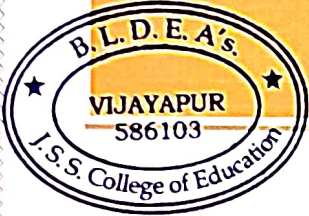




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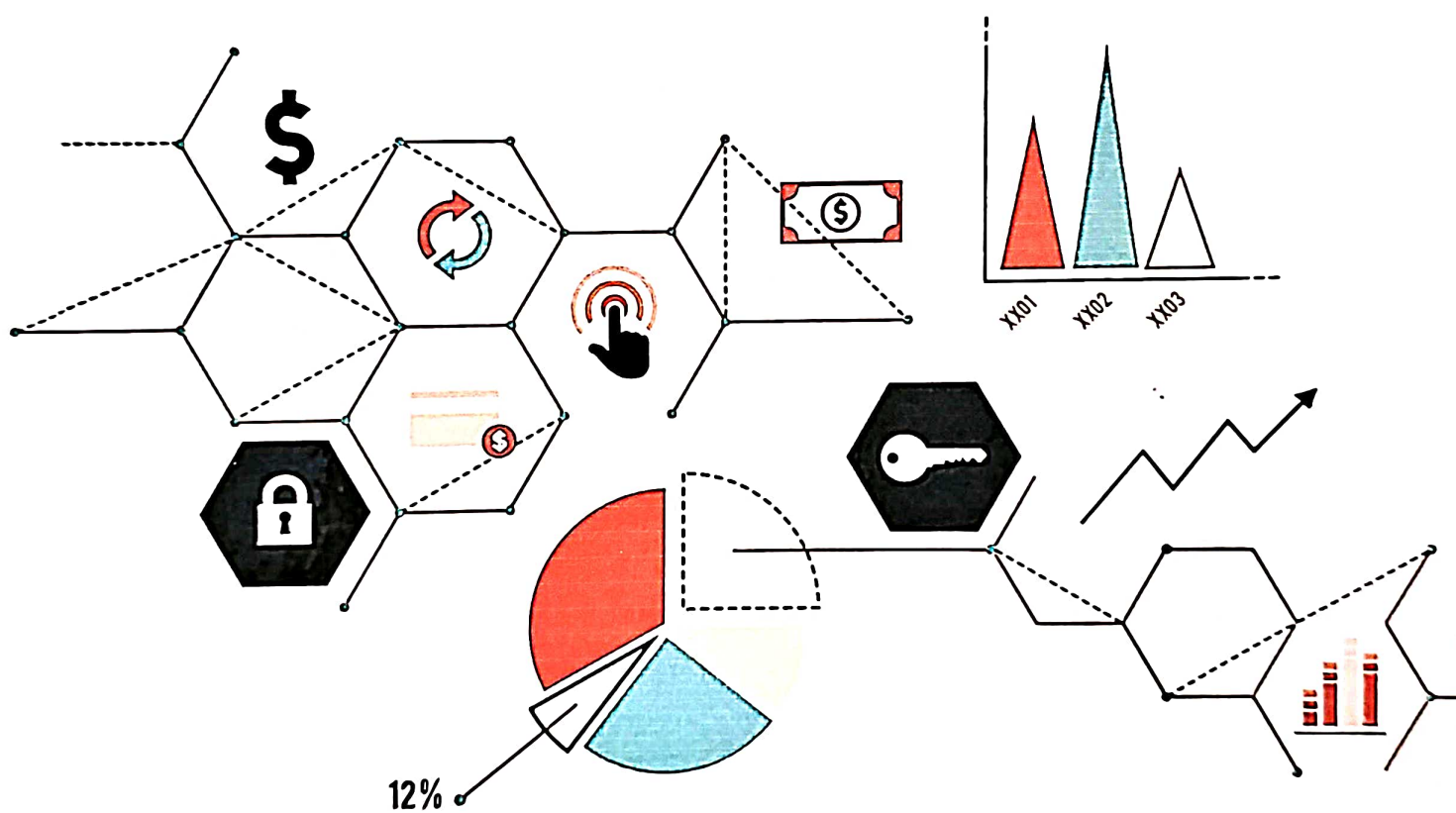
CRITERIA 3.2 RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

3.2.2: Average number of books and / or chapters in edited books published and papers in National / International conference-proceedings per teacher during the last five years

INDEX

1	First page of the Books
2	E-copies
3	Attached list of Books from 2019 to 2024 (Additional Information)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

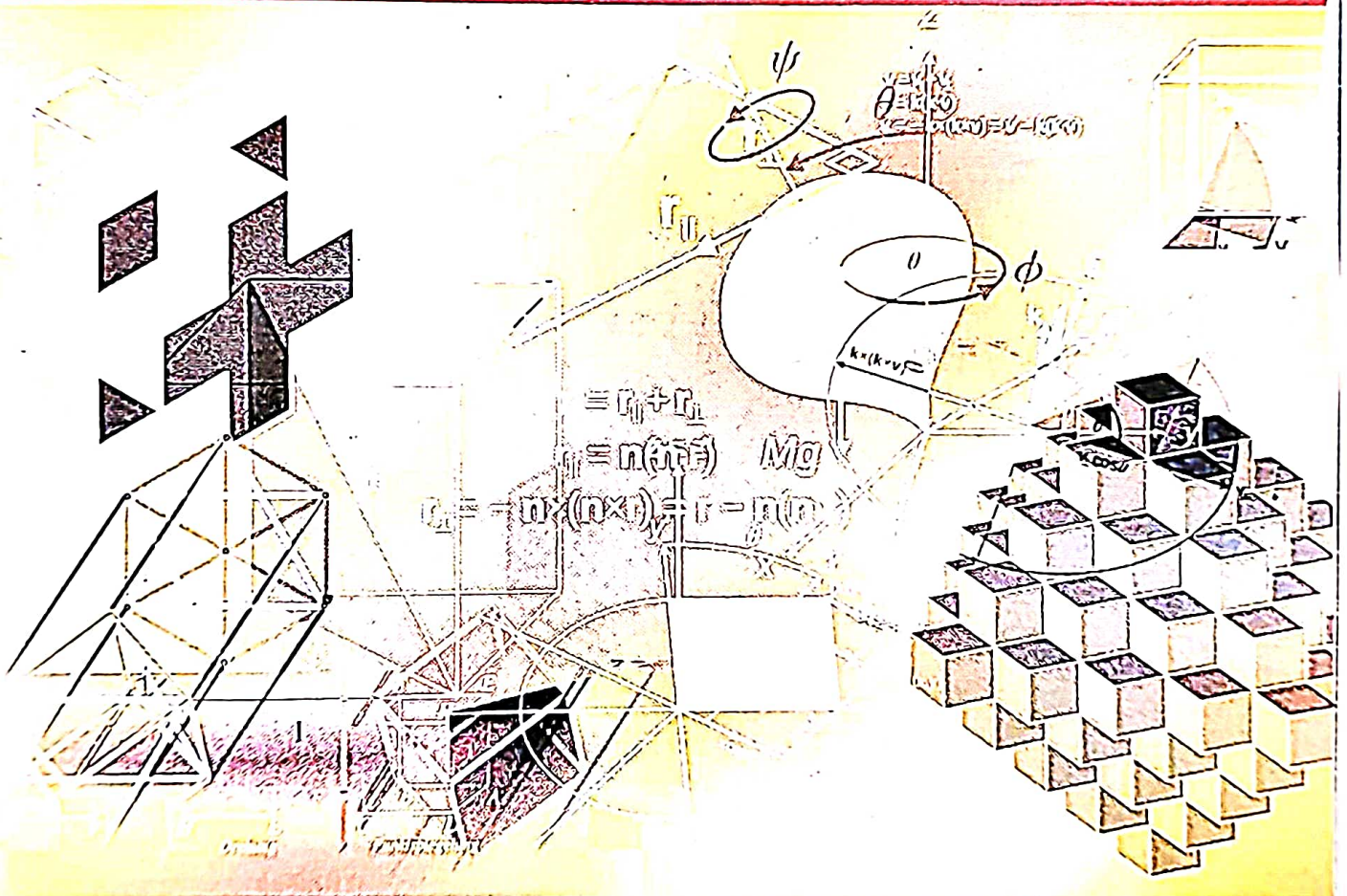


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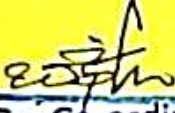
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ASSESSMENT FOR LEARNING

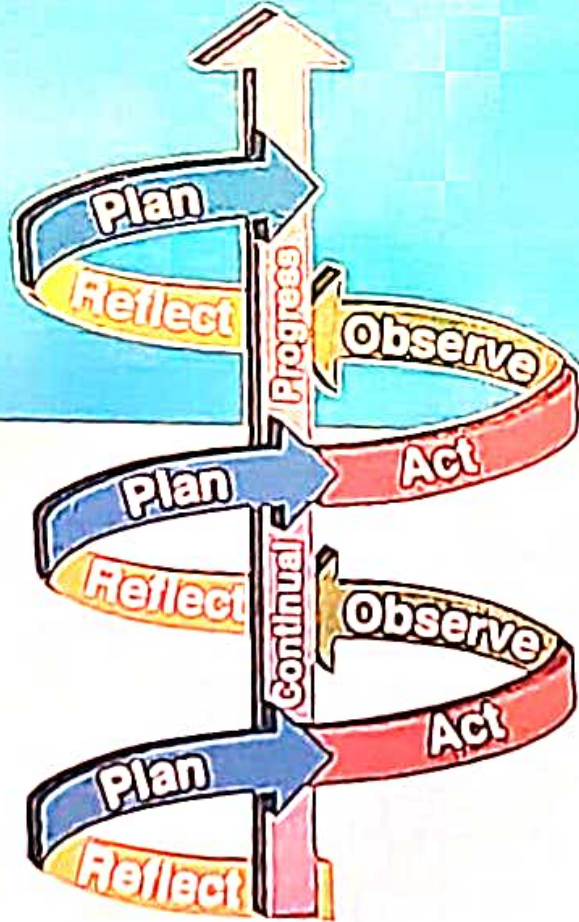
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ACTION RESEARCH

ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ



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ಡಾ. ಬಿ. ವಾಯ್. ಶಾಸನೀಸ್

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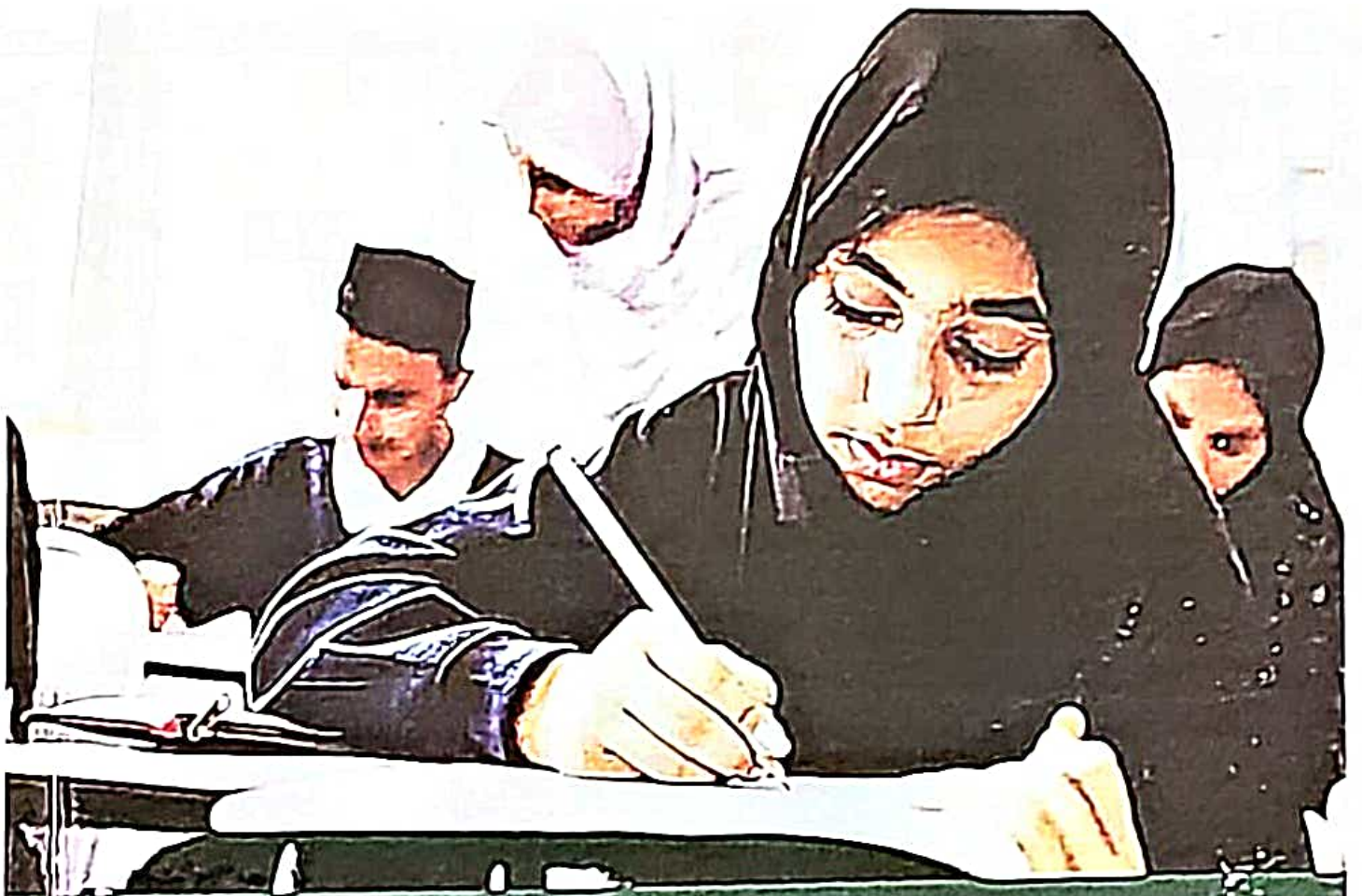
Advanced Educational Research And Statistics

- Dr.S.B.Yadawad
- Dr.Anil G.Gumgol
- Dr.Smt.Bharati Khasnis



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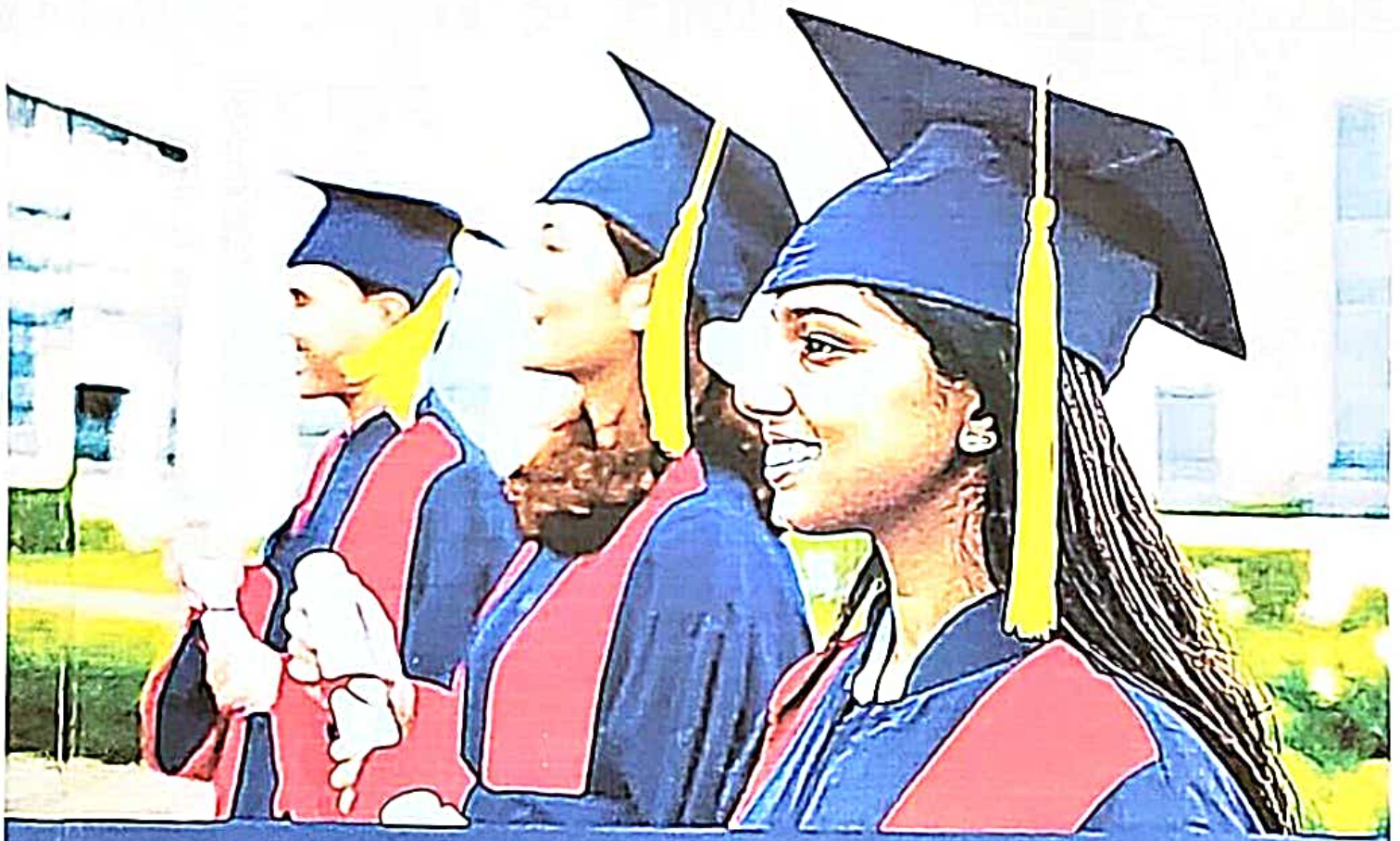


MINORITY EDUCATION

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WOMEN EDUCATION

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Chapter – 27

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The status of women in India was inferior than men in the practical life. However, they had a higher status in scriptures. They are considered as the perfect homemaker in the world. With their incomparable quality of calmness of their mind, they can easily handle even toughest situation. Indian women are completely devoted to their families. They're preached in the names of Goddess Saraswati, Goddess Durga, Parvati & Goddess Kali. Their condition remains unchanged even during the modern times with only little changes. The Women's Empowerment Principles offer practical guidance to business and the private sector on how to empower women in the workplace, marketplace and community. Developed through a partnership between UN Women and the United Nations Global Compact, the Principles are designed to support companies in reviewing existing policies and practices—or establishing new ones—to realize women's empowerment.

Women Empowerment Measure:

1. Social Empowerment
2. Educational Empowerment
3. Data Source
4. Quality Status of Education
5. Business Empowerment

Introduction:

The status of women in India was inferior than men in the practical life. However, they had a higher status in scriptures. They are considered as the perfect homemaker in the world. With their incomparable quality of calmness of their mind, they can easily handle even toughest situation. Indian women are completely devoted to their families. They're preached in the names of Goddess Saraswati, Goddess Durga, Parvati & Goddess Kali. Their condition remains unchanged even during the modern times with only little changes. In India, women were never given any right of liberty & equality. Their condition becomes even worse when they gave birth to girls. Men treated them in a humiliated manner. They were not only permitted not to step outside their house but also abstained from being educated. They play a catalytic role towards achievement of transformational economic, environmental and social changes required for sustainable development. But limited access to credit, health care and education are among the many challenges they face. These are further aggravated by the global food and economic crises and climate change. Empowering them is essential, not only for the well-being of individuals, families and rural communities, but also for overall economic productivity, given women's large presence in the agricultural workforce worldwide. Empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors is essential to build stronger economies, achieve internationally agreed goals for development and sustainability, and improve the quality of life for women, men, families and communities.

The private sector is a key partner in efforts to advance gender equality and empower women. Current research demonstrating that gender diversity helps businesses perform better signals that self-interest and common interest can come together. Yet, ensuring the inclusion of women's talents, skills and energies—from executive offices to the factory floor and the supply chain—requires intentional actions and deliberate policies.

The Women's Empowerment Principles offer practical guidance to business and the private sector on how to empower women in the workplace, marketplace and community. Developed through a partnership between UN Women and the United Nations Global Compact, the Principles are designed to support companies in reviewing existing policies and practices—or establishing new ones—to realize women's empowerment.

In brief, the Principles are:

1. Establish high-level corporate leadership for gender equality
2. Treat all women and men fairly at work—respect and support human rights and nondiscrimination
3. Ensure the health, safety and well-being of all women and men workers
4. Promote education, training and professional development for women
5. Implement enterprise development, supply chain and marketing practices that empower

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Higher Education and ICT

B.Y. Khasnis

Introduction

"Knowledge is the most democratic source of power" -Alvin Toffler

Higher education is an important stage in the ladder type continuum of education as human development process and the necessity to focus on its quality can never be lost sight of. For it is at the level of higher education in this upward process that one's shaping and sharpening into a quality human resource actually takes place ensuring quality education demands structural and institutional reforms.

According to Mr. Will Durant, Education is defined as "the transmission of civilization" George Bernard Shaw, while talking about education spoke thus, "A fool's brain digests philosophy into folly, science into superstition and art into pedantry hence university education".

Imparting quality education would entail better infrastructure greater use of ICT teaching and learning small groups granting autonomy to the faculty, department and individual teachers.

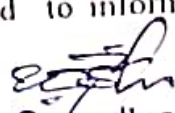
Former prime minister Manmohan Singh in 2007 said that, 'Our university system is in many parts in a state of despair in almost half the districts in the country higher education enrollments are abysmally low, almost two-third of our universities and 90% of our colleges are rated as below average on quality parameters..... I am concerned that in many states University appointments including that of vice chancellors, have been politicized and have become subject to caste and communal considerations, there are complaints of favourism and corruption.

Information and communication technologies (ICTs)-which include radio and television, as well as internet-have been touted as potentially powerful enabling tools for educational change and reform. When used appropriately, different ICTs are said to help expand access to education, strengthen the relevance of education to the increasingly digital workplace, and raise education quality by, among others, helping make teaching and learning into an engaging, active process connected to real life.

Wide availability of best practices and best course material in education, which can be shared by means of ICT, can foster better teaching. ICT also allows the academic institutions to reach disadvantaged groups and new international markets. Thus, ICT enabled education will ultimately lead to the democratization of education. Especially in developing countries like India, effective use of ICT for the purpose of education has the potential to bridge the digital divide.

The focus of the paper is on the benefits that ICT integration in higher education can provide, right from breaking time and distance barriers to facilitating collaboration and knowledge sharing among geographically distributed students. The findings reveal that it also facilitates sharing of best practices and knowledge across the world.

ICTs are defined as a "diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate and to create, disseminate, store and manage information". In the modern era, ICT is becoming part and parcel of the educational system. ICT brings changes in the pedagogy of academic transaction. It is useful for school management. The emergence of technology has been further applied to information which has revolutionized the process of the transmission of information.


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Multidisciplinary Modes of Education

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The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is an ambitious policy document aiming to revolutionize the education system in India. One of the key aspects of the policy is the emphasis on a multidisciplinary approach in education. Multidisciplinary education is a form of educational strategy that brings together multiple disciplines to create a holistic learning experience. It is designed to foster an understanding of the interconnectedness of various fields and how they can be integrated for better problem-solving. Multidisciplinary education, if implemented in schools and colleges, allows students to gain a deeper understanding of the subject matter through the lens of different disciplines. This approach encourages creative thinking, critical analysis, collaboration, and communication skills.

The **multidisciplinary approach** to teaching entails combining knowledge, concepts, and methodologies from several disciplines or topic areas as well as in order to produce a more comprehensive and linked learning experience. It is one of the best approaches in teaching.

Multidisciplinary approach encourages teachers to make connections across many disciplines rather than teaching courses in isolation, enabling students to perceive the interconnection of information to get a better understanding of the world around them.

The **multidisciplinary approach** involves teachers working together across different topic areas to create learning activities that combine abilities, and subject matter from other disciplines.

This method helps students to see how knowledge is connected, which promotes critical thinking, problem-solving, and the use of knowledge in different contexts. With the help demonstrating how several fields are connected and how information can be used in various

E-Governance- Transparent Governance

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Abstract

E-governance, expands to electronic governance, is the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in all the processes, with the aim of enhancing government ability to address the needs of the general public. The basic purpose of e-governance is to simplify processes for all, i.e. government, citizens, businesses, etc. at National, State and local levels.

In short, it is the use of electronic means, to promote good governance. It connotes the implementation of information technology in the government processes and functions so as to cause simple, moral, accountable and transparent governance. It entails the access and delivery of government services, dissemination of information, communication in a quick and efficient manner.

Through e-governance, the government plans to raise the coverage and quality of information and services provided to the general public, by the use of ICT in an easy, economical and effective manner. The process is extremely complicated which requires, the proper arrangement of hardware, software, networking and indeed re-engineering of all the processes to facilitate better delivery of services.

Introduction

E- Governance has gained more popularity in convoluted business world. Many management scholars have described the concept of e governance which is emerging as an important activity in the business field. It is established that E-governance is the application of information and communication technologies to transform the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of informational and transactional exchanges with in government, between government & govt. agencies of National, State, Municipal and Local levels, citizen & businesses, and to empower citizens through access & use of information (Mahapatra, 2006).

World Bank explained the E governance as the use by government agencies of information technologies (such as Wide Area Networks, the Internet, and mobile computing) that have the ability to transform relations with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government. These technologies can serve a variety of different ends: better delivery of government services to citizens, improved interactions with business and industry, citizen empowerment through access to information, or more efficient government

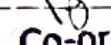
management. The resulting benefits can be less corruption, increased transparency, greater convenience, revenue growth, and or cost reductions."

According to international organization, UNESCO, "Governance refers to the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs, including citizens' articulation of their interests and exercise of their legal rights and obligations. E-Governance may be understood as the performance of this governance via the electronic medium in order to facilitate an efficient, speedy and transparent process of disseminating information to the public, and other agencies, and for performing government administration activities". The Council of Europe elaborated e-Governance as "the use of electronic technologies in three areas of public action such as relations between the public authorities and civil society, functioning of the public authorities at all stages of the democratic process (electronic democracy) and the provision of public services (electronic public services).

E-governance, expands to electronic governance, is the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in all the processes, with the aim of enhancing government


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BRAINSTORMING TECHNIQUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Associate Professor

BLDEA's JSS College of Education, Vijayapur

Abstract

Various Brainstorming (BS) techniques have been proposed specifically to develop individuals' creativity and productivity during idea-generation sessions. Yet, the available knowledge about the potential of certain BS techniques seem very limited in higher education. Thus, a review of previous studies on some BS types such as the traditional brainstorming (TBS), nominal brainstorming (NBS), and electronic brainstorming (EBS) was conducted. A total of 5 well-grounded studies about the use of these techniques in a Vijayapur city were reviewed. The classification of these studies was based on four key schemes related to the purpose of use, opportunities, challenges, and proposed solutions in a discipline-specific context. The review results revealed a set of evidences supporting the use of TBS, NBS, and EBS in specific areas. We also provided a comprehensive view of why certain interventions can be more effective in some contexts than others. The insights gained from this review can be used to guide educational decision makers to identify the best BS practices/conditions within a university setting. It also shed light on the potential opportunities and challenges that students may experience when using certain BS rules and techniques.

Introduction

Many researchers focus on creativity as the primary catalyst for stimulating students' thinking and decisions. In higher education, it is seen as an essential element that students must develop in order to understand and contribute to their existing knowledge in ways that underpin the extension of that knowledge (Egan, Maguire, Christophers,

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Management of Soft Skills in B.Ed.Course

Dr. Manjunath B. Kori

Assistant Professor

BLDE's JSS College of Education

PG and Research Centre in Education Vijayapur, Karnataka State

Abstract

A quality human capital comes from a quality education process. Institutions of teacher education play a very important role to produce a human capital that is highly knowledgeable and skillful to meet the demand and expectations of many people. The teaching and learning processes in institutions of teacher education should be capable to provide such knowledge and skills to prospective teachers. The curriculum process of the teacher education should be capable of providing some knowledge and skills for teachers in conceptual and soft skills apart from hard skill. Infusing the soft skills in the curriculum of teacher education is the need of the profession for it to be successful.

Soft skills are personal attributes that enhance an individual's interactions, job performance and career prospects. Vast research and expert opinions have been sought in the effort to determine the specific soft skills to be implemented and used in teacher education programme. Based on the research findings obtained, seven soft skills have been identified and chosen to be implemented in all institutions of teacher education. They are

- (i) Communicative skills
- (ii) Thinking skills and Problem solving skills
- (iii) Team workforce
- (iv) Life-long learning and Information Management
- (v) Entrepreneur skill
- (vi) Ethics, moral and professionalism
- (vii) Leadership skills

The fundamental courses are most important for teacher trainees to inculcate the soft skills. The institutions of the teacher education are urged to produce quality teachers who are equally intelligent possess excellent Attitude, high ethical and moral values. Hence, reorientation of teacher education curriculum should concentrate on infusing soft skills related aspect some the needs of society.

To live to the challenge of globalization which is in line with there a of information economy, the strength of a nation is strongly dependent on the ability of its citizen to be highly intellectual and skillful. The development of human capital is thus important and necessary since it drives the nation to the envision vision and mission. Without a quality human capital, a nation will be weak as there is no human factor that is capable to embark on new initiatives and perspectives. A quality human capital comes from a quality education process. A carefully designed and well planned education system is critical to developing such human capital. Thus, institutions of teacher education play a very important role to produce a human capital that is highly knowledgeable and skillful to meet the demand and expectations of many people. The teaching and learning processes in institutions of teacher education should be capable to provide such knowledge and skills to prospective teachers. The curriculum process of the teacher

E-Learning: Internet-enabled Learning

Dr. Manjunath B. Kori, Assistant Professor, BLDEA's JSS College of Education, P.G. Department of Studies in Education and Research Centre, Vijayapur

Abstract

One of the most effective uses of information and network technology is the advent of E-Learning. Internet is the backbone of the whole system. Given the importance and realizing the necessity, E-learning in recent years has experienced drastic changes in teaching methods in education. Certainly, the three main units in E-Learning system that can be considered are student, teacher and Administration. This article throws light on E-Learning and classroom Implication in the process teaching and learning.

Introduction

E-Learning is the use of technology to enable people to learn anytime and anywhere. E-learning is an abbreviation of the term electronic learning. Electronic learning in its literal meaning stands for the type of learning carried out, facilitated or supported by some or the other electronic gadgets, media or resources. Judging in this sense, the learning facilitated by the use of an electronic media or means like microphones and listening devices or audio and visual tapes can be termed as e-learning. In this sense, e-learning calls for the services of the advance electronic information and communication media and means like teleconferencing, video-conferencing and computer based conferencing, e-mail, live chat, surfing on the Internet and Web browsing, online reference libraries, video games, customized e-learning courses etc.

What is E-Learning?

E-learning is electronic learning but in fact it is Internet-enabled learning. E-Learning is the use of technology in learning situation more emphasized Internet-enabled learning Using Internet in learning situation.

Use of internet as a media by the teacher during classroom teaching is called e-learning. The use of the Internet and related technologies for the development, distribution and enhancement of learning resources. Provides students and professional with skills for career advancement, enabling busy people to learn new technologies. Experts believe it to be the fastest growing education industry, expecting it to double in size between 2000 and 2002

E-Learning Definition

There are many different definitions for the term 'e-learning', which can confuse those at the early stages of exploring e-learning. However, JISC uses a definition whose meaning is deemed to be most accurate: E-Learning is the use of technology to enable people to learn anytime and anywhere.

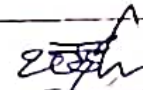
Taking a clear stand on this issue Kumar and John (2008) write, "Though computer is used for instruction and learning, the non-Web technology thus not comes under technology. The entire computer based instructions, computer managed instructions, integrated learning systems, multimedia, interactive video, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, etc. which are not delivered through the Internet but are still used for learning and instruction cannot be included in e-learning. However, these techniques, when delivered via Internet for instruction and learning, become e-learning."

E-learning is defined by some experts in two ways. First, it includes all kinds of the utilization of ICT in instruction. Second, it is limited to the use of intranet and internet in teaching learning process.

Elliott Masie- "The uses of technology to design, deliver, select, administer, support and extend learning

Percepsys - "Using a technological means (Internet/Intranet/Extranet) to access and manage learning that supports and enhances the knowledge of an Individual"

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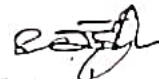
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CREATIVITY IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

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Abstract

Creativity is an important aspect of human development. The trend toward globalization with technological developments requires energy product that is productive and innovative people in all walks of life. Acculturation creativity is needed in the early development of the mind of an individual. Educational institution is the most important place to nourish the creative talents and abilities of students and also as an important medium in the generation of creative minds of the students. Science curriculum is taught in educational institutions is seen as a subject that can help to improve the quality of creative thinking among students. Among the challenges faced in the cultivation of creative thinking skills in learning and teaching is the knowledge of teachers about the teaching of creativity, not to emphasize the application of creativity by teachers, students who are shy and do not want to show their creativity. Therefore, this paper will describe the basic concept of what is meant by creativity, creative teaching, learning strategy fostering creativity in science, and the role of the science curriculum in the formation of creative minds. Furthermore, this paper will clarify some of the proposals that are expected to bring about change towards fostering an atmosphere of creativity in teaching and learning. Among the proposals to be emphasized is the need for science teachers to master in particular ICT technology, conducting Project Based Learning with students, and enhance the science curriculum to stimulate the creativity of students and teachers on teaching creative paradigm.

Introduction

The present challenging world of learning in global economic climate is more concerned with innovation and creativity. Creativity is no longer something that is unique or distinctive. It has now become a necessary and fundamental to the achievement of a person, organization or country. Creativity is not only subject to the invention only but covers all acts and thoughts. In effect, creativity should exist with critical thinking to drive it towards a more productive and accountable. As the country is moving towards developed nation status, the present generation should be prepared with all forms of knowledge and skills. In line with developments in technology and globalization are increasingly challenging environment, we need to form a citizen of critical, creative and capable of competent practice of science and technology culture in this 21st century.

As a measure to channel creativity of the teacher, the class of learning has been seen as one of the most appropriate medium in the context of promoting creativity and developing individual personality and social students (Copley, 2009; Runco, 2004) This is further strengthened by Maria Fatima Moraes and Ivete Azevedo (2010) which states that in the context of the school, the teacher is not only a source of information to students, but also act as a role model for students. Therefore, to realize that the curriculum into an opportunity to develop creativity (Park et al., 2006), teachers should use the opportunity to practice creative teaching practices in the classroom. Thus, it could enhance creative thinking among students. Creative thinking skills are the ability of individuals to use the mind to generate new ideas, new possibilities, and new inventions based on originality in its production. It may be given in the form of real or abstract ideas. This can be seen in the following examples, such as creating new ideas, create analogies and metaphors. Normee (2001) stated that creative thinking to bring purpose of the use of basic thinking operations to expand or create new ideas. Creative thinking is thinking that the idea of publishing inconsistent with the critical thinking in evaluating ideas. Published ideas are new and sometimes contrary to logic. However, creative thinking must be based on the manipulation of his experience and existing knowledge. Through the experience and knowledge he possessed, a person will strive to find a variety of input ideas in multiple perspectives and dimensions to create a new idea or product better than ever in making decisions and solving problems. This situation is explained by Rikards (1990) as "Creativity involves escaping from stickiness and opening up possibilities". Yager (2005) says that the program of scientific knowledge see the program as something that should be considered important in the formation of a creative mind. According to him, these are some of the human abilities important in this domain: visualizing producing mental images, combining objects and ideas in new ways, producing alternate or unusual uses for objects, solving problems and

The impact of "Digital India" on Educational System

Dr. Jyoti S. Pattanshetti, Assistant Professor, BLDEA's JSS College of Education, PG Studies in Education and Research Centre, Vijayapur

Abstract.

In other words, learning begins from the birth and ends with the death of the person. Among other things, education entails the ability to read and write. Also, education inculcates desirable human traits like honesty, sincerity, hard-work, punctuality, productivity, innovation, patriotism, selflessness, etc. Furthermore, education empowers people by inculcating lifelong skills and know-how, thereby giving an individual the capacity to liberate oneself from poverty and want. Education, when well imparted and utilized, has the potency of promoting national security. The government must take some initial steps such as the improvement of internet speed and increase in online courses for the students. Also, there is a need for other language translations available for surfing the internet. Though, English is the lingua franca, we should have our own indigenous languages for dissemination of knowledge through translation. Thus, the government should invest some money in the "Digital India" initiative to promote indigenous languages. "Digital India" must become the mascot by taking cyber culture equally to every school and every educational institution in India.

Introduction

What is Education?

Education is a lifelong learning process. In other words, learning begins from the birth and ends with the death of the person. Among other things, education entails the ability to read and write. Also, education inculcates desirable human traits like honesty, sincerity, hard-work, punctuality, productivity, innovation, patriotism, selflessness, etc. Furthermore, education empowers people by inculcating lifelong skills and know-how, thereby giving an individual the capacity to liberate oneself from poverty and want. Education, when well imparted and utilized, has the potency of promoting national security. This is because national security covers the socioeconomic, political, military, cultural, familial, industrial, diplomatic, and artistic spheres of a nation.

Twenty-First Century Teaching Methods: Digital India

Most scholars explain that traditional teaching methods are more effective than new teaching methods. However, digital technical education offers new advantages to students, depending on their ability and interest. In "Defining Mobile Learning in the Higher Education Landscape" (2010), Mohamed Osman M. El-

Hussein and Johannes C. Cronje write that the "smart" cellular telephones are popular because they are (i) wireless, and (ii) portable. The easy mobility, functionality of multiple ways, and its configurations attract the users. The intense competitiveness in the mobile device industry is forcing manufacturers to be very innovative and introduce new features that can help students learn with more entertainment. Through digital technology, they can learn foreign languages (Japanese, Chinese, German, and many others) by means of audio-video devices and apps. El-Hussein and Cronje write, "Mobile learning as an educational activity makes sense only when the technology in use is fully mobile, when the users of the technology are also mobile while they learn. These observations emphasize the mobility of learning and the significance of the term "mobile learning".

The existing limitations have compelled users to design new modes of interaction that utilize text rather than face-to face encounters. According to Huang and Hsieh (2008), the environments in which the study of mobile learning has been conducted have the following features:

- Enhancing availability and access of information networks

Social Digital Inclusion in Digital India: Blogging Approach

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Abstract

This paper is to discuss about the importance of blogging in the various fields of society. It is a new concept in the field of digital India. The main purpose of this is to proper utilization of in education. In this article we have mentioned Meaning, Definition, structure and type of blogs, differentiates blogs from websites. Blogging Sites and how to use it in education field.

Introduction

Blogs are essentially another form of website. Today everybody can use websites but less people can know about the blogs. Especially in the field of education the teacher are not know how to make their teaching effective. In modern trend teachers have to update their ICT based knowledge with using new techniques or approaches like blogging to give the awareness of latest technology of blogs to the teachers of modern age.

Meaning of blog

The weblog, or simply "blog," is one of the longstanding phenomena on the web. Blogs have been around virtually since the beginning of the Internet.

Blogging has come a long way since its first appearance in the late 1990's. Blogging was initially used as a unique platform to share a person's thoughts, feelings, opinions or experiences – an online journal or diary with a minimal following.

A regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style. A regular record of your thoughts, opinions, or experiences that you put on the internet for other people to read.

Definition of blog

According to Collins English Dictionary "A blog is a website where someone regularly records their thoughts or experiences or talks about a subject".

According to English Dictionary "A weblog is a website that is like a diary or journal. Most people can create a blog and then write on that blog. ... When a person writes on a blog, what they write is in the form of a post, which is a single piece of writing on the blog. Posts often include links to

other websites. Blogs can have one or more writers".

Cambridge Dictionary defines a blog as "a website on which one person or group puts new information regularly, often every day; weblog Australian Psychological Society, blogs are 'shared online websites written in the form of journals by individuals, groups, or corporations about any topic or issue they want

Definition of blogging

Blogging is the many skills that one needs to run and control a blog equipping web page with tools to make the process of writing, posting, linking, and sharing content easier on the internet.

Definition of blogger: A blogger is someone who runs and controls a blog. He or she shares his or her opinion on different topics for a target audience.

The Early Years

It's generally recognized that the first blog was Links.net, created by Justin Hall, while he was a Swarthmore College student in 1994. Of course, at that time they weren't called blogs, and he just referred to it as his personal homepage. It wasn't until 1997 that the term "weblog" was coined. The word's creation has been attributed to Jom Barger, of the influential early blog Robot Wisdom. The term was created to reflect the process of "logging the web" as he browsed. 1998 marks the first known instance of a blog on a traditional news site, when Jonathan Dube blogged Hurricane Bonnie for The Charlotte Observer. "Weblog" was shortened to "blog" in 1999 by programmer Peter Merholz. It's not until five years later that Merriam-Webster declares the word their word of the year. The original blogs were updated manually, often linked from a central home page or archive. This wasn't very efficient, but unless you were a programmer

E-Teaching and Methodology in Digital India

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Abstract

E-Teaching/Learning today has the power to transform Education. A greater flexibility is provided through online access to learning – when, where and how to do it? Today anyone can obtain education anywhere, anytime through online education. Thus, breaking the shackles of traditional classroom and adapting to new and electronic learning Technologies empowers all learners irrespective of their diversities. This development has resulted in a learning environment called e-learning.

Introduction

Electronic Teaching/Learning involves computational systems that communicate and cooperate with learners at many levels. These systems might use the World Wide Web or CD/DVD-ROM and asynchronous learning environments to provide lectures outside the classroom. They might provide customized responses and on-demand advice through intelligent interfaces, inference mechanisms and cognitive models of the learner. Much of the machine teaching research in computer science is multi-disciplinary, with strong ties to research in cognitive science, education, engineering, and to other computer science researchers in artificial intelligence, networking, machine learning, information retrieval and multimedia.

Concept of e-learning

E-Learning is imparting and facilitating knowledge on media, electronic devices like that on the Internet, CD-ROMs, and DVDs, streaming media etc. It has drifted the method of learning imparted to the students. Unlike conventional chalk and board style of schooling, eLearning makes giving and receiving simpler, prolific, and productive. Shortly, it is the method of teaching purely through technology.

The word e-learning is used synonymously with virtual knowledge, online education, computer-based training, web-based knowledge, and networked education. Whatever may be the explanation of e-learning, it is revamping the style traditional academia teaches, and the learners grasp.

Definition of E-learning

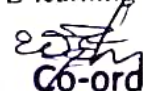
Definition of E-learning The letter "e" in e-learning stands for the word "electronic", e-learning would incorporate all educational activities that are carried out by individuals or groups working online or offline via networked or standalone computers and other electronic devices. Rosenberg: "E-learning refers to the use of Internet technologies to deliver a broad array of solutions that enhance knowledge and performance.

E-learning is essentially imparting education through computer and network enabled digital technologies which include among other things, internet, intranet, and computer, satellite TV, CDROM, audio and video resources. Therefore e-learning could be broadly defined as use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to enhance and support learning.

Benefits of E-Learning

Cost Savings: Looking at tuition prices for online programs at traditional schools and for-profit schools, prospective students might wonder if e-learning really does have cost benefits. Online programs often cost around as much as their on-campus equivalents. However, considerable savings can be found outside of tuition.

Convenience: E-learning students have the advantage of being able to plan their education around their lives, not the other way around. While some e-learning formats require students to be at the computer at specific times, others offer coursework that can be done at any time of day, any day of the week and from anywhere the student chooses. A flexible learning schedule and


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Chapter – 30

SMART PHONES IN TEACHER EDUCATION (M-LEARNING)

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Abstract

Teacher education in the present decade takes a lot of changes in its operation including duration of the course. As per justice Verma committee recommendations there is a need of grass root changes in teacher education to sustain quality in school education. Only a competent teacher can bring the quality in education. The present two years B.Ed. curriculum insists the constructivist approach and more activity oriented tasks to learn, and also it gives lot of scope for innovative pedagogical practices including Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

Student teachers in B.Ed. programme are familiar with innovative gadgets like laptop, tabs, PCs and smart phone with good features. Instead of using a smart phone only as a communication and entertainment device we can use smart phone teaching learning resource (TLS).

This paper is focus upon those areas, where teacher educator and the student teachers use smart phones to make teacher education innovative and constructive. Also this paper emphasize upon some useful mobile applications for teacher education.

Introduction:

Presently we are living the era of technology, and our day today life is more over depends upon the modern technology. Every kid from the every home has its own mobiles with fully loaded applications which they needed. Mobile phones are useful for all the activities of our life if we are competent to use it; education field is not exceptional to this. Teachers teaching in schools should take advantages of smart phones in teaching learning process. To prepare such kind of teacher with advanced skills our teacher education should promote those practices in teacher's pre service training (B.Ed.).

What is Mobile Learning (M-Learning?)

M-learning or mobile learning is "learning across multiple contexts, through social and content interactions, using personal electronic devices. A form of distance education, m-learners use mobile device educational technology at their time convenience. (Wikipedia)

Using portable computing devices with wireless networks enables mobility and mobile learning, allowing teaching and learning to extend to spaces beyond the traditional classroom. Within the classroom, mobile learning gives instructors and learners increased flexibility and new opportunities for interaction.

Smart phones in Teacher Education:

Teacher education provides many opportunities to use mobile to teach and learn. It is the best course to train prospective teacher to develop skills to use their mobile phone to learn that how to use it in their classes to teach effectively. Many researches proved that mobile phone is an effective teaching tool. In teacher education programme a teacher educator can promote the proper use of smart phones by demonstrating the M-learning strategies. Here in this paper we are going to discuss about some strategies and situation to use smart phones.

- > **To Record the Audio:** In B.Ed. courses students admitted from deferent disciplines like Commerce, Science, Management, Arts etc. who are not familiar with B.Ed. subjects like Educational Psychology, Sociology of Education, Educational Technology etc. become difficult to understand in scheduled class, hence students can record the audio of the lecture instead of the notes, and they can listen the lecture when they confused about the concept.
- > **Customizing/ Creating the Video:** Teacher should give live example to clarify the content wherever it is possible, and it is difficult to provide live example at all the times, but smart phone made it easy to record a live element or customize an available video to make their class live and effective. And same thing become financially costly from professional videographer.
- > **Learn beyond the Classroom:** In traditional approach students learning restricted to classroom only, but smart phone provides the information and knowledge through internet