

Abstract Book



Maharashtra Education Society

ABASAHEB GARWARE COLLEGE

Karve Road, Pune 411 004, Maharashtra



**NAAC REACCREDITED 'A' GRADE
BEST COLLEGE – SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE
UNIVERSITY**

**National Conference On
"Quality Enhancement in Higher Education"
23 and 24 January 2018**

SPONSORED BY

**Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune
Under Quality Improvement Programme**



VENUE

M. E. S. Abasaheb Garware College,

Karve Road, Pune 411 004, Maharashtra

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**Principal and Convener
Dr. Muktaja Mathkari**

**Coordinator
Prof. (Dr.) Rajendra Suryawanshi**

Convener's Message

MES Abasaheb Garware College has organized a conference on Quality Enhancement in Higher Education on 23rd and 24th January 2018.

Though higher education has made phenomenal strides in terms of the spread and quantity, the biggest challenge facing us in the era of liberalization is that of quality. Our students would have to compete in the international job market after their education. This conference addresses this urgent and timely issue.

Prof. S. B. Nimse from Uttar Pradesh, Dr. N. N. Sawant from Goa, Dr. V. K. Bharadwaj from Rajasthan, Dr. V. A. V. Raman from New Delhi, Dr. M. Slariya from Himachal Pradesh, Dr. J. Patel from Gujrat and Prof. C. Patil from Andhra Pradesh and many more dignitaries will be participating in the conference.

Some of the topics to be discussed in this conference are use of advanced technology in higher education, women empowerment and student participation.

Conference will enhance our understanding of the topic.

Dr. Muktaja Mathkari

Convener,

National Conference on Quality Enhancement in Higher Education

Principal

MES Abasaheb Garware College, Pune

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Institutional Responsibility to Excel Higher Education in India: Practices and Problems

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Higher Education is a vast domain in India includes all possible dimensions, beginning from humanities and social sciences in general education to all pure sciences like space technology, geo-physics, advanced chemical science, medical science and many more. Within every sector of higher education uncountable institutions are engaged with their diversified images/ credits which simply convey their performance, public likening and even their employable credits in market. Tragedy is greater with the institutions, engaged with imparting general education, simply arts, science and commerce etc. This latter is the sector that has emerged as industry of education, transferring bookish knowledge, creating educated unemployable youth and expanding services up to micro settlement without ensuring minimum facilities and qualities. Flourishing private sector in this business has further added some challenges and has been itself facing various challenges. Higher Education in India is at the junction where all possibilities of economic ranges for a same course/ degree are available. The business in the name of 'Quality' is a good game and therefore Higher Education has become a business rather than a service to society. There are rules and regulations to guide the institutions, the affiliating bodies and regulatory bodies to have check and balance over service providing institutions; but whether these rules and regulations are really implemented, it's doubted. Besides, licensing to 'Big shops' without restriction and monitoring and also with so many subsidies, concessions and relaxations, it is leading to flourish the private sector herein. Institutions, engaged in engineering and medical education sector are on boom, which are more a 'Demand draft' counters than a really institutions of quality education. Contrarily, the private colleges in general education are struggling for existence. Quality Education requires autonomy, infrastructural facilities scope for innovations whereas in Indian context the regulatory bodies like Universities have their control over curriculum leaving zero scope for updating and innovation at institutional level. Besides,

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lack of market oriented courses in general education is leading to add dependency on Govt. jobs only, and therefore there is hardly contribution of this education to inculcate entrepreneurship aptitude among the youth. Mushrooming of institutions may be good to overcome the probable monopoly of one or a few institutions but contrarily it is also responsible to degrade quality of education because of shortage of enrollments, bargaining and other mal practices.

The mechanism to evaluate the institutional performance is again to be readdressed as it is not a judicious method to evaluate the institutions located in backward and remote areas at par with the institutions located in metro cities and state capitals. There is serious need to have sincere discourse and suggest a road map to assure for 'Quality' and to initiate innovation in the field of higher education herein.

Significance of Conduct in Value Education

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Values are essential and an integral part of Buddhist philosophy as they mainly emphasis one's own behavior and control over self that constitute major principal and part of Buddhist teaching as the emergence of Buddhism was a reaction to the excess practices of ritualism and overemphasis on the sacrifices prevailing in the pre Buddhist society . The Buddhist philosophy in its two sutta i.e. Dammachariya and Kimsila Sutta especially distinguish between wrong and right conduct that one person must understand and should opt to follow at all possible way.

The Buddhist philosophy is important in value education as the conduct of a person and its collective impact on society has great potential to be explored as the individuals are going to form the society and the improvement of the individuals conduct can lead society to accept that persons qualities and skills as ideals by which other members of the society can benefit from, here the conduct is living example which one person or group of people can set in front of the society to be practiced and followed to make the social life of individuals more cherish able as a human.

Making Learning of Chemistry More Meaningful: Insights from Chemical Education

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One of the most neglected areas in the Indian chemistry syllabi is the role of laboratory activities/courses in understanding chemistry principles. Even at undergraduate level where substantial time, efforts and money is spent on the laboratory courses, the objectives of laboratory courses in chemistry are seldom stated or discussed, particularly in the regular university chemistry curricula. During the presentation author will present novel set of experiments on Inorganic Qualitative Analysis for fast learners, Classification of bases on the basis of acidity, Understanding of Co-ordination Compound, Electrochemistry etc which can be introduced in the chemistry UG curriculum at appropriate stages. While performing these experiments student will have an opportunity to correlate theory with practical. All these experiments are expected to be performed using microscale experiments that are using Barrel pipets, cavity plate and very common chemicals.

Collective Critical Cartography- A Tool in Geographical Study

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Teaching and learning is a complex process. In the recent years, the focus has been learning centric teaching. Since, the engagement of students becomes the core of learning process; Mapping is the basic tool in learning and teaching geography. There have been arrays of cartographic tool for representation of spatio – temporal data. Collective Critical Cartography (CCC) is one of them. The objective of CCC is to identify geographical locations through symbols and enhance learning spatial geography. Collective Critical Cartography means every process (and the results of them) in which we use collaborative methods to complete or rewrite information which transmitted by traditional maps (and last but not at least, the world view which is mediated by them). Co-operative mapping is therefore a tool, which helps a particular community to mobilize their knowledge about the surrounding area, which can then be improved and made more efficient.

This following research focus on mapping neighborhood around Chowgule College. The procedure followed was pre field work orientation (Instructions about the activity are given to each group) followed by the field work (.All the group members have to collectively work and identify and figure out the different features, places, attributes located on the sketch) and post field work that involved a rough sketch with different features located should be written down. Suppose a sketch of a college is given , students have to identify different features and list out different categories like classroom, lab, garden, canteen washroom, rough topography, water body, areas of danger etc. different types of symbols should be assigned to the categories. Finally as a representation, with the use of chart paper, a rough diagram/sketch should be made and only symbols should be marked on the chart to denote each feature.

Since this is a group activity, this enables the thinking process of each student. It also engages student actively and empowers to be a meticulous observer. Hence during this activity a lot of unknown facts are gathered and accumulated to form a collective map. Finally, through

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collective critical mapping an individual is able to identify different features located in the surrounding area. Further, Collective team work boosts the thinking capacity of the individual and symbolic representation helps in higher retention and understanding of the feature than mere descriptive description.

The Role of Government Policies in Girls Education

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The present study is an attempt to understand the status of girls' education in India. This research paper is an analytical overview of different government policies and programs for increasing literacy rate, enrolment rate at higher education among the female. The rural-urban disparities in female education are another important area covered in this research. The study is based on secondary source of information. This is an attempt to understand the variation in the literacy rate and enrolment rate. The major part of the present research paper includes the analysis of different programs and policies frame by the Government to improve the educational status of women in India. How under the various plans different grants are allotted and how it has performed at different sates of India. No doubt certain girls show promise of growing into artists, writers, orators, politicians and so forth, others may prefer to follow such professions as doctoring, teaching and law and still others may like to become steno-typists, secretaries, business executives, receptionists, telephone operators, etc. But the majority of girls have naturally a distinct preference for a general education, after which they will enter matrimony and settle down in their homes.

Rural Women Empowerment through Self Help Groups

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The study was conducted for empowerment of rural women through self-help groups with specific objective to study the empowerment of rural women through self-help groups. It is no wonder that India has a long way to go in improving women's education, financial independence and entrepreneurial abilities. The literacy rate for women is 22.7%, which is less than half the rate for men (51.6%). It is sad to observe that though the women in rural India have inherent skills and expertise in making beautiful handicraft items with locally available raw materials like thread, beads, jute, straw, wood, paper, etc but they cannot do much as most of them live in remote areas, below the poverty line, earning less than a dollar a day, with no reliable source of a steady income. By the year 2000 there were a large number of Micro finance institution's and Self Help Group's (SHG) coming up in various part of the country. The Micro finance institution's provides micro credit for micro-enterprises which surprising result in elevating the livelihoods of these SHG members. Micro finance is emerging as a powerful tool for poverty alleviation in India. This approach has recognition in India after the launch of SHGs and Bank linkage programme. Despite substantial contributions of women to both household and national economy, their contributions are not recognized in the society. Rapid progress in SHGs and Bank linkage model has now turned into an empowerment movement among women in the country. From various empirical studies, it is found that micro finance through SHGs and Bank linkage model has enabled the members of SHGs to improve their socio-economic status. It also improves family savings, decision making process, self confidence among women section of our society. Micro finance is also necessary to overcome social exploitation and create confidence for self reliance among rural women and poor section of our society.

Student's Engagement in Learning: Assignment Writing - Student's Experiences as a Methodology at Chowgule College, Margao, Goa

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There has been a paradigm shift in teaching learning. The role of a teacher is not merely involving a simple transfer of knowledge to students but active involvement of students in teaching – learning process. The present day ensures multiple sources of information and knowledge thereby witnessing a paradigm shift from “teacher centric” to “Student centric” teaching – learning process. What is required is a transformation of teaching methodologies which will facilitate and influence the process of active learning. Thus, it is important academic need, to revisit into the teaching methodologies adopted by the teachers in higher education institutions, to make classrooms more educative and ensure effective learning.

With advancement of technology, low concentration level and multiple tasking by the students, it is prudent that the teaching learning methodologies have to change. Teacher is no more a disseminator but facilitator. The students are not only merely learners of subject knowledge but also the core focus is skill learning like critical thinking , problem solving, team work, encouraging students to be lifelong learners and preparing them for the global market.

There have been several methodologies of teaching learning like Experiential Learning , group discussion , group learning , use of ICT, Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning(POGIL) , Problem Based Learning (PBL) and Academic Assignment writing

In Academic Assignment Writing (AAW), the students follow specific guidelines to complete a topic in a clearly defined language that help the students know their statement of purpose and outcomes. In this, cross section of 76 students of first year and second Arts stream of Parvatibai Chowgule College, Margao- Goa were chosen as the sample size. The objective is to assess their motivation and class participation level, level of competencies and effectiveness of this methodology. Lastly, skills learnt through this methodology were also considered. In this method, the students were given the introductory lecture and the topic was explained and in

group the students were required to work independently. and the teacher or assistance (teaching assistance or peer tutor) was constantly available to the students.

Research shows in AAW felt that it was taxing and had extensive research to put forth their arguments. In terms of team work, students indicated active and passive participants. Lastly, AAW helped in Structuring, developing paragraphs, researching and formulation of argumentative statements with evidences in a formal language. Thus, overall the present study indicates that there was active learning.

Creative and Innovative Technology for Teaching of Biology for Undergraduate

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A growing revolution is under way in the teaching of biological science to undergraduates. It is driven by concerns about competitiveness as well as results from recent educational research, which explains why traditional teaching approaches in large classes fail to reach many students and provides a basis for designing improved methods of instruction. Discipline-based educational research in the life sciences and other areas has identified several innovative promising practices and demonstrated their effectiveness for increasing student learning. Important practices are, creating flipped classroom, guided discovery problem, science at home, reward discovery, science clubs, field trips, mobile app science exhibition, peer to peer teaching, observation station science kits, documentation problem, PPT, Vidioclips, multimedia approaches, science museum, embodied learning, computational thinking, cross over learning, virtual science labs and social media.etc.

Relevance of Scope & Advance Technology in Teaching Method of Geo-Field

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Transformation is the necessity of future. By this rule, the pedagogy is changing from books to e-books and advanced technology exploration processes. In terms of generic learning, the research indicates the levels in collaboration and communication enhanced by digitization and seeking knowledge and thinking skills.

It has also been claimed that use of technology in classrooms can enable teachers to be more useful in helping students. While there may be some questions surrounding the methodology of these studies as well as some ex party extrapolation. It is certainly true to say that incorporating advance technology into classroom.

Development in Geo field has been responsible for the progress of other branches. Present research work seeks to understand the various applications of ICT in geography, as this technology has opened up assets for the geography subject; particularly cartography has been changed drastically from simple map making to the data attachment and geo-tagging processes. Finally, a range of future issues and problems in fieldwork is identified and discussed.

Use of “RBPT” for students of Chemistry

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RBPT is a Research Based Pedagogical Tool that requires research, refine research, reward research and report research activity. They exist to teach chemistry although authentic research will occur. Through RBPTs, students develop their research experience and skills and acquire relevant domain knowledge. It is very effective for chemistry students. RBPTs are not the only way to teach. Lectures, practical labs, discussions, text-based activities can all work without students engaging in research. However, only RBPTs require research - a strategic step into the unknown rather than simple recall or identification. Everyone is born with very simple research capability and simple understanding of the world. RBPTs should help students to refine their research skills: cognitive, technical and personal. RBPTs should help students to refine their understanding to build resilient, powerful and predictive understanding. The chemistry student strategy is if you tell me, I'll forget. If you show me, I'll remember and if you involve me, I'll understand.

In chemistry RBPT is very useful method to understand basic concepts to everyone by above four research activity. The Chemistry teacher/ motivator/ or facilitator can use this method for understanding the basic concepts in chemistry by co-involvement of their students like spectroscopy, volumetric analysis, chromatographic techniques, separation methods, purification methods, symmetry, coordination chemistry, biological applications, nano sciences, polymer, synthetic methods etc.

The Role of Education in Economic Development

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Education in every sense is one of the fundamental factors of development. No country can achieve sustainable economic development without substantial investment in human capital. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and society. Education raises people's productivity and creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advances. In addition it plays a very crucial role in securing economic and social progress and improving income distribution.

Till recently economists have been considering physical capital as the most important factor determining economic growth and have been recommending that rate of physical capital formation in developing countries must be increased to accelerate the process of economic growth and raise the living standards of the people. But in the last three decades economic research has revealed the importance of education as a crucial factor in economic development. Education refers to the development of human skills and knowledge of the people or labour force.

It is not only the quantitative expansion of educational opportunities but also the qualitative improvement of the type of education which is imparted to the labour force that holds the key to economic development. Because of its significant contribution to economic development, education has been called as human capital and expenditure on education of the people as investment in man or human capital.

Speaking of the importance of educational capital or human capital Prof. Harbison writes: "human resources constitute the ultimate basis of production human beings are the active agents who accumulate capital, exploit natural resources, build social, economic and political organizations, and carry forward national development. Clearly, a country which is unable to

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develop the skills and knowledge of its people and to utilize them effectively in the national economy will be unable to develop anything else.”

Discussion on Some Thoughts on Quality Enhancement in Higher Education

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Nowadays, everybody including academicians, researchers, social activists, social thinkers including politicians seems to be concerned not only about higher education but also interested in quality enhancement in it. This is the era of information and speedy communication. VIKAS or Development is more frequently coined word in this era. In a rapidly developing country like India everything is changing. All sectors are witnessing drastic changes. In such situation higher education has an important role to play. According to Nelson Mandela, South African leader "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world". From the history of the world, it can easily be understood that only those civilizations had survived for longer who had great supporting education system, which really served as a foundation for sustainable development and growth. It should be understood that quality of education has a direct impact on development in turn on, workforce suitability for employment. The present paper is an attempt to discuss facts with figures on quality in education that plays an important role in nation building - workforce success based on acquired knowledge through education and skills building.

Preparation of E-Learning Modules for Higher Education

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Information and communication technologies include communication devices and also its applications like Radio, Television, cellular phones, computer and network, hardware and software are important in education field.

In education field ICT helps in teaching and learning process. It can lead to improve student learning and better teaching methods. Present study throws light on the importance of ICT in preparing teaching modules for e-content programmes in 'Office Management and Secretarial practice' domain. Under the Department of Education Multi Media Research Centre of Savitribai Phule Pune University E-learning modules are prepared for the First Year Commerce students. The entire project is prepared through Human Resource Development Ministry, .Government of India, and implemented by the Consortium for Educational Communication CEC, New Delhi under National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NME-ICT) initiative. Video shooting of entire module is taken by EMMRC of SPPU in Pune. The module is prepared by subject co-coordinator in the field is further uploaded by the authorities on the websites and student can avail the facility of this open source teaching material. From preparing teaching material to its broadcasting use of various technologies have been used which are effective in this teaching and learning processes. Besides class room learning students can learn from the module again and again, they can listen and take pause, write or watch and learn according to their interest. The modules are audio and visual so its impact is absolutely effective. They become effective when students can get additional information through the photographs, practical work etc.

साहित्य के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय मूल्य शिक्षा

सचिन संपत जगताप

हिंदी विभाग, आबासाहेब गरवारे महाविद्यालय, पुणे – 411004.

जो गंगा के समान हित साधन करता है उसे साहित्य कहा जाता है | साहित्य में मिलन का भाव है | वह केवल ग्रंथ के साथ ग्रंथ का नहीं बल्कि मनुष्य का मनुष्य के साथ अंतरंग मिलन भी है |

मनुष्य को मनुष्य बनाए रखने का काम मूल्यों द्वारा किया जाता है | साहित्य के माध्यम से मूल्यों का विकास होता है | सत्य, अहिंसा, प्रेम, न्याय राष्ट्रीयता आदि प्रमुख मूल्य हैं |

अंग्रेजों की कूटनीति हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की बाधा थी | उसे समाप्त करने के लिए बहिष्कार का आंदोलन प्रभावी सिद्ध हुआ | प्रेमचंद के रंगभूमि का पात्र सूरदास ऐसे ही असहयोग आंदोलन का नेतृत्व करता है |

1. साहित्य सिखाता है कि भौतिक और मानवीय साधनों की सहायता से देश के समस्त प्राणियों के लिए उच्च जीवन का निर्माण करे |
2. लोगों को सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक रूप से उन्नत करना भी साहित्य का प्रयोजन है |

Challenges of Higher Education of Foreigners Students in India

Janan Tania

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The higher education system in India has grown in a remarkable way, particularly in the post-independence period, to become one of the largest systems of its kind in the world. However, the system has many issues of concern at present, like financing and management including access, equity and relevance, reorientation of programmes by laying emphasis on health consciousness, values and ethics and quality of higher education together with the assessment of institutions and their accreditation. These issues are important for the country, as it is now engaged in the use of higher education as a powerful tool to build a knowledge-based information society of the 21st Century and in this century most of students have interest for studying abroad .

Studying abroad has been a rite of passage for adventurous university students around the world for many years. While the draw of new experiences and an exciting social life still appeals, the academic, cultural, and career benefits of studying abroad are now more relevant than ever.

Interdisciplinary Approach in Higher Education

Mane Vikas

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Education is the paradigm of life which creates humanity from living beings. It is the most vital input for the growth and prosperity of a nation. It provides core matrix, strength, sensitivity and resilience to enable people to respond to the changing needs of the society. Education is the backbone of social mobility to translate into national endeavors of progress. It has the power to transform human beings into human resource. We cannot build a sustainable and prosperous nation without human resource development, which mainly depends on the health and vitality of higher education. Apart from primary and secondary education, higher education is the main instrument for development and transformation even while providing trained personnel for teaching at the initial levels of education. The higher education institutions are recognized as the most important agency of social change involved in the human resource development of any country. Higher education has special value in the contemporary knowledge society, which contributes both directly and indirectly to the wealth of a nation.

Higher Education- A Burden Due To Time Limit

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As we are in the 21st century, a lot of research is going on every hour and they are getting added in the books and syllabus. Not only the book contains the work that are going in the recent world but also contains the works of the past. Words, sentences, pages, chapters, and syllabus everything is increasing and getting added in the course but the time limit to pursue that course is not increasing at all.

Same thing is happening with higher education. If new things are getting added with old thing then the time to pursue it should also increase. Time limit has an adverse effect on the education as well as on the health of the students. Increasing the time to a certain extent is going to increase the subject understanding as well as gaining more knowledge and enjoying the student life without burden. Not only is it going to benefit students but also to teachers because they can teach to impart knowledge in student instead of completing the syllabus. It's a need of hour; education ministry should think about that and take decision that will make education to gain in a new and enjoyable way with good and great impact.

Higher education, post-secondary education, or third level education is an optional final stage of formal learning that occurs after completion of secondary education. Often delivered at universities, academies, colleges, seminaries, conservatories, and institutes of technology, higher education is also available through certain college-level institutions, including vocational schools, trade schools, and other career colleges that award academic degrees or professional certifications. Tertiary education at non-degree level is sometimes referred to as further education or continuing education as distinct from higher education. Higher education makes us able to live in a society with dignity and to enjoy our life by taking other section of society with us. It teaches us moral values and how to live in a world. When we pursue higher education we become a respected person in the society but the higher education main aim is to make a student

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gain knowledge in such a way that they can apply this knowledge to the welfare of the society, but due to time limit we are not understanding the aim behind the education just we are learning by heart to fetch marks in the exam. The short time limit has a lot of adverse effects on us that harms us badly.

मुक्तिबोध की कविता में वर्तमान स्थिति

पाथोरिया राजू

हिंदी विभाग, आबासाहेब गरवारे महाविद्यालय, पुणे 411004.

साहित्य समाज का दर्पण कहलाता है | जिस प्रकार दर्पण किसी वस्तु या जीव की सच्चाई को पूरे यथार्थ रूप में बताता है | ठीक उसी तरह साहित्य भी समाज की अच्छई-बुराई को पूरी समग्रता के साथ प्रकट करता है |

मुक्तिबोध ने अपनी कविता में समाज के नग्न यथार्थ को प्रकट किया है |

वे अपनी कविता के माध्यम से समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति और समुदाय में व्यक्तित्व ईमानदारी, राष्ट्रप्रेम, उदात्त चरित्र इन मूल्यों की स्थापना करते हैं |

वे सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में घटित घटनाओं पर व्यंग्य करते हैं |

इस प्रकार कवि मुक्तिबोध की कविताओं में वर्तमान स्थितियों पर गहन एवं विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है और भविष्य की ओर संकेत किया है |

1. व्यक्तित्व स्वतंत्रता, संघर्ष, सामाजिक समता, आत्मविश्वास, संवेदनशील, बंधुत्व भावना, एवं नैतिक मूल्य |

The Role and Importance of Practical Geography in Higher Education

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This study investigates the role and importance of practical geography in higher education. Practical in teaching is not only important for learner but it's very important in overall learning procedures. The present study is based on previous literature, authors and their valuable research, discussion with subject expert, observation and own experience. geography practical gives student a very good platform in visual learning process through maps, field visit, GIS and Remote sensing, graphs, pictures, diagrams, photographs etc. the higher education challenges for excellence. Practical in geography gives student learning experiences and immense source of knowledge, it illustrate theoretical concept in real world situation, it show how to do research, it trains students specific skills e.g. measuring land area, measuring flow of river, designing a questionnaire etc., it develops skills of student in observation and recording of data, it also helps in breaking down any barriers among student and between student and teacher. It also important in broadens of outlook of student about environment, social co-operation and working together. This paper explore practical used to illustrate how student approached the task and how they viewed the experience. It is concluded that in the learning process practical geography has good potential to increase student interest in study, encourage and empower student interest to take more responsibility in their own learning, to be more reflective in the study.

Role of Information Technology in Higher Education

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There is a need of technology in higher education and will take appropriate measures to equip the stakeholders for adequate and optimum applications. The incorporation of need based basic information technology training as a part of curriculum should be made compulsory. A judicious admixture of time tested and newer technologies in teaching learning should be emphasized to make learning an enjoyable and a memorable experience to all. The study also generates a new hypothesis that in consonance with changing paradigms of information technology as a learning tool; it becomes mandatory for the faculty to be well versed with technology so as to facilitate and guide learning through technology. The information gathered characterizes in detail internet use in education. The survey takes into account typologies of internet applications in education, descriptions of internet technologies used in education, statistical data of particular internet applications distributed according to social and age groupings in different countries and achievements of internet usage in education, systematized according to various types of educational activity. Simultaneously, the corresponding problems in teaching/learning were considered as well as those in organization and management of educational institutions and educational systems at different levels.

Recently internet has become a factor of global significance. The importance of internet resources and technologies in education is indisputable today. All developed countries of the world have more or less extensive programmes promoting the internet in the sphere of education. the overwhelming majority of the developing countries, despite the still existing difficulties, problems and fears, in with their capacities to undertake certain steps to contribute to the formation of the global educational community. In doing so, systematization and analysis of the experience of internet usage in education becomes an urgent task for each country and the global

community as a whole, regarding benefits as well as obstacles and undesirable consequences. The interaction between students and professors in educational process should include interaction between students and professors during information searches on the net, professional joint activities of professors and administration and students' joint research projects.

RUSA-Action Plan for Higher Education

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The present paper deals with higher education in Indian universities where India achieved a Gross Enrollment Ratio of 24.5percent in higher education by 2016 through expansion schemes under the XI five plans. But quantitative expansion has not always led to quality enhancement. To address the mismatch between expansion vis-à-vis quality of employable, value-inculcated graduates and to bridge the quality gap a multi-dimensional reforms packages has been evolved by UGC in its XII plan .After the Assessment of the requirement for these reforms and the limitation of UGC, the government has evolved RUSA, a centrally sponsored Scheme for higher Education in a mission- mode to focus on state higher Education institutes. RUSA is a way to provide funding to large number of institutions. The funding is the based on performance indicators relevant to students, faculty and research. Hence RUSA is an excellent opportunities to the state universities to upgrade educational and research ambience of infrastructure knowledge resource and skill development expertise to produce international quality manpower.

Chemistry Laboratory Education at Undergraduate Level: A historical perspective and instructional styles

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Chemistry is an experimental science and practical work has been an essential component of chemistry right from the days of alchemy and iatrochemistry. Laboratory provides a platform not only for understanding the methods of science but also to expose students to the fact that what we learn in chemistry lectures, emerges through hours of hard work and dedication in laboratory workspace.

With substantial investment on the laboratory resources, a natural question is what, if at all, are the issues with the current laboratory practices; how could students' laboratory experience be improved and how could the laboratory program be designed for enhancing laboratory skills that includes cognitive and manipulative skills? Therefore, role and nature of laboratory education are two of the important chemistry education research areas currently.

With this perspective, the paper presents a brief overview of the historical development of chemistry laboratory instruction and how it transitioned to the current state. The paper analyses different instructional styles with respect to its nature, objective, advantages and disadvantages. Further, the paper argues why problem-based learning is one of the most promising methods of chemistry laboratory instruction with special reference to Indian scenario.

Types of institutions of higher education, Policy framework and National Policies on Education (NPE) in India

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After independence, which coincided with the post-Second World War era, India made concerted efforts to improve access to higher education. Today, availability of institutions of higher learning within a radius of 100 kilometers for rural areas and at a much lesser distance for semi-urban and urban areas has been ensured. Several sections of society, hitherto neglected and deprived of access to higher education because of socio-economic reasons, have benefited from the expansion of the system. The percentage of first-generation learners acquiring a degree is on the rise. Trained labour in science and technology is also increasing. All this has been achieved through the complex system of higher education, with its diverse constituencies – central universities, state universities, deemed-to be universities, institutions of national importance, affiliated colleges, autonomous colleges, constituent colleges, etc. – that vary in their structure and the linkage they have with each other.

Reflections about Atomic Structure by Conceptual Teaching Methodology in Higher Education

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In the recent years chemistry lessons in India have been unpopular due to traditional teaching methodologies. In our study it was observed that Jigsaw Classroom method was also not fruitful in Indian classrooms. In the present research work we applied modified conceptual methodology in higher education classes. The students were divided into three groups and they are provided with study handouts, atomic models and different subtopics on atomic structure. On the basis of questionnaires' it is concluded that teaching of atomic structure by our method gave more positive results and new experiences which are tabulated and represented graphically. The final conclusion of our research is that conceptual teaching methodology fits for all Indian students of higher education more fruitful than Jigsaw method.

