

**EDUCATUM  
AN  
ANNUALLY PUBLISHED  
JOURNAL**

**Volume-6  
Dec. 2010**



E/30

29/12/10.



of  
Deptt. of Education  
Dimoria College  
Khetri

# EDUCATUM

Volume-6  
Dec. 2010

To Dimoria College Library

Education Dept.



29/12/10

Deptt. of Education  
Dimoria College  
Khetri

**Editor : Mr. B. K. Das**

## **Editorial**

*The aim of education is to bring out the best in a man. It aims at an all round development of the person as a whole body, mind and spirit, so that there emerges a balanced personality. It aims not only at individual perfection but also at social upliftment. Social and economic transformations have their impact on the educational system. It undergoes changes to accommodate new knowledge and to suit changing needs of progressing mankind. Education is not only acquisition of knowledge but also the learning of the art of its utilisation. During the second half of the twentieth century, there is an immense progress in various field of knowledge. The conventional devices of teaching have been changed and modern technology has given rise to new devices and aids Computer and internet achieve a vital place in our educational system. Globalization is another turning point which generates new outlook among teachers and taughts.*

**Editor : Mr. B. K. Das**

# JUVENILE CRIME : A PROBLEM OF ADOLESCENCE

**Prof. Binapani Mazumdar Bharali**

Deptt. of Education.

Adolescence is an important period in man's life, in view of the manifold developments take place in it. Stage of adolescence comprises between 12 years and 18 or 19 years of age. Adolescence is the period between late childhood and adulthood. In the words of Ross, 'Adolescence is best regarded as recapitulation of the first period of life, as second turn of the spiral of development. It is difficult to exaggerate the role of adolescence in the development of personality. It is a period of sexual growth and development which have far reaching consequences.

Juvenile delinquency may be defined as a social offence committed by a young person at the age of adolescence, for a number of times which it committed by an adult, would be considered and punished as a crime. This is the legal concept of delinquency. A child said to be a juvenile delinquent when he start stealing, assaulting, indulging in sex offences and develops symptoms of like pathological lying and truancy. From the socio-cultural point of view, it is a pattern of adjustment that deviates from the code of conduct society is attempting to enforce.

The Juvenile delinquent however usually relates to adolescents who are old enough to come under the purview of the juvenile courts, psychologically it is impossible to fix a definite age at which responsibility begins, it only because so much depends on mental rather than chronological age.

A delinquent is essentially a maladjusted person who creates difficulties for others and who is himself blocket in his wholesome growth. He rebels and agresses against authority and tries to destroy, breakdown or change the environment.



### **Causes :-**

An important cause of delinquency is bad home condition. Economic stress with all its various concomitants help produce juvenile crime. It is found that over one half of the total number of juvenile delinquency is found in homes that are poor. Broken home is another cause of delinquency. If the relationship between father and mother is bitter and on the border line of separation, the son and daughter naturally find their future blank and present bitter. Over crowding in a room with more than two adult occupants per room is not congenial for moderate living. Over crowding may operate in various ways. But it is very serious in its ultimate effects as there are ceaseless friction and recurrent irritations. Absence of facilities for recreations at home is another cause of delinquency. This is a widespread feature specially in the poor and popular home. The age of childhood is the age of play. If at home there is no place to play in while the spirited young star is still a child, then he will be apt to give free rein to his natural liveliness as soon as he finds himself away from his parents' sight. Poverty is naturally, one of the chief cause of delinquency. Poverty drives one to steal, but is not this a calumny on the poor people. Poverty can only engender crime by its ultimate action upon inner mental make up of the potential offender. Intelligence is one of the individual cause responsible for acts of delinquency.

\*\*\*\*

## STUDENT UNREST

**Prof. Ranjana Barman**

Deptt. of Education.

"Students unrest means students 'indiscipline', 'Misconduction of student', 'Maladjustment of student', 'Frustration and 'Misbehaviour'. University Education is a totally meaningless exercise for the vast majority of students. The only concern of students is to pass their final examinations because without a piece of paper that entitles them to some mystic alphabets after their names, there is usually not even the prospect of a clerk's job. The piece of paper is usually granted not on fair test, of intelligence but of memory, and yet assumes an importance that is totally unrelated to its real worth. To obtain that piece of paper—a passport for a job—it would seem students are willing to job, cheat and kill. As the Education Commission recognised a long time ago, this is a problem that cannot be talked without a radical overhaul of the entire education structure and the social values that go with it.

The problem of students' unrest is a universal problem. In determination of certain policies students have played important roles in such countries as Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, China, Iran, Egypt and France etc. The youths of the day are showing their discontentment by behaving against social norms in a manner which bewilders the elders. A generation gap is very much perceptible. In our country students are behaving almost in pathological manner. Many of them will travel in trains without tickets. They will enter railway train coaches without the proper tickets. In several areas they have made the railway journey very uncomfortable. It is not difficult for them to loot shops, to set fire to government buildings and records, to damage roadways buses, private cars and cinema houses. They have become so unruly that our women do not consider themselves safe on streets and in

buses and railway trains and cinema houses. So the guardians are naturally afraid to send them out without escorts. To adopt unfair means in examinations appears to be their legitimate right so much so that candidates for students' union elections pledge to facilitate adoption of unfair means in examinations if they are elected to the office of the union president. Teacher's are afraid in examination halls, as many of them have been criminally attacked by unruly students caught copying in examination. Many Vice-Chancellors have been disgracefully manhandled simply because they rightly punished some unruly students or they did not yield to their excessively undue demands. So these unhappy things have naturally prompted us to think about the malady that ails the youths of the day.

### CAUSES OF STUDENTS' UNREST

(1) Loss of leadership of teacher's.

(2) Increasing Economic difficulties.

● No. financial support from Educational Systems.

● Public corruption.

(3) Defective Educational System.

● Untrained and unqualified teachers.

● Harm the self discipline.

(4) Politicians influence

● Misuse of students power by politicians.

● Political interference in time of admission.

(5) Unemployment it cause anxiety, mental disturbance.

(6) Lack of proper infrastructure.

● Lack of drink water facilities.

● Lack of proper buildings, libraries, hostels etc.

(6) General loss of idealism

● Truth, morals are only in theory but not practical.

(8) Student problem

● Broken family.

● Students own problem.



(9) Influence of criminal films, Blue films.

- .. them to commit crime like murder, rap etc.

**Conclusion** :- Views expressed by Kishore Gandhi in The Hindustan Times, dated 13 February, 1972 are equally valid now, "The situation, though pessimistic, need not disappoint us because all is not loss yet. Our students are essentially good and sound in heart. They are capable of making a constructive and creative contribution to their own well-being and promoting national welfare. We need to treat the students as adults give them respect and channelise their talent potentialities for the reconstruction of the nation. Students' involvement in matters relating to welfare activities, hostel management, sports and union affairs should be encouraged. But in academic matters teachers should help them and guide them.

\*\*\*\*



## EDUCATION FOR RURAL PEOPLE IN INDIA

Prof. B.K. Das  
Deptt. of Education.

If we objectively and dispassionately analyse the causes of the various problems encountered in rural India, we shall find out the most basic cause of misery, squalor and backwardness of an average Indian villager is his lack of education. Being illiterate, villagers are innocent of modern scientific developments and new and wider horizons of knowledge.

Furthermore, being illiterate they are orthodox and superstitious and consequently, hostile and unresponsive to new knowledge and suggestion. They are so injured to their traditional ways that they are afraid of making any changes in them. On account of illiteracy, modern farming and diversified cottage industries can't take root and flourish in villages. Due to superstitions, villagers are averse to changing their unhygienic surroundings and are continuously subject to disease and epidemic. They are unable to maintain even minimum standards of health and hygiene, they take squalor and filth for granted. Being illiterate, they can be easily duped. That is why the majority of villagers are subject to merciless exploitation by moneylenders and lawyers. It is precisely due to their illiteracy and consequent narrowness of their attitude that they so easily fall into litigation and entrancing quarrels. Illiteracy is a vicious circle. It breeds and poverty because illiterate persons have fewer opportunities of employment and poverty makes for illiteracy because the poor have neither where withal to educate themselves.

### Rural Education in Modern India :

It is now generally recognized that there are basic differences in local and urban conditions and therefore it is not advisable to adopt a single pattern of education for villages and towns. The urban education is intellect oriented and does not lay adequate

emphasis on other factors of personality. In rural education mere training and gymnastic of intellect would not do ; the rural education must also aim at, besides intellectual refinement, physical emotional and moral developments of man. The constitution of India declares our country to be based on the universal principles of equality, freedom and fraternity. In order to attain such high aim, all need to overhaul the whole Indian society. And in as much as rural education had to begin and it was possible to instil the spirit of equality, freedom and fraternity into rural education and make them fundamental basis of rural education. Another essential element of rural education is that it should aim at the development and growth of the spirit of co-operation and an ability to function collectively. This is so because the integral development in villages is not possible without general co-operation and the spirit of give and take. With this aim numerous primary and middle schools have been started in villages. In primary schools education is given upto class IVth or Vth. In middle or junior schools education upto VIIth standard is imparted. In many junior schools there is provision for education upto high school. Besides, many basic schools have been started in villages under inspiration educational reforms launched by Mahatma Gandhi, the father of nation, who realized the utmost value of right type of education as an instrument for building up the nation. However, a recent study has revealed that basic education has not achieve desired objectives and that there are serious lacunas, in its implementation.

\*\*\*\*

# LIBRARY : ITS IMPORTANCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

**Prof. Amala Devi Boruah**

Deptt. of Education.

Human society is increasingly assuming globalization with the result that economy is being given for us less important than human resource development. If human development is accepted as the major goal of education, than a great deal of efforts are required to ensure that the book and the deprived voluntarily seek and gain access to information, knowledge, skills and technology that would enable them to attain development in a sustainable manner. The libraries are treated as temple of knowledge, particularly the libraries of Higher institutions play an important role in this context.

For Higher education, "Libraries are not merely store-house of books. It is a dynamic agency to assist the scholars and researches in carrying on their pursuits, in the advancement of knowledge by making use of books and libraries."

A love of books and the reading habit cannot be cultivated in the young by the mere fact that the institution has a fine library and a large selection of books. It is the teacher, who can stimulate, guide and direct the reading of pupils, He should be a lover of books.

Libraries are important for fostering the reading habit among the pupils, certain class may be taken to the library by the teacher, the cupboards may be left upon, and some of the books put out on the tables. The students may look through, handle and glance at the books in the shelves and on the tables quite freely and may ask the any question about the books which interest them which is called "intellectual browsing".

In Higher Education library is considered as a link in 'communication chain'. No system of higher education can produce



effective result without a strong library at its centre. Educational requirements and methods have greatly changed and broadened. Both faculty and students are becoming more and more dependent on libraries and therefore a knowledge of their use effectively is not only important but also essential for getting maximum benefit out of books and recorded material.

Library prove useful in the fulfillment of in the higher branches of learning and to use the library resources efficiently.

Library being a social institution, the development of libraries and the traditions, customs, rules and laws related to it are inextricably related to the social and cultural development of man. In all phases, socio-cultural development of man, library the knowledge disseminating institution was present. Library and books are in fact, effective tools in serving international understanding and in literacy training they provide ideal centres for helping the new literates to maintain and develop their reading skills. We would suggest that provision be made in the time-table of every institution for every classes to have at least two periods in the week for library reading, each period being about 40-50 minutes in length.

In fact a library is the "heart of an higher-education institution." These institution will strive to foster a love of reading in the students and will stimulate them to choose "the best of what has been thought and said."

\*\*\*\*

