways that lead towards a world in one nest.

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**M14**  
**STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE CREATIVITY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**STUDENTS**

**1. Meena Thakur, 2. Pushpinder Kaur, Department of Distance Education, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab**

The notion of creativity has its natural existence in the area of fine arts where the artist actually creates something new that can be judged by our senses. But now the increased emphasis on creativity has been evident in all areas such as art, language, mathematics, science and technology etc. Creative thinking is a special thought processes which improves the ability to be creative. The present paper attempts to identify the strategies that enhance creativity among secondary school students such as brainstorming, problem solving, and teaching creatively. Along with these strategies our curriculum transaction should also be carried out in such a manner so as to nurture creative thinking-new thoughts, view points and alternative solution to the given problems.

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**M15**  
**A CASE STUDY OF DIET JALNA (MAHARASHTRA) WITH RESPECT TO TOTAL**  
**QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM)**

**Meenakshi B Kulkarni, District Institute of Education & Training, Loni Kalbhor, Pune, Maharashtra**

This Research had been undertaken by the Researcher during the year 2005-07 with objectives - To diagnose the Institute, ii)To prepare and implement action plan for TQM, and iii)To review the progress with respect to TQM.This plan was implemented and reviewed the progress at the end of Academic Year 2007.

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**M16**

**QUALITY CONCERN IN PRIMARY EDUCATION : THE SSA WAYS**

**Minaketan Pathy, PM IASE, Sambalpur, Orissa**

The dictionary meaning of quality is ‘degree of excellence’. The other meanings are ‘conforming to standard’, ‘fulfilling intellectual and academic requirement’ ‘capacity to cope with demands’ etc. (Shastri, 2006). Quantitatively quality is the ratio of the measure of performance against expectations (Besterfield et.al, 2002) Ordinarily, it refers to fulfillment of requirement in the best possible manner. The present paper intends to discuss the major issues involved in implementing the identified dimensions of quality for evaluation of quality in primary education under SSA. It would be worthwhile to note that some of the so called quality dimensions are seen just as quantitative measures and do not really display the quality dimensions. The paper throws light on some possible solutions to this quantity-quality imbroglio.

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**M17**

**QUALITY CONCERNS IN HIGHER EDUCATION: NEED OF TIME**

**Minoti Srivstava, Department of Education, University of Allahabad**

In the context of education, quality can be defined in terms of satisfaction level of stakeholders. In higher education and research, as in all else, India displays a range of contradictions. Kapil Sibal, the minister for human resource development, mentioned two other priority issues –opening the door for foreign universities, and setting up a high power national commission for higher education and research (NCHER). The first and foremost thing is to recognize that we can not leave every thing to the government as we have been doing for so long. If we have to make major headways, we have to start involving our self; finally this is the time to consider steps to make India into the world’s major hub for higher education. At the last researcher want to say that quality is a dynamic idea used in day to day conservation as an absolute .most of us admire it ,many of us want it, and few of us can have it.

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**M18**

**TEACHER EDUCATION: CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES**

**Mitima Sachdeva, Amity University, Lucknow.**

This paper aims at making contributions to the ongoing debates in the challenges and concerns in quality of teacher education and, the creation of a new knowledge base that can serve all endeavors at different levels for teacher quality and development in different parts of the world. In facing up to the numerous challenges to teacher education in the era of digital technology and globalization, this paper facilitates the quest for new teacher education for the future. Thus the quality of teacher education should be improved to prepare teachers for local, national and global demands. This paper addresses and brings to focus the critical issues of quality concerns in teacher education and would provide a working definition of it.

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**M19**  
**TEACHER EDUCATORS' PERCEPTION OF QUALITY ASSURANCE IN**  
**EDUCATIONAL**

**RESEARCH**

**1. Mohini Acharya, Shri A.C.S. Post Graduate College of Education, Mahemdabad, Gujarat.**

**2. Purnima Dave, I.B. Patel English School, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Dist-Anand, Gujarat**

This research aims to examine the quality assurance in educational research perceived by teacher educators. 1. What are the teacher educators' perceptions of quality assurance in educational research? 2. What are teacher educators responses to the following 12 identified aspects? (i) Research experience (ii) Research purpose (iii) Usefulness of research (iv) Implementation of suggestions (v) Follow up work (vi) Uniformity in work (vii) Accreditation system (viii) Quality literacy (ix) Performance Assurance (x) Open standards and processes (xi) Consistency and transparency (xii) The benchmarking manual. The findings indicate that quality assurance in educational research is the need of hour for which all the quality issues should be given topmost priority with equal attention. The benchmarking manual should be developed. The complaints of lack of encouragement, poor infrastructure facilities, insufficient funding, poor management, biased attitude, nepotism, subjective decisions and political interference should be redressed.

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**M20**

**THE MEDICAL EDUCATION : GENERAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

**1. Mohit Mohan Singh, 2. Mansi Agrawal, 3. Vinay Kumar Gupta. 4. Sandeep Kumar**

**CSM (King Georges) Medical University, Lucknow**

Medical education is related to being a medical practitioner. Its teaching and training varies across the world. Various teaching methodologies have been utilized in medical education which is an active area of educational research. Its general goal is "..... to advance the knowledge for the well being of mankind" and the specific goals are to develop a medically oriented attitude knowledge and appropriate skills of the medical sub-specialty.

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**M21**

**RESEARCH NEEDS IN THE AREA OF HEARING IMPAIRED**

**Monika Saroj, Department of Education, University of Allahabad, Allahabad**

There is an urgent need to initiate vast scale research strategies in the disability management issues for quality control in special education. There are no nation-wide surveys to identify different types and extents of speech and hearing handicapped in our country. As per some small-scale studies there estimates range around 5-6 percent of the population, which is an enormous figure considering the population of the country. The aims of research needs is to employ methods or measures to initiate the impact of disability in the person to achieve socio-economic integration of the person affected into the society and to give his better quality of life and to enable him to achieve self-actualization. Hearing impairment and rehabilitation is recent programme. The research should be focused on things which are important; Incidence and Prevalence, Early identification and prevention, Screening/Assessment materials, Development of training materials, Training of para-professional/ non-professional workers, Educational management, Vocational training and placement and Treatment outcome research.

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**A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN ASSAM - A  
CASE STUDY OF ABHIRUCHI INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.**

**1. Moyuri Sarma, 2. Swarnalata Das, Education Department, Gauhati University**

Education builds the destiny of human civilization and culture in the form of accelerating the spiritual, mental and physical growth. Physical educational programme, in fact ought to be inseparable for well organized academic system. Our ancient indigenous education advocates for human needs of physical education along with other knowledge inputs. The education provided in the Gurukulas, Tols, Satras, laid special emphasis on physical labour. It was felt that physical labour was pivotal for human organism to support the application of intellectuality. Unfortunately, the new generation is deprived of the required physical training, as it is not accorded the status it deserves. In the entire north eastern region the status of Physical Education is still in its infant stage. The present seminar paper is an effort to study the qualitative aspect of the physical educational institutions operating in the State of Assam. For conducting the analytical study the researchers will interview the administration, students and teachers of the Abhiruchi Institute of Physical Education through 3 separate sets of structured questionnaire. The qualitative aspect will be analyzed keeping in mind the trend of enrolment, course content, infrastructural facilities and satisfaction level of the students and teachers of the Abhiruchi Institute of Physical Education.

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**M23**

**WOMEN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH NON FORMAL BASIC EDUCATION**

**1. Muhammad Abdul Malik, 2. Shakil Ahmad Ghazi, Faculty of Education, Preston  
University, Islamabad,  
3. Amtul Hafeez, Faculty of Education, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad  
4. Muhammad Safdar, Department of Education, International Islamic University,  
Islamabad, Pakistan**

Main purpose of the study was to evaluate the challenging role of Non-Formal Basic Education (NFBE) in eliminating poverty and gender disparity in the rural areas of Punjab. Problems and issues pertaining to the NFBE were also assessed in this study. The population consisted of 7500 students, 500 teachers and 100 administrators of NBFE schools in Gujrat, Mandi Baha-ud-Din, Narawal, Hafiz Abad, Gujranwala and Sialkot districts. From this population 10% (750) students, 50% (250) teachers and 50% (50) administrators were taken as samples systematically. An inventory sheet and three questionnaires were used as research tools and data was collected from the respective respondents. Main findings of the study revealed that NFBE schools are playing dynamic role in national development by uplifting socio economic status of masses in the rural areas of Gujranwala region. NBFE schools are also playing vital role in discriminating gender disparity by providing equal opportunities of education to male and the female as well. Teachers' remuneration is insufficient and students may also be provided incentives.

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**M24**

**CHALLENGES OF INFORMATION ERA: USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHER TRAINING**

**1 .Muhammad Safdar, Department of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad**

**2.Muhammad Zafar Iqbal, Institute of Literacy and Mass Education, AI Open University, Islamabad**

**3.Shakil Ahmad Ghazi, Faculty of Education, Preston University, Islamabad**

**4. Muhammad Ajmal Farooq, Department of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan**

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have revolutionized all aspects of human life on this planet . Teachers are leaders and nation builders, hence, prepare generations to meet the accelerating challenges created by ICTs. Main purpose of the study was to evaluate the current state of ICTs use in teacher training institutions . A sample of 100 teachers and 400 students of Bed, Med and MA Education were taken randomly. The results of the study indicated that university teachers are more familiar than college teachers. Similarly university students were more frequent user of ICTs than college students. Universities were well equipped with computers and their related technologies especially Internet as compared to the colleges. Further ICTs paraphernalia may be increased in both types of teacher training institutions especially in college sector. More than this emphasis may be given on the training aspect so that successful learning outcomes may be achieved by proper use of the existing technologies.

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**M25**

**ROLE OF ICT IN TEACHER EDUCATION**

**1. Mukesh Kumar Dubey, 2. Stuti Dubey, Department of Education, Sri Narayan Swamy Institute, Dehradun**

One of the important characteristic of ICT is that it saves time and efforts and increases efficiency. The advent of Internet has opened the facilities for web-based training, and hence, necessitates a fundamental change in the mode of education and training. The teacher educators maybe brought live from different locations through a network of computers, in order to arrange effective interactions, which would be similar to the once occurring in the face-to-face mode. This would reduce learning time and would not required additional faculty and buildings, laboratories or libraries. The interaction off the trainees with the best available faculty may be arranged by creating virtual classroom at a minimum cost. ICT has tremendous capacity to save time an one year is reduce to three month meaning thereby that what could be done in one year by using traditional method can be done three months, if ICT is utilized properly.

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