

Indian education in today's perspective

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With encouragement of committed private players, permission to adopt Maverick approaches to funding and a thrust on knowledge creation, India will be all set to become an education super power within the coming decade. Says prominent educationist.

-Sunil Karve.

With a 6% share of world income and the fourth rank in Purchasing Power Parity, one can safely conclude that India has finally arrived. Over the last 50 years, the Government of India has provided full policy support and substantial public funds to create one of the world's largest systems of higher education. On the science and technology side, India has churned out a large number of scientists, engineers and technicians who today rule the roost in intellectual hubs like NASA and the Silicon Valley. There is no doubt that India is extremely rich in intellectual capital that possesses a strong value system.

The future belongs to India

There seems to be direct correlation between the increase in the number of colleges and universities (and thus students) and the GDP of the country. Logically, with the increase in the number of students the number of educated and talented manpower entering is also large and this leads to the development of the nation.

In the next ten years, Indian universities will be in the same league as the top universities across the globe. In order that this may be achieved, we will have to work on our technology and infrastructure. The focus must therefore be on encouraging the committed private players. Also, educational institutions should strive to create knowledge and should be allowed to adopt maverick approaches to raise funds.

Development of e-Learning in India

In India e-Learning and ICT used at various levels for education are going on, some of them are at a pilot stage while others are operating full scale in a large geography. The development of e-Learning in India can be divided in four evolutionary era, these are Era of instructor-led teaching and training, Era of multimedia (1984-1993); First wave EL (1994-1999); second wave EL (2000 till date). Development of e-Learning in India may be considered in the 1970's after the emergence of Computer Aided Instructions and Computer Based Training was used for teaching purpose.

The ICT in education and e-Learning can help us to solve many issues of traditional Educational System it is a present need and future demand this is a new trend toward a new culture in the area of teaching and Learning. E-Learning important it can supplement traditional teaching system in India, can fulfill the gap of availability of printed resources. All the stakeholder need to be involved for development of the national system. At national level duplication of efforts need to be avoided.

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The IB Human Rights course was originally authored by Joni Mäkivirta, the developer of Cognitive Emotional Pedagogy. Part of the 2002 version of the IB Human Rights syllabus can be found at the Global Human Rights Education (HREA) website. Only part of the syllabus is available at HREA website for copyright reasons.

The complete IB Human Rights syllabus that contains more details, including the assessment criteria, as well as the guide for the Human Rights Extended Essay can be acquired from the international Baccalaureate Organization.