

## AN STUDY OF NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR EDUCATIONAL MODERNIZATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF MAHARASHTRA THAT EXPLICITLY TAKES PLACE IN MAHARASHTRA

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### Abstract-

It was perceived that modernization would lead the society towards scientific end, where irrationality would give away to logical and modern way of living. Prof Ram Ahuja in his book 'Indian Social System' writes "at social level, we needed community associations to be based on ideas as social values, human dignity, and equality which would ensure social mobility, removal of cast disabilities, amelioration of the conditions of females, and so forth. At the economic level, we wanted technological progress and distributive justice. At the cultural level we wanted liberalism, rationalism, and secularism. At the political level, we desired representative government, democratic institutions, achievement oriented power system, and a greater voice and participation for Indians in the governance of the nation. The means for agents selected for modernizing the society had been planning, education, legislation, help from foreign countries, adopting the policy of liberalization, as well as the like". But in truth, things haven't turned out in such a manner. As a consequence of such changes, new organizations are actually transplanting the old and new trends and new groups are actually emerging. Undoubtedly, this has brought groundbreaking changes in the cultural and social framework of every society for an instance; we've arrived at an extremely high level in the technological aspect. But on the other hand, we've also done away with several of the desired traditional values of ours in the title of change. For example, the earlier joint family system has been replaced by the modern nuclear family resulting in an increasing number of old age homes.

**Keywords:** Modernization, Liberalism, Rationalism, Secularism, Education, Legislation

## 1. Introduction

Prior to the arrival of British, Maharashtra had many one teacher schools. When Britishers came, they shut down such facilities by law and steadily the society fell into illiteracy. Missionaries from Europe laid the foundation of contemporary education in Maharashtra in 18th Century. In 1821, British Govt. started a Sanskrit college in Pune, which was later converted into an English School. Eventually it was converted into a college and then came to be recognized as Deccan College, Pune. In 1848, Mahatma JyotibaPhule opened the very first school for females and untouchables and therefore led to the foundation of educational resolution. In 1851, Mahatma Phule also began a school for scheduled class pupils and for females in Pune. In 1855, the then Govt. of Bombay established Department of Education at Pune. The faculty of Bombay was started in 1857 and it began conducting other degree examinations and matriculation for pupils in entire province. LokmanyaTilak, Chiplunkar and Agarkar were the leaders of National Education Movement after 1880.

After 1880, several educational institutions had been opened in Bombay Presidency. MahadeoGovindRanade, Mahatma JyotibaPhule, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, LokmanyaBalGangadharTilak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar were responsible for spreading education in Maharashtra through voluntary agencies. In 20th century work made by KarmaveerBhauraoPatil (RayatShikshanSanstha), BapujiSolunkhe (VivekanandSanstha), and PunjabraoDeshmukh (ShriShivajiShikshanSanstha) had been primarily responsible for making education to achieve rural masses in Maharashtra.

## 2. METHODS OF UNIVERSITY/HIGHER EDUCATION IN MAHARASHTRA:

Higher Education broadly comprises education at faculty level, which includes research work, post-graduate courses, and degree courses for Doctorate, Post Doctorate degree, educational courses of graduate and postgraduate level in various disciplines. Higher educational institutions includes colleges, universities, institutions Deemed to be Universities, Institutions of National importance etc. You will find government colleges and aided colleges. The framework of Higher Education consists of three years of education after twelve years of school education, leading to a bachelor's degree in Arts, Science and Commerce and four years in commercial fields as Medicine and Engineering.

This's followed by two years of study for a Master's degree & three years at minimum beyond the master's degree, P.hd Degree which typically takes longer time. There are also postgraduate diploma programmes for graduates and some professional programmes like those in education and law requires a first degree as pre condition for admission. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of our Country defines faculty as follows, "A Faculty stands for humanism, for tolerance, for cause, for the adventure of ideas and for the search for truth. It is short for the onward march of the human race towards higher goals. Universities are places of idealism and ideals. If the colleges discharge their duties adequately, then, it's perfectly with the people." as well as the nation (two) Universities are actually of different sorts with a single faculty or maybe a lot faculties, teaching or maybe teaching or affiliating cum affiliating, one campus or perhaps multi campus, languages universities, technological universities, agricultural universities, special institutes of medicine, social sciences, engineering technology, science, culture etc. There are following 5 kinds of universities in the country of ours viz.

- Residential and Teaching or Unitary Universities affiliating some colleges aswell.
- Unitary university, which generally do not affiliate anycollege.
- Federaluniversity.
- AffiliatingUniversity.
- Single FacultyUniversity.
- ✓ Affiliating University: - Affiliating Universities recognize external colleges offering directions in its courses of studies. They're diffused over a significant area and then keep within their fold scattered colleges.
- ✓ Unitary Faculty: - A Unitary Faculty has been identified as, One, usually socialized in a single center, in which the whole of the teaching is actually conducted by teachers appointed by or perhaps under the command of the university.
- ✓ Its feed influence over the administration of its, teachings and teachers.

### **3. THE ICT INITIATIVES OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN MAHARASHTRA**

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools have been subsumed in the RashtriyaMadhyamikShikshaAbhiyan (RMSA). Now ICT in Schools is actually a part of the RMSA. The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools was launched in December, 2004 and revised in 2010 to offer opportunities to secondary stage pupils to mainly build the capacity of theirs on ICT abilities and make them learn through computer aided learning process. The Scheme is actually a significant catalyst to bridge the digital divide amongst pupils of several socio economic and other geographical barriers. The Scheme provides help to States/UTs to build computer labs on sustainable basis.

Computers and the Internet are more and more part of the planet in which young adults develop and learn. Schools and education systems as a result have to enjoy the educational advantages of communications and info technology (ICT). Coordinated ICT policies are typical at the school, national level or district. They help teachers and schools in order to keep abreast of the regular flow of technological novelty, and then to handle the shift and disruption that new equipment could introduce. There are many grounds for developing education policies which wish to embed ICT more deeply into schools and teachers' practices. For starters, as a tool, The Internet and ict equipment hold the promise of improving the (traditional) learning experiences of adolescents and kids, and most likely of acting as a catalyst for wider alter, where such change is actually desired. Next, the prevalent presence of ICT in society, used for daily work and leisure activities, and the growing number of services and goods whose production relies on ICT, create a need for digital competencies, arguably, which are, best learned in context. Third, while learning with as well as about ICT might well take place outside of school, first education is able to play a major role in making sure that everyone is able to use these systems and reap the benefits of them, bridging the divide between poor and rich. Last but not least, school ICT policies might be based on the drive to minimize other and administrative costs. Where teacher shortages exist or perhaps may be expected, ICT policies might complement other actions taken to attract and retain coaches in the career. Communication and information technology is able to help support and improve learning. With a chance to access computers and the Internet, pupils are able to search for info and acquire information beyond what's available through textbooks and teachers. ICT also provide pupils with

brand new methods to practice their skills? such as maintaining a private webpage or maybe web based publication, programming computers, listening and talking to native speakers when learning a second language, and/or preparing a multimedia presentation, whether by yourself or perhaps as part of a remotely connected team. ICT devices bring together traditionally separated education media (books, writing, audio recordings, video recordings, databases, games, etc.), thus extending or perhaps integrating the assortment of places and time where learning can take place (Livingstone, 2011). The extensive presence of ICT in daily lives also causes a demand for certain abilities. At the minimum, education is able to raise awareness in kids and their families about the chances that they encounter on line and the right way to stay away from them (OECD, 2012). As a powerful and changing technology which involves the users of its to upgrade their abilities and knowledge frequently, ICT also invites the education sector to rethink the content and methods of learning and educating.

#### **4. EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA:**

Administration of education in our country is actually a shared responsibility of Center and the State Governments. Education in our country is actually organized, administered and supervised by 4 types of agencies viz.

- The Central Government
- The State Government
- Local Bodies and
- Private Management /Institutions

After Independence, education was the state subject. States were no cost to make the own rules of theirs. Consequently there were huge variants in the curriculum and framework of education, service conditions of teachers, examination systems, staffing patterns and standards of education in various States. Uniformity, to some degree in these matters was brought when Central Government was empowered to legislate on education and education was put on either the Union List and on the Concurrent List. In 1975, education was voted to be on the concurrent list. Since that time, Central Govt. has been empowered to make legislations on education with the provision that if State Act comes into conflict

with the Act passed by the Union Govt, the second Act will prevail.

At present, the position regarding this is as follows:

- The State Government even now can make their own legislations on education.
- The Central Government is also empowered to get any Act about education passed through Union legislative bodies.
- If the States Act and the Union Govt. Act happen to be in contradiction, the Union Govt. Act will prevail.

Thus bringing education on the Union List was a useful and progressive stage in the path of educational development. It ensured uniformity as well as adequate and desired diversity. For this reason, it's been possible for Central Govt. to pass legislation in favour of ten two three computer, a consistent framework of education for all the States. Central Govt. has also passed legislations, regarding uniform framework of education for all the States, a uniform national policy on faculty admissions, vocationalization of education, teacher's service conditions, consistent examination system etc. For just about all practical purposes State Governments have the complete responsibility for administration of school education. In several of the States, local self-government bodies like Panchayat Samities, Municipal Corporations etc. are also related to a view to come up with the method of administration vulnerable to local area conditions and also to facilitate the participation of local communities. In Higher Education, while State Governments keep on to hold huge task of administering and financing of Higher Education, they're by and large, needed to run through colleges along with other autonomous institutions, which basically functions according to the recommendations offered by Faculty Grants Commission. Thus while School education is predominantly a hometown State partnership; higher education works as an area of Center State partnership.

On 26th September 1985, A new Ministry was developed under suggestive brand, "Ministry of Human Resource Development through 174th amendment to the Government of India, Allocation of Business Rules, 1961".

## 5. Conclusion

After independence, the multidimensional expansion of educational facilities has been on the list of main attributes in the area of higher education. The end result is the fact that today we're experiencing a major canvas viz. approximately 300 universities, 11,600 colleges and more than 9.1 million pupils. Our country has emerged as a nation with next largest system of higher education in the planet. The number of pupils going for higher education will develop in later. In 2010 it's believed that around 10.9 million pupils will be enrolled in the institutes for higher education. But at the exact same time this quantitative expansion in the area of higher education hasn't been in a position to keep quality. There has been constant erosion in quality, which has resulted in creating substandard graduates. Majority of higher educational institutions are actually churning out a big selection of half-baked pupils and unemployable youths. Several of the graduates of ours and postgraduates aren't only unemployed but are also not able to participate with others in job market. There's much less familiarity with contemporary methods and there're thus not appropriate to the society. The condition in respect of such graduates is extremely worse. Very few institutions will be compared with several of the popular institutions in the planet. Only IISCs and IITs and several of the selected departments of state colleges have the reputation all over the world. A lot of the best pupils in engineering, technology and medicine go abroad resulting in mind drain. Thus higher education has been growing obviously fielding pressure, literally unconnected and without a proportion to the manpower requirements of the town. The net result is actually the substantial of an unobservable number of graduates from non-professional facilities of higher education. Several of the colleges in the state had accomplished a good level of distinction due to the far sightedness of Vice Chancellors that used to be the academic leader of any faculty. The credibility of any faculty depends upon higher quality of teachers, effective administration, research and academic oriented pupils etc, and above all non-interference from others belonging to various walks of life. Unfortunately such an atmosphere is actually lacking these days. The existing structure of higher education is not adaptable. Several colleges follow rules and procedures introduced long before. No substantial changes have taken place in the education process although considerable improvements are actually apparent in other walks of life. The rules of admission, assortment of courses, evaluation of pupils, program structure, time table, class size, methods of coaching and service conditions of non-teaching team and teaching are

not being transformed in colleges and faculty to meet changing requirements of society. It has resulted in bottlenecks at every point to improvement, modernization, innovation and imagination. The existing analysis is actually focused on the condition of higher education and concurrently the analysis of Higher Educational Administration is actually undertaken.

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