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PARAMESWAR MAHAVIDYALAYA (B-ED.)

P.O.-Namkhana, P.S. & Block-Namkhana, Dist.-South 24 Parganas. (W.B.). Pin-743357 NAAC Accredited Self-financed B-Ed. College

Recognised by N.C.T.E. & Continued Affiliated to the University of Calcutta (Code 221/Ed)

Web-Site-www.parameswarmv.org. E-mail-mail@parameswarmv.org Fax No.-03210-226 796 Tel. No.-03210-226 796

Ref. No....

Date.....

CONFERENCE PROCEEDING

Of

NAAC Sponsored National Seminar

Organized by

Parameswar Mahavidyalaya (B.ED)

Namkhana, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal. Held on 11th and 12th May 2013.

VENUE OF THE CONFERENCE SEMINAR HALL OF THE COLLEGE

THE DIGNITARIES PRESENT ON THE FIRST DAY - THE 11TH MAY 2013.

- 1) Swami Tattawasarananda , Principal , Ramakrishna Mission Sikshana Mandira , Belur Math .
- 2) Dr. Swadesh Ranjan Samanta Former Professor of Kalyani University.
- Prof. Kamal Krishna De
 Former Principal , David Hare Training College , IASE University of Calcutta.
- 4) Dr. Nimai Roy
 Former Professor, Department of Education, Kalyani University.
- 5) Professor Rita Sinha

 Dean, Faculty council for the graduate

 Studies in Education, University of Calcutta
- 6) Dr. Md. Kutubuddin Halder Associate Professor, Department of Education, University of Calcutta.
- 7) Mr. Nityananda Das Former Asstt. Head Master - M.D.H.S. School , Debnagar , Namkhana , South 24 Parganas .
- 8) Dr. Prabhat Bandyopadhyay Former Principal , Parameswar Mahavidyalaya (B.ED)

Inaugural Session :-

Started at - 9.30 a.m. Inaugural Song - by - Soma Bera, Trainee - Teacher of the College.

10

Welcome Address :-

By Sri Parameswar Mandal, Founder President of the college.

Dignitaries from different Govt. Administrative Offices. -

1) His welcome Address was about the Theme of the Seminar - The Theme Illustrated by him was as follows:-

(Separate Sheet has been attached herewith)

- 2) The 1st day's Programme of the Seminar has been attached herewith in a separate sheet.
- 3) First day's Keynote address were delivered by
- a) Swami Tattawasaranda Principal, Ramkrishana Mission Sikshana Mandira, Belur Math.

Subject :- Difference in Education System and curriculum in Primary Education in West Bengal (Separate Sheet attached).

b) Professor Kamal Krishna De

Former Principal David Hare Training College, IASE University of Calcutta.

Subject :- Different systems of Secondary Education in West Bengal. (Separate Sheet attached).

c) Professor Rita Sinha

Dean, Faculty Council for the Graduate Studies in Education, Calcutta University.

Subject:- Different systems of Technical, Professional and Higher Education in West Bengal. (Separate Sheet attached).

Page -

Speeches delivered on the Main Topics were by :-

- a) Dr. Swadesh Ranjan Samanta.
 Former Professor, Department of Education Kalyani University.
- b) Dr. Nimai Roy Former Professor, Department of Education, Kalyani University.
- c) Dr. Md. Kutubuddin Halder.
 Associate Professor, Department of Education, University of Calcutta.
- d) Dr. Madan Mohan Chel.
 Principal, Sammilani Teachers Training College (With Audio Visual Aids).
- e) Dr. Prabhat Bandopadhyay
 Former Principal, Parameswar Mahavidyalaya (B.ED.) (Separate Sheet Herewith.).

Paper Presentation :-

By Smt. Kabita De (Das) Asstt. Prof. of Life Science Basirhat Mahabodhi College of Education , North 24 Pgs .

Subject :- Problems of Education in Rural Areas of West Bengal at Secondary Level . (Attached here with Separate sheet).

First Day's Vote of Thanks by Mr. Nityananda Das

Former Asstt. Headmaster M.D.H.S. School and Member of S.C.D.S. (N.G.O.) .

(Separate Sheet has been attached herewith).

Names of Dignitaries Present on that day.

1. Professor Pranab Kumar Chakraborty.

Former Dean , Faculty Council for the Post graduate studies in Education , University of Calcutta .

2. Dr. Mahadeb Thakur Chakraborty.

Prof. Rahara Ramkrishna Mission .

3. Professor Dhrubajyoti Chattopadhyay.

Pro-vice-chancellor (Academic Affairs), University of Calcutta.

4. Professor Basab Choudhury.

Registrar, University of Calcutta.

5. Dr. Alak Mukherjee

Former Director ATTI, School of Management.

6. Dr. Mrinal Mukherjee

Prof. Sammilani Teachers Training College.

7. Mr. Sankar Nath Mukherjee

Narasinghapur P.T.T.I., Murshidabad, West Bengal.

SECOND DAYS SESSION

Started at 10.00 a.m.

Inaugural Song_:-

Kalyan Mandal.

Trainee- Teacher Parameswar Mahavidyalaya (B.ED).

Wel-Come Address :-

Sri Parameswar Mandal.

Founder President, Parameswar Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed).

SECOND DAY'S PROGRAMME HAS BEEN ATTACHED HEREWITH.

CHIEF GUEST'S ADDRESS:- Professor Dhrubajyoti Chattopadhyay,

Pro-Vice Chancellor (Academic Affairs), University of Calcutta.

Subject: Over-all discussion about the Topic.

SPECIAL GUEST'S ADDRESS :-

Professor, Basab Chaudhury,

Registrar, University of Calcutta.

Subject: Problems of Higher Education in Rural

Areas of West Bengal.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS:-

i) Professor Pranab Kumar Chakraborty.

Former Deen, Faculty Council for the Post Graduate studies in education University of Calcutta.

Subject :- Female and Male Education with their different Limitations and viabilities . (Attached in Separate Sheet) .

ii) Dr. Mahadeb Thakur Chakraborty Professor Rahara, Ramkrishna Mission.

Subject: Difference in Rural and Urban System of Education in West Bengal (Separate Sheet Attached)

iii) Mr. Sankar Nath Mukherjee Professor Narasinghapur P.T.T.I. , Murshidabad .

Subject:- Place of Religious Education in West Bengal. (Separate Sheet Attached).

Speeches on the Main Topic

i) Dr. Alak Mukherjee
Former Director ATTI, School of Management.
(With Audio- Visual Aids).

ii) Dr. Mrinal Mukherjee Professor, Sammilani Teachers' Training College, West Bengal.

PAPER PRESENTATION :- (i) Smt. Shubhra Nath.

Asstt. Professor in English , Basirhat Mahabodhi College of Education , West Bengal (Separate Sheet Attached).

(ii) **Dr. Prabhat Bandopadhyay** Former Principal , Parameswar Mahavidyalaya (B.ED)

Subject :- Problem of Education of Elementary Level .

SECOND DAY'S VOTE OF THANKS :-

Mr. Nityananda Das - Member

G.B. Sundarban Community Development Society, Namkhana, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

SOME OTHER INFORMATIONS:-

- A Press meet was held on 09/05/2013 (Copy of Press Meet attached).
- ii) Delegates were presented Cotton Bags , Note Books , Pen , Certificates etc.
- iii) Most of Dignitaries were paid T.A. (As Applicable) and Honorarium (Rs. 1000/-) each .
- iv) Break Fast At the Start Two Times Tea and one Lunch in each session .
- v) Delegates from distances were provided Hostel Facilities.
- vi) Seminar Hall was Decorated nicely and there were sitting arrangements for three hundred delegates.

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	Press Meet	

A pre-Seminar Press Meet was called for at the office of the Principal of the College at 2 p.m. on 08/05/2013. In the meeting the following Representatives from press were present -

- 1) Mr. Bimal Bandopadhya The Daily Bartaman.
- Mr. Avisek Thakur Chakraborty Reporter of ABP Ananda.
 Anindita Chowdhury Reporter of the Daily Statesman.
- 4) Mr. Dhrubajyoti Bandopadhyay The Daily Pratidin .

After the meeting following press note was prepared.

Press Note

A two days' NAAC Sponsored Seminar on "The Problems of Education in the Rural Areas of West Bengal" is going to be held in the Seminar Hall of Parameswar Mahavidyalaya B.ED. organized by that College on the 11th and 12th May 2013. Participants from West Bengal Orissa, Chatrisgarh, Tripura etc have been invited by the IQAC of the college. It is going to be adorned by dignitaries from the affiliating Calcutta University, Kalyani University, Resource Persons from NAAC, UGC, NCTE etc and RPs from different B.ED. and General Colleges of the State and Adjacent states. Interested persons are cordially, invited to take part in the two day's Seminar and make it a grand success.

Convenors

I.Q.A.C.

Parameswar Mahavidyalaya (B.ED). Namkhana, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal Page No .-



Key note address by Swami Tattawasaranda, Principal Ramakrishna Mission Sikshana Mandira, Belur Math.

<u>Subject</u>:- Differences in Education System and curriculum etc. in Primary Education in West Bengal.

With due honour and heartfelt homage to God Ramakrishna Paramangsha Deb and his best devotee Swami Vivekananda , I wish to bestow my respect , well wished and love to all dignitaries , delegates , Faculty members Trainee Teachers and guests present in the two days' NAAC Sponsored Seminar organized by Parameswar Mahavidyalaya B.ED. Namkhana .

At the very out set I wish to thank Mr. Parameswar Mandal who has established an Educational Hub in the premised of his N.G.O. Here there is a Primary School , an orphanage Home , a High School (Secondary) ,a General Degree College , Primary Teachers Training College a B.ED. College . So it has been a home of all kinds of Education and so he is the person who can face all problems of Education in the Rural of West Bengal . Now I wish to explain the aspect of the main Topic " Difference in Education System and curriculum etc . in Primary Education in West Bengal .

The system of education in Primary section in West Bengal is not the same everywhere. In Government Primary Schools the system is the same but in Private Schools they generally give stress on vastness of syllabus. In those schools Primary Section is divided in -Nursery, KG-1, KG-2, I, II, III, IV. Students have to take more burdens on task. The learning system in these schools is task-based. On the other hand in Govt. Schools the burdens on study is very light. Students enjoy schooling by playing and reading. Comparing to the private schools students become more stunned due to the pressure from inside and outside. It is believed that in private schools the condition in better than the Govt schools. In every year parents gather before these schools for the child's admission but we forget that the extra burden sometimes make those students frustrated. From the early age when a minor students cannot understand well about schooling, how he would prepare his task given by teachers. Teachers have nothing to do because parents expect from them more learning the bookish knowledge. If in any school parents get all those they believe that the schools is the best among all and they feel proud of it. In Govt. schools people's disinterest is not for one but for many reasons. In many schools there are no sufficient rooms for the students. Students have to sit under the shade of trees, there are no permanent drinking water facilities, no latrine and surroundings are sometimes more unhealthy, but all these are available in every private school. In many schools in rural areas there are only two or three teachers who have to control the whole classes . All these problems unitedly hampering the development in education

I, don't wish to spent more time as there are so many learned guests to explain other aspects of the Topic .

I finally wish best wished to all. Thank you,

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY PARAMESWAR MANDAL FOUNDER PRESIDENT OF PARAMESWAR MAHAVIDYALAYA (B.ED) ABOUT THE THEME OF THE SEMINAR

Honourable Dignitaries of home and abroad, deligates from West Bengal and other states. Trainee Teachers of different colleges and hon'ble guests attending the NAAC sponsored Seminar, organized by our college are all requested to accept due homage, love blessings from us. Today is remarkable day for our college as the Seminar has been sponsored by NAAC, an autonomous Institution of the University Grant Commission. For this I pay my due homage to Prof. H.A. Ranganath, Director NAAC and Dr. B.S. Madhukar, Deputy Advisor NAAC for Sanctioning money for the purpose, whole – hearted Co- operation and due advice for organizing the Seminar.

I wish to inform you that the Director NAAC expressed has sorrow as he could not manage to send Resource Persons from NAAC by e-mail message yesterday .

I shall try to explain in the gist of theme of the Seminar in a nutshell.

Theme

'Unity in diversity is the main characteristics of India'. The diversity is more acute in West Bengal. There are hills on its north and Bay of Bengal on its south. There are hilly land with different types of Tribal people of different languages, social status and sentiments. There are plain lands having invested with people of different religious and social variability. Different religions faith and social superstition are prevailing among the people of West Bengal. On the other hand, the lands by the sea shore of Bay of Bengal is diversed with rivers, canals and communication is difficult in those areas. Refugees from Pakistan, Bihar and Bangladesh have created immense diversity in language, faith, social customs and religion. Natural calamities, social and political hazards have made huge gap in demand and supply of resources and systems in education of West Bengal. Again there is no uniform education system, Educational institution are of different types having different curriculum, different facilities, different system of teaching etc. For many years educational institutions are suffering from adequate number of trained and resourceful teachers, infrastructural, instructional facilities. /from the very starting of the getting education our children are being different. Considering all aspects of the topic, we request teachers to present papers on any one of the aspects of the main topics. Resources persons are cordially requested to present papers on following Aspects of the topics.

Aspects of the Topics

- i) Difference in Education system and curricular etc. in Primary Education in West Bengal .
- ii) Different systems of Secondary Education in West Bengal.
- iii) Different system of Technical, Professional and Higher Education in West Bengal.
- iv) Female and Male Education with their different limitations and viabilities.
- v) Difference in rural and urban system of Education in West Bengal .
- vi) Place of Religions Education in West Bengal.

In fine I wish to congratulate all present in the Seminar and gratitude to you all for kind arrival, taking part in the Seminar and make it a grand success.

The subject education is very valuable to any specific or unspecific civilization since the ages. Since the beginning of our civilization those people who had been understood the basic need of education, has been trying to introduce different methods of learning to facilitate the process of acquisition. It has been continuing still now and year after year the findings of the new ones will not be ended. Before going to the problem topics, we should know something more about the education what we call. In **Durkheim's** language the older generations generally impose some action upon the new who are not yet ready for social life. This is because they should aware about the culture and traditions of our lives and should developed their mind, body and intellectuality for their society in which they live and the milieu

system of teaching etc. For many years educational institutions are suffering from adequate number of trained and resourceful teachers, infrastructural, instructional facilities. /from the very starting of the getting education our children are being different. Considering all aspects of the topic, we request teachers to present papers on any one of the aspects of the main topics. Resources persons are cordially requested to present papers on following Aspects of the topics.

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In the simplest societies the meaning of education is applicable only in performing some essential domestic activities and in the participation of everyday routine of living. Whereas in developed societies education takes more importance, for knowing the world around them and for their individual purposed. In the ancient period the right the education was centralized only to the upper and middle classes people. Then the society introduced a new type of environment and living place for those who will take education, that is, a residing place in the house of the Guru that is the teacher. Those students has to read different subject along with moral and spiritual lessons. When the British Government came to India the education system of our country was centralized only to the upper classes, middle classed and to those who could afford it individually but those people felt the need for it. But the vast majority people either they could not permitted to take education by those upper classes or they did not feel the need of it . the situation in the rural areas was indeed grave . The cause of this formidable situation can be identified class distinction or poverty . The credit for introduction of a uniform education system goes to the Christian Missionaries who introduced a new system of education for all, going beyond the caste prejudices and completely individual perseverance. Missionaries set up many schools introducing western language as the medium of learning. At the beginning Indians did not show any interest in this type of education but later when they felt the value of it, they came forward. Then Indian Government expended very little for the education purposes. In this respect Wood's Dispatch can be named which was introduced for the development of education in India but unfortunately then Government showed little interest on it. As a result of the direction given by the dispatch, Department of Education set up three Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The most surprising is the all these motivations and perseverance were for the improvement of those living in towns and metropolitan cities. People living in rural areas were deprived of access to education. In the foreign rules rural education was vastly neglected. Neither then Government, not our Nationalist Leaders had taken any constructive steps for the upliftment of rural education. After independence our own elected government set up Kothari Commission in 1964-66. The Commission recommended some necessary changes to be started early in the field of education. But surprisingly the Commion's report was not accepted for its complexities. In 1974 another step was taken and Himanshu Bimal Majumdar Committee was set up. The committee submitted its report in 1979 with some recommendations. The Committee had a target to develop the existing status of education all over the country. Again Ashok Mitra Commission was set up in 1991 and the commission submitted its report in 1992. This is very surprising that the present position regarding compulsory teaching of English in various States is not satisfactory. The Present situation in West Bengal has been slightly changed comparing to the former.

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The Recommendations

The following are the recommendations came out from the Keynote addresses of Resource Persons:-

- 1. Increase of Primary Schools, S.S.K. M.S.K. etc in Rural Areas of West Bengal .
- 2. Making of Curriculum more profession oriented in every level of education .
- 3. Rural Areas of West Bengal Should be Agriculturally, Fish culturally, industrialized so that employment of rurally educated young can be provided.
- 4. Teaching English as a international language, Hindi as national language and local languages as third language should be taught to the learners of schools should be made compulsory.
- 5. In schools Teacher Student ratio should be more practical.
- Educational Hubs like Sundarban Community Development Educational Complex where there are facilities for elementary Education to P.G. and all professional courses are available in the same campus.
- Education from elementary level to Higher Secondary should be made free and compulsory.
- 8. Political representatives for rural and urban administration should be of certain level of education.
- 9. A Congenial Competition should be created within Govt. and Self Financed Educational Institutions .
- 10. There should remain both reward and punishment for well-run and body run educational Institutions respectively.
- 11. Vocational Courses should be made well equipped in all secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.
- 12. There should be atleast one ITI in s block, one Engineering College and one Medical College in a subdivision.
- 13. Female Education should be made more encouraged and dowry system should be stopped with bold political hands so that people of West Bengal find worth of Female Education.

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FOLLOW UP ACTIONS THE INSTITUTION PROPOSED TO UNDERTAKE

- Recognition to Self Financed Institutions should made cashier by Govt. irrespective of party lines.
- 2. Self-Financed Institutions should create Congenial Competition among themselves and with Govt. Institutions .
- Self-Financed Institution should be provided with Infrastructural and Instructional aids from the Govt. of West Bengal.
- UGC , NAAC and other central Bodies should extend their helping hands to Self-Financed Institutions for organizing Seminary Workshop and create Hostels for students and Teachers
- 5. Political hindrens should be completely stopped in school level
- U.G.C. NAAC, NCTE should help up gradation to deserving Institutions of West Bengal in all kinds of development.
- Teachers Student relationship should be more congenial and frank for better improvement of education.
- Leading N.G.O's with educational impact like S.C.D.S. should be encouraged to up grade its statutory institutions.
- Rural Self-Financed Institutions must came forward to organize seminars, Workshops, Frequently.

Keynote Speech by Professor Kamal Krishna De, Former Principal David Hare Training College.

Aspect :- Different system of Secondary Education in West Bengal.

Hon'ble dignitaries, Governing Body Members Faculty Members, Other Staff, deligates form different B.Ed. colleges, Trainee-Teachers of Parameswar Mahavidyalaya B.ED., Guests from different stages of Govt. or Non-Govt. Institution. I wish to pay homage all present in the NAAC sponsored National Seminar. The Aspect of the main Topic have been requested to speak about Different system of Secondary Education in West Bengal.

There are sufficient number of Secondary schools in rural and urban areas in West Bengal. A large number of students read in these schools. But in every school the system of learning is not satisfactory. This is firstly for the disinterested attitude of those teachers engaged. A large number of teachers give tuition to the student, they generally give serious teaching in their home tuition than in respective classes. This inspires the attitude of not attending the school among students. Tuition base learning tendency among students is extending high and high. In rural areas parents are incapable financially to bear the burden of tuition as their financial capacity is so strong and sure. But in urban areas it is 100 percent. Students in rural areas are less serious in study than the students in urban areas. In early school the study materials and system are the same but the result and number of merit students differ from school to school. This is because there is lack of seriousness. Teachers do their duty but student take it casually. Among the students competitive mind cannot grow sufficiently. They think only of promotion into next class. This indirectly affects on the merit and the development of education. In this case neither the system not teachers are responsible for the underdevelopment. Education without discipline means decay. In rural areas in may schools discipline is neglected. Students do not take school a serious institution. Whereas in urban areas discipline is given the priority. All these matters differ the system of secondary education.

But ton my comments I wish to recommend that this difference in secondary in secondary education of rural and urban areas should be decreased one uniformity should be maintained to democratize the education .

I don't wish to make my speech long enough for offering opportunity to others.

Keynote Address by Professor Rita Singha, Deen, Faculty Council of Graduate Studies in Education, University of Calcutta.

Subject :- different system of Technical Professional and Higher Education in West Bengal .

Hon'ble Dignitories , Deligates , guest and Faculty members and G.B. members of Parameswar Mahavidyalaya . I wish to congratulate you , who organized the NAAC Sponsored National Seminar . The main topic of discussion is a wise chapter of knowledge . But I have been requested to deliver my speech on different system of Technical, Professional and Higher Education in West Bengal .

In West Bengal all kinds of Technical Professional and Higher Education Institutions are city based . those are rare in the rural areas of our state .

In West Bengal there are many Technical Colleges like Politechnique College, Engineering College, ITI, MIT etc. Almost in every district there are few such technical colleges run almost in high profile. Also Professional colleges are few like Medical College, Nursing College, B.Ed. College, and D.Ed. College etc. In West Bengal there are many Universities like Kolkata University, Jadavpur University, Kalyani University, and Burdwan University etc. In this State there is one Central University -Viswabharati University . All these colleges and Universities follow on uniform system that is there is a fixed syllabus for every University and after the end of the academic year there follows the examination procedure. Only promoted candidates are allowed to isit in the next class. After the end of technical education there needs practical knowledge of work. It is the same in professional education system. But in higher education both in technical, professional and Academic Education are the same. In Academic Education one can do M.A., M. PHIL, and Ph.D. in professional education one can do Ph.D. and is also accessible in Technical Education . there is an ample source to take higher education if anybody wants . In State Level every university is under the shade of UGC. No University or college has given permission to break the norms and regulations for admission and issuing certificates whether it private college or Govt. Aided College or Govt. College. The problem is that in many technical, non technical and academic colleges there is lack of infrastructure. Neither they have sufficient teaching stuff nor do they have healthy atmosphere of teaching and learning. For this many students are avoiding the admission. Besides they fear that in the market of job these colleges and universities would be given less priority. Though it is the real picture in the field of job.

In villages of West Bengal Agriculture Fish culture based Technical and Higher Education should be developed . There should be more Teachers Training Institutes in the villages and remote islands of the Bay-of-Bengal .

I wish to finish my speech with bidding thanks to all present in the seminar again .

Thank you and wish you all the best.

Faculty Council for the Post Graduate Studies in Education, University of Calcutta.

Subject:- Female and Male Education with their different Limitations and Viobilities.

Respectable Dignitories , deligates , guest of different works of Sundarbans , Faculty and other members of Parameswar Mahavidyalaya B.ED. I wish to bless you all as I am the senior most among the members present .

I have be request to high-light the Female and Male Education with their limitation and viabilities in West Bengal . I like to deliver my speech on that Aspects of the Main Topic but I am not prepared enough to explain it .

In rural West Bengal the percentage of male and female literate is not equal. Males are allowed to take any type of education whether it is professional or non professional but females are not allowed to take this advantages. there are many obstacles in improving the female education in rural areas. Firstly they prefer that types of education that can be accessible in rural areas. Firstly they prefer that types of education that can be accessible in their reaching, they do not want to go outside habitation. Secondly rural females have no desire to take technical or professional education. They generally step up to acquire academic education that is general graduation or post graduation degree. Now a day a tendency has been followed among the females that they would accept teaching profession. Even it is often heard that this profession is perfectly suitable for females where there will be safety and personal liberty. This is true that rural females are very simple and have tendency to take the risk level less. Also they are less smart and more innocent. So job like public dealings and activity base are not perfectly suitable to them. Comparatively less responsible jobs are the best for those rural females. On the other hand males also prefer teaching profession but they accept others also . they even want to go outside of their surroundings . Those who are highly qualified in professional or non professional, technical or non technical hope a good job anywhere. Obviously there must be some exception but the percentage is very low. Thirdly rural females have no capacity to tackle any adverse situation, they fear this most; even their parents are not completely assured of it. In spite of encouraging them they discourage them vastly. In this field males are very stable to handle any unfavorable situations. All this and other little personal incidents disturb the program in education.

I think I should not proceed with my speech farther as there are many other speakers .

Thank you all, Namaste.

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Vote of Thanks Nityananda Das.

On behalf of NAAC Sponsored National Seminar on Problems of education in rural areas of West Bengal organized by Parameswar Mahavidyalaya B.Ed., Namkhana, I greatly rejoice to welcome and pay Cordial tribute with hearts full of deepost gratitude and highest veneration to the erudite scholars for delivering oration of excellent qualities concerning life-centric education for human welfare.

I intend to draw immediate attention to the following fact that there is no adequate infrastructure for Primary Education in the rural areas of Sundarbans in accordance with the report of the centre for "Science and environment" In the total areas of 250 Square K.M. of Sundarban the numbers of colleges are given here with:-

- 1) Canning
- 2) Joynagar Mathurapur
- 3) Kakdwip Sagar Pathar

In this scheduled area the higher education lagged for behind on account of the lock of Science Laboratory .

Limited Primary Schools only one (1) Surrounding Cleven (2) Square K.M. The numbers of dropout students in canning Block No. 2 much larger then any other Block, are 57.11% and the least number of dropout are 27.4% at Namkhana Block. According to the Report of Census only 14%. Families have enabled their students to undergo H.S. education.

In the 13 Blocks of Sundarbans, deplorable Condition of Primary education as well as H.S. education beggars description despite immense probability of development for man power/ human resources and abundance of natural resources.

Again my hearty Congratulation to beloved learners for all ending the national seminar .

On behalf of Parameswar Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed) College I offer all of you the love of our hearts and to give expression to our feelings of thankfulness for the services which you have been able to render to the great cause of eradication of acute problems of Rural education the educationally and financially backward areas of Sundarbans . Next you are advised to emulate the spirit of Vivekananda "Arties and awake and dedicate your selves for the sake of mother land .

Innumerable thanks to the dignitaries.



Keynote address by Dr. Prabhat Bandyopadhyay, Former Ex-Principal Parameswar Mahavidyalaya (B.ED).

School Teaching System Needs Change.

Abstract :- In the industrial era the socio economical structure changes the traditional cultures and values of society. The role of school teachers all more essential to maintain the adjustable cultures and reasonable values within the children . but government neglects them and forgets the importance of primary school education . Some problems are mentioned here .

Firstly, School is a big ideal edition of family Education is to influence with definite aims. The teacher who influences and learner influenced. Teacher-learner interaction is most important. But the duration of school-time is short and most of children come from bed . So the school — hours should be increased from 9 a,m, to 2 p.m. in Primary Schools and 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. in Secondary schools instead of 7 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. and 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. respectively . So every primary school must be established in its own land .

Secondly , in the rural area some primary schools have their own non-brick building and the existence of rest are now the vogue in the secondary schools which have a common furnished brick-building. But insufficient number of toilets are there . It is not desirable and it is to improve . Every Primary and Secondary Schools should have a airy well furnished brick building , a open land where the children well play sufficient toilets in proportion to the students and a good library which will be the bridge between the urban and rural cultures .

Thirdly, Government pay the salary of school teachers but pay no honour to them and ignore their experience, skill and talent. The salary scales of teachers of Universities and colleges are based on by the post except the school teachers based on by the academic qualifications not by the post. It is not justice. It is a equitable right of school teachers to obtain at ;east two promotion according as their experience, skill and talent not only for the teachers, non teaching staff also during their total service period.
