



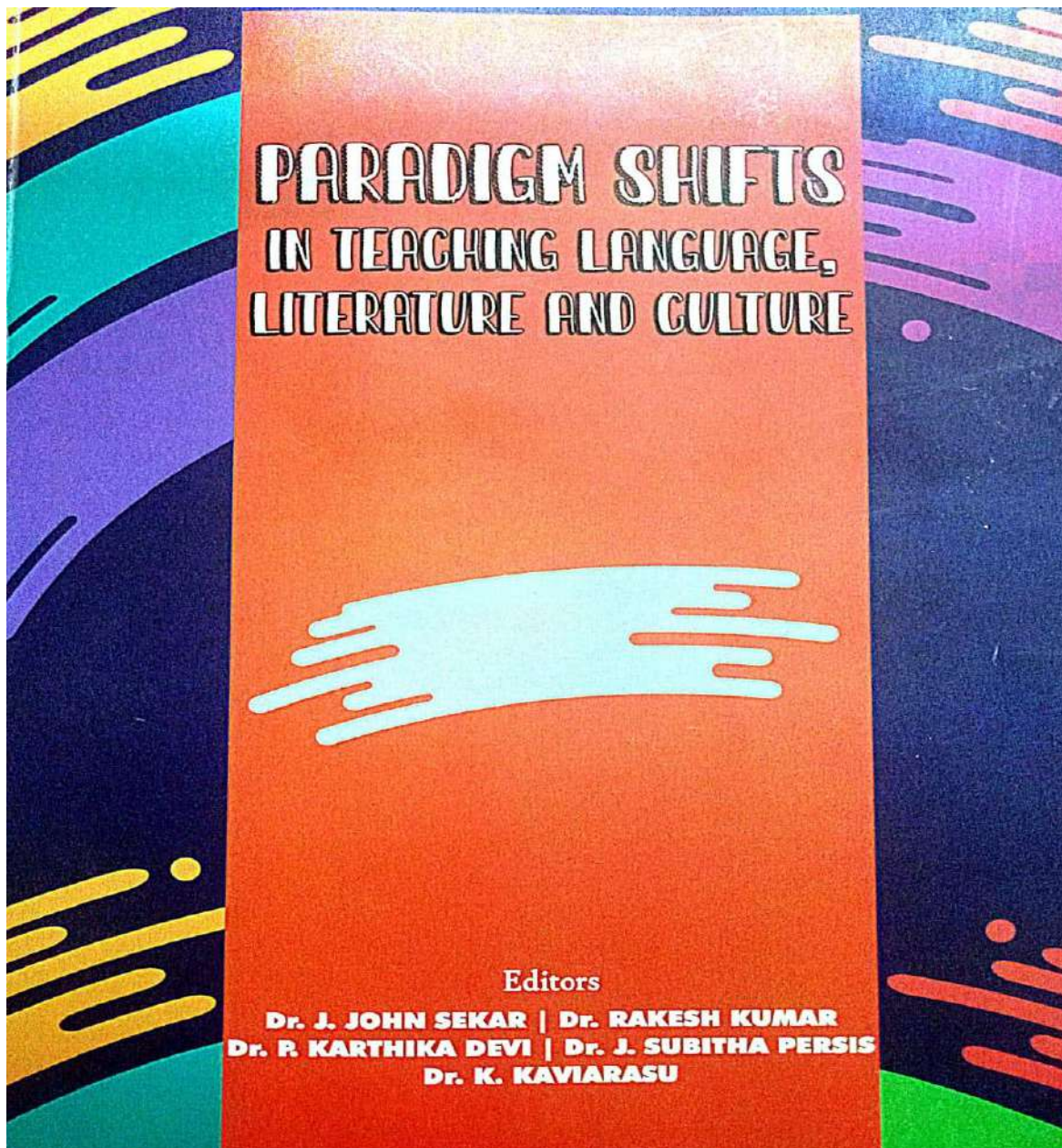
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1. Dr.M.Avoodaiammal@Abirami, Assistant Professor of English



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CHAPTER 4

DIFFICULTIES AND INFLUENCE OF TEACHING ENGLISH

Dr. M. AVOODAIAMMAL @ ABIRAMI

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Abstract

English is a foreign language in India. It comes to India through trading with British. In countries like India, Ceylon, Singapore, Pakistan, Nigeria, Zambia etc., English is used as a second language. Like those in other countries English come to India as a second language academically and officially. One of India's education commissions has empirically asserted- "For a successful completion of the first degree course a student should possess an adequate command of English, be able to express himself with reasonable ease and felicity, to understand lectures in it and to avail himself of its literature." Our national leaders are inspired by the great thinkers of Ruskin, Carlyle, Abraham Lincoln and others who wrote in English.

Introduction

There were arguments against English medium of teaching long back with deep objective reasons. Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore were practically and entirely against keeping English as the medium of instruction within freed India.

According to the report of the Kothari commission regional language should be adopted as the medium of instruction. People felt that the learner will have to spend more time for learning English.

English as a compulsory subject

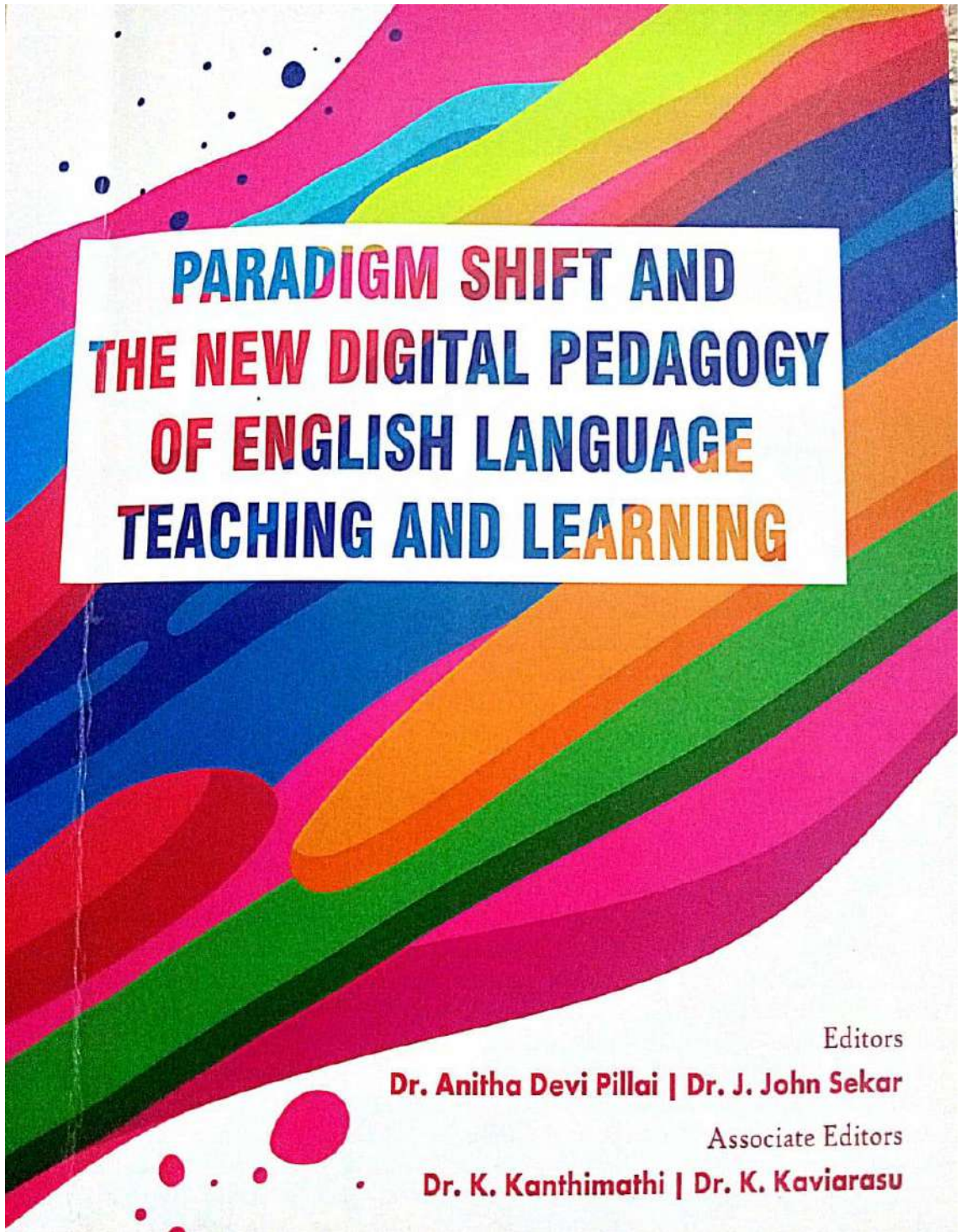
- English gained its importance when the persons think about their career. According Kothari commission insists that mother tongue should be taught up to the class I to IV.
- From class V to VII two languages should be taught.
- Three languages should be taught from VIII to X. Those who really aspire for its study may store learning it in class V
- But Psychologists are supporting that English and mother tongue should be earlier. As is the thing that learning of new language is better learnt from the early age.

Importance of Teaching English

Advantages

- English for communication:
- It is an administrative language. It is the language used in the parliament and state legislative. It is used in high courts and supreme courts. English plays a vital role in business transaction.
- International Language:

2. Dr.M.Avoodaiammal@Abirami, Assistant Professor of English



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E- TOOLS IN ENGLISH
LANGUAGE TEACHING

Dr. M. AVOODAIAMMAL @ABIRAMI
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Introduction

Many initiatives were started to introduce children, parents and teachers to the concepts of media studies but all happened out of schools. One of the key points made by the NCF 2005 i.e. connecting knowledge to the life outside the school, has actually opened the door for media studies, a subject which has never in the past been given its due importance in school curriculum. It was realized that student's media experiences are as important as their experience with their parents, peers and teachers and by allowing them to bring their media experiences in classroom, a creative environment can be created which are very integral to their life. Media is a very important part of students' lives. They spend a great deal of time watching TV, listening to the radio, surfing net, reading magazines and newspapers and also the pride in owning a sophisticated toy called mobile phone which gives them an opportunity to do all these activities when they are on move. The medium bombards them with images, words and sound. These media messages are designed to win their heart and rule their mind. Students are learning a lot from media. In this article we are going to see media's influence on today's teaching and learning process.

Media Studies in Schools

The importance of media in society and student's continuous engagements with media is so important that the students start understanding media rather than just being passive viewers or readers. The way we help children to understand language, social science,

3. Dr.C.Ramya , Assistant Professor of English

English Literature across East and West

INDIA, "THE LAND OF BILLION SPARKS": CHETAN BHAGAT ON INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

Dr. Ramya Chelliah Ravikumar

"Indian education focusses on filtering over learning, remembering over thinking, and exhibits a lack of sync with the globalised world," speaks Chetan Bhagat about the pitfalls and lacunae in the education system in India. He is not only an idealist but also a realist that he keeps the issues in the forefront and aims in bringing about a change in 'the system'. Chetan Bhagat is one of the biggest selling English language novelists in the realm of Indian history. He holds the privilege of being considered as one amongst '100 Most Influential People in the World' and '100 most Creative People in Business' by 'Time' magazine and Fast Company, USA respectively. Chetan Bhagat is the humorous, level-headed, no nonsense breed. He can laugh at himself, at the system and still come through as someone who cares enough to want things to change and knows that they will, someday. Bhagat being a student of IIT, India's biggest Institution which remains a dream institution for many, dared to quit his International Investment Banking career and became a full-time writer as writing is always his passion.

Chetan Bhagat conveys his views against the theory-centric education system in India that nullifies the creative talents and just tests the power of memorizing; it takes away all the pleasures of learning, rather terrifies the young minds. Ryan Oberoi bursts out, "...you call this a life? This is high standard? Working away like moronic drones until midnight....it never ends" (FPS 14)

Bhagat's protagonists in almost all his novels are the mirror images of the present decade's young minds that either struggle with 'the system' or give up all the valuable moments of life just to be in tune with 'the system'. We find his characters obsessive, especially the ones from the middle-class families who take education a Himalayan responsibility to enjoy social identity. For instance, Alok Gupta in 'Five Point Someone' is always at the height of depression. He keeps on screaming about his urge to score good grades so as to get a good job. His thoughts are overwhelmed in getting a job to meet his family's needs and thus, education can never be a learning process for him. He cries, "You don't understand that I have responsibilities . . . half my mother's salary goes for my father's medicine. She has not bought a new sari for herself in five years...my sister needs to be married. . ." (FPS 66). He is burdened by the responsibilities shouldered on him as he keeps away from any amusements. "Everyone is counting on me. And you

4. Dr.C.Ramya , Assistant Professor of English

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Subalternity and Marginality as
Powerful Tools for Projecting
Dalit Consciousness in Literary
Intellectual Discourses: A Critical
Appraisal

Dr C. Ramya

The study of “subalterns” has never been an easy task because it involves a lot of hard work and time. Moreover, the depiction of the subalterns has been a challenging task because even many subalterns also do not want to unravel the secrets of their life however bad their experiences have been. The subalterns or the marginalised are two sides of a same coin and the objective of the study of the both these terms remain almost the same—metamorphosis. Across the world, there are many writers who have taken either of the themes in their works.

As far as India is concerned, Dalit literature covers the major section of the marginality and subalternity. Many Dalit writers, both men and women, have depicted their pains in their works. Daya Pawar’s *Baluta*, Laxman Gaikwad’s *Uchalya*, Valmiki’s *Joothan*, Narendra Jadhav’s *Outcaste*, Limbale’s *Akkarmashi*, Kancha Ilaiah’s *Why I am Not a Hindu*, Urmila Pawar’s *The Weave of My Life*, Baby Kamble’s *The Prison We Broke*, Bama’s *Karukku*, Roy’s *The God of Small Things*, Raja Rao’s *Kanthapura*, Mistry’s *A Fine Balance*, Ananthamurthy’s *Samskara* and many more works have been written on the theme of caste

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The Concept of Trauma and the Voices of Doubly Marginalised Characters in Dalit Literature

—Dr C. Ramya and R. Abraham

The issues and the voices of marginalisation are clearly evident through Dalit literature. The word Dalit is not a new icon and it is familiar among everyone. It is a vernacular form of Sanskrit. In classical Sanskrit it means divided, split, scattered, broken etc. Dalits were excluded from the four-fold *varna* system of Hinduism and were seen as forming a fifth *varna*. It is also known by the name of *Panchama*. The word *varna* is emerged from Sanskrit and it gives as several meanings including type, order, colour, or class and was used to refer to social classes in Brahminical texts like the *Manusmriti*, the *Vedas*. The *Manusmriti* is an ancient legal text among the many *Dharmasastras* of Hinduism. *Varna* system is extensively discussed in *Dharmasastras*. This Hindu text classified the society in principle into four *varnas* the *Brahmins*, *Kshatriyas*, *Vaishyas* and *Shudras*.

Brahmin is a *varna* in Hinduism specialising as priest (purohit, pandit, or pujari), teacher (acharya) and the protector of sacred learning across generations. *Kshatriya* of Hindu society, associated with warriorhood. *Vaishya* of Hindu social order is the third highest of the four *varnas* or categories into which Hindu society is traditionally divided, ranking above the *Shudras*.

6. Dr.M.Neelavathy, Assistant Professor of Commerce



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DIGITAL EDUCATION: OPPORTUNITIES, THREATS AND CHALLENGES

Dr.M.Neelavathy

Assistant Professor of Commerce

E.M.G. Yadava Women's College, Madurai

Abstract

Digital education is largely an innovation of the last few decades, although it is already existed in various forms slightly earlier. Shortly, the educational system environments are anticipated as mitigation to unforeseen natural and artificial pandemics such as Covid-19 in 2020 by the significant changes associated with the digitalization of some portion of the system. A new modern way of education is required to handle such transformation arising as a result of creation of huge amount of information in a systematic manner. Thus, to resolve the shortcoming of the traditional education system, the world is moving towards digital education which addresses all the issues and challenges of traditional education. Digital education can be defined as the use of a combination of technology, digital content and instruction in the system to make it more effective and efficient than the traditional education system. Classrooms today have a lot of ICT resources nearly all the teachers have made great strides to incorporate digital technology to increase access to information and collaborative activities for the learners.

Keywords: *Digital Education, ICT, Online, E-learning, Virtual learning*

Introduction

Digital education is largely a result of the past few years, though it has already existed slightly earlier in various ways. It is obvious, however, that modern equipment and means of transmitting information are important for its growth. Thus, without the rapid development of computers and the internet, this form of education would not be feasible. It can be inferred that they were primarily concerning digital education and somehow forced its advent because the proliferation of computers and broadband internet gave a very strong impetus to us them in educational activities as well (Makosa, 2014). Consequently, interactive classes, modern e-learning courses, educational games, electronic assessments, educational resource portals, digital school registers, and learning process management systems have entered daily existence today. This article aims to illustrate the context of digital education, the current state of its implementation, the anticipated outcomes, and concerns in this regard. The reelectionhere will culminate in the presentation of the viewpoints for interactive course books (Makosa,2014)

Three related items in education are made possible by digital technologies; teaching without physical contact, immersive practice, and contact on-site. Clickers were an early device to improve interaction in class, but now the pervasiveness of smartphones enables students to use these devices as an alternative medium of contact with teachers and between students. Everyone can clarify how to use top content produced for MOOCs to enhance on-campus classes, where a key added feature is personal interaction (DeIgado Kloos et al., 2017).

The provision of electronic or digital education facilities is known a e-learning. This involves materials for studying, preparation, knowledge transfer, etc. the successful

7. Dr.T.Karthiyayini, Assistant Professor of Commerce



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TECHNOLOGY TO ENHANCE TEACHING, LEARNING, ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING

T. Karthiyayini

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Abstract

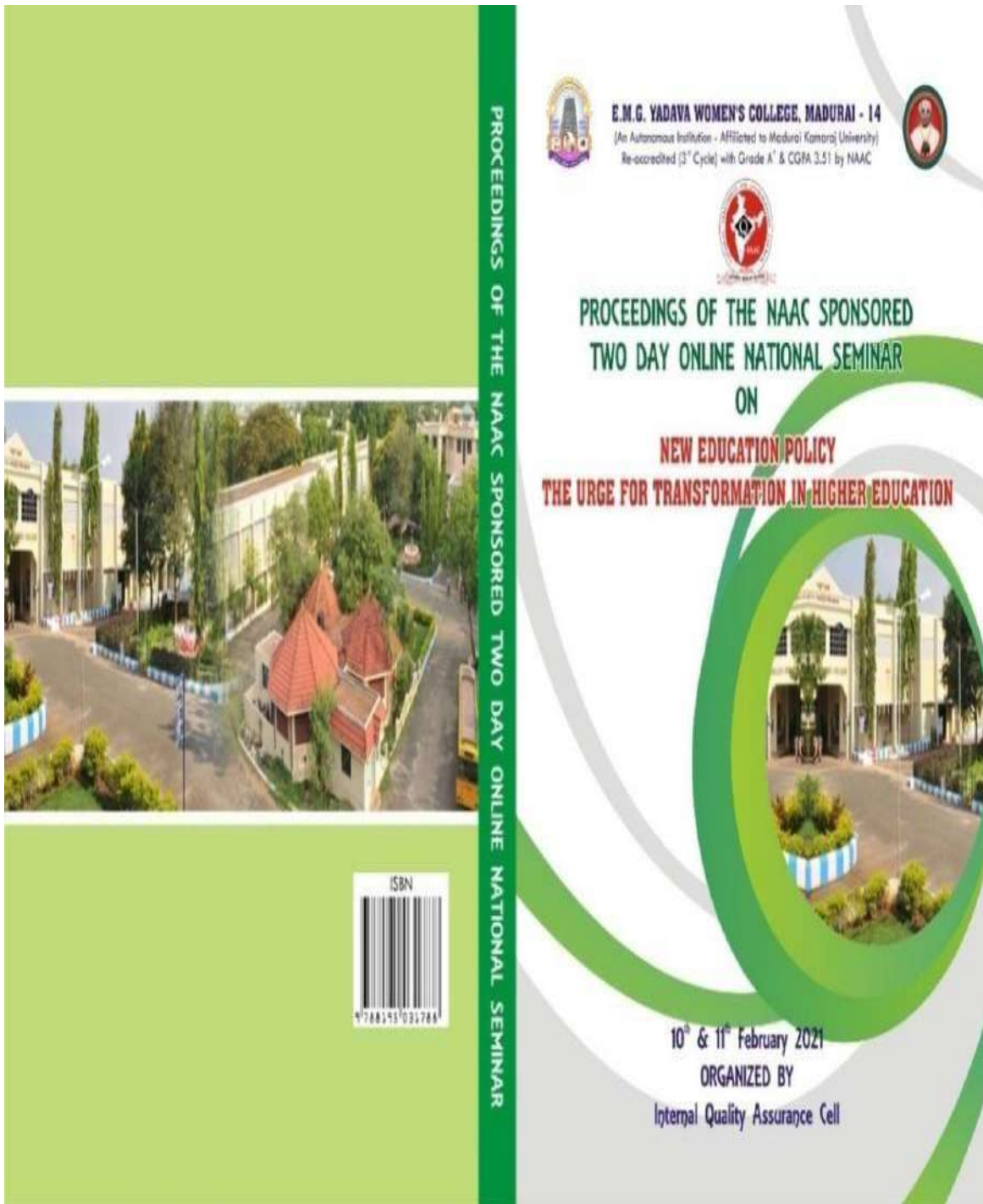
One way technology can be a considerable support in teaching and learning is by improving the ability to offer formative assessment of the learners skill and knowledge during the teaching and instructional process. Providing immediate feedback during the formative assessment process with the aim of improving students performance, is very crucial in learning and teaching. This study using benefits in their classrooms to help them assess the effectiveness of their teaching and their students learning.

Introduction

Technology is such a big part of the world of which we live. One of the important and interesting uses of modern online classroom response system is to enhance students learning is using them for formative assessment. Formative assessment process by supporting classroom environments that allow students and teachers to assess learning and providing mechanisms to present information about student learning during instructional sequences. A planned process in which assessment elicited evidence of students status is used by teacher to adjust their ongoing instructional procedure or by students to adjust their current learning tactics. Formative assessment provides students with just in time specific and non-evaluative feedback to improve their performance. Effective teachers in every corner of the world strive to engage their students in formative assessment process to gauge understanding and correct misconceptions by utilizing multiple technique such as diagnostic tests, startup activities, exit cards, pop quizzes, group discussion, think-pair-share, etc., Teachers also equally benefit from applying formative assessment techniques as they provide them with the opportunity to assess their teaching effectively and, accordingly adjust and modify their teaching activities. In other words, formative assessment informs instruction.

There are a number of affordable newly introduced technologies and software that aid teachers to use formative assessment during the instructional process which enhance learning and assessment. Teachers have limited time to assess students performances and provide feedback, but new advances in technology can help to solve this problem. At the end of the semester the questionnaire was distributed to the students with objectives of investigating their opinion about the effectiveness of the formative assessment tool to enhance their learning.

8. Mrs.A.Sathya Lekha, Assistant Professor of Commerce



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A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF DIGITAL LEARNING ON LEARNING MOTIVATION AND LEARNING OUTCOME

Mrs. A.Sathyalekha

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Abstract

As intelligent mobile devices become commonplace in modern society, the Internet breaks through time and space constraints and becomes an ever-present learning tool. The main concerns for today's IT integrated education are the design of instructional activities for digital learning and the versatile use of technical resources. Students are evaluated in this study and questionnaire surveys are carried out to consider the views on digital learning. The study topics for teaching research are chosen by a total of 50 students in 2 classes. The study results suggest that 1. Digital learning has stronger positive effects on learning motivation than traditional teaching, 2. Digital learning has better positive effects on learning outcomes than traditional teaching, 3. Motivation to learn shows substantial positive effects on learning outcomes, and 4. Motivation to learn appears to be surprisingly positive. It is expected to combine with the current trend in teaching and use the benefits of digital learning to establish realistic teaching techniques for the effectiveness of teaching.

Keywords: *Digital learning, Learning motivation, Learning outcome*

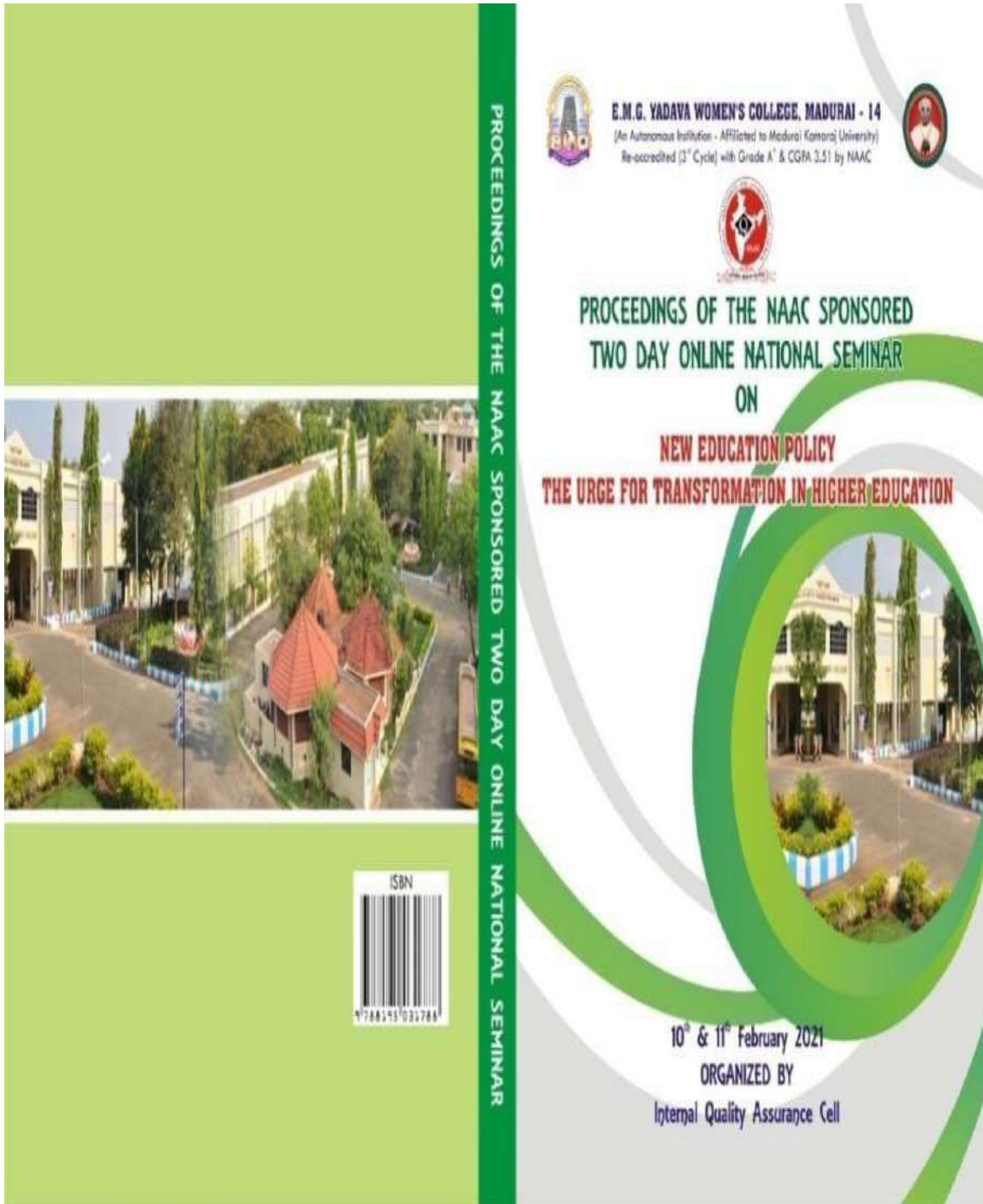
Introduction

The rapid Internet and wireless communication technology revolution in recent years has led to the introduction of numerous interactive multimedia networks, such as mobile learning, mobile voice, and instant messaging. It will be a replacement for conventional teaching to use the ease and popularity of the Internet to apply digital teaching materials and achieve the target of national competitiveness. For this reason, a great deal of mobile learning research is carried out in order to deliver higher transmission efficiency and universal use.

The technology of handy and compact PDAs and smart phones is maturing, with a smartphone in everybody's hand. A user could connect to the server, via the network, to select suitable digital teaching materials for learning, unlike the conventional mechanism for browsing the Internet; and the immediate tests allow students to monitor the content of digital teaching materials. Practical teaching methods may therefore be developed by combining with the current trend in teaching and extracting the benefits of digital learning to achieve teaching effectiveness. (Lai et al. 2012).

The government and companies have invested extensively in the research and creation of digital teaching platforms in the environment of changing learning modes. The software and hardware were created for several digital teaching platforms, numerous digital teaching materials were made, and schools actively implemented separate digital teaching platforms to the teaching, hoping to promote the learning outcome of students. The use of the computer network's shared education tools to shorten the urban-rural education gap that has become a globally popular practice. In order to facilitate students' learning with

9. Mrs.R.Amala Mary, Assistant Professor of Commerce



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ONLINE AND DIGITAL EDUCATION-AN OVER VIEW

R. Amala Mary

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Abstract

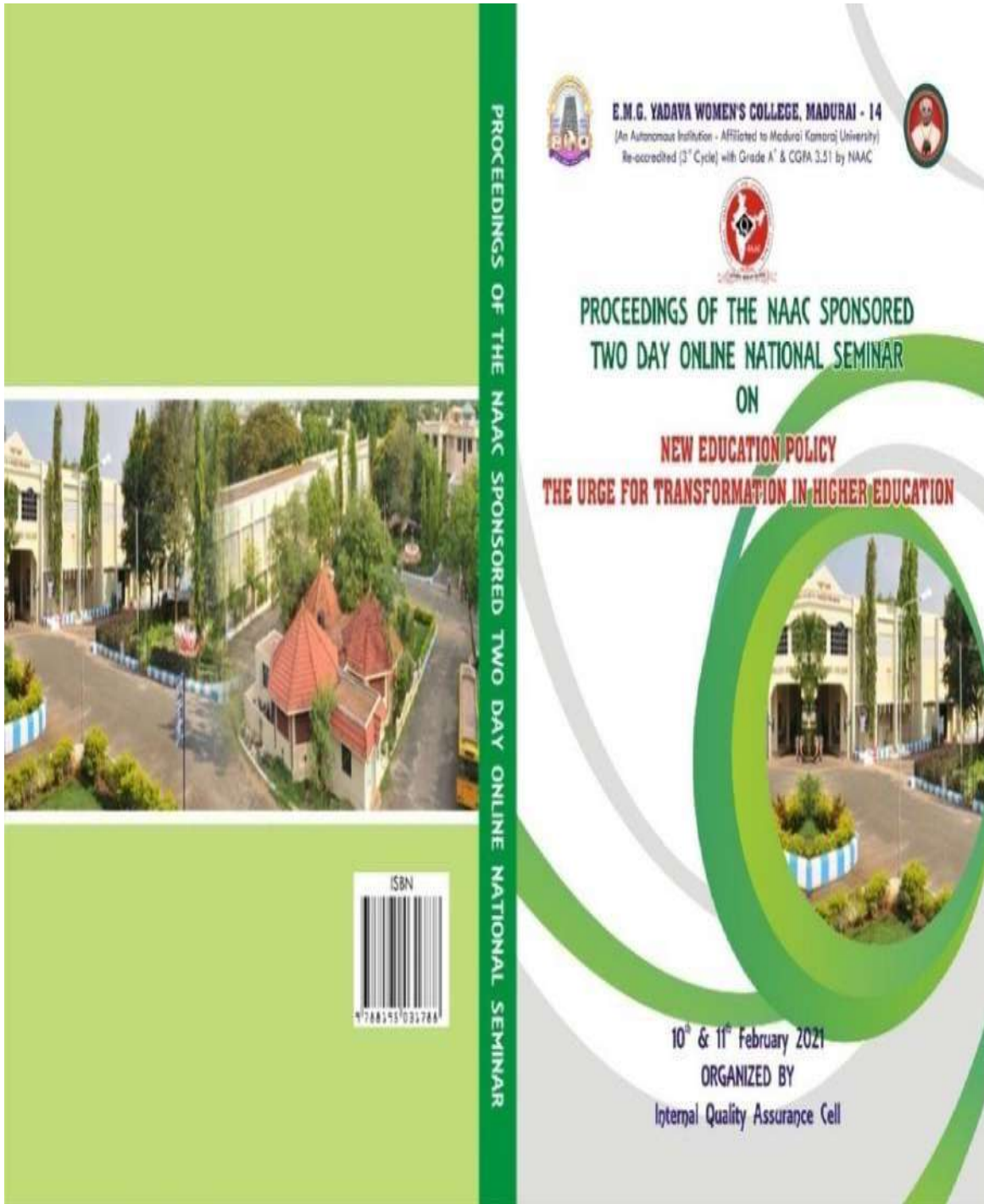
Educational institutions (schools, colleges, and universities) in India are currently based only on traditional methods of learning, that is, they follow the traditional set up of face-to-face lectures in a classroom. Although many academic units have also started blended learning, still a lot of them are stuck with old procedures. The sudden outbreak of a deadly disease called Covid-19 caused by a Corona Virus (SARS-CoV-2) shook the entire world. The World Health Organization declared it as a pandemic. This situation challenged the education system across the world and forced educators to shift to an online mode of teaching overnight. Many academic institutions that were earlier reluctant to change their traditional pedagogical approach had no option but to shift entirely to online teaching-learning. The article includes the importance of online learning and Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, & Challenges (SWOC) analysis of e-learning modes in the time of crisis. This article also put some light on the growth of EdTech Start-ups during the time of pandemic and natural disasters and includes suggestions for academic institutions of how to deal with challenges associated with online learning.

Keywords: *Online teaching-learning modes Perception COVID-19 Pandemic Outbreak Lockdown period Online education*

Introduction

The COVID-19 is a highly infectious disease or illness caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), originated in Wuhan city of China, has already taken on pandemic proportions, affecting across all the continents (Remuzzi & Remuzzi, 2020), mostly spread among individuals during close contact now resulting in millions of death. COVID-19 is referred as pandemic due to its severity and fierceness also as the greatest global health crisis since after centuries in human civilization. The onset of the novel coronavirus made everything from world economies to social rituals (Schulten, 2020) devastated. For that reason, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that 195 million jobs could be lost (UNDP, 2020). One of the most preferred ways to subdue the effect of this crisis is to enact the COVID-19 containment measures in their respective territories (De Brouwer, Raimondi & Moreau, 2020). Nowadays lockdown is a common buzzword that has been mulled over by the people during corona pandemic. In fact, lockdown is a state of the emergency protocol implemented by the competent authorities (in this case it is central and state governments) to restrict people from leaving their place of living resulting in mass quarantines and stay-at-home across the world since March 2020.

10. Mrs.P.L.Savithree, Assistant Professor of Commerce



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ONLINE TEACHING AND LEARNING IN THE DIGITAL EDUCATION AMONG STUDENTS

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F.M.G. Yadava Women's College, Madurai*

Abstract

Digital learning is any type of learning that is accompanied by technology or by instructional practice that makes effective use of technology. It encompasses the application of a wide spectrum of practices including: blended and virtual learning classroom technologies. E-text books. The unique and rapid changes happening in this field present various problems for teachers who are willing to experiment with their teaching and learning, roles and responsibilities, learning atmosphere and situations, patterns of interaction, strategies and theories, as well as, modes of assessment. Integrating technology in education can range from replicating existing educational practices through online media with technology as tools, to transforming education to bring about new learning goals. Incorporating technology in the classroom can bring significant and positive changes in the teaching-learning process but it is not at all easy as we have strong conventional educational practices in our education system and integrating ICT will demand for the innovative role of the teacher as facilitator of the learning to the active role of the learner. The present paper focuses its attention on the problems and issues of the classroom and teaching-learning process in the online age as it won't be easy to break existing pedagogical practices and adapt new ones. The paper further proposes the ways through which ICT can be effectively incorporated in the classroom. The paper also talks about the changing role of the teacher as well as of the learner in the world of technology and suggests the ways through which teachers can be motivated to use technological tools in their teaching-learning process.

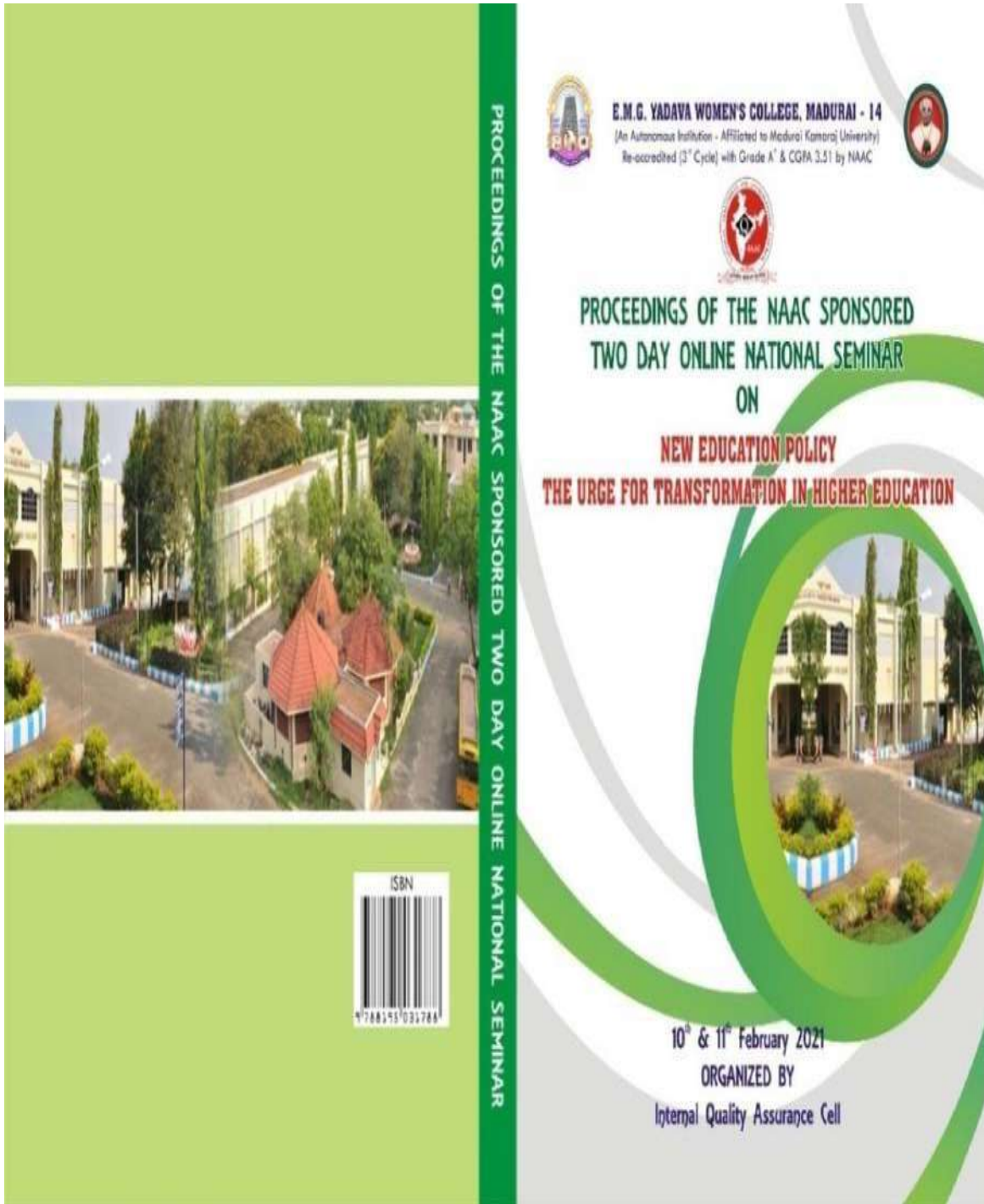
Key Terms: *Teaching, Learning, Digital, online.*

Introduction:

Integrating technology in education is a complex issue taking many forms that differ in purpose. This can range from replicating existing educational practices through online media with technology as tools, to transforming education to bring about new learning goals. Education is at the core of powerful and rapidly shifting educational, technological and political forces that will shape the structure of educational systems across the globe for the rest of this century. Many countries are engaged in a number of efforts to achieve changes in the teaching-learning process to prepare students for information and technology based society. The UNESCO World Education Report (1998) notes that the new technologies challenge traditional conceptions of both teaching and learning and, by reconfiguring how teachers and learners gain access to knowledge, have the potential to transform teaching and learning processes. ICTs provide a range of powerful tools that may help in transforming the present isolated, teacher-centered and text-bound classrooms into rich, student-focused, interactive knowledge environments. The onlineage means we now have interactive tools for the classroom to go alongside our more usual set of ideas and activities.

Technology is both part of the problem and part of the solution. The information revolution itself has been fuelled by the growth of the Internet networked society but this

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ONLINE AND DIGITAL EDUCATION

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Abstract

The National Education Policy, 2020, unveiled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development is revolutionary and need for today's environment. The policy focuses on multiple aspects, including the need for early childhood care, inclusive education, revamping of the current curriculum, an inherent thread that runs through the policy is the interplay of education and technology.

In this regard, the policy notes that one of the central principles steering the education system will be the 'extensive use of technology in teaching, learning, removing language barriers and increasing access as well as education planning and management'. In the current, 'pandemic circumstances', with virtual learning replacing in-person learning experiences, students and teachers have been compelled to re-imagine conventional learning and teaching techniques. Introduction of this policy at such a critical juncture is significant, as it details the vision of education for future generations and will be a quintessential tool towards building a 'self-reliant' India.

Introduction

A well-defined and futuristic education policy is essential for a country at all levels because of the reason that education leads to economic and social progress. Different countries adopt different systems by considering the tradition and culture and adopt different stages during their life cycle at school and higher education levels to make it effective.

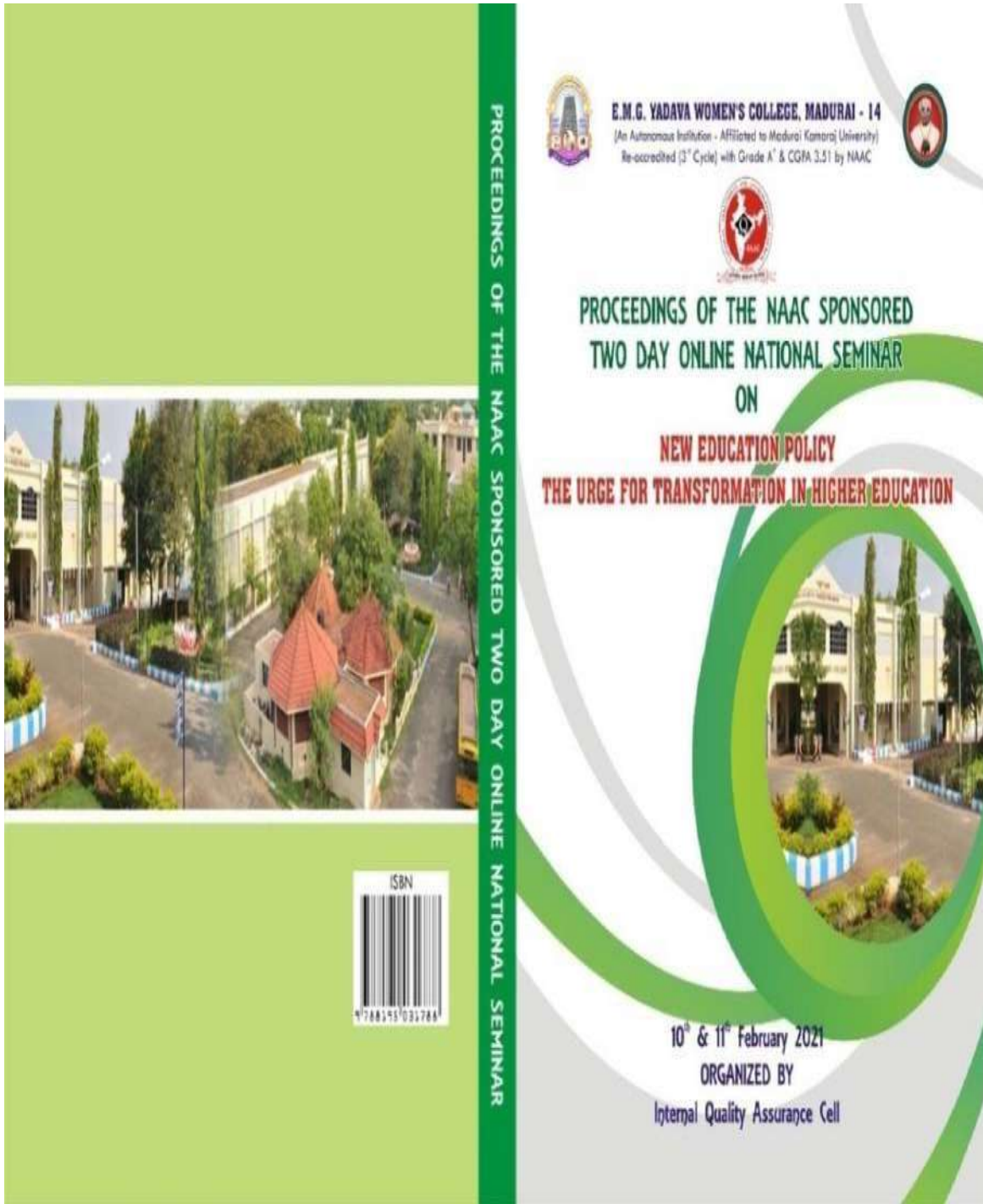
Recently Government of India announced its New Education Policy (NEP) which is based on the recommendations by an expert committee headed by Dr.Kasturirangan, Former chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). The policy document consists of four parts namely School Education, Higher education, Research innovation and online and digital learning.

"Online and digital learning" The policy talks about "Technology Use and Integration". The Policy posits that Digital India Campaign is helping to transform the entire nation into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. While education will play a critical role in this transformation, technology itself will play an important role in the improvement of educational processes and outcomes, thus, the relationship between technology and education at all levels is bidirectional.

The present age is 'Digital technology- driven age' and the internet is influencing the whole globe. The internet equipped both the 'education seeker' as well as 'education provider' and laid them together under the virtual roof. Due to which the concept of virtual classroom is already popularized across the globe.

Therefore, in the modern era, the role of online technology in providing the education is vital and with its flexible nature it has gained its popularity. The role of online learning is expected not only for delivering content to massive learners anywhere and anytime but

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STUDY ON E-LEARNING TOOLS TO ENHANCE TEACHING AND LEARNING

Mrs.S.Sumathi

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E.M.G. Yadava Women's College, Madurai*

Abstract

This article highlights the significance of e-Learning tools used in higher education in order to make teaching-learning more effective. It deliberates the broad features of e-learning and its benefits in the educational field. It also discusses in different aspects of eLearning, including content creation, research and networking. The role of technology in the educational sector is increasing at an impressive rate and has revolutionised traditional forms of teaching-learning processes. With technological advancements, it has become possible for learning fanatics to improve their skills with a variety of online tools. Different types of technological tools have been developed to provide the various backgrounds and demands of learners of higher education. Numerous e-learning tools like blogs, wikis, specialised software, etc have become common today. This is the main reason to aware of tools which can help to conduct, manage and organize eLearning courses for students. In the article discuss a list of useful e-Learning tools to make job easier. Some practical applications of different e-learning tools by a higher educational institute are also referred to.

Keywords: E-Learning, Tools, Teaching and Learning, Digital Tools

Introduction

E-learning can be defined as the science of learning without using paper printed material. E-learning is the use of telecommunication technology to bring information for training and education. The great advantages of E-learning include liberating interactions between learners and instructors, from limitations of time and space through the asynchronous and synchronous learning network model (Pei-Chen Sun *et al.*, 2008). E-learning is referred to use of communications technology and networked information in teaching and learning. A number of other names also used to label this mode of teaching and learning. They are virtual learning, distributed learning, online learning, web-based and network learning. E-learning would incorporate all educational activities that are carried out by individuals or groups working online or offline (Som Naidu,2006).

Features of E-Learning

Some of the key features of e-learning are outlined below:

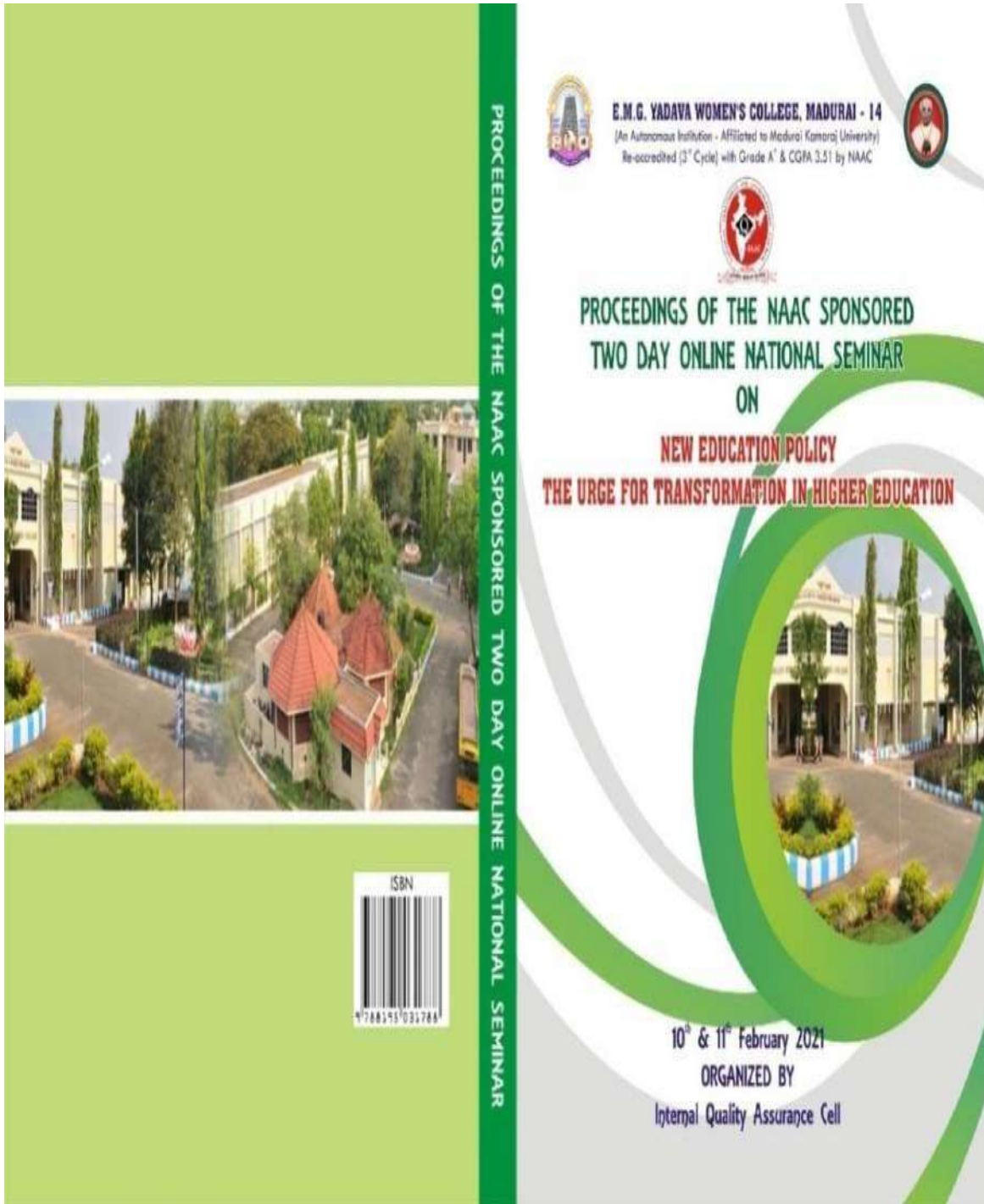
(i) Connectivity or networking

The students are feast over large distances and not confined to a classroom with a teacher teaching them as earlier. This computer and internet technology allows people spread over large distances to be networked and connected and will have access to both visuals materials and text.

(ii) Flexibility

Because of jobs, students have varied in hours of learning that is late evenings or early mornings. E-learning can accommodate the needs of such students. Handicapped or ill

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புதிய கல்விக்கொள்கையும், பாடத்திட்ட மேம்பாடுகளும்

பா. பனிமலர்
தமிழ்த்துறைத் தலைவர்,
இ.மா.கோ. யாதவா மகளிர் கல்லூரி, மதுரை

“வெள்ளத்தால் அழியாது வெந்தழலால்
வேகாது வேந்தராலும்
கொள்ளத்தான் இயலாது, கொடுத்தாலும்
நிறைவொழியக் குறைபடாது,
கள்ளத்தார் எவராலும், களவாட
முடியாது, கல்வி என்னும்
உள்ளத்தே பொருளிருக்க உலகெங்கும்
பொருள்தேடி உழல்வ தென்னே.”

என்று விவேக சிந்தாமணி கல்வியின் சிறப்பை உயர்த்தி கூறுகிறது. கல்வியில் கற்பித்தல் என்பது ஆசிரியர் தன் உள் ஒளியை, தான் கற்பிக்கும் மாணவனின் உள் ஒளியாக மாற்றுவதாகும் என்ற தாசூரின் கூற்று, கற்பித்தலின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை நமக்கு உணர்த்துகிறது.

கல்வி என்பதன் வேர்ச்சொல் 'கல்' என்பதாகும். 'கல்லுதல்;' என்பது 'தோண்டுதல்' என்றும் 'துருவுதல்;' என்றும் பொருள்படும். எனவே, கல்வி என்பது ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு, சமுதாயத்தினையும் அச்சமுதாயத்தில் தன்னுடைய வாழ்க்கை நிலையினையும் தோண்டி, துருவி அறிந்து கொள்ளும் அறிவினைத் தருவதாக அமைதல் வேண்டும். வளர்ச்சியையும், முன்னேற்றத்தையும் உருவாக்குவதாக அமைய வேண்டும். இன்றைய காலகட்டத்தில் அறிவியல் மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்ப முன்னேற்றங்கள் மனிதனின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தையும், தொழில் அணுகுமுறைகளையும் மாற்றி வருகின்றன. அதற்கு தேவையான திறன்களையும், தகுதிகளையும் ஏற்படுத்த கல்வி முறை உதவ வேண்டும். நாளை சமுதாயத்திற்குத் தேவைப்படுகின்ற புதுமைகளையும், மாற்றங்களையும் இன்றைய கல்வியானது தம்முள் செதுக்கி கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஏனெனில், மக்களின் பண்பாடு சார்ந்த வளர்ச்சியாயினும், பொருளியல் சார்ந்த பல்துறை வளர்ச்சியாயினும் அவையனைத்திற்குமான அடிப்படைகளைத் தருவது கல்வியேயாகும். கல்லூரிப்பருவத்தில் அமையும் கல்வியே ஒருவரது எதிர்காலத்திற்கான, அவர் சார்ந்த சமுதாயத்திற்கான அடித்தளமாகவும், வழித்துணையாகவும் அமையும்.

திறன்களை மேம்படுத்தல்:

ஒவ்வொரு மாணவரின் எழுத்திலும் பேச்சிலும் ஆசிரியர் நேரடியாக அக்கறை கொள்ளும் அளவில் அளவான மாணவர்கள் சேர்க்கை அமைய வேண்டும். ஆசிரியரின் நேரிடைப் பார்வையில் அவர்கள் பல்கலைத்திறன் வளர்க்கும் வகையில், பாடநூல் தொடர்பான பயிலரங்குகள், கருத்தரங்குகள், கவியரங்குகள் நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும். மாணவர்களிடையே

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தமிழ் மொழியின் பண்பாட்டு வளர்ச்சிகள்

முனைவர் திருமதி வை.நம்பித்தாய்

உதவிப் பேராசிரியர், தமிழ்த்துறை

இ.மா.கோ.யாதவர் மகளிர் கல்லூரி, மதுரை

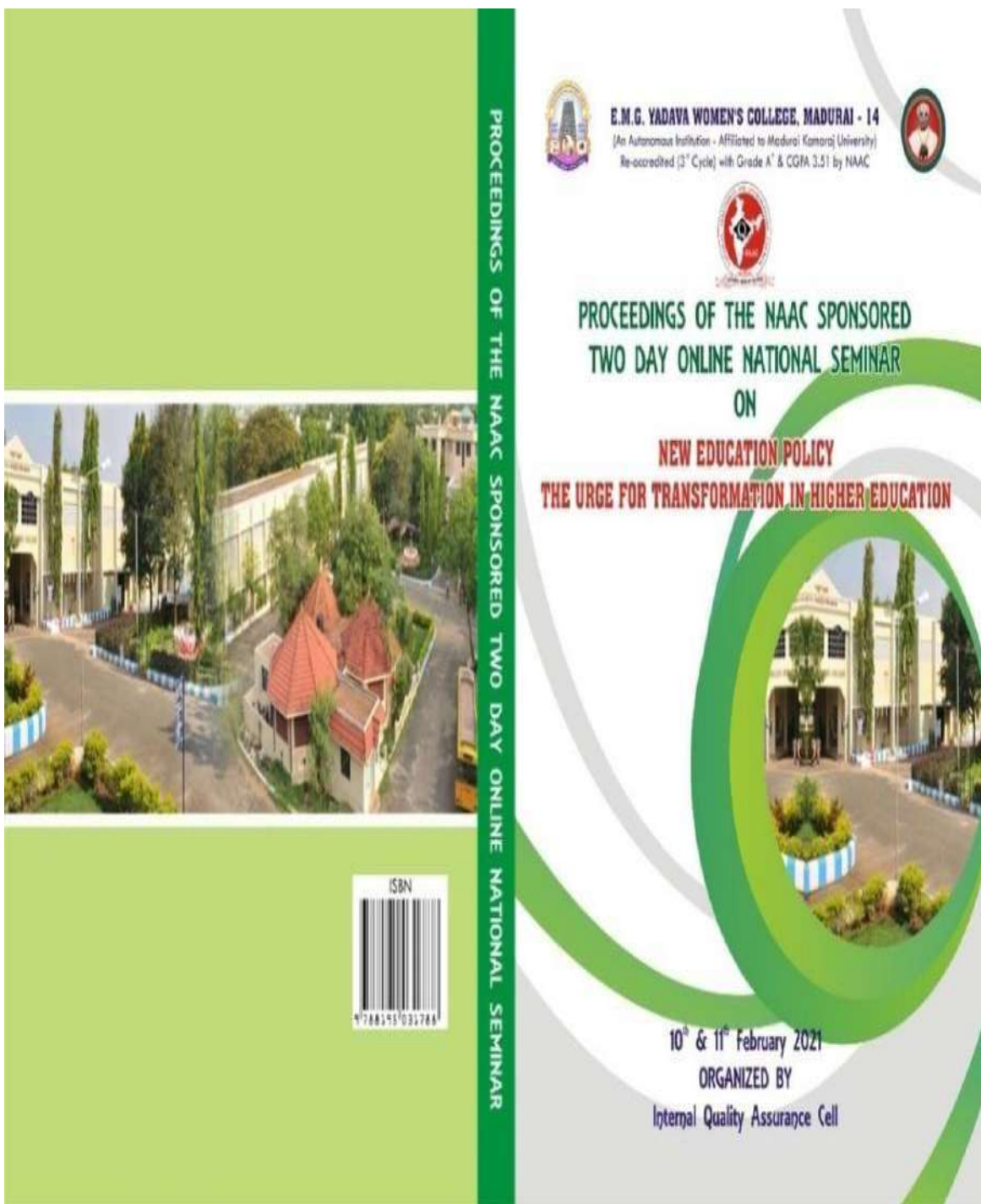
முன்னுரை:

இவ்வுலகில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான மொழிகள் பேசப்படுகின்றன. மொழி என்பது மனிதனுக்குரிய மிகப் பெரிய செல்வமாகும். குழந்தைப் பருவம் முதல் பேசும் மொழியை ஆன்றோர் 'பால்வாய்ப் பசுந்தமிழ்' என்று சிறப்பித்து கூறுவர். மொழி இன்றேல் மக்கள் சமூகமாக வாழமுடியாது. ஒன்றுபட்ட பொது வாழ்வுக்கு மொழி இன்றியமையாதது. மொழியின் மூலமாக தான் நாம் நமது எண்ணங்கள், கருத்துக்கள், உணர்ச்சிகள் முதலியவற்றைத் தெரிவிக்கின்றோம். மொழி என்பது மனிதனை அடையாளப்படுத்தும் பண்பாட்டுக் கருவிகளில் ஒன்றாகும். மொழி தானும் வளர்ந்து, தன்னைப் பயன்படுத்தும் மனிதனையும் வளர்க்கும் தனியாற்றல் பெற்றது. டெய்லர் என்ற அறிஞர் 'சொற் பெருக்கும், கலைநுட்ப அழகும் பண்பட்டத் தாய்மையும் உடையதாக மனிதர் பேசும் மொழிகளில் ஒன்று தமிழ்' என்கிறார். டாக்டர் போப் அவர்கள் "தமிழ் சொற்செல்வம் படைத்த ஒரு தனிமொழி. தமிழ்மொழி ஒரு பண்பட்ட மொழி. அது தென்னிந்திய மொழிகளை ஈன்ற அன்னை." எனத் தமிழை மதிப்பிடுகிறார். இவ்வாறு தமிழ் மொழி நம்மை வளமாக்க, கல்விக் கேள்விகளில் சிறந்து விளங்க துணை நிற்கின்றன. இத்தகைய தமிழ் மொழியின் பண்பாட்டு வளர்ச்சி நிலைகள் புதிய உயர் கல்விக்கொள்கைக்கு ஏற்றமாக விளங்கும் என்ற உயர்வு நிலையில் எடுத்துரைப்பதே இக்கட்டுரையின் நோக்கமாகும்.

புதிய உயர் கல்விக்கொள்கைகள் பற்றி சில:

தேசிய கல்விக் கொள்கை என்பது கடந்த 1968-ஆம் ஆண்டு முதன் முதலில் உருவாக்கப்பட்டது. அதன்பின் 1976-ஆம் ஆண்டு அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டத்தின் 42-ஆவது திருத்தத்தின்படி கல்வி பொதுப் பட்டியலில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டது அதன்பின் கடந்த 1986-ஆம் ஆண்டு கல்விக் கொள்கை திருத்தப்பட்டது. அடுத்தாற்போல் 1992-ஆம் ஆண்டு கல்விக் கொள்கை திருத்தப்பட்டாலும் பெருமளவு மாற்றம் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அதன்பின் கடந்த 2016-ஆம் ஆண்டு மே 27-ஆம் தேதி டிஎஸ்ஆர் சுப்பிரமணியன் குழு கல்விக் கொள்கையில் சில திருத்தங்கள் செய்து தாக்கல் செய்தது. அதன்பின் புதிய கல்விக் கொள்கையைத் தயாரிப்பதற்காக 'இஸ்ரோ'வின் முன்னாள் தலைவர் கஸ்தூரிநாதன் தலைமையில் மத்திய அரசு 2017-ஆம் ஆண்டில் குழு ஒன்றை அமைத்தது. இந்தக் குழு 2019-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் 1-ஆம் தேதி அன்று தேசிய கல்விக் கொள்கைக்கான வரைவு அறிக்கையை வெளியிட்டது. இவ்வரைவு அறிக்கை குறித்த கருத்துக்களை ஜூன் 30-ஆம் தேதிக்குள் தெரிவிக்கலாம் என்று கூறப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன்படி மத்திய அமைச்சரவை புதிய கல்விக் கொள்கைக்கு ஜூலை 29-ஆம் தேதி ஒப்புதல் அளித்தது. 676 மாவட்டங்களில் உள்ள ஏறத்தாழ இரண்டு லட்சம் பேரிடம் கருத்து கேட்ட பின்னரே இந்தக் கல்விக் கொள்கை வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக தெரிவிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. உயர் கல்வியின் சேர்க்கை விகிதத்தை 2025-ஆம் ஆண்டுக்குள் 50 சதவிகிதமாக உயர்த்தி கல்வியை உலக மயமாக்கல் செய்வதுதான் புதிய கல்விக் கொள்கையின் நோக்கமாகும். 102 என்ற பள்ளிப் பாடமுறை மாற்றப்பட்டு, 5334 என்ற அடிப்படையில் பாடமுறை மாற்றப்படும். இந்த நிலையில் கல்லூரி மற்றும் பல்கலைக் கழகங்களில் பயிற்று மொழியும், ஆராய்ச்சி மொழியும் எந்தெந்த மொழிகளில் இடம் பெற்றிருக்கும்? அவற்றை மாணவர்கள் பயன்படுத்தினால், எந்த வகையில் அவர்கள் ஊக்குவிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்கிற தெளிவான குறிப்பு இல்லை. ஆனால் உயர்கல்வியில் முதலாம் ஆண்டு, இரண்டாம் ஆண்டு என்று ஒவ்வொரு வருடம் முடித்திருந்தால் அந்தந்த ஆண்டுக்கான சான்றிதழ் வழங்கப்படும் என்பது வரவேற்கத் தக்கதாக உள்ளது. ஏனெனில் பாதியிலேயே படிப்பை விட்டுப் போகும் மாணவர்களுக்கு இது வரபிரசாதம் ஆகும். தொற்று நோயின் காரணமாக பாரம்பரியமான மற்றும் நேரடிக் கல்வி எங்கெல்லாம் சாத்தியமில்லையோ, அங்கெல்லாம் இணையவழிக் கற்றலை ஊக்குவிக்க தரமான மாற்றுக் கல்வியை வழங்குவதற்கான ஒரு புதிய ஏற்பாட்டை பரிந்துரை செய்திருப்பதும், கல்வி மற்றும் உயர்கல்வியில் மின்கற்றல் தேவைகள் உருவாக்கப்படுவதும் வரவேற்கத்தகுந்தது.

15. Dr.S.Thulasi, Assistant Professor of Tamil



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பன்மொழிக்கல்வியும் தமிழ்ச்/சூழலும்

முனைவர். செ. துளசி
உதவிப்பேராசிரியர், தமிழ்த்துறை
இ.மா.கோ.யாதவர் மகளிர் கல்லூரி, மதுரை

முன்னுரை :

விலங்கிலிருந்து தோன்றியதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகின்ற இந்த மனித இனத்தினை மிருகத்தினின்று வேறுபடுத்திக் காட்டும் உணர்வு வெளிப்பாட்டுத் திறன்களில் மொழியே முதன்மையானதொரு இடத்தினைப் பெறுகிறது என்பதை மறுப்பதற்கில்லை. மொழி என்பது ஒரு தொடர்புக் கருவி என்பதைத் தாண்டி, இன்று மொழிக்கே முதன்மை இடம் என்ற நிலை உருவாகியுள்ளது என்பதே வெளிப்படை. இத்தகைய மொழியை ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட வரையறைக்குள் கொண்டு வரும் போது, அது ஒரு சமூகம் சார்ந்த நிலையினையும் சேர்த்தே கொண்டுள்ளது. மனித உயிர் சமூக உயிரியாக மாற்றம் அடையும் போது அவை, ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட நிலப்பரப்பிற்குள் பிணைக்கப்பட்டு ஒரு இனம், ஒரு நாடு என்கின்ற கட்டமைப்புக்குள் வரையறைப் பெறுகிறது. இந்த சமூக கட்டமைப்பின் தோற்றமானது, பிற மொழி சார்ந்த சமூக அமைப்பினை தன்னிலிருந்து வேறுபடுத்தி வெளியில் நிறுத்தியே பார்க்கிறது. இவ்வாறிருக்க ஐரோப்பியர் வருகைக்குப் பிறகு மிகப்பெரிய நாடாக உருமாற்றம் அடைந்த, இந்தியா போன்ற பன்மொழி பேசுகின்ற ஒரு நாட்டில், மொழிக்கொள்கைகள் சார்ந்த கருதுகோளில் பலதரப்பட்ட கருத்துநிலைகளும், அவை சார்ந்த விமர்சனங்களும் பலவாறாக முன்னெடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்ற தன்மையை உற்று நோக்கும் நிலையில், பன்மொழிக் கல்விசார்ந்த கருத்தாடலில் தமிழகம் மற்றும் தமிழ்ச்சூழல் சார்ந்த கருத்துக்களை முன்னிறுத்துவதாகவே இவ்வாய்வானது அமையப்பெறுகிறது.

தமிழ்ச்சூழலில் பிறமொழிகளின் ஆளுமையும் மீட்புப்பணிகளும் :

தமிழகம் மற்றும் தமிழ் மொழியினூடே பிற மொழிக் கலப்பு என்பது, தொன்று தொட்டே இருந்து வந்துள்ளது. இதனை தொல்காப்பியரின்,

“வடசொற் கிளவி வடவெழுத் தொர்இ

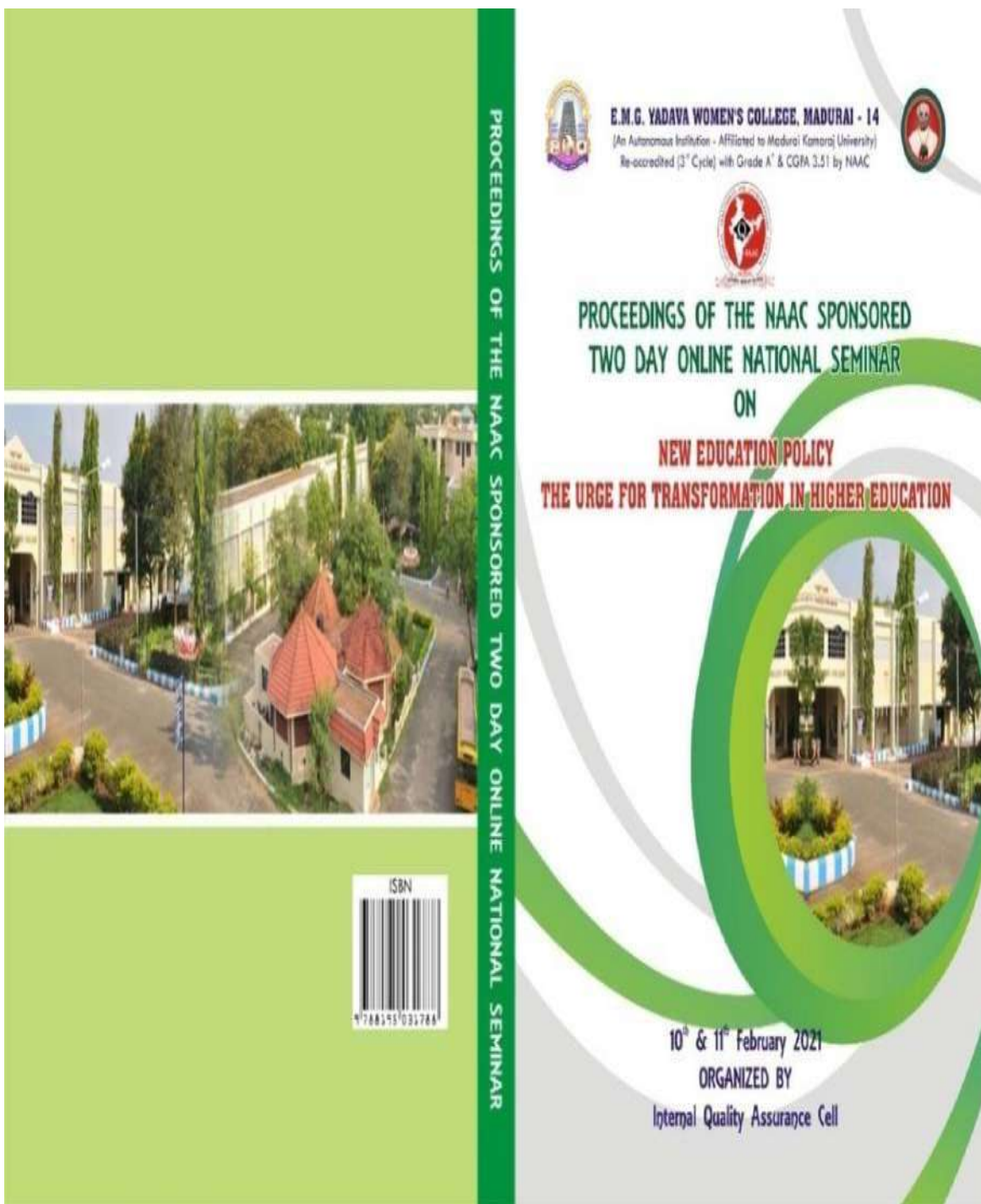
எழுத்தொடு புணர்ந்த சொல்லாகும்மே”1

(தொல்.சொல்.எச்சவியல் - நூற்பா.எண் -5)

என்ற நூற்பாவின் பொருளின் வழி அமையப்பெற்றுள்ள கருத்தானது, சமஸ்கிருதத்திலுள்ள வட சொற்களுக்கு இணையான வர்க்க ஒலிகள் தமிழிணை கண் இன்மையால், அவற்றிற்கு இணையான சொற்களை எழுதும் இடத்து, அவற்றின் ஒலிக்கேற்ப பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்கிற அவசியத்தை முன்னிறுத்திடும் பட்சத்தில், தமிழ்மொழிக்கான நெருக்கடியும், பிறமொழிக்கேற்பத் தம்மைத் தகவமைத்துக் கொள்ளும் தன்மையை முன்னிறுத்திடுவதையும் உணரலாம்.

தமிழும், வடமொழியும் கலந்த மணிப்பிரவாள நடை என்ற ஒரு வகையான மொழிநடையென்பது, தமிழில் உண்டான நிலையை இலக்கியவரலாறுகளானவை தன்னளவில் தொடர்ந்து பறைசாற்றியே வந்துள்ளன. வடமொழி கலப்பில் எழுதுவதும்,

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IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

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Abstract

Education is endowing and redefining. Education is about discipline, development, curiosity, inspiration and a path to breaking the cycle of ignorance and poverty leading to employment and prosperity. A digitally literate citizen will be able to learn and take duty for their learning. Due to the development of information technology, students can decide about their study, time, place and their resources. In digital environment students can share their thoughts and experiences and get help from other students and teachers. Digital education is an innovative use of digital tools and technologies during teaching and learning. It is often referred to as Technology Enhanced Learning (TEL) or e-Learning. The use of digital technologies gives educators to design and engaging learning opportunities in the courses they teach, and these can take the form of blended or fully online courses and programmes. Digital technologies are electronic tools, systems, devices and resources that generate, store or process data. Social media, online games, multimedia and mobile phones are come under the category Digital learning is any type of learning that is conveyed by technology or by instructional training that makes effective use of technology. It encompasses the relevance of a wide spectrum of practices such as: blended and virtual learning.

Digital learning is some type of learning that uses technology. It can happen across all curriculum learning areas. Digitized information is recorded in binary code of combinations of the digits 0 and 1, also called bits, which represent words and images. Digital technology permits immense amounts of information to be compressed on small storage devices that can be easily conserved and transported. Digitization also quickens data transmission speeds. The way of how people communicate, learn, and work has altered by digital technology. Despite the growing importance of digital innovation conceptualized as innovative digital solutions that enable digital transformation of businesses across industries, empirical study of issues related to digital innovation is still scant, creating a knowledge gap. Digital classroom encompasses all forms of electronically supported learning and teaching. Web-based learning, computer-based learning, virtual classroom opportunities and digital collaboration are the applications of digital classroom. Content is carried via the Internet, intranet/extranet, audio or video tape, satellite TV, and CD-ROM. Different forms of digital classrooms like CBT (Computer-Based Training), IBT (Internet-Based Training) or WBT (Web-Based Training). For consuming digital class, some features must be met. Students, and teachers must be trained and qualified to justify their roles; Schools and organizations must be developed and prepared for the new context. This paper states how digital classroom affects education and proliferate learning process. This study also demonstrates the benefits and flaws of digital classroom.

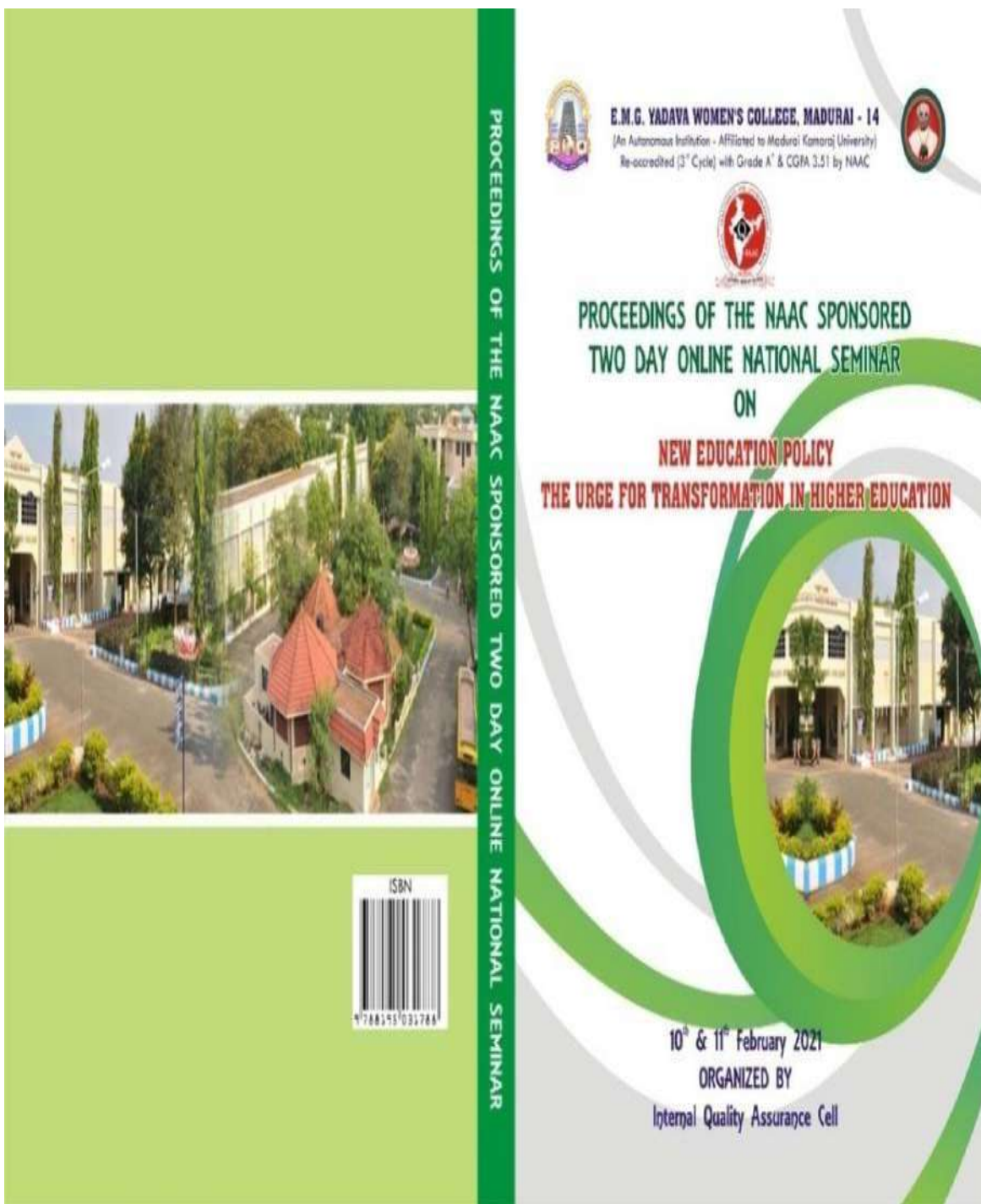
Keywords: Information technology, Digital classroom, digitaltechnology, digital learning

Introduction

Most of the people use internet and computer to share information, investigation, ideas, etc. Technologies have significant effect on teaching and learning, if they use inappropriately will hinder the process of learning and teaching. Integrating technology into the classroom is a method to develop better understanding of basic ideas provided for learning, if it is applied appropriately. Although technology never replaces the human mind, it can intensify it, and increase the pace of learning. Teachers have a serious role in

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REVIEW ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

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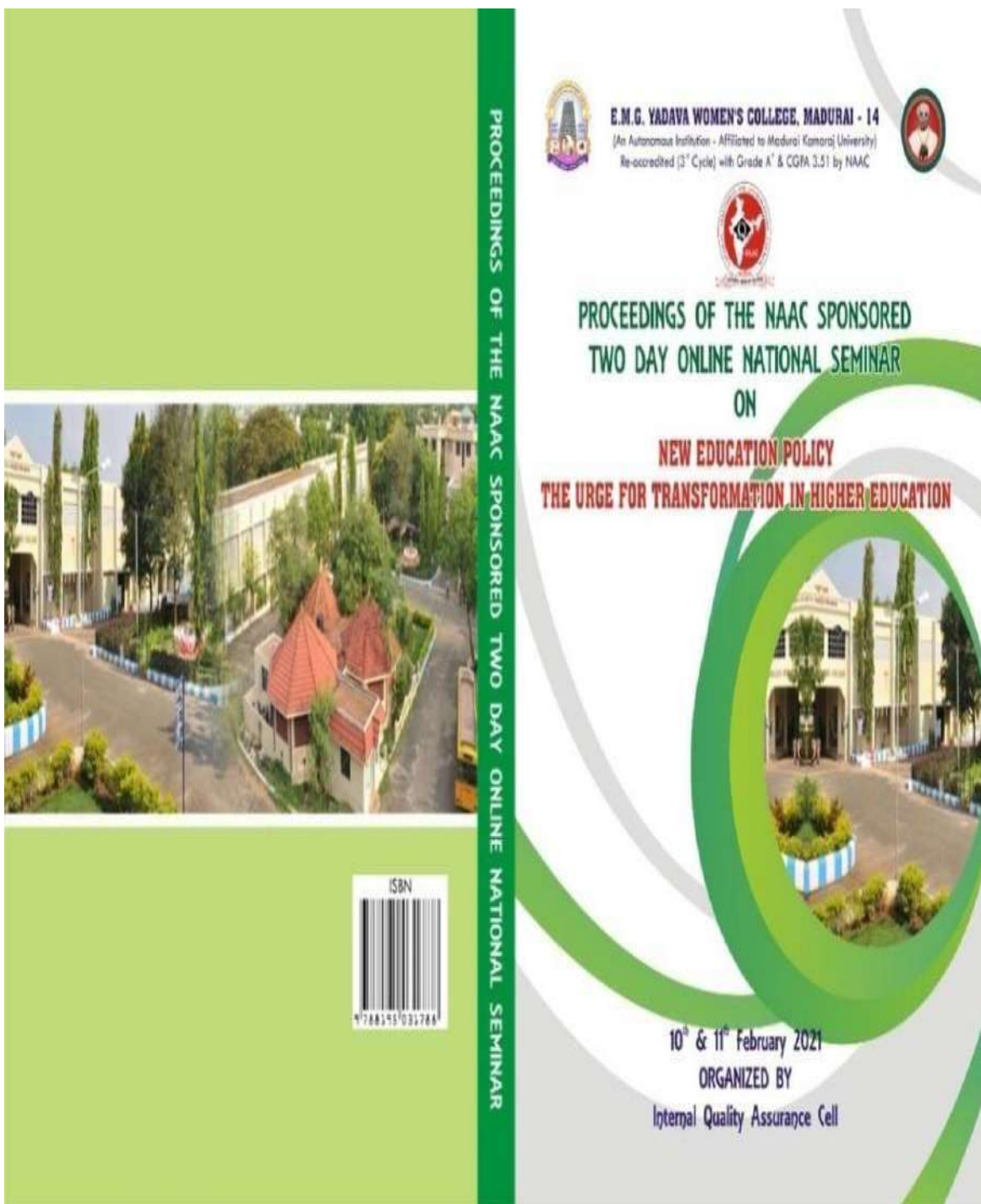
Abstract

Converse to a tale that is being told in the US, there is no transhistorical, universally like new association of technology. This article resituates technology learning in the contested, historic-political territory to which it belongs. The present and only, model of the knowledge obedience is interrogated in order to interrupt a project with roots bound up with a doctrinaire, scholarly conservatism popularized during the early 1960s. Subsequent a lively analysis of the technology mono-discipline, proportional core curriculum is used for path-finding and explanation. Oppose to the mono-discipline model of equipment, the theoretical parameters of a serious and plural multidiscipline are outlined. 'Multidisciplinary Technology Education' (MTE), stimulated through hard work in art teaching, is projected as a center path among the machinery mono-discipline and Design and Technology. MTE is objective over four interdisciplines – Practice, Design, Studies and Criticism – with an end in technological deep feeling and taking side's prudence.

Introduction

Various education stakeholders imagine that students present recovered when their teachers have received value education and teaching in the subjects they teach and at the levels/phases in which they are positioned. For many years, South Africa has struggled to deliver an adequate Mathematics, Science and Technology Education (TE) at primary and secondary schools (Gauteng Department of Education, 2010). This item will focus on the latter mentioned subject TE. The school subject Technology Education (called Design & Technology and/or Science & Technology in some countries) is a medium for inculcating originality, problem solving and improvement because of its hands-on environment in classroom practices (Mapotse, 2013). Technology Education is a late arrival within school curriculum both generally and globally and therefore, it has posed number of challenges dissimilar from other subjects. Along with the several challenges that can be mentioned is the coaching of knowledge process as the method of teaching TE. Dugger (2010) describes technology as the study of the ordinary world and is the procedure by which humans adjust natural world to meet their requests and wants. It is during the instructive situation that TE teachers need to identify with, apply and go after all the steps of the technology progression so as to equip their learners with both the design and problem-solving skills. Technology education is the study of the tools, materials, and processes needed to design and to resolve problem (Laufenberg, 2009). An understanding on the TE process by teachers is elementary to acquiring equipment literacy (Mapotse, 2001). A gap has been recognized that TE teachers are not rooted in the technology process perse hence connecting them in action research (AR) to address that lack. Development, setting free

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A SURVEY OF DIGITAL LEARNING AND ONLINE EDUCATION

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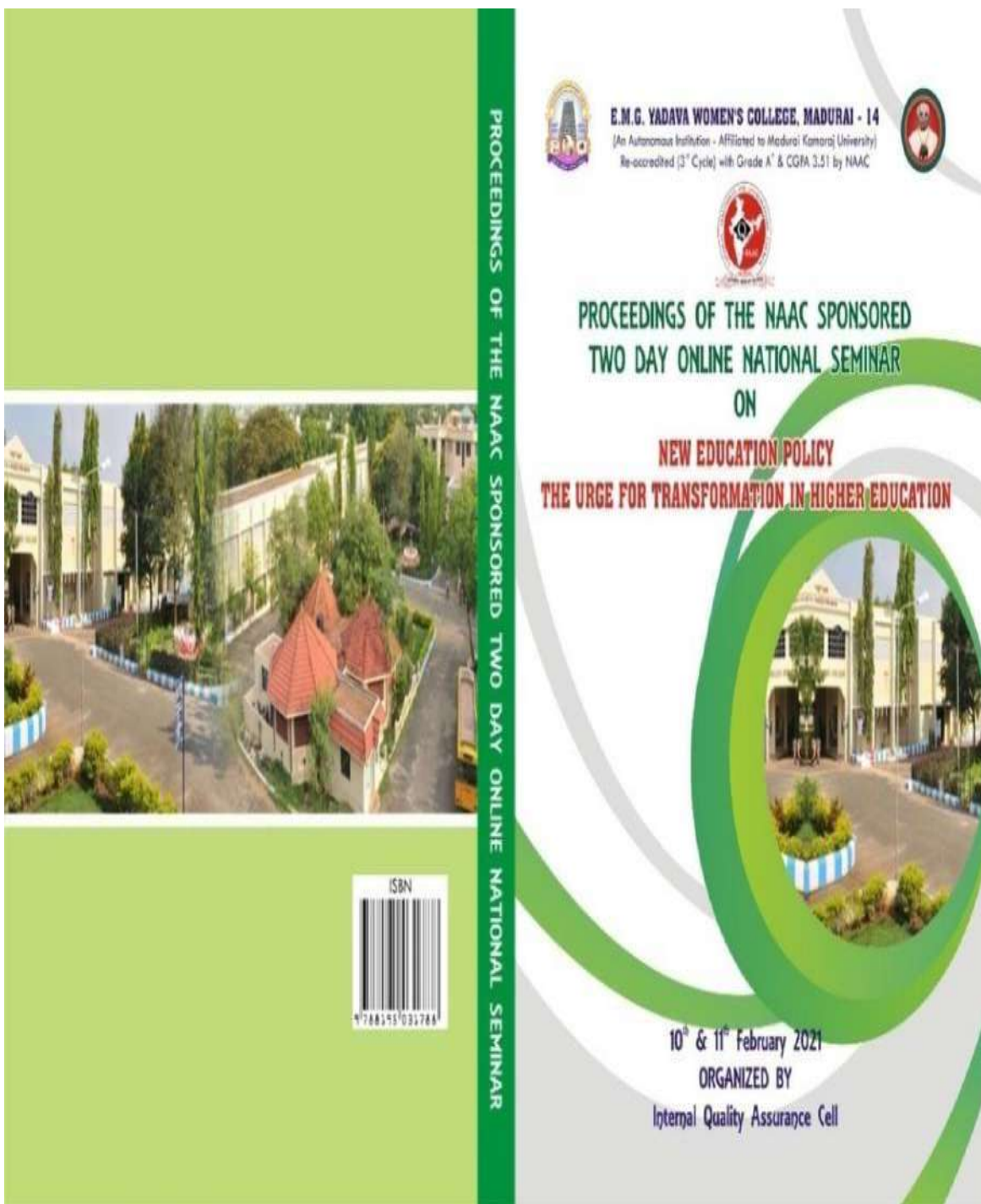
Abstract

Information technology affects in all aspects of human activity, and education is not exclusion, so its impact on education and training is predictable. A digitally cultured citizen will be able to learn and take liability for their learning so this results in a higher demand for education and feel of the needs for more things and tools. By dispersion the use of World Wide Web, internet and intranet, integrating technology that support the education became a established subject in the 1990s. So today you can reach information everywhere in the world you are. By using information technology, students can make a decision about their study, its time, its place and their resources. In digital environment students can share their thoughts and experiences and using help from other students and teachers. Digital classroom comprises all forms of automatically supported learning and teaching. The Information and message systems, whether networked or not, serve as specific media to effect the learning process. It is basically the computer and network-enabled transfer of skills and knowledge. Digital classroom applications and processes include Web-based learning, computer-based learning, virtual classroom opportunities and digital group effort. pleased is delivered through the Internet, intranet/extranet, audio or video tape, satellite TV, and CD-ROM. Acronyms like CBT (Computer-Based Training), IBT (Internet-Based Training) or WBT (Web-Based Training) are similar forms of digital classroom. For utilizing digital class, some features have to be met. Students, and teachers must be skilled and qualified to fulfill their roles; Schools and organizations must be developed and prepared for the new context. This paper displays how digital classroom affects education and how it propagates learning process. This study also demonstrates the profit and defects of digital classroom.

Introduction

In past years, the rapid revolution of the Internet and wireless communication technology has resulted in the emergence of various interactive multimedia networks, such as mobile learning, mobile voice, and instant messaging. Using the handiness and reputation of the Internet for applying digital teaching materials and achieving the objective of national competitiveness would replace fixed teaching. For this reason, a lot of research on mobile learning is proceeded in order to offer higher broadcast performance and universal consumption. The technology of handy and portable PDAs and smart phones is getting grown-up that about everyone has a device in hand. Different from traditional machinery to browse the Internet, a user could link to the server, through the network, to select proper digital teaching materials for the learning; and the immediate tests allow students controlling the contents of digital teaching materials. Therefore, practical teaching strategies could be developed by combining with current teaching trend and extracting the advantages of digital learning to achieve the teaching success (Lai et al. 2012).

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AN OVERVIEW OF TEACHING AND ASSESSMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

My views on teaching, learning and assessment have been fashioned at least as a good deal by my knowledge as they have by theoretical consideration. Assessment is fundamental to the education process. In schools, the most detectable assessments are summative. Summative assessments are used to calculate what students have learnt at the end of a unit, to give confidence students, to make assured they have met required standards on the mode to earn guarantee for school achievement or to enter certain occupation, or as a way for select students for entry into extra education. Ministries or departments of education may use summative assessments and evaluations as a way to hold visibly funded schools responsible for make available value education. Ever more, international summative assessments – such as OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) – have been significant for evaluate national education systems to development in other countries.

Introduction:

The term Assessment has been largely used by educator to evaluate, measure, and document the intellectual readiness, learning development, and skill acquisition of students throughout their learning in life. Special terminologies are there for assessment and approximation such as Measurement, Tests, Examination, judgment and Evaluation. There are definite knowledge theories which are having abstract frameworks describing how information is absorbed, processed and retained during learning. Behaviorism is a philosophy of learning that only focuses on objectively visible behaviors and discounts mental actions.

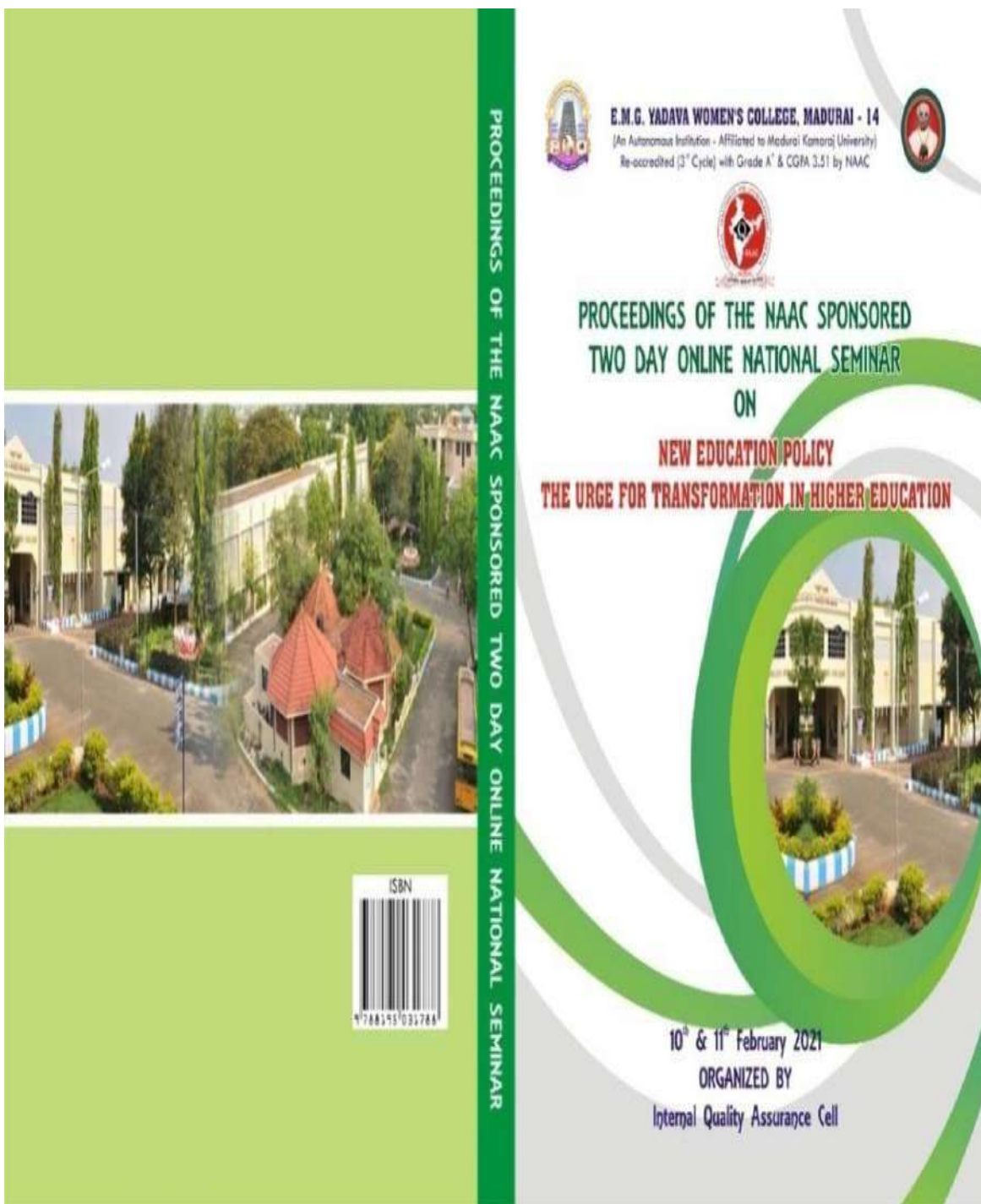
Teaching:

When we talk of teaching we tend to be emphasizing the person and the behavior. We deliberate on what the teacher does in the classroom. We look for clarity of presentation and the amount of training done, the work that the teacher prepares for the student and the atmosphere that the teacher engenders in the class. We often talk of what makes an excellent teacher and how to get excellence in teaching..

Learning:

Learning emphasizes what the student understands. One description of a teacher is someone who causes someone else to learn. We require believing whether our methods of teaching are authentically causing our students to learn. One suggestion of this for learning is that we may best try to motivate our students by getting them involved with the information, having their active participation and attempt to feed their interest and build on their desire to know. The constructivist approach to learning means that real work is

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DIGITAL EDUCATION SYSTEM AND ITS ADVANTAGES FOR STUDENTS

Mrs. J. Amirthalakshmi
Assistant Professor of History
E.M.G. Yadava Women's College Madurai

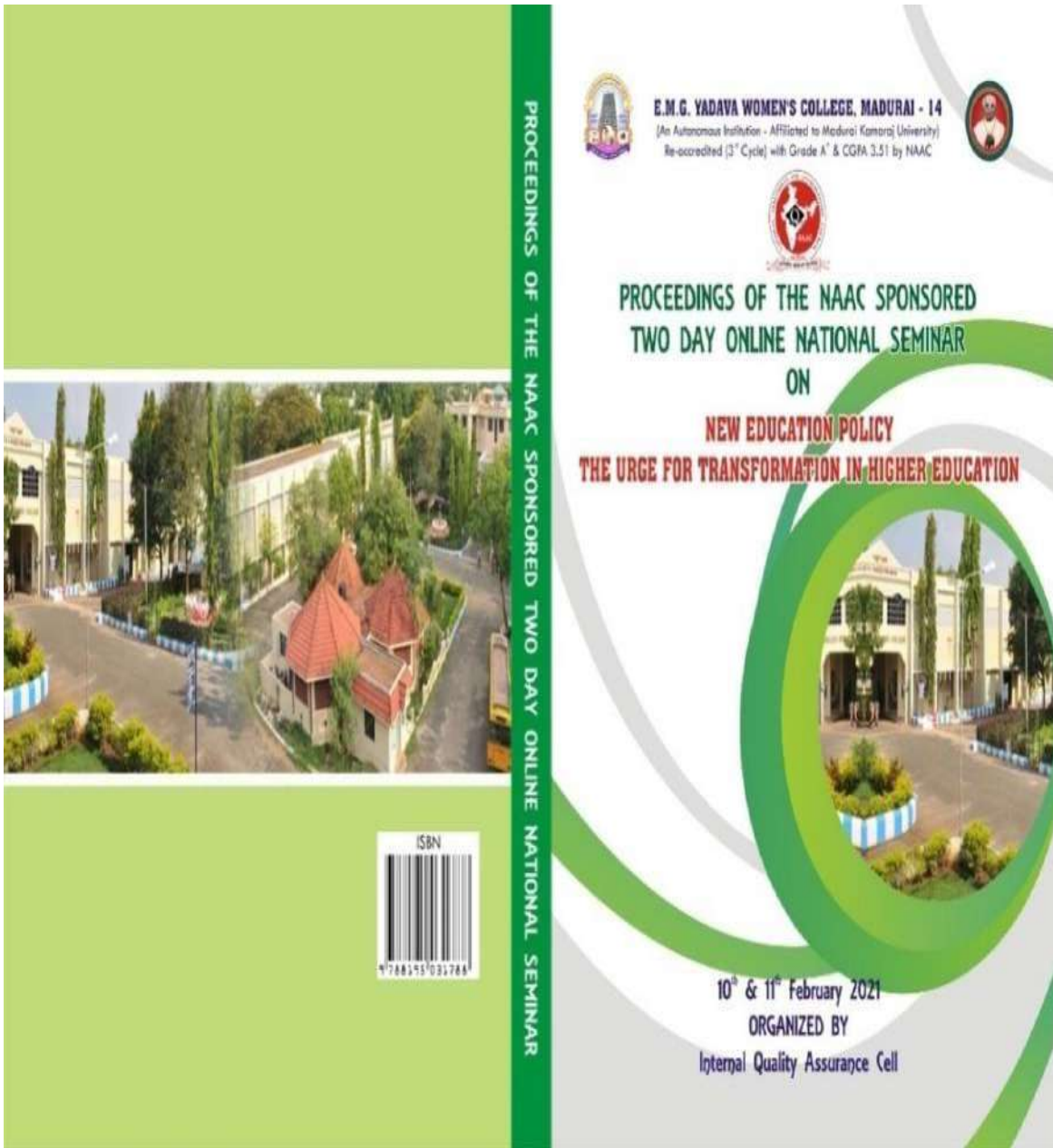
Introduction

Digital education is the ingenious use of digital technologies and tools throughout teaching and learning and is frequently known as Technology Enhanced Learning (TEL) or digital learning. Digital learning is facilitated by technology that offers students some factors of command over the place, time pace, and path. Digital learning is replacing traditional educational procedures more and more each day. If you are wondering what the digital education system and its advantages for students highlight each and every detail about the digital education system is and its advantages for students. Analyze the use of digital technologies offers teachers to take chance to design and to e-learning opportunities in the courses they teach and these can take the shape of combined or completely online courses and programs. Digital learning is more than only offering students with a laptop. Digital learning needs a blend of technology, instruction, and digital content. The incorporation of digital learning in the classrooms can depend on simply using tablets rather than of paper to use intricate software programs and equipment as averse to the simple pen. Digital learning became a very usual occurrence in the modern world. With the emergence of the internet stark of chances has opened up in front of the modern world. The digital education system revolutionized the old chalk and board process of learning in classrooms. It has made learning mobile, interactive, engaging and motivating students to take an interest in digital learning and maintain it. Most of the schools and institutions are adopting this technology as a solution, while the traditional education system is suspended for some time because of the currently prevailing condition. Hence it's very crucial for us to acknowledge some of the major advantages of the digital education system. The advantages of digital education system for student are as follows.

Personalized Learning

The opportunity to assist students in learning at the best path and pace for them is the most vital advantage of the digital education system. The one to one learning is the best example of personalized learning. However, it is expensive and time-consuming. The conventional mode of learning creates a gap in overall learning and frequently leads to a lack of interest, among the student when they are not able to catch up with the rest of the class. In digital format, the educators can customize the curriculum based on student's learning speed and capability.

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**EFFECTS OF DIGITAL LEARNING ON ACADEMIC AT
COLLEGE LEVEL**

Dr.R.Latha

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The study highlights the effects of Digital learning in academic learning at College level. The objective of the study is to find out the effects of e-learning on students' interest and learning at College level. Simple random sampling technique is used for data collection and for analyzing data. The study found that digital learning provides time flexibility to the students and it motivates students to do their work without others help. It also makes the students feel comfortable when they use internet. The study concludes that e-learning is a system that provide time flexibility to the students for their learning and motivates the students to do their work without others help. It also concludes that students feel comfort in browsing and surfing internet. Some of the main advantages of online learning includes (Stem): convenience, enhance learning (it increases understanding of course content, more meaningful discussions, emphasis on writing skills, technology skills, and life skills like time management, independence and self-discipline), leveling of playing field, Interaction and Innovative Teaching.

Keywords: *Digital Learning, Academic learning, College level.*

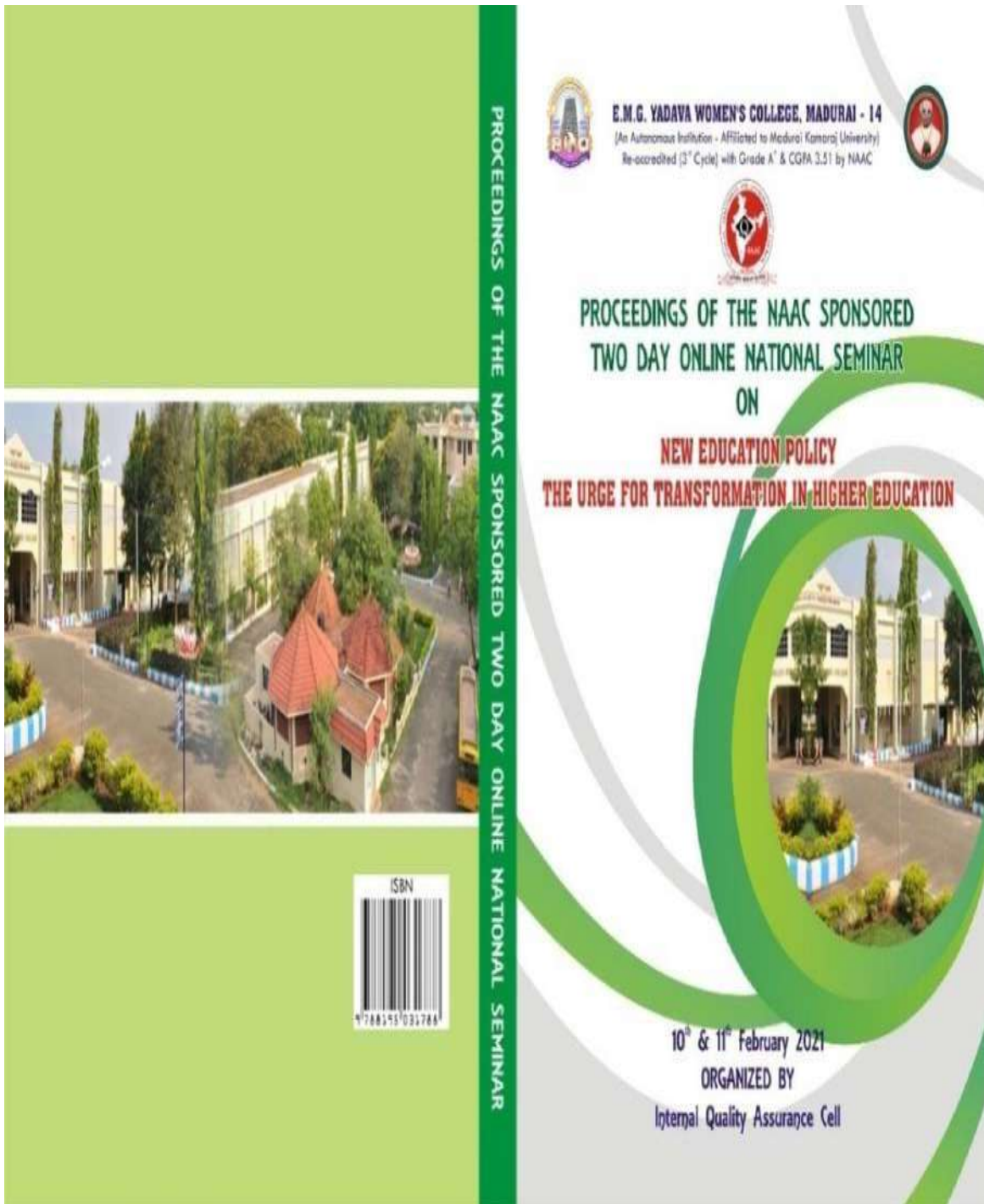
Introduction

Digital learning helps to get access to a world class learning experience, when traditional higher education may not possible due to financial personal or any other constraints. It is an electronic learning method, it typically means using computer to deliver a part of the course in a college. This digital learning is a gift to students where all learning is this period of modern era. Digital learning provides things, he desires to equip himself. It doesn't restrict the learner with anything unless and until proper resource is available to learner and at the same time availability of the information is created by someone who has already understood the requirement and purpose of learner's interest. Some electronic devices used for Digital learning are computer, Television (TV), Mobile Phone, Smart Phone, Tablet, Personal Digital Assistant (Pda) Etc.,

Digital Learning

Education can become transformative when teachers and students synthesize information across subjects and experiences. Educators are able to construct such possibilities by fostering critical learning spaces, in which students are encouraged to increase their capacities of analysis, imagination, critical synthesis, creative expression, self-awareness, and intentionality. Chou (Chou, Peng, & Chang, 2010) has defined active interaction in online learning activities including the types of interaction: the learner -self, learner- learner and learner – instructor. The learning activities in the course is a combination of forms of interaction

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REQUISITE OF RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

The transformation within the world education system is sparty and gets accelerated incredibly. The state is run by the instructive educational policies framed by the constitution. Research and innovation in education institutions are essential for the progression of society and therefore the economy of the state. Since research in education now turns into crucial components of the cultural, socio-economic and environmentally sustainable development of people, communities and nations. Systematic strengthening of monetary development, the progression of technology and increasing job opportunities with current updating in their rations will support the citizen with personal development. The efficient agendas and policies are essential to initiate activities of research, innovation and entrepreneurship in education.

Introduction:

Principles and Benefits of New Education Policy (NEP)

The purpose of the education system is to develop good citizenry capable of coherent thought and deed, possessing compassion, empathy, courage, resilience, scientific temper, creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values to supply promised, creative, and conducive citizens for building an impartial society. Students from such virtuous education are going to be greeted and acquire a secure and galvanizing learning environment (1) like:

Give importance to students' applied knowledge, promote value-based education rather than rote.

Help students to develop scientific temper from a young age.

Aims to determine the innovative, quality of upper educational institutes which can be at par with the universal standards.

Make foreign colleges to line up their campuses in India, thereby students can avail themselves the worldwide exposure within the home country.

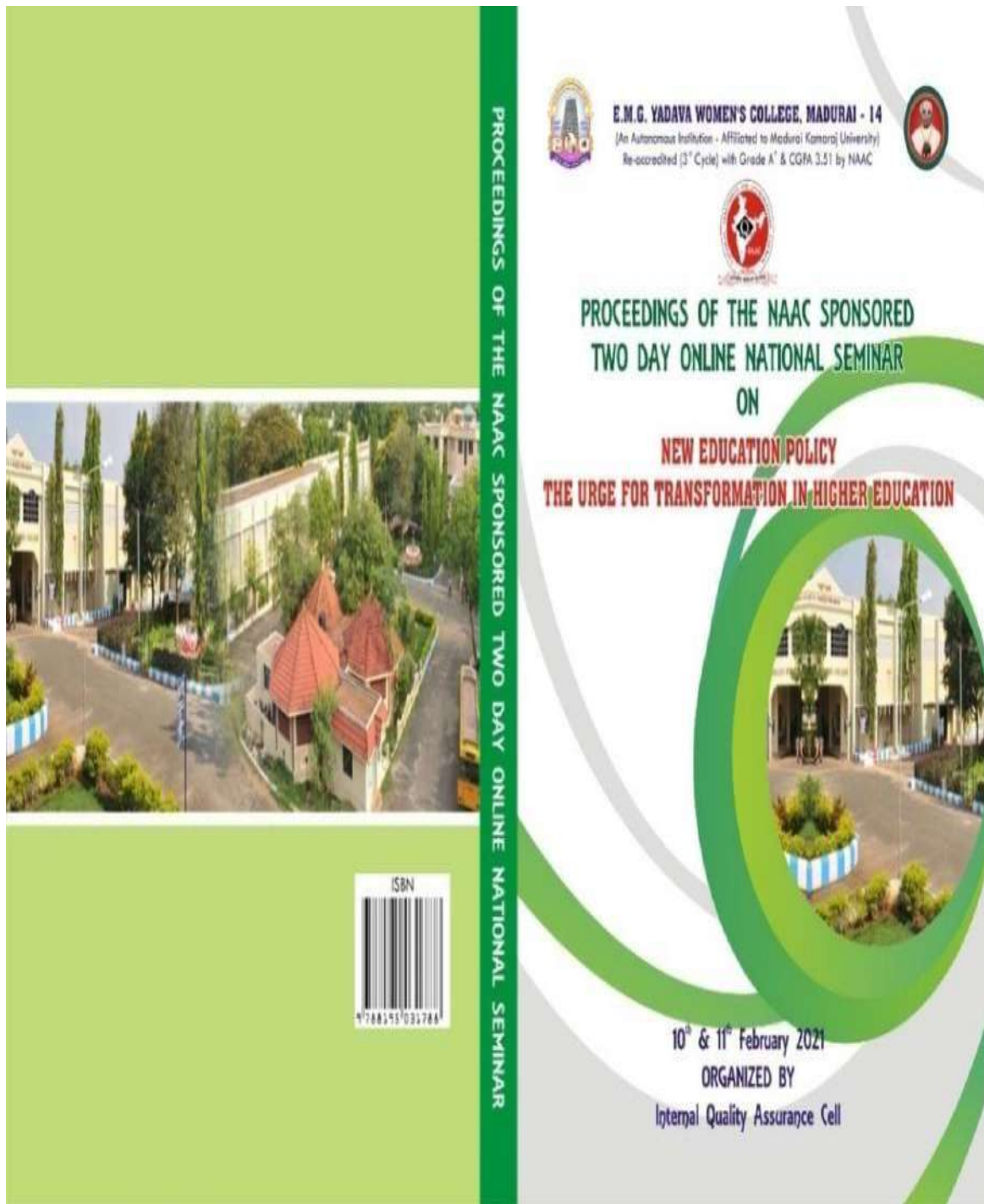
Aims to emphasis research and innovation which are strong enough to the competitive the world (2).

Importance of Research in Higher Education

Educational research is vital since it is contributing progress in knowledge, practical upgrading, and policy information. Therefore, educators can use those **research** findings to improve their capabilities in **the teaching** and learning process (3).

1. The value of research in teaching and learning education, unswervingly benefit the students, to the fame of the society and the country. The upgrade of research in a

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TOOLS & METHODOLOGY FOR E-LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

E-learning is among the most important sudden increase propelling by the internet revolution. This allows users to successfully meet knowledge and Education both by synchronous and asynchronous methodologies to in fact to face the need to quickly gain up to date knowledge within creative environment. In this review paper I discuss about e-learning methodologies and tools for Higher education. The different categories of e-learning that includes informal and combination learning, network and work-based learning. The main focus of e-learning methodologies is on both asynchronous and synchronous method. This paper also looked into the three major e-learning tools which are (i) curriculum tools (ii) digital library tools and (iii) knowledge representation tools. This paper resolves the e-learning is a innovative way to empower workforce with the skill and knowledge it needs to turn change to an improvement. As a result, many corporations are discovering that e-learning can be used as a tool for knowledge management. Finally this paper suggests that synchronous tools should be integrated into asynchronous environments to allow for -any-time learning form. This environment would be primarily asynchronous with background discussion, assignments and assessment taking place and manage by using synchronous tools.

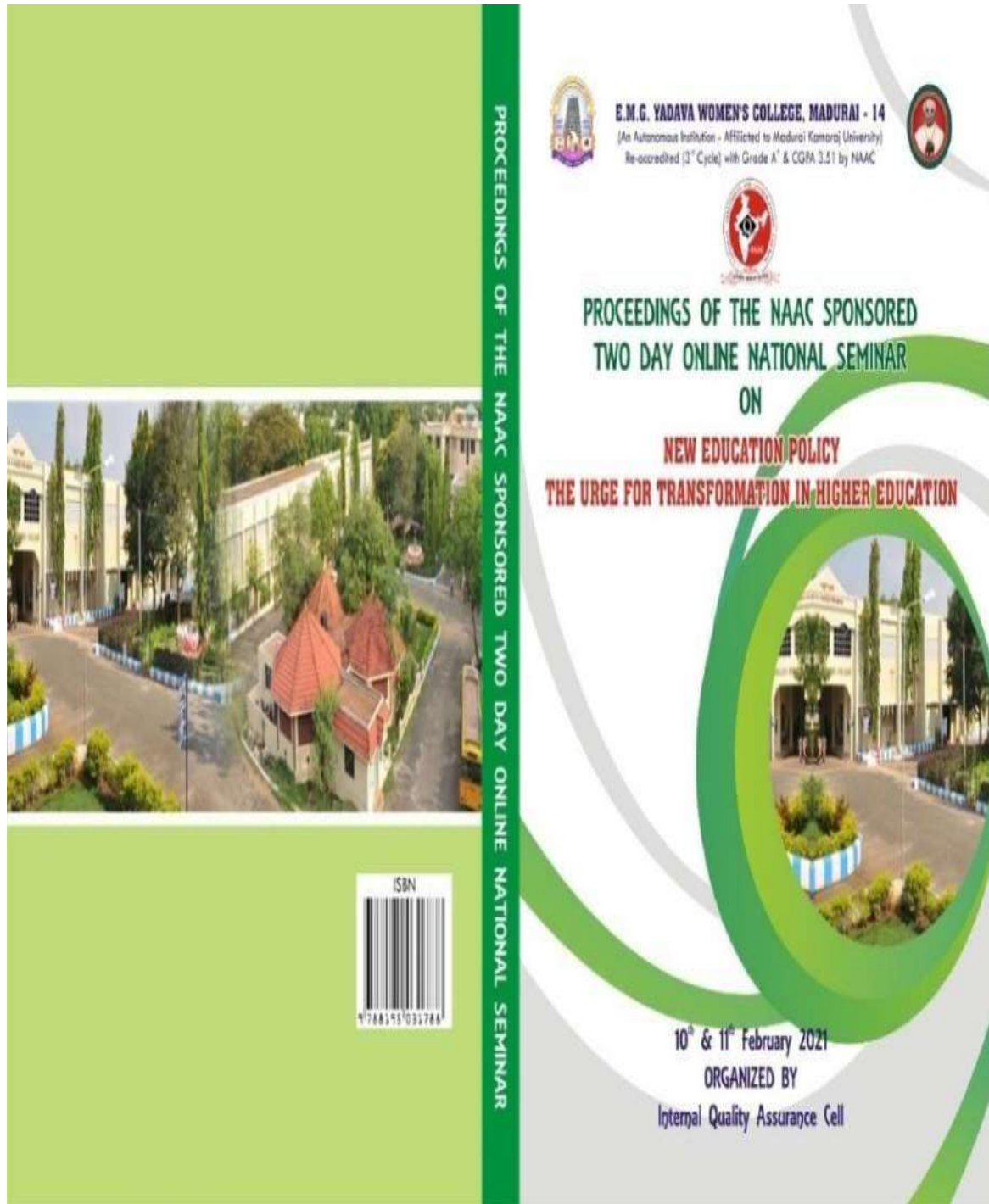
Keywords: *E-learning, Synchronous, Asynchronous, Tools, Methodology, Knowledge management.*

Introduction

In the preceding century, we've moved from the economic era through the data era and now to the Knowledge era. Knowledge and its efficient management constitute the key to success and endurance for organizations within the highly dynamic and competitive world of today. Efficient acquisition, storage, transfer, retrieval, application, and visualization of information often distinguish successful organizations from the unsuccessful ones. The power to get, assimilate, and apply the correct knowledge effectively will become a key skill within the next century. Learning is that the key to achieving our full potential. Our survival within the 21st centuries as individuals, organizations, and nations will depend upon our capacity to find out and the application of what we learn to our daily lives. E-learning has the potential to transform how and when students learn.

Learning will become more integrated with work and can use shorter, more modular, just-in-time delivery systems. E-learning delivers content through electronic information and communications technologies (ICTs). According to [2], the use of these facilities, involves various methods which include systematized feedback systems, computer-based operation networks, video conferencing and audio conferencing, internet worldwide websites and computer-assisted instruction. This delivery method increases the chances for a way, where and when employees can engage in lifelong learning. Employers are especially excited about the potential of e-learning for just-in-time learning delivery. By leveraging workplace technologies, e-learning is bridging the gap among learning and work. Workers can integrate learning into work more effectively because they use the same tools and

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New Education policy the Urge for Transformation in Higher Education

EVALUATION ON AN INTERACTIVE TRAINING AND PLACEMENT SYSTEM

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Abstract

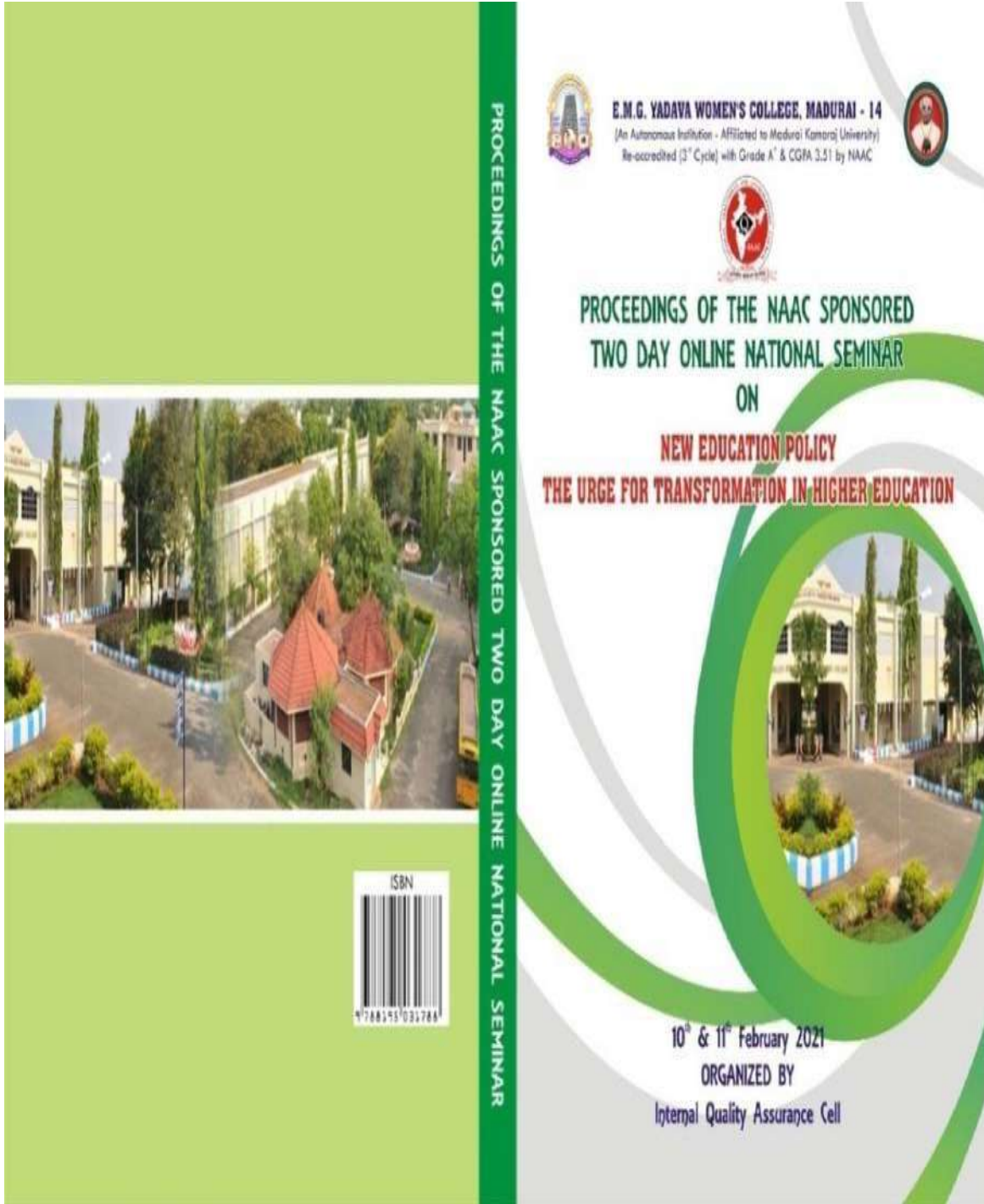
An Interactive Training and Placement (ITaP) System systematizes events of placement cell offers prospects to the student to use shared aptitude to rise the collection ratio and approval out process of manufacture of management information mechanically. OP targeted on the computerization of the placement cell. Allows the restarts, interactive about the many job openings to the scholar community, monitoring the connected relationship for attractive them for the placements as well other events, producing the placement queue, path the progress of the collection process and interactive with dissimilar users .OP system gives the element like Administrator (TPO/ TnP Staff/Departmental Staff), Student (Current Student/ Alumni), Opportunity and Company. It has the structures like Integrated Toolkit for Reach-out to Companies Way. It controls the Placement process of every Job placement individually. Achieve Company Profiles, Achieve Job Postings, Validate and activate the student profiles, view Statements to students, Create list of students as per establishment HR Manager Job Demand, gives the list of qualified student with continue to company HR Manager, Export information of shortlisted students to excel file connected on Search Measures, Manage student profile, Set favorites for student suitability criteria for the placement, Time & Role Created Secured Access to users.

Keywords - Authorizing, TPO, Security, TnP, Forum

Introduction

Now a day we all are by means of the internet and World Wide Web. By means of this we can get the data of anything. By means of this we can do many things like reservation, apply for any job, etc. The usage of internet enabled users to achieve placement process. This led to a dissimilar web-based placement management system developed exactly by the placements authorities and the software programmer to become An Interactive Training and Placement (ITaP) System. OP system is online applications are opened throughout the association and outside the group with providing authorized username and password. This system can be used as request for the Training and Placement Officer (TPO) of the college to accomplish the student information with related to placement. Establishment councils logging in system and may also access/search any data put up by Students. OP is a submission to provide students to list, search for establishment and apply for jobs. The TPO and the companies to take active actions on the web as follow-on from the data they have viewed. TPO provides configuration of student registration and updating. OP helps in emerging a long-term connected relationship with companies. OP system provides data on placement providers and the placements they suggestion, so that students may assess and view their openings for particular company.

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New Education policy the urge for Transformation in Higher Education

MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATION

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Abstract

Multidisciplinary Education is the study of different branches study either related or correlated with the main branch of study. According to New Education Policy simultaneous acquisition of degree is accepted. Thus a person can full fledge his knowledge in a short period of time. Awaking the knowledge in two or more than two fields can impress the growth of knowledge and wider understanding of the subject.

Introduction:

Multidisciplinary Education (ME) is meant for the study of learners on different topics. If we work out multidisciplinary education it helps for the learner to learn more than one under graduation or post-graduation. It helps for survival of the fittest. A person who has thirst towards knowledge can perform multidisciplinary education.

Interdisciplinary VS Multidisciplinary Education:

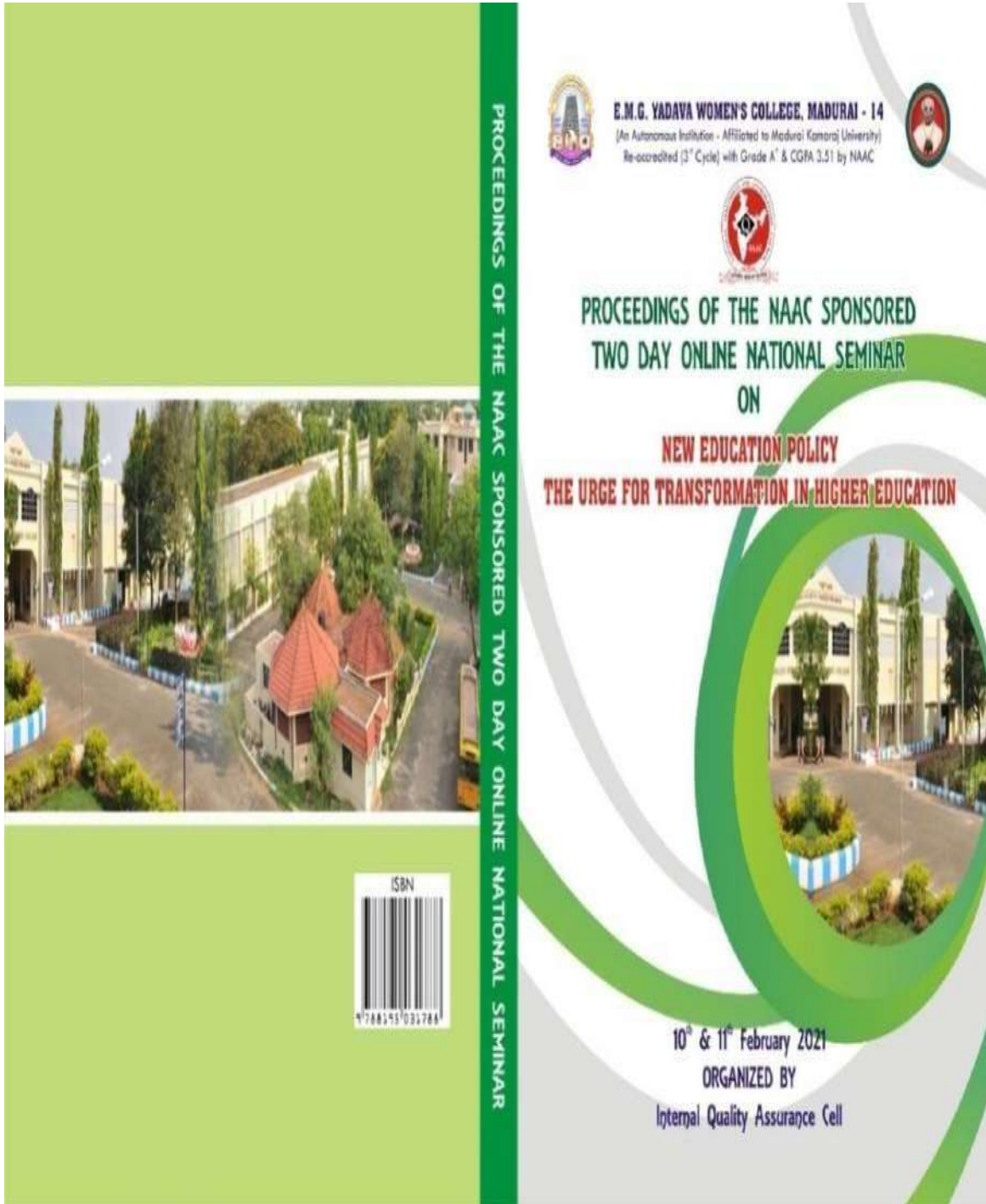
Usually there is confusion between interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary education. Firstly let us differentiate the terms multidisciplinary and inter disciplinary. Multidisciplinary is where two or more academic disciplines collaborate for a specific purpose. For instance, when computer scientists, psychologists and sociologists cooperate in the design of human/computer, interfaces. Although a multidisciplinary approach uses the skills and knowledge from more than one academic discipline, the use of knowledge from different disciplines remains distinct, even though the difference between the disciplines can be quite subtle.

For ex: architects, engineers and quantity surveyors commonly work together on construction projects each applying their specific knowledge to their own area of expertise. When a project is completed each of the specialists returns to their own area of expertise to start other projects.

A multidisciplinary approach is also often used in health care and social work, where Patients' clinical and health care needs are met by a multidisciplinary team.



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**HEARTFULNESS EDUCATION - AN APPROACH TOWARDS A HOLISTIC
AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATION**

Mrs.R.Kayalvizhi

*Head & Assistant Professor of Physics
E.M.G.Yadava Women's College, Madurai*

Abstract

In academic education an intellectual strength, general knowledge, scientific temperament development, self-reliance and interdisciplinary approach in education is very important. Heartfulness education emphasized on the Heart-Based approach to India's education system that will help the students to dive deeper within, from the complexity of the mind to the simplicity of the heart. Heartful Campus is to re-ignite heart centered and holistic approach in Education. Heartful Campus has been designed to empower students in this direction and will help them to become an inspiring catalyst towards the betterment of the society besides nurturing their quest for excellence.

Introduction

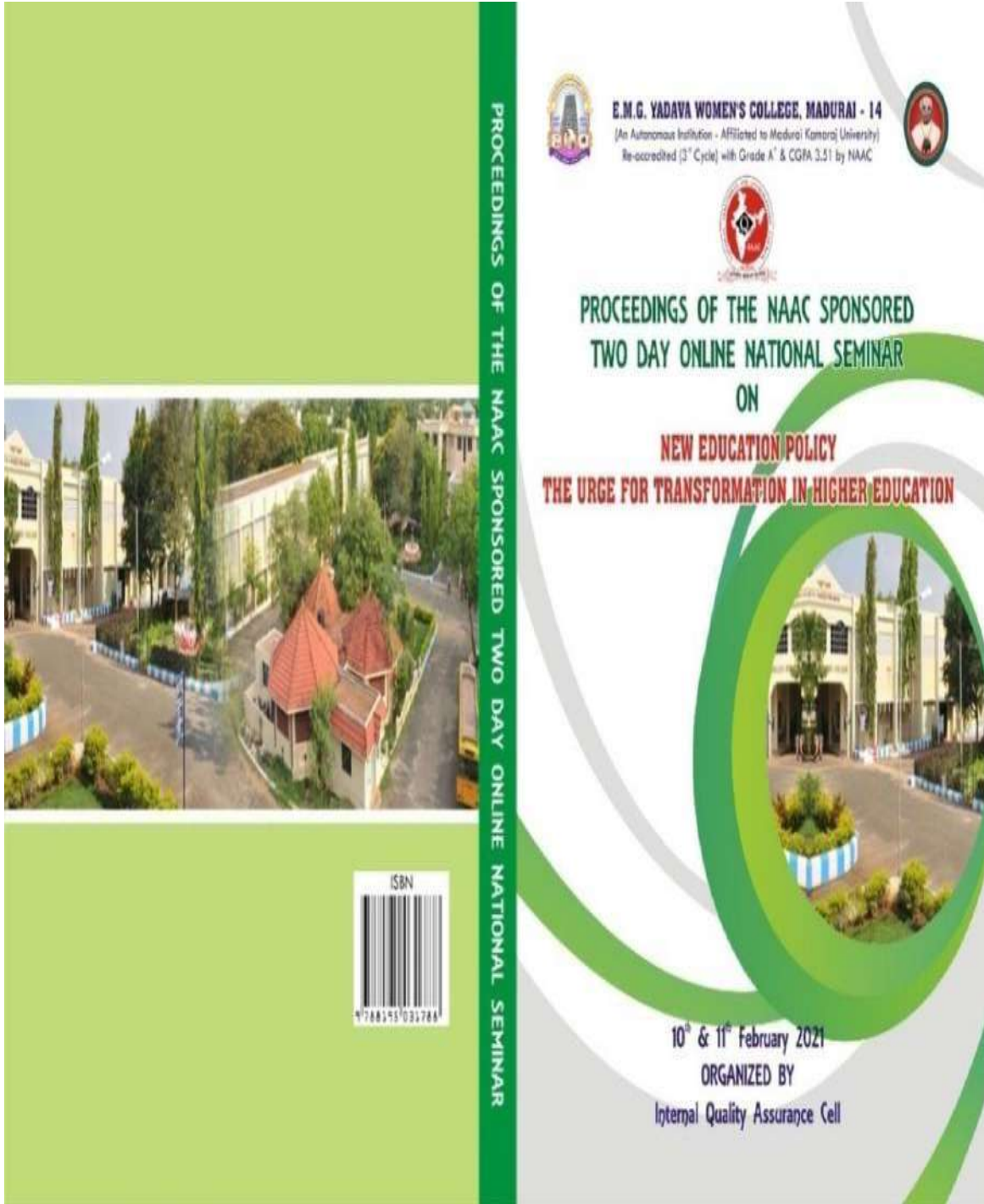
Heartful Campus is a 360 Degree campus program covering all key stakeholders responsible for defining and shaping the future of the students. It provides a new platform to the College students and faculty – Heartfulness Enabled Leadership Mastery (HELM) Program can access end to end 'heart-centered' curriculum through Heartfulness Meditation, is scientifically proven to facilitate positive psychological and neurophysiological outcomes. Many research studies have concluded that the effects of Heartfulness meditation practice increases emotional wellness, immunity, sleep quality, reduces stress, anxiety, and burn-out etc [1-4].

HELM Program

Start Up – A Foundation Leadership program for the Youth Discover I and II – Focusing on Character Development through self-awareness and moral imagination. Develop – Business Studies, Science and Engineering, Law, Medical and Health Deepen – Sharpening the inherent and acquired skills and capabilities. Dedicate – The highest level wherein students will learn to apply and dedicate themselves to their personal journeys.

Start Up- A whole person development program for freshman students. It contains Wellness 360 - Yoga, Breath-work and Heartfulness Meditation sessions. Moreover, it includes 6 sessions like Connection, Core, Context, Choice, Causality and Community. In Connection session, Student aspirations, family expectations, Gratitude, Human needs, Peer pressure, Prosperity, Relationships and the power of intention are discussed. Core session describes how to lead our lives through Moral Values. Values also help us to reach our aspirations and intentions. Context session interprets sustainable development goals. Choices session explains the role of heart and brain while decision making. Causality session helps to tackle challenging situation, insists to manage our language, emotion and

27. Dr.N.Asha Devi, Assistant Professor of History



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**WOMEN EDUCATION AND
NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 WORK PLACE AND SELF
PROTECTING TECHNIQUES**

Dr.Mrs.N.Asha Devi

Assistant Professor of History

E.M.G. Yadava Women's College, Madurai

Abstract

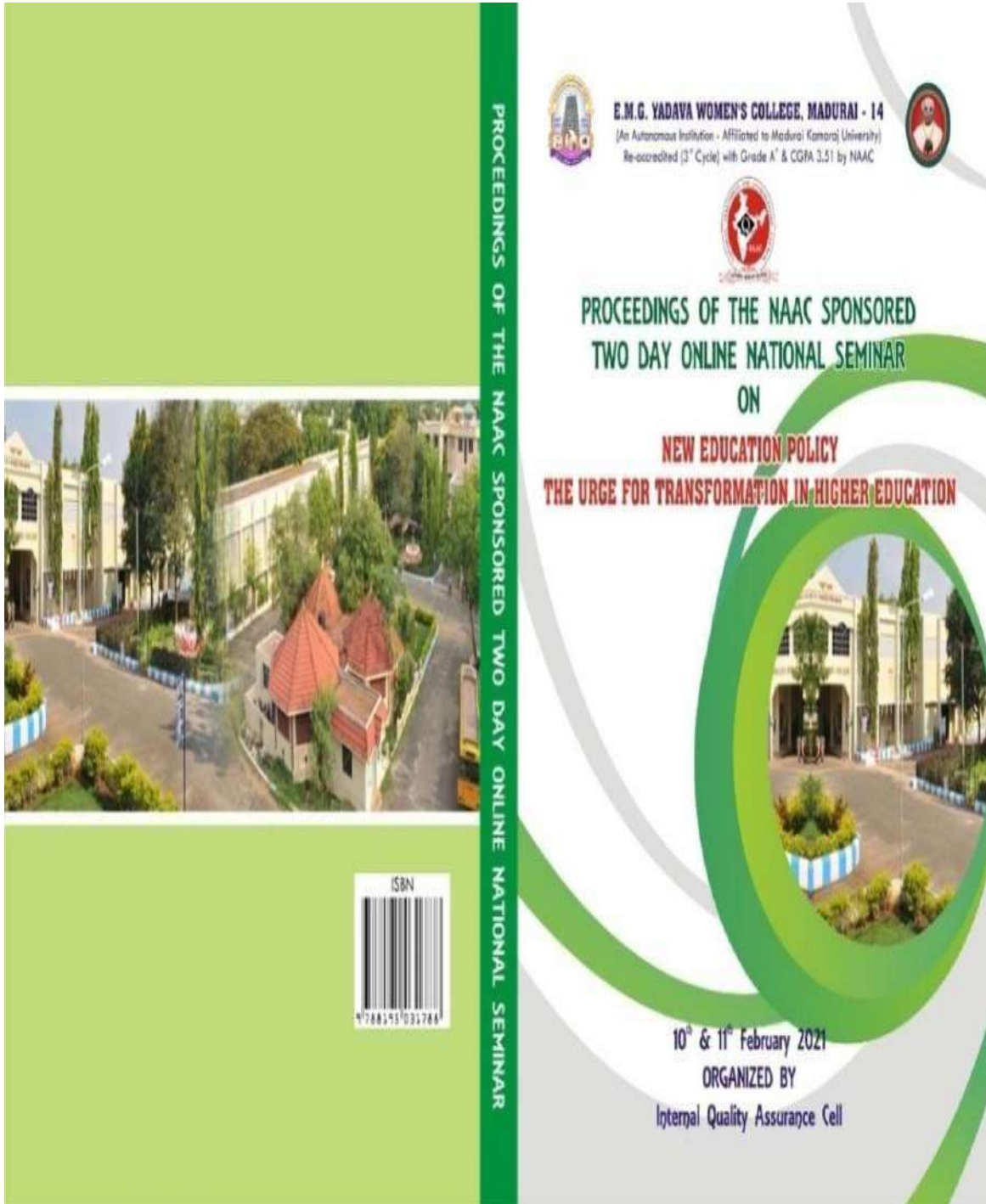
It is an undeniable fact that education widens the mental horizon of people, offering new avenues of knowledge and development. There is no doubt that an educated woman can enjoy better opportunities and achieve better status in society. In this computer age with changed life-style and social structure, we find many women displaying their high calibre and creating history in many fields. Better educational opportunities have developed in them the required courage and skills to make valuable contribution to the society. Women play a vital role in the development of the nation as they contribute their level of human resources of a country. In this century the economic wealth of the country not only depends on the men but also in the hands of the women. To improve the role of women in the society the government mainly concentrated on their education and increasing employment opportunities. Around the world, women are making huge strides as leaders, innovators and income-earners. Women are not born, but made. In these circumstances, we require the further improvement in the equality in gender, level of literacy and empowerment of women in every corner of the world. For that, the Indian Government has launched quite a few programmes and schemes to carry them into conventional of development. These actions have brought about observable changes in the socio-economic conditions of Women's this paper Women's education and national education policy 2020 deals about the Women's Education and their problems in India.

Key Notes: women education, national policy, higher education, lack of education

Introduction:

It is an undeniable fact that education widens the mental horizon of people, offering new avenues of knowledge and development. There is no doubt that an educated woman can enjoy better opportunities and achieve better status in society. In this computer age with changed life-style and social structure, we find many women displaying their high calibre and creating history in many fields. Better educational opportunities have developed in them the required courage and skills to make valuable contribution to the society. Women play a vital role in the development of the nation as they contribute their level of human resources of a country. In this century the economic wealth of the country not only depends on the men but also in the hands of the women. To improve the role of women in the society the government mainly concentrated on their education and increasing employment opportunities. Around the world, women are making huge strides as leaders, innovators and income-earners. Women are not born, but made. In these circumstances, we require the further improvement in the equality in gender, level of literacy and empowerment of women in every corner of the world. For that, the Indian Government has launched quite a few programmes and schemes to carry them into conventional of development. These actions have brought about observable changes in the

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New Education policy the urge for Transformation in Higher Education

EDUCATION TEACHING INNOVATION IN NEWPOLICY-ANALYZING

Mrs. G. Senthamarai

Assistant Professor of History

E.M.G. Yadava Women's College, Madurai

Introduction:

Education is an important tool in enriching the country. The Right to Education is one of our fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of India. Anyone can study in a subject or field of their choice. This right is also mentioned in the fundamental right. Equal opportunity and equal rights for all in education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, morals, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include teaching, training, storytelling, discussion and directed research.

The goal of getting ready for one's career is an educational goal that is generally accepted by many, especially students' parents. The idea is to acquire the knowledge needed to make a living and to depend on others for one's livelihood after graduating from school. Due to the population explosion and knowledge explosion, the number of students in our country today is increasing at all levels from pre-school education to higher education. In independent India, thousands of schools and colleges have been started to tackle this problem. Due to the continuous proliferation of students and educational institutions, it is doubtful whether the quality of education provided is declining. National Institute of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to find ways to improve and stabilize the quality of education

The bow has not lasted much longer in colleges to this day. The only educational tool used by the teacher, the method by which the teacher teaches the lesson in words, is blackboard and chalk to this day. With such practices, it is impossible to provide quality education economically (in terms of time and cost) to the growing student community.

Varies Types of Teaching Techniques:

In many parts of the world, including India, educational innovations are emerging. But the main reason why they do not smoke quickly in academic meetings is the negative attitude found in various sections of parents, teachers, students and society. In addition, innovations in secondary education were introduced in the 1950s and 1960s. Here are some of them: Science institutes in schools were created as a part of the educational system. Projects included in the social sciences included emphasis on examination, internal assessment, introduction of extrinsic optimization, emphasis on objective-based teaching, encouragement of action research, diagnostic teaching and diagnostic testing and Remedy.

Despite efforts to innovate in education, the results have not been as great as expected. In many cases the key elements of innovation were removed or injected perfectly. There

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REVAMPING THE FIRST LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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Abstract

India is a nation with multiplicity of language and dialects, where Learning will get improved if the medium of instruction is in the learner's mother tongue. This paper intends to explore the benefits of giving importance to the learner's first language. First Language is the root, learning happens faster through it. With strong foundation in First Language one can easily shift to learn another language. Learning through First Language not only empowers the citizen of the nation but also helps to preserve the cultural and linguistic heritage. First Language plays a crucial role in the learner's linguistic and cognitive development

Introduction

A first language, native language or mother tongue (also known as L1) is a language that a person has been exposed to from birth. The first language will definitely bring about an impact in learning of social patterns in the learners. Research indicates that any skill or concept learnt by the students in the first language need not to be taught again when they go higher education in different language. Learners with strong first language base will cultivate indispensable skills like critical thinking and literary abilities. It is difficult to teach abstract skills directly in second language. The first language learners will develop the habit of guessing meaning of word or comprehend meaning between lines easily than they first learn that skills through second language.

The choice of words and expressions transmit varied meaning across language and culture. Creative thoughts can be better expressed in the first language. The First language displays the understanding of personal, social and cultural identity. Education through first language will bond the learner with the culture and heritage of the nation and that will contribute to the development of positive self, which allows them to value relationship. Learning through first language shatters the barriers and give way for better communication. It also plays a great role in the development of self-confidence and mental well-being.

Students will understand the curriculum better when they have strong mother tongue foundation. When the first language become the medium of instruction the drop out from marginalized people will get reduced. For instance a learn from a particular tribal area learns may find difficult to learn through second language

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MARTIAL ARTS TO BE A PART OF HIGHER EDUCATION CURRICULUM

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Education is a weapon to improve one's life. It is probably the most important tool to change one's life. Education certainly determines the quality of an individual's life. Education improves one's knowledge, skills and develops the personality and attitude. It gives a universal way of learning for each person. To attain a holistic education "Martial Arts" can be a part of it. And if it is based on their native culture it adds more value to what they learn.

India is a treasure trove of culture, developed over thousands of years and manifested in the form of arts, works of literature, customs, traditions, linguistic expressions, artifacts, heritage sites, **Martial Arts** and more.

The promotion of Indian arts and culture is important not only for the nation but also for the individual. Cultural awareness and expression are among the major skills considered important to develop among students, in order to provide them with a sense of identity, belonging, as well as an appreciation of other cultures and identities. It is through the development of a strong sense and knowledge of their own cultural history, arts, languages, and traditions that students can build a positive cultural identity and self-esteem. This paper focuses on **Martial Arts** which brings benefits to students and to the society.

Creating such programmes and degrees in higher education, across the arts, languages, and humanities, will give an expanded high-quality opportunities for employment that can make effective use of these qualifications. There are already hundreds of Academies, museums, art galleries, and heritage sites in complete need of qualified individuals for their effective functioning. Indian martial arts can be roughly divided into northern and southern styles.

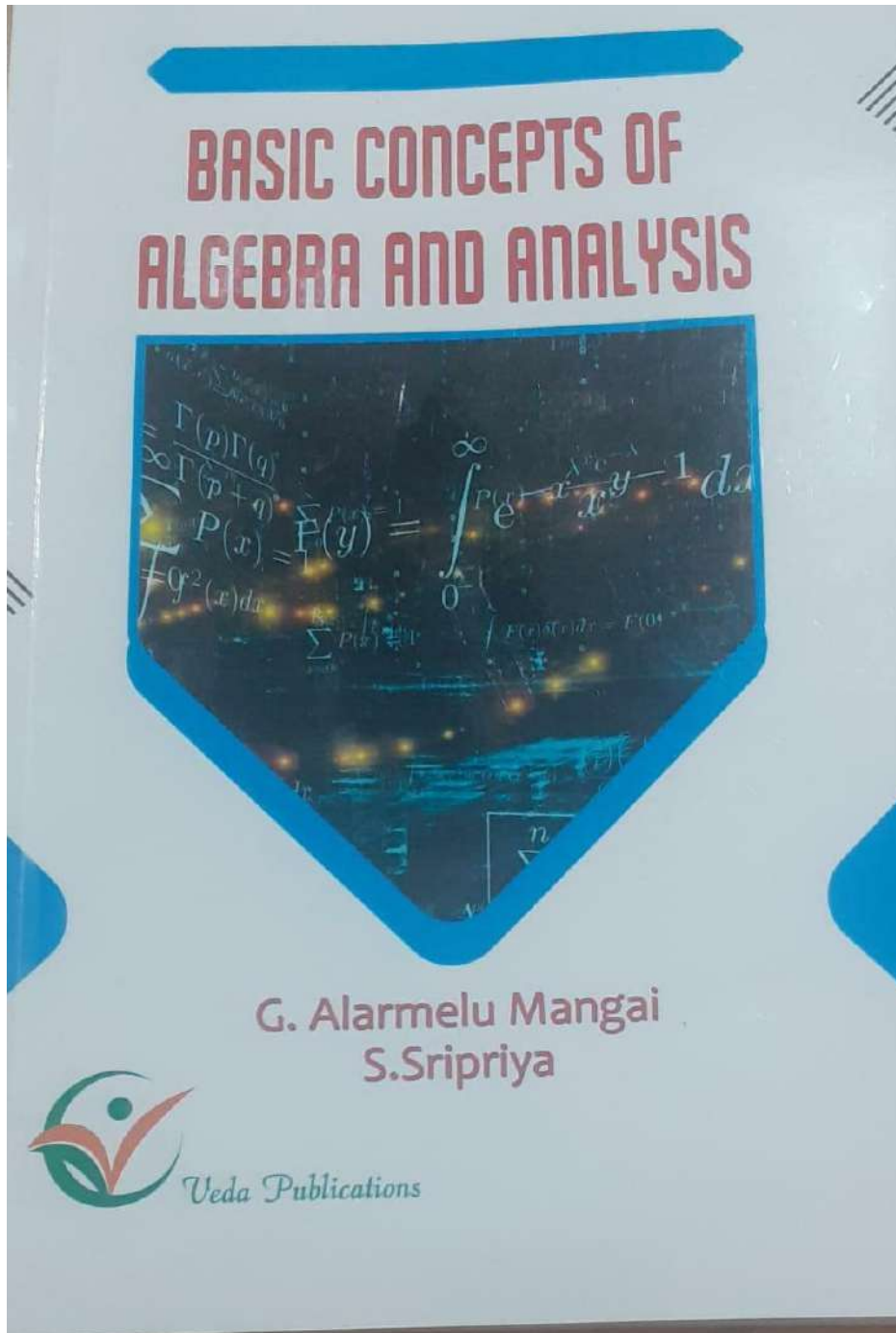
Silambam – Tamil Nadu

Silambam is a weapon-based Indian martial art from Tamil Nadu. Every state has its own style of martial arts. A wide variety of weapons are used in silambam, some of which are not found anywhere else in the world.

Kalaripayattu – Kerala

Kalaripayattu is a famous Indian martial art from the state of Kerala and one of the oldest fighting systems in existence. It is practiced in most of the part of south India.

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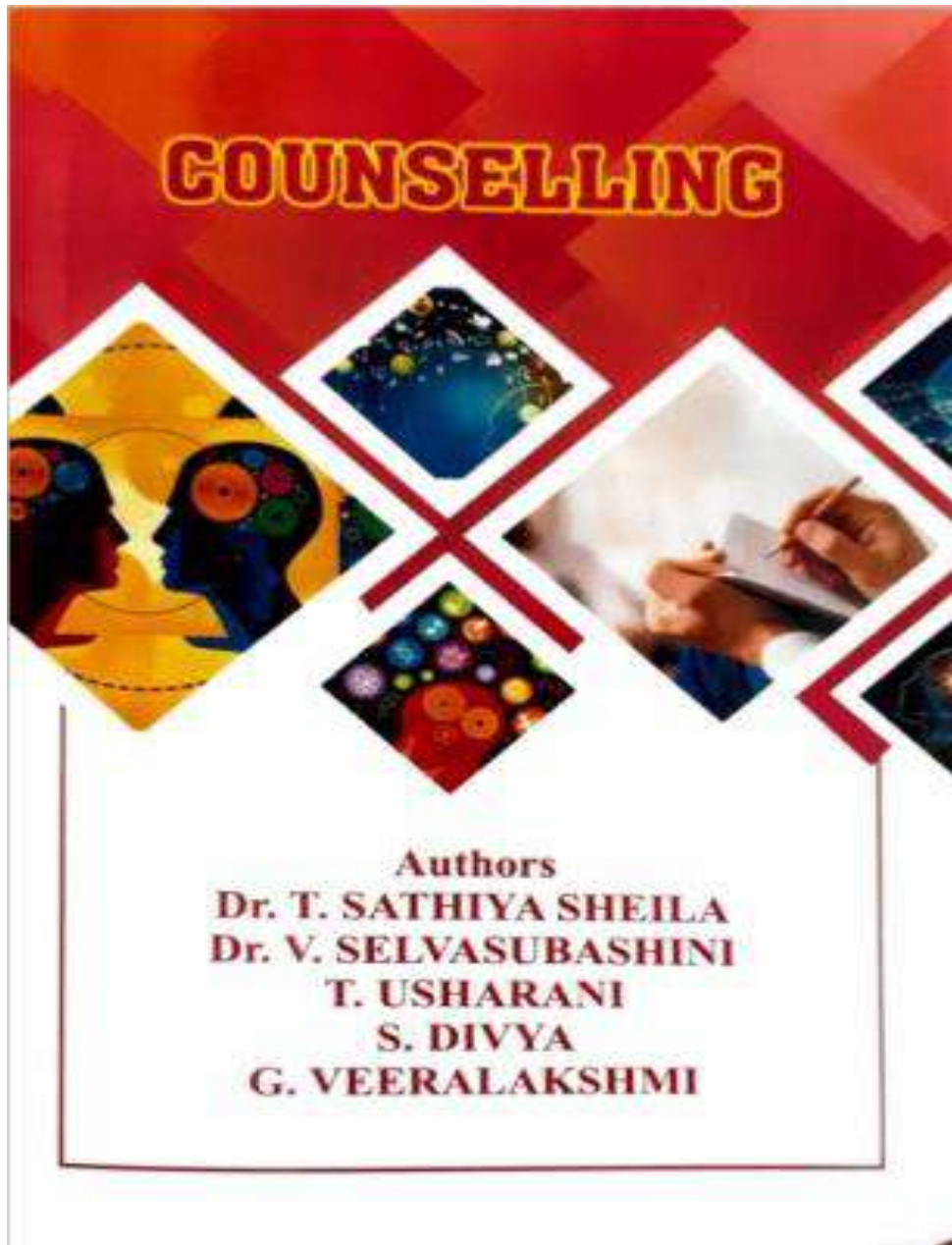
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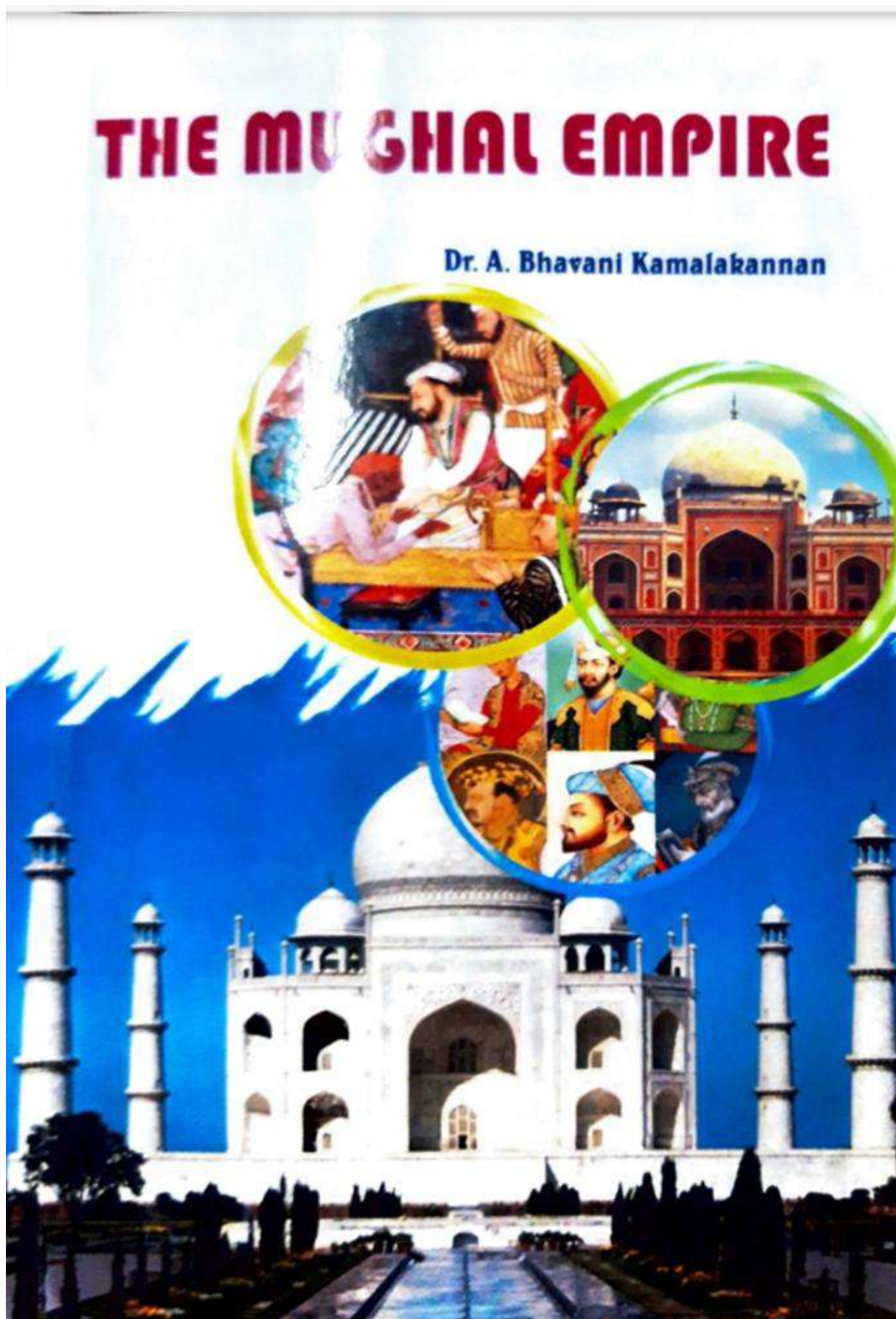
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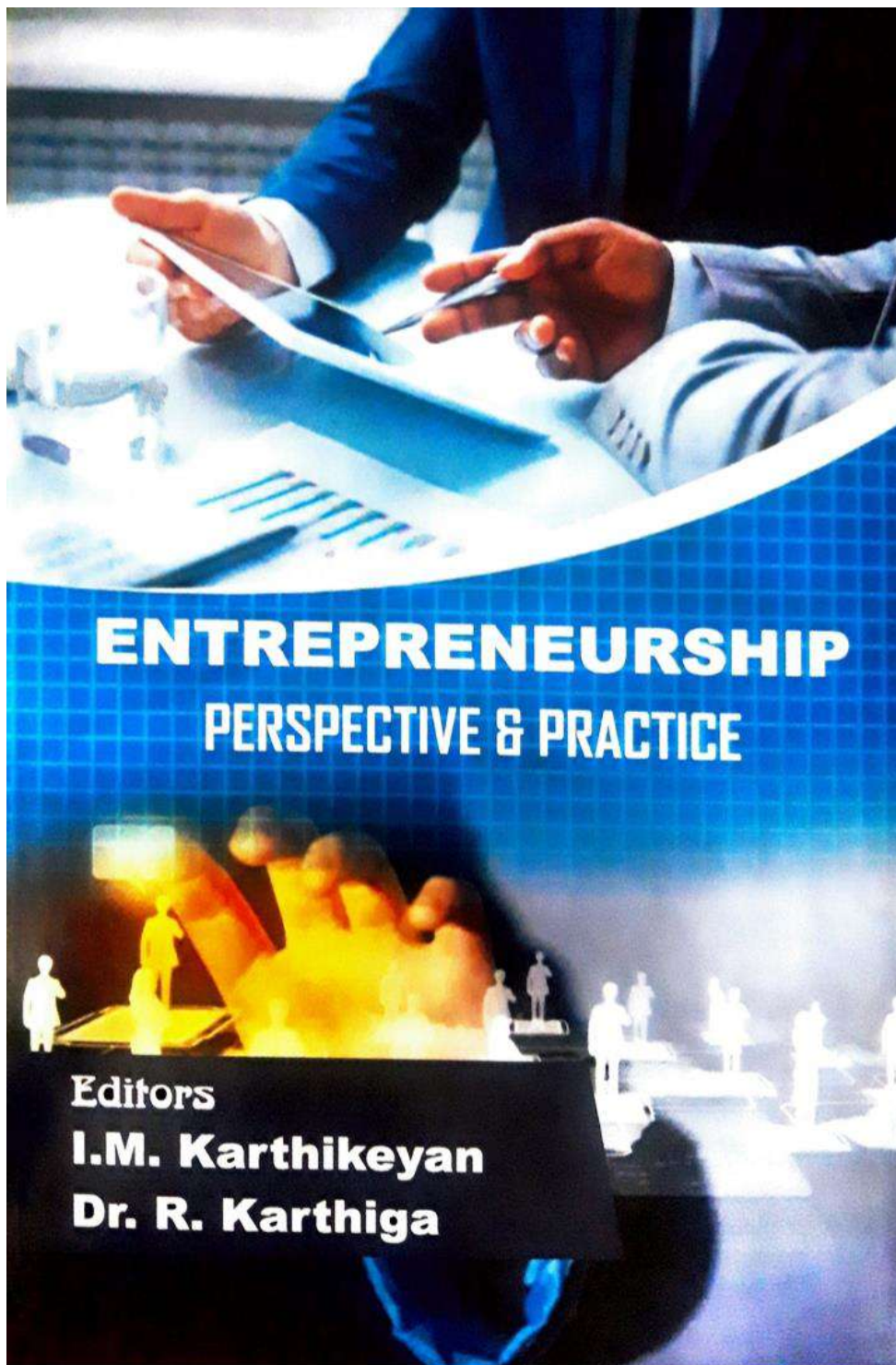
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34. Dr.A.Bhavani, Assistant Professor of History



**ENTREPRENEURSHIP
PERSPECTIVE & PRACTICE**

**Editors
I.M. Karthikeyan
Dr. R. Karthiga**

ROLE OF RURAL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN TOURISM INDUSTRY

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Asst. Prof. of History
E.M.G. Yadava Women's College, Madurai.

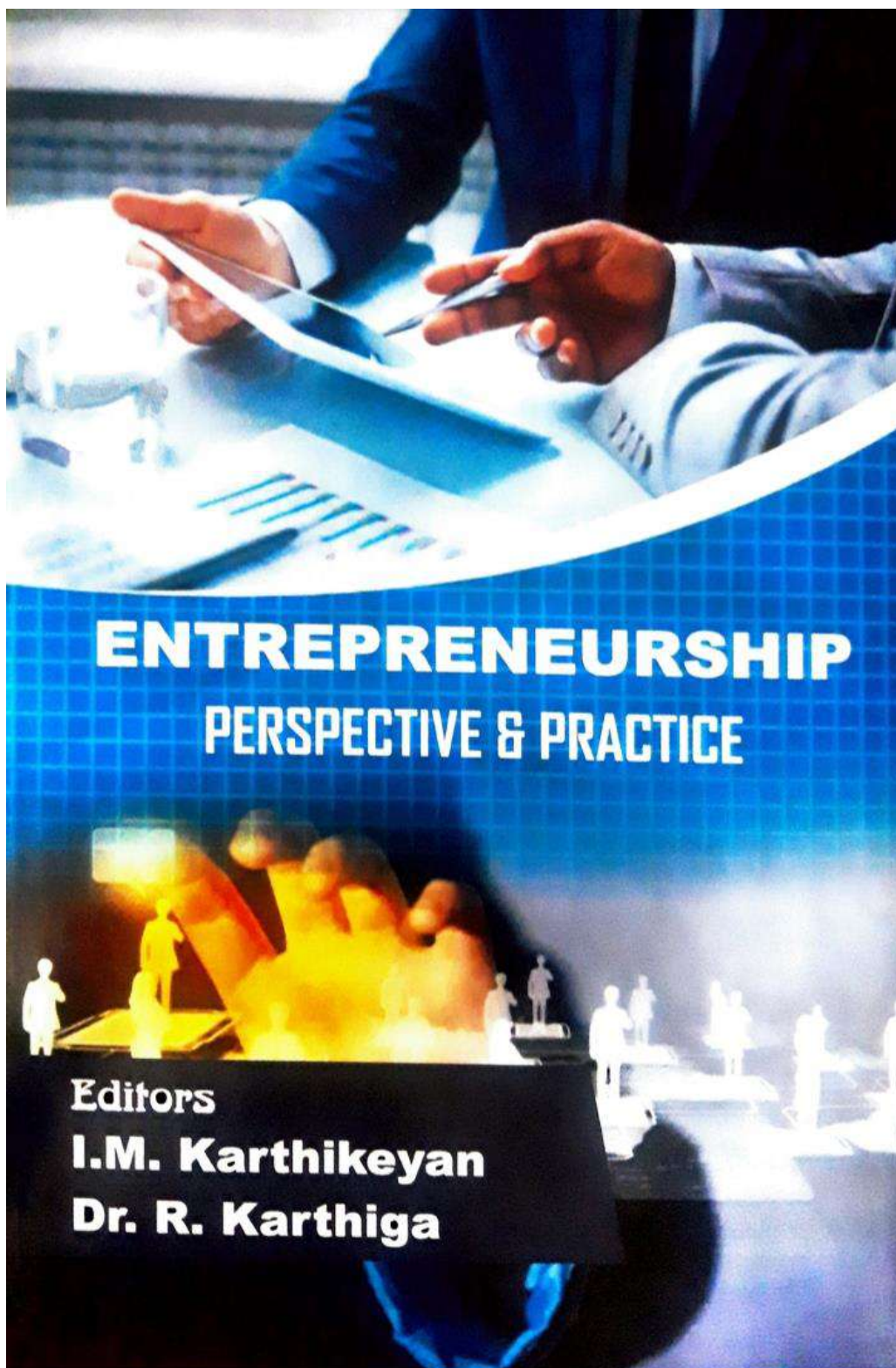
Abstract

This chapter deals with Tourism Entrepreneurship by rural women and the social aspects of this entrepreneurship. The contribution of women and their role in the family as well as in the economic development and social transformation of a nation are pivotal. However, in India the social, economic and political status of women in rural areas remains very low. Women in India, especially rural women live with social and economic challenges, including persistent poverty and discrimination. Additionally, the work that rural women undertake is seen more as an extension of domestic duty, which constitutes low economic returns. This Chapter shows how the rural women in India have managed to a small extent to break the traditional mindset of the society and respective authorities and establish successful tourism ventures. They have managed to develop economic independence, personal and social capabilities among rural women and have been successful in diversifying the economic activities in rural areas. The increase in the engagement of rural women in economic activities has increased their level of employment. Traditionally tourism has been associated with stereotypical jobs for women such as housekeeping, catering and many such low paid jobs. This Chapter shows how it is possible for rural women to take advantage of the booming rural tourism industry without working in gender stereotypical jobs. The study revealed that despite many hurdles faced by rural women, they have managed to establish their tourism businesses successfully and make them beneficial for the rural communities that they live in. It shows how rural women are able to recognize opportunities. They learned how to turn their creativities into profit, and advance their family's social status and their communities wellbeing too, with the knowledge, skills and abilities gained through tourism entrepreneurship. They have also been able to provide better nutrition, housing, health, and education for themselves and their families and the impact of their social development programs has led to less gender

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35. Dr.V.Pusphalatha, Principal i/c, Head, Department of Commerce



A RISING TRANSFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD WOMEN TO ENTREPRENEURS

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Principal i/c, Head, Department of Commerce
EMG Yadava Women's College, Madurai

Introduction

The role of women in our society has changed drastically than the past in last few decades. The Women are now not out pacing but competing the male counter parts in various areas and are holding high positions in corporate.

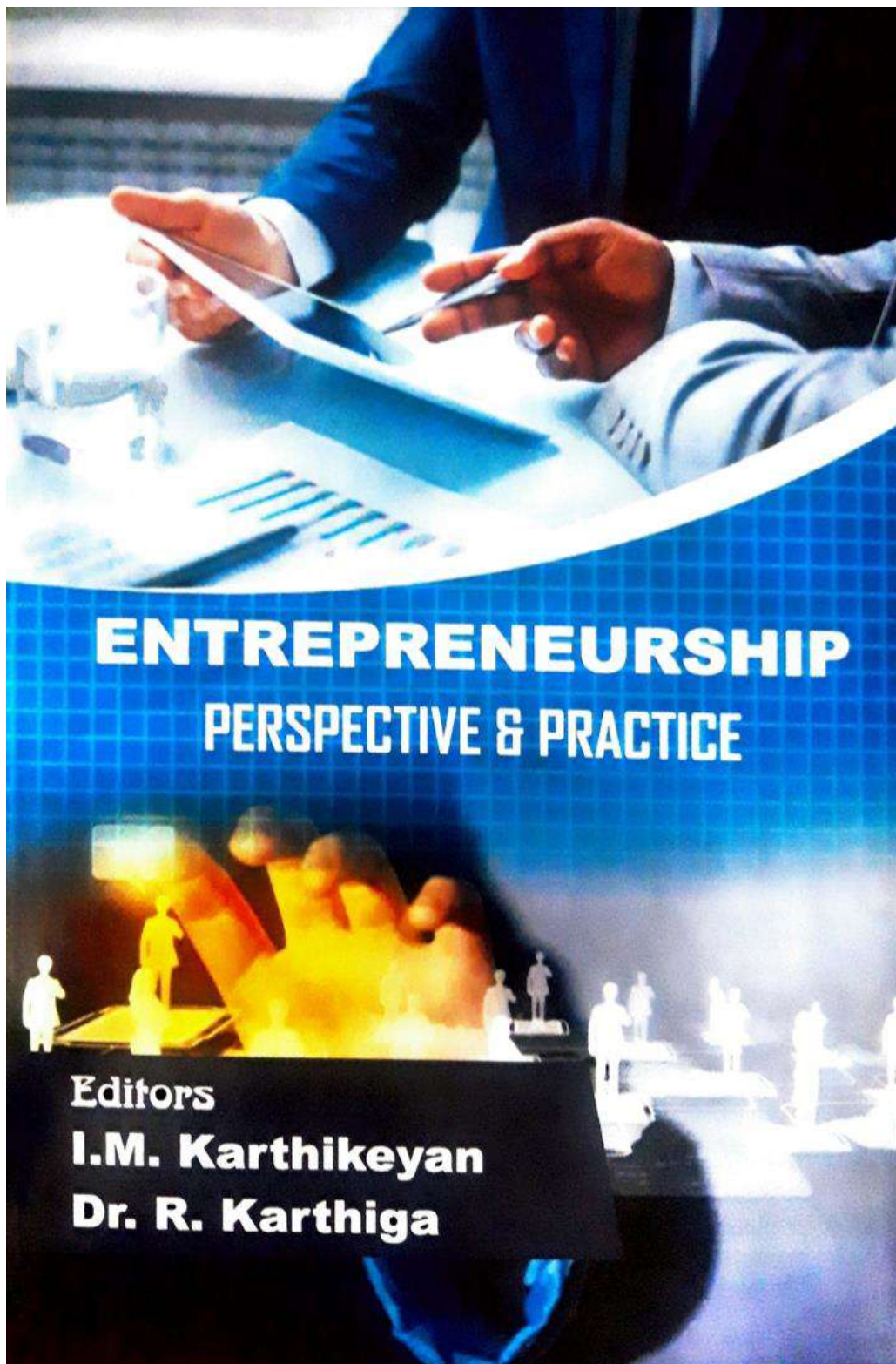
The time has come when women of our country has started to contribute equally and higher to the family's economical condition. The gender gap is moving downwards in decline position in corporates.

Women always hold responsibilities at household and seek to make an income to feed their people at home in a most comfortable manner. From the ancient times women's prime most duty is to feed the family, but now she has to perform a dual role of both earning to feed the family. This situation compels the women to undertake some profession to make her livelihood which is positive move.

The technology has opened various avenues which matches with the household women. Most of the household women wish to earn but the various short coming puts them behind.

Entrepreneurship succeeds when people bring out new, unique and innovative ideas. Women have started coming up with the innovative business which overcomes their problem like financial soundness, gender discrimination, work family conflicts, lack of infrastructural support etc.

36. Dr.K.Padmavathy, Assistant Professor of Commerce



ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES

Dr. K. Padmavathy

*Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce
E.M.G. Yadava Women's College*

Abstract

An entrepreneur is a person who brings in overall changes through innovation. Entrepreneur tries to create or introduce something new, organises production, undertakes risks and handles the uncertainty involved in business. For Economic development the growth of entrepreneurs is an important one. In this way, the government provide various opportunities, offer new schemes, subsidies to generate young entrepreneurs. entrepreneur as an integral part of economic growth. entrepreneur is a person not to start a new business, he introduce innovative changes to the existing firm also. take their family business to run successfully. entrepreneurs captures innovative activities as the part of established firm to follow similar activities on the part of new businesses. peoples wants are unlimited. Entrepreneur who possesses the innovative skills and tries to set up new business on his own and ultimately. achieves his desired goals. Entrepreneur brings social change. he always search for opportunities ,he just like watch dog. He puts up new projects that create wealth ,open new employment opportunities and leads to growth of other sectors. Several schemes launched by government for boost up, developing and encouraging entrepreneurship.

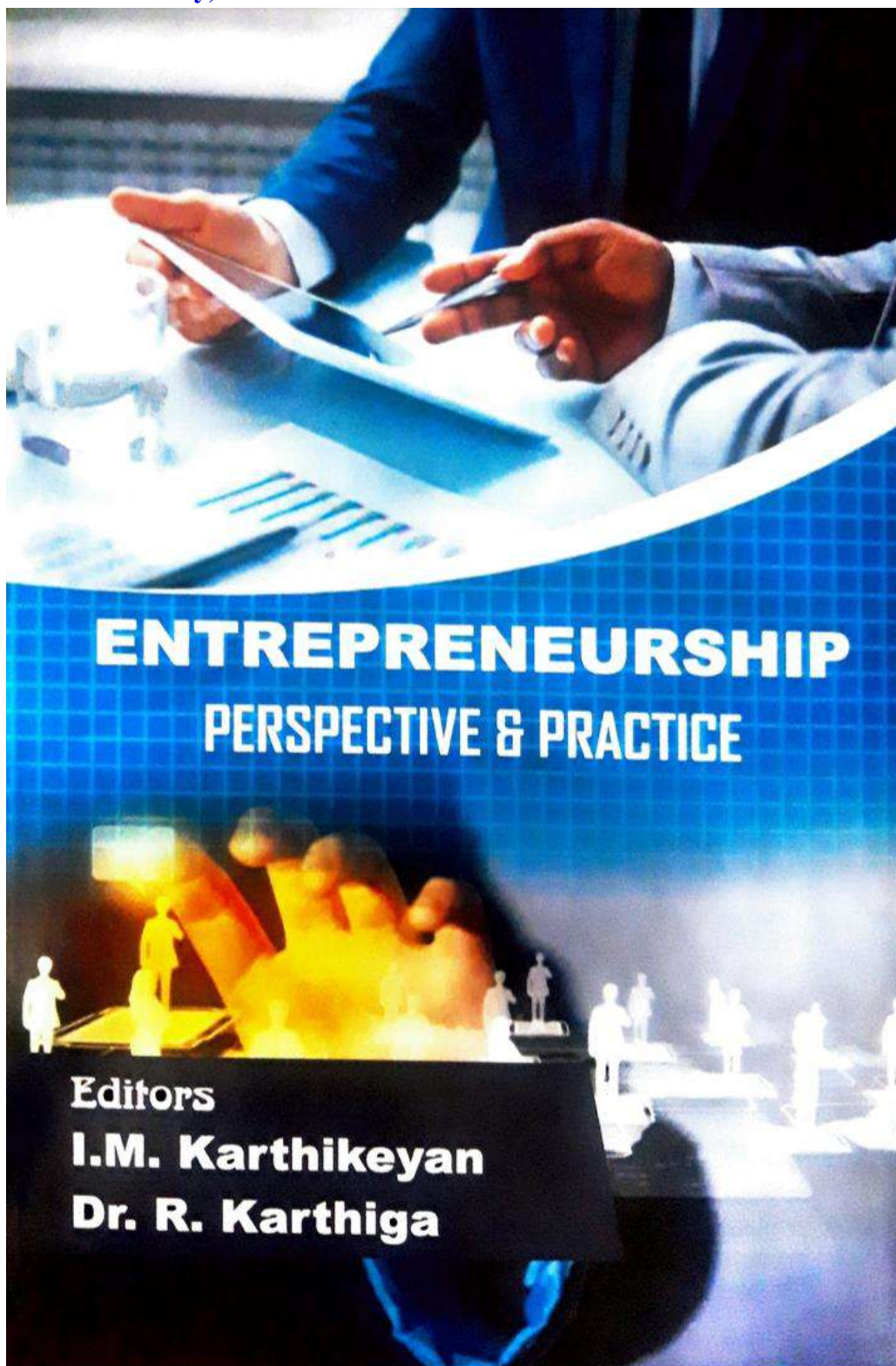
Keywords: Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Competence, Skill, Motivation

Introduction

Entrepreneurs

Entrepreneurs are those with the skills and capabilities to see and evaluate business opportunities. They are individuals who can strategically identify products or services needed by the community, and have the capacity to deliver them at the right time and at the right place.

37. Dr.M.Neelavathy, Assistant Professor of Commerce



**ENTREPRENEURSHIP
PERSPECTIVE & PRACTICE**

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I.M. Karthikeyan
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WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

Dr. M. Neelavathy

*Assistant of Professor of Commerce
EMG Yadava Women College, Madurai*

Abstract

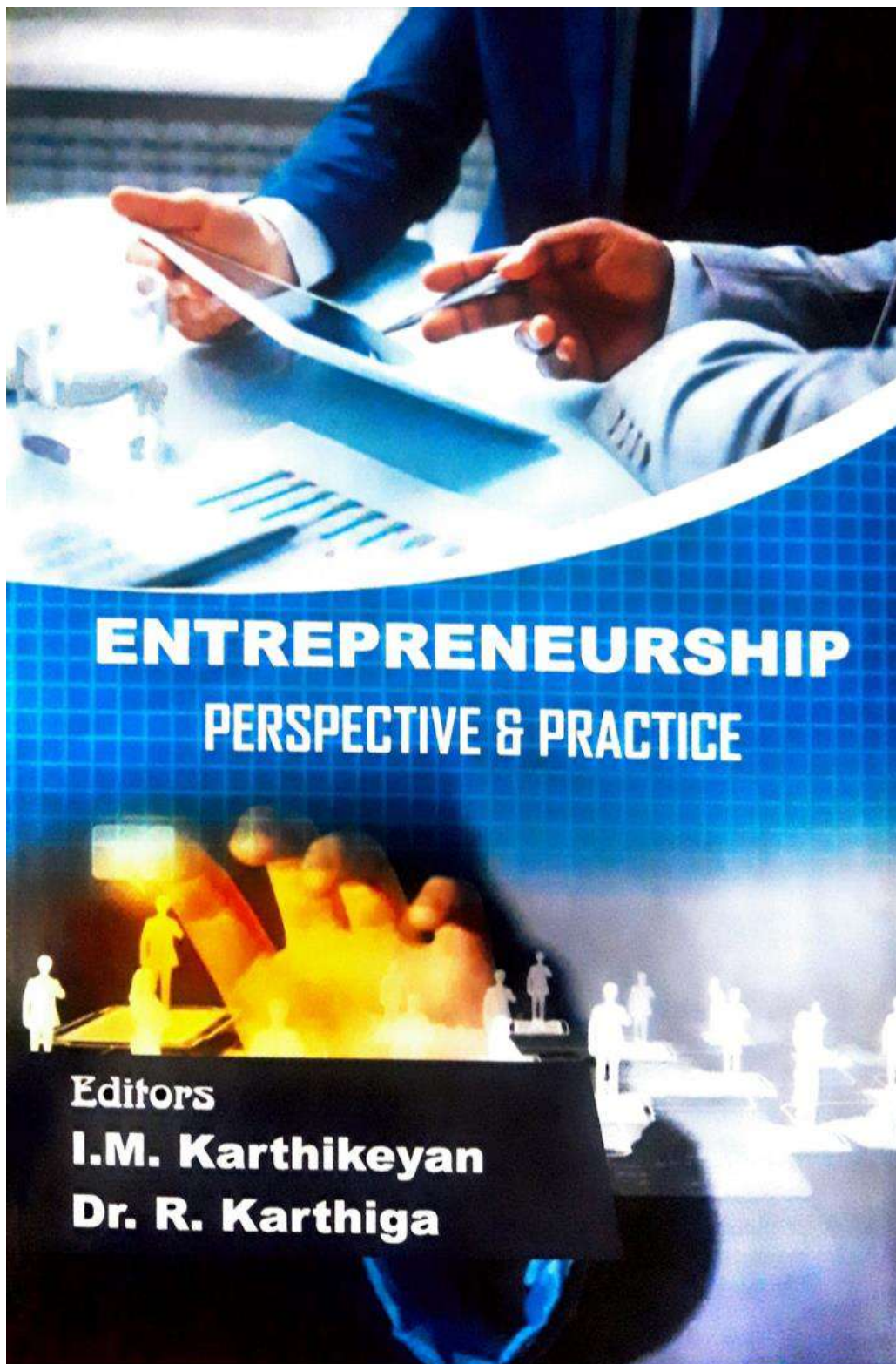
Female entrepreneurs are women who organize and manage an enterprise, especially a business. Female entrepreneurship has steadily increased in the United States during the 20th and 21st century, with female owned businesses increasing at a rate of 5% since 1997. The term "women entrepreneur" deals with that section of the female population who venture out into industrial activities i.e. manufacturing, assembling, job works, repairs/servicing and other businesses. Women entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise. Women are expected to innovate, imitate or adopt an economic activity to be called women entrepreneurs. The Government of India has treated women entrepreneurs of a different criteria-level of women participated in equity and employment position of the enterprise.

Introduction

The emergence of entrepreneurs in a society depends to great extent, on the economic, social, religious, cultural and psychological factors prevailing in the society. In the advanced countries of the world, there is a phenomenal increase in the number of self-employed women after the world war II. In the U.S., women own 25 percent of all businesses, even though their sales on an average are less, than two-fifths of those of other small businesses.

In Canada, one-third of small businesses are owned by women and in France it is one-fifth. In the U.K., since 1980, the number of self-employed women has increased three times as fast as the number of self-employed men.

38. Dr.M.Alagupriya, Assistant Professor of Commerce



**ENTREPRENEURSHIP
PERSPECTIVE & PRACTICE**

**Editors
I.M. Karthikeyan
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ENTREPRENEURIAL MANAGEMENT

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Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce
E.M.G. Yadava Women's College, Madurai



Introduction

"In word, this ideal is that you are divine."

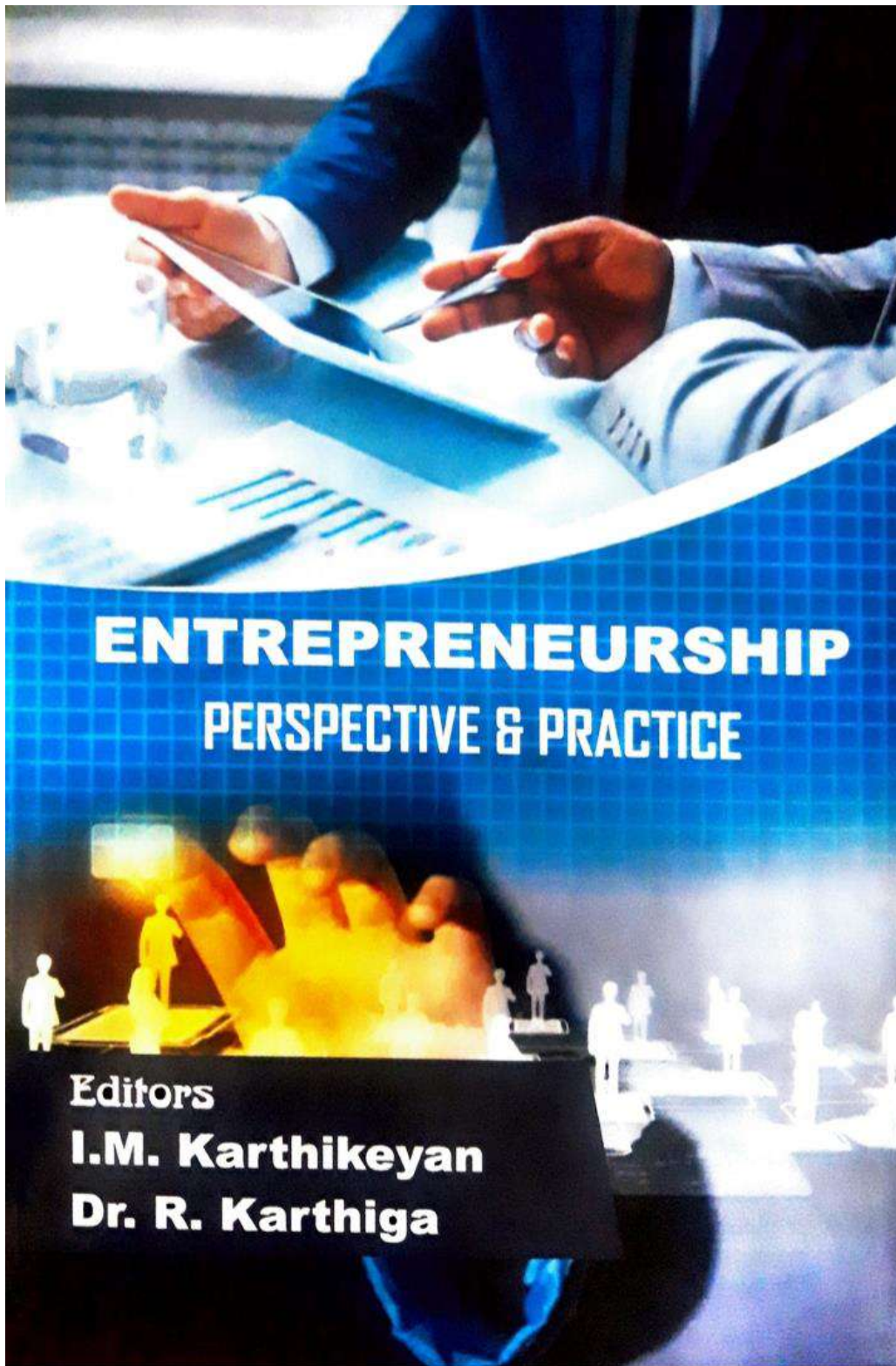
- Swami Vivekananda

Inspiration is an important factor which encourages persons to give their best performance and help in reaching enterprise goals. Entrepreneurship refers to the process of creating a new scheme and bearing any of its risks, with the view of making the profit. It is an act of seeking investment and production prospect, developing and managing a business venture, so as to undertake production function, arranging inputs like land, labour, material and capital, introducing new techniques and commodities, identifying new sources for the enterprise.

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39. Mrs.S.K.Sudha, Assistant Professor of Commerce



**ENTREPRENEURSHIP
PERSPECTIVE & PRACTICE**

**Editors
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ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILL AND COMPETENCIES DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

Expanding the level of entrepreneurial activity within all nations is an important of political and economic goal especially for developing countries. Previous literatures suggest that cultural, education and environment play key roles, yet these attributes vary greatly across the nations. The present study expresses the level of interest in entrepreneurial attitudes among the young generation. So that entrepreneurship education is an important factor in determining the entrepreneurial orientation in individuals. Entrepreneurship education skill and competencies training can have definite role in enhancing entrepreneurship in the context of a developing country like India by enlarging the pool of entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Skill Education, Innovation, Risk-Taking, Decision Making.

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is the ability to generate business ideas, make innovative business models, take the risk of trying something new and execute it in the face of challenges. It is the process of the activities of the entrepreneur who wants to start a new business. Entrepreneurial education for younger generation towards setting up small business concerns, their self-development and the development of industrial economy assumes prime focus. Impart entrepreneurship education to the pupil at the school level so as to enable them to develop the entrepreneurial talents. Then the non-economic environment refers to social, political, legal, educational and cultural factors about business operations. An entrepreneurial

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40. Mrs. A.Sathya Lekha, Assistant Professor of Commerce

