गुरू घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्भत स्वापित केन्न्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2019 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

Department : Education

Academic Year : 2024-25

Sr. No. Programme Code Name of the Programme

01. 301 M.Ed.

S. NO.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project / Internship along with the Name of the Organization (where Project / Internship was carried out)	Page No.
1	KHETRABASI SANKATAMOCHANA	A study on teacher student relationship in shaping mental health of adolescence	4-6
2	सुनील कुमार चौधरी	बिलासपुर जिले में कक्षा 5 के विद्यार्थियों का गणित विषय सीखने के न्यूनतम स्तर का अध्ययन	7-9
3	Tarani Gardia	AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY ON ACADEMIC STRESS, STRESS MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	10-12
4	श्वेता यादव	पाठ्यचर्या में भाषा के प्रति प्राथमिक अध्यापकों की अभिवृत्ति का अध्ययनः बिलासपुर जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में"	13-15
5	EKTA SHUKLA	EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC STRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY	16-18
6	SURESHKUMAR SAW	MATHEMATICS LEARNING AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL DURING LOCKDOWN OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A STUDY	19-21
7	CHANDAN KUMAR SATPATHY	AN EVALUATION STUDY ON MENTOR-MENTEE PROGRAM FOR HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS OF BILASPUR	22-24
8	Gyanu Jha	Academic Burnout of Undergraduate Students in relation to their Academic Adaptability Self-Esteem & Self- Efficacy	25-27
9	Ankita Purohit	Perceptions of Pre-Service Teacher Trainees on the Integration of 21st-Century Skills in their B.Ed Curriculum	28-30
10	कु. शिखा गुप्ता	बिलासपुर जिले के उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत् विधार्थियों में भूगोल विषय के प्रतिरुचि का अध्ययन	31-33
11	अनीष यादव	बिलासपुर जिले के माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के नामांकन एवं ड्रॉपआउट पर राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान का प्रभाव	34-36

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्वागित केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

			_
12	MOITRI ACHARYA	EXPLORING THE EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIETAL EXPERIENCES OF TRANSGENDER STUDENTS: A	37-39
		PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY	
13	Laxmipriya Pradhan	A STUDY OF LEARNING BURNOUT AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO SMARTPHONE DEPENDENCE, ACADEMIC	40-42
		ADAPTABILITY AND ACADEMIC STRESS	
14	Narayan Mishra	A STUDY OF AWARNESS AND UTILITY OF FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS	43-45
15	Amiya Ranjan Sabar	A STUDY OF PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION OF SOCIALLY MARGINALIZED STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN RELATION TO ACADEMIC BEHAVIORS	46-48
16	पंकज कुमार गुप्ता	माध्यमिक स्तर पर समावेशी शिक्षा के प्रति शिक्षकों के दृष्टिकोण के संबंध में अध्ययन	49-51
17	Sonalika Rath	EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENCE TEACHING ENRICHED WITH TECHNOLOGICAL PRACTICES ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SECONDARY LEVEL STUDENTS: A STUDY	52-54
18	BHUBANA BEHERA	EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON CLASSROOM ENGAGEMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF BILASPUR DISTRICT	55-57
19	अमित गुप्ता	बिलासपुर जिले के उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर के छात्रों का गणित के प्रति दृष्टिकोण और कक्षा अधिगम व्यवहार के मध्य संबंध का अध्ययन।	58-60
20	आलोक कुमार प्रजापति	प्राथमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों में हिंदी भाषा लेखन सम्बन्धी त्रृटियों का अध्ययन	61-63
21	अखिलेश गुप्ता	केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड तथा छत्तीसगढ़ माध्यमिक शिक्षा मंडल के छात्रों एवं छात्राओं की विज्ञान विषय के प्रति रूचि का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन	64-66
22	अनीष यादव	बिलासपुर जिले के माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के नामांकन एवं डॉपआउट पर राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियानका प्रभाव	67-69
23	अभय राज सिंह यादव	कक्षा छह के विद्यार्थियों का हिन्दी भाषा कौशल (पठन एवं लेखन) का अध्ययन।	70-72
24	Puja Kumari	A Study of Digital Literacy of Secondary School Students of Bilaspur	73-75
25	Alpna	To Study the Effectiveness of Theatre Integrated Pedagogy on Improvement of Learning Skill in Art and Literature of Secondary School Students	76-78
26	Saumya Dubey	Usefulness of AI Tool (ChatGPT) as an academic support: A study of achievement and learning of teacher trainee	79-81
27	Sushree Sansy Hota	A STUDY ON AWARENESS AND USAGES OF ICTS AMONG HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHERS OF BILASPUR	82-84

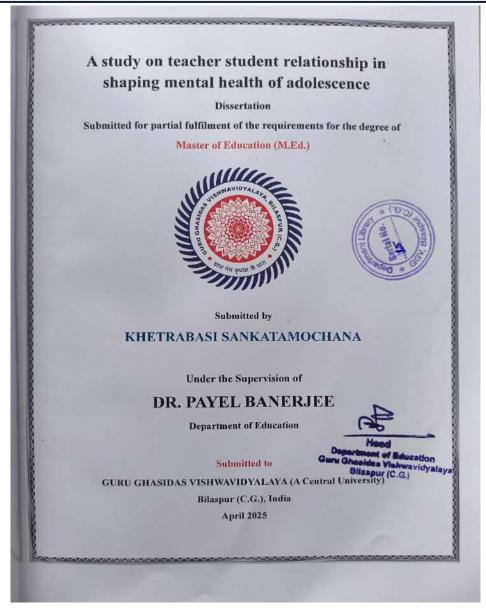
Department of Education Suru Ghasidas Viahwavidyaisya Bilaspur (C.G.)

Signature and Seal of the Head



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



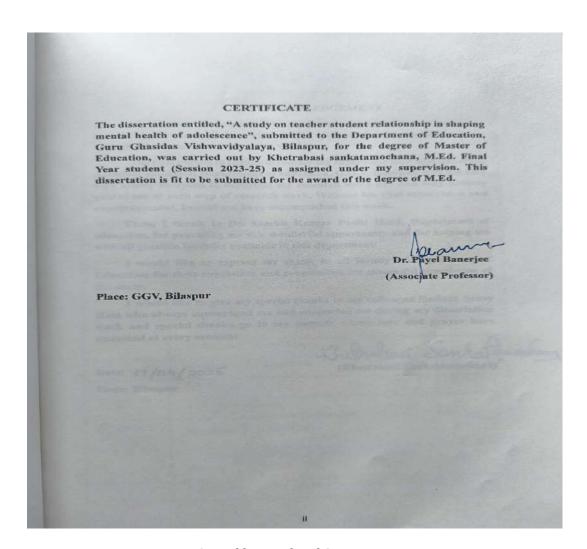
Cover Page

Department of Education Buru Ghasidas Vlahwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

Signature and Seal of the Head



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)



Signed by Head and Supervisor

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Adolescence is widely recognized as a transformative period characterized by extensive physical, emotional, social, and cognitive development. It is a time of identity formation, increased independence, and evolving interpersonal relationships. However, this stage also brings vulnerability to mental health issues, such as anxiety, depression, emotional dysregulation, and behavioral challenges. These mental health concerns often emerge in response to the increasing academic demands, peer pressure, family expectations, and changing social environments adolescents face (Patton et al., 2016). Among the various support systems available to adolescents, the role of teachers is particularly significant. School is a primary environment where adolescents spend a considerable portion of their time, and teachers, as consistent adult figures in this space, are uniquely positioned to influence students' emotional and psychological development. The nature and quality of the teacher-student relationship have far-reaching implications for both academic performance and emotional well-being. When students perceive their teachers as caring, supportive, and understanding, they are more likely to report lower levels of stress, exhibit resilience in the face of challenges, and show fewer behavioral problems (Roorda et al., 2011). In the Indian context, mental health among adolescents is a growing area of concern. According to the National Mental Health Survey of India (2015-16), approximately 7.3% of adolescents between the ages of 13 and 17 were diagnosed with mental health disorders, a statistic that underscores the urgency of addressing mental health proactively. Alarmingly, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) mental health proactively. Alarmingly, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reported a significant increase in student suicides in 2022, with academic pressure and lack of emotional support cited as major contributing factors. These findings reveal that mental health issues among Indian adolescents are not only prevalent but also deeply interconnected with the school environment.

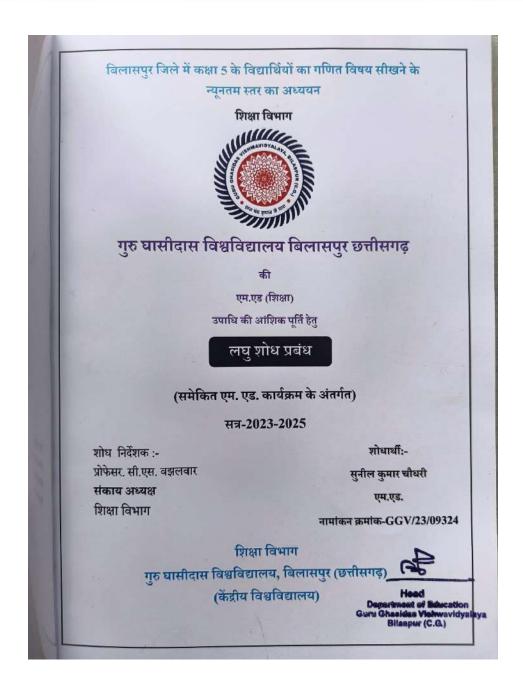
Recognizing the school's role in shaping adolescent well-being, the Ministry of Education in India introduced the School Health Programme, which emphasizes creating a psychosocially supportive school climate. Central to this vision is the promotion of empathetic and emotionally responsive teacher-student interactions. This aligns with global perspectives that emphasize holistic development and mental health promotion through nurturing school environments.

Contents/Abstract



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Head
Department of Education
Suru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केत्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थामित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

शिक्षा विभाग

गुरु घासीवास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2009 संख्या 25 2009 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर—495009 (छ.ग.)



Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (A central University established under the Central University Act, 2009 No 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur-495009 (C.G.)

प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि सुनील कुमार चौधरी छात्र एम.एड 23-25 में प्रस्तुत लघु शोध प्रबंध "बिलासपुर जिले में कक्षा 5 के विद्यार्थियों का गणित सीखने के न्यूनतम स्तर का अध्ययन" मेरे परीक्षण में पूर्ण किया गया है। यह मूल्याकन हेतु प्रस्तुत है।

दिनांक 17/04/2

प्रोफेसर सी. एस. वझलवार संकायअध्यक्ष

शिक्षा विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

प्रथम अध्याय

अध्ययन की पृष्ठभूमि

1.0 प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा किसी भी समाज, परिवार और राष्ट्र के विकास की आधारशिला है। यह व्यक्ति को जीवन के उद्देश्यों, उसकी प्रकृति, कार्य और महत्व को समझने में सहायता करती है। शिक्षा न केवल एक व्यक्ति के जीवन से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जुड़ी होती है, बल्कि उसके समग्र विकास में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है।

व्यक्ति की सफलता मुख्य रूप से उसकी शिक्षा पर निर्भर करती है, क्योंकि यह उसे सोचने-समझने की क्षमता प्रदान करती है और जीवन की विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान खोजने में सहायता करती है। कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी परिस्थिति में, जो कुछ भी सीखता है, वही उसकी शिक्षा का हिस्सा बनता है। इस प्रकार, शिक्षा एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, जो जन्म से लेकर जीवन के अंतिम क्षण तक चलती रहती है।

बालक की शिक्षा का प्रारंभ उसके परिवार से होता है और धीर-धीरे यह समाज और राष्ट्र के विभिन्न पहलुओं से जुड़ जाती है। मानसिक, शारीरिक, बौद्धिक, चारित्रिक, नैतिक, आध्यात्मिक, धार्मिक, सामाजिक, व्यावसायिक और राजनीतिक विकास के माध्यम से शिक्षा व्यक्ति को संपूर्ण रूप से विकसित करती है। यह अज्ञानता से ज्ञान की ओर, मूर्त से अमूर्त की ओर व्यक्तिगत विकास से सामाजिक उत्थान की ओर ले जाती है। साथ ही, शिक्षा समाज और व्यक्ति के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है।

1.1 भूमिका

मानव का इतिहास आदिकाल से ही शिक्षा के विभिन्न प्रकार से विकास एवं प्रसार होता रहा है। प्रत्येक देश और समाज अपनी सामाजिक-संस्कृत अस्मिता को अभिव्यक्त करने एवं आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और साथ ही वर्तमान समय की चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए विशिष्ट प्रकार के शिक्षा प्रणाली को विकसित करता रहा है। समाज और देश में ऐसा भी समय आता है जो मुद्दतों से चलता आ रहा है और इस मुश्किल को एक नई दिशा देने की नितांत आवश्यक होती है जो केवल शिक्षा से संभव है।

"वैदिक युग से लेकर आज तक भारत में शिक्षा का मूल तात्पर्य यह रहा है शिक्षा, प्रकाश का वह स्रोत है जो जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हमारा सच्चा पथ-प्रदर्शन करती है। "एक विद्वान का कथन है कि-"ज्ञान मनुष्य का तीसरा नेत्र है जो उसे समस्त तत्वों के मूल को समझाने की क्षमता प्रदान करता है एवं



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY ON ACADEMIC STRESS, STRESS MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

A Dissertation submitted to

Department of Education

In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of

Master of Education



Session - 2023-2025

Tarani Gardia

M.Ed. 4th semester

Roll No. - 23016133

Supervisor

Dr. Jyoti Verma

Assistant Professor

Department of Education

School of Studies of Education

Department of Education

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, (C.G.)

(A Central University)

Bliaspur (C.G.)

Head Department of Education Suru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Tarani Gardia**, a student of M.Ed. (Session 2023-25) has completed the dissertation entitled "An investigative study on academic stress, stress management strategies and academic performance of university students" under my supervision, which is an original and Bonafide peace of work. This is an original work and has not been submitted in part or full for any other degree/diploma at this or any other university/institute. This dissertation is fit to be considered for the award of the degree of M.Ed.

Place- GGV, Bilaspur (C.G.)

Date- .17.14/25

Supervisor

Dr. Jyoti Verma

Assistant Professor

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्षत स्वागित केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

1.1 Introduction

University life is often portrayed as a period of personal growth and exploration, but it also brings numerous academic demands that can become sources of significant stress for students. Academic stress can be described as the psychological and physiological response that occurs when academic pressures surpass an individual's capacity to cope effectively (Misra & Castillo, 2004). Common sources of such stress include exams, tight deadlines, heavy course loads, competition among peers, and the expectation to maintain high academic standards (Sharma & Sharma, 2015). Elevated levels of stress have been linked to negative mental health outcomes, diminished academic performance, and a reduced sense of satisfaction with the educational experience (Pascoe, Hetrick, & Parker, 2020).

To counter these challenges, students often rely on various stress management techniques. These may include practical approaches like time planning, setting achievable goals, engaging in relaxation practices, leaning on social networks, or seeking guidance from professionals (Robotham & Julian, 2006). Utilizing these methods not only alleviates stress but can also enhance learning and academic achievements (Reddy, Menon, & Thattil, 2018).

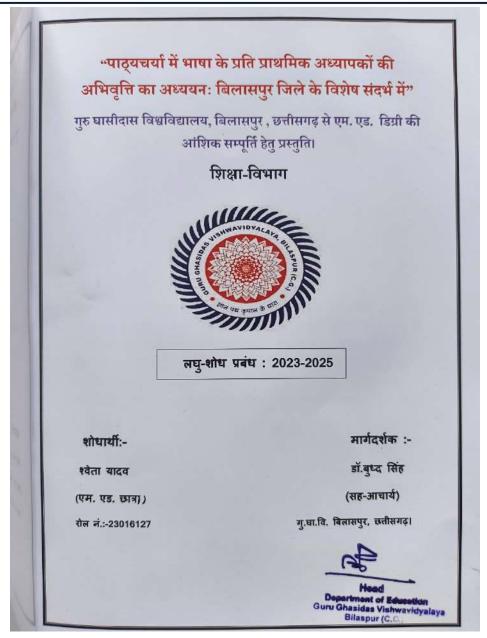
Given the critical role that stress and coping mechanisms play in shaping academic outcomes, it becomes essential to explore how students experience and manage academic stress. This study seeks to examine the link between academic stress, the strategies students employ to handle it, and their academic performance, with the goal of supporting the development of more effective academic and mental health interventions.

1.2 Background of the Study

Entering university marks a significant transition in a student's life, often accompanied by a range of academic, social, and personal adjustments. The shift to a more rigorous academic environment, increased independence, and new responsibilities can contribute to heightened levels of stress among students.



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)



Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwevidyalsya Bilaspur (C.G.)

गुरू घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्वापित केन्न्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

डॉ बुद्ध सिंह सह आचार्य शिक्षा विभाग गुरु घुसीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर (छ.ग.) 495009



DR. BUDH SINGH Associate Professor Department Of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

प्रमाण - पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय की एम.एड. उपाधि की आंशिक अभिपूर्ति हेतु प्रस्तुत लघु शोध प्रबंध, "पाठ्यचर्या में भाषा के प्रति प्राथमिक अध्यापकों की अभिवृत्ति का अध्ययन: बिलासपुर जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में", श्वेता यादव (पंजीकरण क्रमांक GGV /22/09322) द्वारा वर्ष 2023-2025 के दौरान किया गया कार्य संतोषजनक है।

(ag (HE)

स्थान : बिलासपुर

दिनांक: 17/04/2025

100

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2019 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

1.1प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा मानव जीवन की वह प्रक्रिया है जो उसे सामाजिक, बौद्धिक, नैतिक एवं भावनात्मक रूप से पिएक्व बनाती है। किसी भी राष्ट्र की प्रगति उस राष्ट्र की शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर निर्भर करती है। शिक्षा के प्रारंभिक चरण में भाषा का शिक्षण अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है, क्योंकि भाषा न केवल अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम होती है, बल्कि यह ज्ञान अर्जन, सोचने, समझने, और संवाद स्थापित करने का एक सशक्त उपकरण भी होती है। प्राथमिक शिक्षा वह आधारशिला है, जिस पर विद्यार्थी का संपूर्ण शैक्षिक जीवन टिका होता है। इस स्तर पर दी गई भाषा शिक्षा न केवल शैक्षिक विकास को प्रभावित करती है, बल्कि विद्यार्थी के व्यक्तित्व निर्माण, सामाजिक व्यवहार तथा जीवन कौशल को भी आकार देती है। भाषा के माध्यम से ही बच्चा अपने परिवेश से परिचित होता है, भावनाओं को प्रकट करता है तथा समाज में उचित संवाद स्थापित करता है।

पाठ्यचर्या (Curriculum) में भाषा की भूमिका अत्यंत व्यापक होती है। यह केवल एक विषय भर नहीं होती, बल्कि सभी विषयों की समझ और अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम होती है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि शिक्षक न केवल भाषा के प्रति संवेदनशील हों, बल्कि पाठ्यचर्या में भाषा की उपयोगिता और महत्व को भी भली-भांति समझते हों। शिक्षक की अभिवृत्ति (Attitude) भाषा शिक्षण की गुणवत्ता और प्रभावशीलता को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित करती है। यदि शिक्षक की अभिवृत्ति सकारात्मक है, तो वह विद्यार्थियों को भाषा के प्रति रुचि विकसित करने के लिए प्रेरित करेगा; वहीं नकारात्मक अभिवृत्ति शिक्षण में बाधा बन सकती है।

आज जब शिक्षा प्रणाली में निरंतर परिवर्तन और नवाचार हो रहे हैं, तब यह अत्यंत आवश्यक हो गया है कि हम यह अध्ययन करें कि प्राथमिक स्तर पर कार्यरत शिक्षक पाठ्यचर्या में भाषा को किस दृष्टिकोण से देखते हैं। क्या वे इसे केवल एक विषय मानते हैं या एक व्यापक अधिगम साधन? क्या उनकी अभिवृत्तियाँ बच्चों के भाषा अधिगम में सहायक हैं या बाधक?

शिक्षा समाज के निर्माण की आधारशिला है, और भाषा उसका प्रमुख माध्यम। भाषा के माध्यम से न केवल ज्ञान का अर्जन होता है, बल्कि संवेदनाओं, भावनाओं, विचारों और संस्कृति का संप्रेषण भी होता है। प्राथमिक शिक्षा स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होता है, क्योंकि यही वह अवस्था है जहाँ बच्चों की भाषा, सोच, संप्रेषण तथा सामाजिक कौशल विकसित होते हैं।

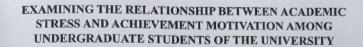
भारत जैसे बहुभाषी देश में भाषा का शिक्षण और अधिक जटिल एवं चुनौतीपूर्ण हो जाता है। यहाँ विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं, मातृभाषाएं तथा राष्ट्रीय भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी का शिक्षण एक साथ चलता है।

10



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)





A DISSERTATION

submitted to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

in the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Education

[2023-2025]

Ву

EKTA SHUKLA

[M.Ed. Student]

Under the guidance of

- R

Department of Education re Ghasides Visionavidyslay: Bilaspur (C.Q.)

PROF. C.S. VAZALWAR (DEAN)

[DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, GURU GHASIDAS UNIVERSITY, BILASPUR, CHHATISGARH]

Head

Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ekta Shukla, a bonafide PG scholar of this Faculty, has satisfactorily completed the course work requirement which is a part of her dissertation programme.

The exact topic of her dissertation is "Examining the relationship between academic stress and academic achievement motivation among undergraduate university students", under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the research work embodied in this dissertation is the original work carried out by investigator and is suitable for submission for the award of the degree of Master of Education.

Date: 17/04/2025

Place: Bilaspur

Prof. C. S. Vazalwar

(supervisor)

Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

ii

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 EDUCATION

Education is a process of learning, which is aimed at improving moral, cultural, social and intellectual attributes of the student individually as well as member of a social group. It is an instrument to change the social, cultural, economic and political set up of the society. It is considered as a key for the development of the country.

Education is a dynamic process, in the words of M.L. Jackes, "There is plenty of work for education to do, its prime task is to transform original evil into acquired good. Education must enable the child to think for himself, to respect hard work, to have good fellowship, to have taste and sense of eternal realities."

According to But Wrag (2004) views about education as it partly rectifies what a learner already knows and for these skills are needed. It is a work of harmony. Learners are ignorant how and what to learn but a proficient and skilled teacher can guide them. Education rectifies any unfairness and for this a teacher needs competency in his profession. Rectification can only be done if the teacher has passion and profession. Because education is teaching learning process where a teacher is teaching and a learner is learning in a formal system of education. So, with respect to learning and teaching a teacher's role is central based.

The quality of education depends upon the provision of education that is being provided by two sources that are teachers and curriculum. In formal system of education, a student has to depend on teacher who transmits, interprets, and facilitates subject matter knowledge. Education of the highest quality requires teachers of the highest quality and highly skilled and professional teaching can do this. Hence, education is considered as tool for social change.

1.2 HIGHER EDUCATION: A GATEWAY TO KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Higher education plays a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of a nation by equipping individuals with advanced knowledge, critical thinking skills, and professional competencies. It fosters research, innovation, and global competitiveness while promoting personal growth and civic responsibility. Institutions of higher learning serve as centers for



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

MATHEMATICS LEARNING AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL DURING LOCKDOWN OF COVID- 19 PANDEMIC: A STUDY

A Dissertation submitted to GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA BILSPUR (C.G.)

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Education (M.Ed.)

Submitted to
Department of Education
SESSION – 2019 - 21



SUPERVISOR DR. SAMBIT KUMAR PADHI ASSISTANT PROFESSOR GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH

RESEARCHER SURESHKUMAR SAW M. Ed. 4th SEM (2019-21) Enrollment No. - GGV/19/8390 Roll No - 19062514

Department of Education
Guru Ghasides Vishwavidyslays
Bilasour (C.G.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GURUGHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr.SURESH KUMAR SAW, M. Ed. Student, Department of Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, (C.G.) has completed his dissertation entitled "MATHEMATICS LEARNING AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL DURING LOCKDOWN OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A STUDY" under my supervision, which is an original and bonafide peace of work. It is now fit for submission and evaluation.

Place: Bilaspur Date: 30-06-2021 Dr. Sambit Kumar Padhi Assistant professor Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

Supervisor



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2019 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CHAPTER -I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:-

The National Policy on Education 1986 proposed that "Mathematics should be visualized as the vehicle to train a child, to think, reason, analyze and to articulate logically. There is a shift in treating mathematics education as an instrument for the National development to the development of child's abilities. This has been carried forward further in the National Curriculum Framework 2005 wherein child's active engagement in mathematics learning involving "inquiry, exploration, questioning, debates, application and reflection leading to theory building and creation of ideas/positions in Mathematics is envisaged.

Mathematics is often considered a dry subject for learners. This fear of Mathematics makes it difficult for teachers to make Mathematics learning enjoyable for learners. Teachers have to make learning Mathematics an interesting task for learners despite the constraints of time and resources. Addressing individual differences in learners is also a challenging task for teachers. Apart from planning and enhancing one's knowledge and skills, this requires a will to improve the teaching-learning process.

1.2 Objectives of Teaching Mathematics:-

The objective of school mathematics curriculum at elementary and secondary level is to provide students opportunities to be equipped with important Mathematics needed for better educational, professional and social choices. It empowers students to investigate, to make sense of and to construct mathematical meanings from new situations. By learning Mathematics, students must be able to develop logical thinking and reasoning. They must also be able to find out Mathematics in all walks of life including art. They should not



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

AN EVALUATION STUDY ON MENTOR-MENTEE PROGRAM FOR HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS OF BILASPUR

A DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF

MASTER OF EDUCATION



BY

CHANDAN KUMAR SATPATHY

M.ED. IV SEMESTER (GGV/21/09010) 2023 - 2025

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF DR. PAYEL BANERJEE

(ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR (C.G) 495009

Head

Department of Education Guru Ghasides Vishwavidyalay Bitaspur (C.G.)

Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

Page 1 of 114

CERTIFICATE

The dissertation entitled, "An evaluation study on mentor-mentee program for higher education students of Bilaspur", submitted to the Department of Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, for the degree of Master of Education, was carried out by Chandan Kumar Satpathy, M.Ed. Final Year student (Session 2023-25) under my supervision. This dissertation is fit to be submitted for the award of the degree of M.Ed.

(Associate Professor)
Place: GGV, Bilaspur

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

Page 8 of 114

1: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

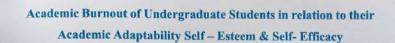
Education is a multifaceted concept that has been defined and explored by experts from various fields. According to John Dewey, "Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself" (Dewey, 1916). This definition highlights the importance of education in shaping individuals and society. Education is essential for individuals, communities, and societies. According to Paulo Freire, "Education is the practice of freedom" (Freire, 1970, p. 67). Education provides individuals with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary to participate fully in society. It also promotes social mobility, economic growth, and civic engagement (OECD, 2019). The National Education Policy aims to restructure the regulation and governance of the Indian education system to address (sustainable) developmental goals of the country. The general objective of the National Education Policy is to create an equitable and inclusive education system that can provide learning for all.

Effective relationships and collaborative learning are crucial for organizational success. To address the challenges of the modern education landscape, many institutions have implemented mentoring programs. These programs serve both guidance and support the personal and professional development of students. Mentoring has become a popular tool for institutions to enhance student engagement, motivation, and effectiveness. Mentoring is a teaching process that involves the transfer of wisdom, experience, and skills from mentors to mentees. Research has shown that mentoring brings significant value to mentors, protégés, and institutions. This study aims to investigate the impact of a mentor's functions towards mentee and abilities on mentoring outcomes.



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



DISSERATAION
SUBMITTED TO
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Education (M.Ed.)



2023 - 2025

Supervisor

Prof. Sambit Kumar Padhi

Department of Education

Researcher

Gyanu Jha

M.Ed. IV Semester

En. No. - GGV/23/09311

School of Studies of Education Department of Education

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G) (A Central asiversity)

Head

Department of Education

Blaspur (C.Q.)

Head

Department of Education

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. Gyanu Jha, bearing Enrolment No. GGV/23/09311has completed his dissertation work entitled "Academic Burnout of Undergraduate Students in relation to their Academic Adaptability, Self- Esteem &Self- Efficacy" under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the research work embodied in this dissertation is the original work carried out by the investigator and is suitable for submission for the award of the degree of Master of Education in the Department of Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur. I wish his all success.

Place: Bilaspur

Prof. Sambit Kumar Padhi
(Supervisor)

Department of Education

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,

Bilaspur

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CHAPTER-I

1. Background: -

The level of happiness is likely influenced by a person's inherited temperament as well as the specific circumstances of their upbringing and social experiences (Bok, D. 2010). Happiness encompasses activities that promote a sense of enjoyment, well-being, and positivity, making work not only fulfilling but also enjoyable (Ford et al. 2003). Academic institutions impart knowledge and foster student development; when they perform poorly or have low morale, it can affect knowledge sharing, ultimately impacting future generations (All India Survey on Higher Education 2016-17, 2017). It is believed that for education to foster happiness, it must be holistic and comprehensive, addressing emotional, social, moral, physical, spiritual, and aesthetic goals (Nel Nodding, 2003, 2005). Happines is primarily a humanistic value, shaped by education that fosters humanity, such as ethical, liberal, or democratic education (Nussbaum, 2003). Their low happiness level influences their knowledge sharing in the classrooms and ultimate sufferers are none other than students (Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) Survey, 2015-16) Initially defines education as a valuable investment in individuals, with its outcome being a type of capital (Schultz ,1960). He grasped how investing in education can impact both agricultural productivity and the economy overall (Lundberg 1979). Adam Smith had a particularly strong belief in the importance of education and learning, seeing the development of human potential to lead a meaningful life and enhance productivity as central to his analysis in The Wealth of

Nations (Amartya Sen ,1997). Academic burnout has emerged as a critical concern in higher education, characterized by emotional exhaustion, cynicism, and a sense of reduced academic efficacy. As undergraduate students face increasing academic demands and social pressures, many experience heightened stress levels that can negatively impact their well-being and academic performance. Understanding the factors that contribute to or buffer against academic burnout is essential for developing effective interventions and support systems.



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

Perceptions of Pre-Service Teacher Trainees on the Integration of 21st-Century Skills in their B.Ed Curriculum

A Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of Masters of Education (2023-2025)



Submitted By Ankita Purohit Enrollment No: GGV/23/09307

Under the Supervision of Dr. Jyoti Verma Assistant Professor Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.) India 495009

Head
Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KONI, BILASPUR

C.G. 495009

(A Central University Established by the central university act, 2009)

Head

Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्न्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर – 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur, (C.G.)
(A Central University)
(A central university Established by the central university Act, 2009)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that dissertation entitled "Perceptions of Pre-Service Teacher Trainees on the Integration of 21st-Century Skills in their B. Ed Curriculum" submitted by Ankita Purohit, Department of Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.) for the award of M.Ed. degree in Education. This is certifying that it is original research work done by her under my able guidance. I further certify that the work is original and dissertation or part thereof has not formed the basis for the award of any other degree.

Dr. Jyoti Verma
Assistant Professor
Department of Education

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.) India 495009

Place: Bilaspur

Date: 17/4/25

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्वापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

Page | 1

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Background of the Study

The contemporary global landscape, marked by rapid technological innovations and complex societal challenges, necessitates a fundamental shift in educational priorities towards cultivating 21st-century skills (Smith, 2023). These skills, encompassing critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, communication, and digital literacy, are now essential for navigating the complexities of the modern world (Johnson & Lee, 2022). Recognizing this imperative, the Government of India has launched the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes fostering these skills among learners to prepare them for the future (Ministry of Education, India, 2020). This policy shift underscores a national acknowledgment of the need to move beyond traditional rote learning and embrace competency-driven education (Sharma, 2021). Teachers are crucial in translating educational policies into classroom practices and nurturing 21stcentury skills in students (Patel, 2022). Therefore, effective teacher education programs must equip pre-service teachers with an understanding of these skills and the pedagogical expertise to impart them effectively (Kumar, 2023). Aligned with this need, NEP 2020 proposes specialized professional training for teachers focusing on collaborative teaching, inquiry-based pedagogy, and project-based learning to integrate the "4Cs" (critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, and communication) (Ministry of Education, India, 2020). The success of incorporating these skills is linked to teacher preparedness (Singh, 2021). In India, the Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) degree is the principal qualification for teaching at secondary and higher secondary levels (National Council for Teacher Education, 2019). The B.Ed. program has evolved over time, with ongoing discussions and implementations of the Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP) under NEP 2020 guidelines (Ministry of Education, India, 2020; National Council of Educational Research and Training, 2022). Universities and regulatory bodies, such as the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), provide frameworks and syllabi for B.Ed. programs (NCTE, various years; NCERT, various years). Given the dynamic nature of teacher education, particularly with ITEP and potential modifications to the traditional B.Ed. structure, it is crucial to investigate the current state of 21stcentury skills integration within these programs (Desai, 2023).

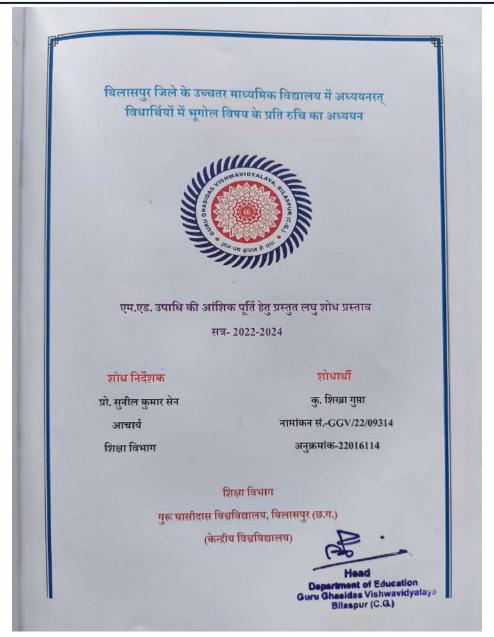
1.1.2 Conceptualizing 21st-Century Skills in the Indian Educational

Education plays a pivotal role in shaping individuals and societies by equipping people with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary for personal and societal development (UNESCO, 2018). In the 21st century, education goes



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

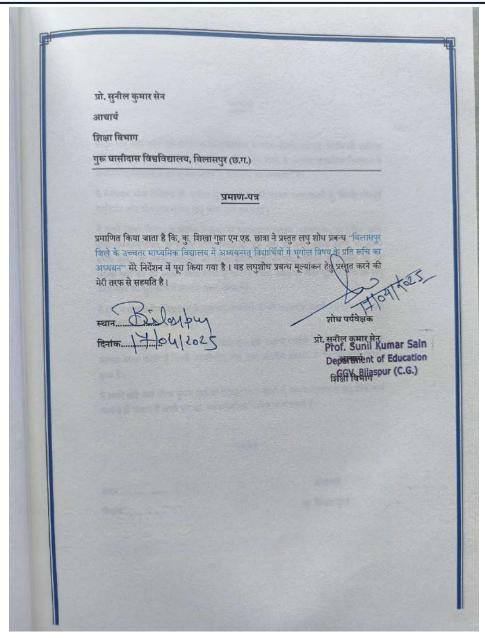


Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Viahwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्वागित केन्नीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)



गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्षत स्थापित केन्नीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

1.1 प्रस्तावना-

शिक्षा वह जननी है जो शिक्षा को जन्म देती है और निरन्तर गतिशील रहकर नव निर्मित शिक्षा का निर्माण करती रहती है और इस प्रकार जीवन पर्यन्त चलती रहती है। जिस प्रकार सूर्य का प्रकाश पाकर कमल का फूल खिल उठता है एवं अस्त होने पर कुम्हला जाता है, ठीक उसी प्रकार शिक्षा के प्रकाश को पाकर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति कमल के फूल की भाँति खिल उठता है एवं अशिक्षित रहने पर दिस्ता, शोक एवं कष्ट के अंधकार में डूबा रहता है।

शिक्षा के लिए आंग्ल भाषा में एजुकेशन शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है। एजुकेशन शब्द की व्युत्पिल लैटिन भाषा के एडुकेटम शब्द से हुई जिसका अर्थ है आन्तरिक शक्तियों को बाहर लाना। एम. के. गाँधी के अनुसार-शिक्षा का अर्थ, मैं बालक अथवा मनुष्य में आत्मा, शरीर और बुद्धि के सर्वांगीण और सबसे अच्छे विकास से समझता हूँ। दैगोर के शब्दों में सर्वोच्च शिक्षा वह है जो हमें केवल सूचनाएँ ही नहीं देती वरन् हमारे जीवन एवं सम्पूर्ण सष्टि में एक रास्ता पैदा करती है।

शिक्षा एक ओर बालक का सर्वांगीण विकास करके उसे तेजस्वी, बुद्धिमान, चरित्रवान, विद्वान बनाती है, वहीं दूसरी ओर शिक्षा समाज की उन्नति के लिए भी एक आवश्यक एवं शक्तिशाली साधन है। इस प्रकार व्यक्ति तथा समाज दोनों ही के विकास में शिक्षा की भूमिका बहुत आवश्यक होती है।

शिक्षा मानव जीवन का आधार है और समाज के विकास में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। शिक्षा न केवल ज्ञान का विस्तार करती है, बल्कि व्यक्तित्व विकास, सामाजिक समझ और व्यावसायिक दक्षता को भी बढावा देती है। किसी भी विषय में विधार्थियों की रुचि उनके शैक्षिक प्रदर्शन और उनके भविष्य की दिशा को निर्धारित करने में सहायक होती है। इसी संदर्भ में भुगोल विषय का अध्ययन विशेष महत्व रखता है।

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर पर भूगोल एक स्वतंत्र विषय के रुप में पढाया जाता है। यह वैकल्पिक होता है। इस स्तर पर बालक में भूगोल सम्बन्धी मूलभूत ज्ञान, कौशल एवं अभिक्षमता का विस्तार किया जाता है ताकि बालक भूगोल के क्षेत्र में सार्थक योगदान के लिए तैयार हो सके।

भूगोल विषय केवल सैद्धान्तिक अध्ययन तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक व्यावहारिक और जीवनपयोगी विषय है। यह विषय न केवल पृथ्वी की सतह, मौसम, जलवायु और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, बल्कि यह भी सिखाता है कि हम इन संसाधनों का सही ढंग से प्रबंध कैसे कर सकते हैं। वैश्विक तापमान वृद्धि, जल संकट, वनों की कटाई और अन्य पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं को समझने और उनका समाधान खोजने में भूगोल विषय की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होती है।

यह विषय पृथ्वी की संरचना, भौगोलिक प्रक्रियाएँ, जलवायु, पारिस्थितिकी, संसाधनों का प्रबंधन और पर्यावरणीय संतुलन को समझने में सहायक होता है। इसके माध्यम से विधार्थी न केवल प्राकृतिक परिघटनाओं को समझते हैं, बल्कि उनका प्रभाव और संभावित समाधान भी तलाशते हैं।

1



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

बिलासपुर जिले के माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के नामांकन एवं ड्रॉपआउट पर राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान का प्रभाव गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ से एम. एड. डिग्री की आंशिक सम्पूर्ति हेतु प्रस्तुति। शिक्षा-विभाग लघ्-शोध प्रबंध : 2023-20<u>25</u> शोधार्थी डॉ. धीरेंद्र कुमार सिंह अनीष यादव (सहाआचार्य) एम.एड. छात्र ग्.घा.वि.बिलासपुर्,छत्तीसगढ़ रोल नं: 23016107

Head

Department of Education

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyaisya

Bilaspur (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्वागित केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

शिक्षा विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (कॅंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2008 संख्या 25 2008 के अंतर्गत स्थापित कॅंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर-495009 (छ.ग.)



Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
(A central University established under the Central University Act., 2009 No
25 or 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur-495009 (C.G.)

प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि एम.एड. छात्र अनीष यादव के द्वारा सत्र 2023-2025 में लघु शोध प्रबंध "बिलासपुर जिले के माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के नामांकन एवं ड्रॉपआउट पर राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान का प्रभाव" मेरे मार्गदर्शन में पूरा किया गया है। यह मूल्यांकन हेतु प्रस्तुत है।

स्थान : बिलासपुर

दिनांक : 17/04/2025

मार्गदर्शक डॉ. धीरेन्द्र कुमार सिंह

(सहायक आचार्य)

ग्.घा.वि. बिलासपुर छतीसगढ़

3

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

अध्याय 1 अध्ययन की पृष्ठभूमि

1.1 प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा वह प्रक्रिया है जो व्यक्ति की अन्तर्निहित क्षमताओं और उसके व्यक्तित्व के विकास में सहायक होती है। यह प्रक्रिया न केवल उसे समाज में अपनी भूमिका निभाने योग्य बनाती है, बल्कि सामाजिककरण के माध्यम से एक जिम्मेदार नागरिक बनने के लिए आवश्यक ज्ञान और कौशल भी प्रदान करती है।

संस्कृत भाषा में 'शिक्ष्' धातु से बना 'शिक्षा' शब्द सीखने और सिखाने की क्रिया को दर्शाता है। शिक्षा समाज की एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी तक जान के हस्तांतरण की प्रक्रिया है, जो समाज की निरंतरता बनाए रखने और व्यक्ति को सामाजिक संरचना से जोड़ने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से बच्चा समाज के मूलभूत नियमों, व्यवस्थाओं, मूल्यों और प्रतिमानों को समझता है तथा अपने समाज के इतिहास से परिचित होता है, जिससे वह समाज का अभिन्न अंग बनता है।

संस्कृत में शिक्षा का अर्थ 'सीखना' होता है, जबिक अंग्रेजी में इसे 'एजुकेशन' कहा जाता है। शिक्षा केवल पुस्तकों तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसे व्यक्ति अपने माता-पिता, समाज, विद्यालय, और दैनिक अनुभवों से भी प्राप्त कर सकता है। यह जान किसी भी उम्र में छोटे या बड़े लोगों से अर्जित किया जा सकता है।

इस प्रकार, शिक्षा केवल अकादिमिक जान तक सीमित न रहकर विभिन्न कौशलों, व्यापारों, व्यवसायों, मानसिक, नैतिक और सौंदर्यबोध संबंधी विकास पर केंद्रित होती है। यह न केवल व्यक्ति को योग्य और कुशल बनाती है, बल्कि उसे एक अच्छा इंसान भी बनाती है। शिक्षा में उचित आचरण, तकनीकी दक्षता, और व्यावहारिक जान का समावेश होता है, जो व्यक्ति के संपूर्ण विकास में सहायक होता है।

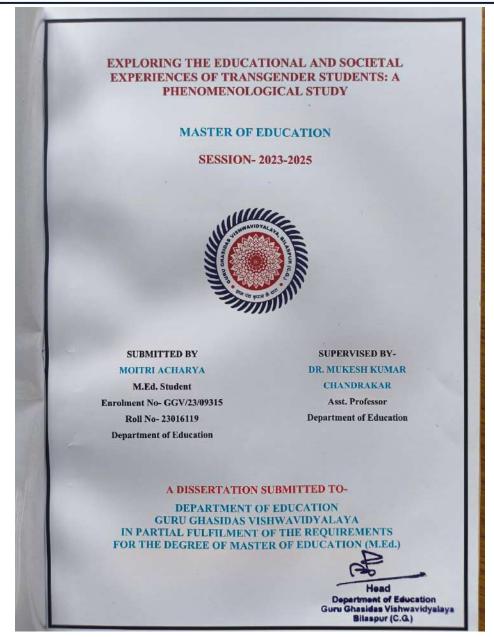
- 1.1 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत में शिक्षा के प्रकार व्यवस्था की दृष्टी से देखे तो शिक्षा के चार रूप होते हैं -
- 1.औपचारिक शिक्षा
- 2. निरौपचारिक शिक्षा

10



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Head

Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, KONI, BILASPUR, CHATTISHGARH

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Chandrakar **Assistant Professor, Department of Education** Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Moitri Acharya, student of M.Ed., Department of Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur during the session 2023-25 has completed her dissertation entitled Exploring the Educational and Societal Experiences of Transgender Students- A Phenomenological Study under my guidance and supervision.

This is further certified that the dissertation in its present form is fit for submission to Department of Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya for the award of M.Ed. degree. This work is original and the dissertation or part thereof has not formed the basis for the award of any other degree

Date: Hy/2025
Place: Pri/aspr

(Dr. Mukesh Kumar Chandrakar)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्वारित केन्नीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Transgender

Humans are considered as most advanced creature in the course of evolution. Biologically humans are identified from their sex and gender identity from the time of birth. Usually there are two genders who are being recognized and identified in a society i.e Male and Female but apart from these there are some more called as 'Transgender' who are being lacked behind for some reasons. American Psychological Association defines Transgenders as the people whose gender identity differs from that which they were assigned at the time of their birth. Sarwar and Ganguly (2024) in their book 'India and Identity- Some Reflections' have mentioned that Gender expression in India only incorporate masculine and feminine components which is why transgender people face more persecution. Transgenders people face various kinds of problems and challenges in each and every part of their lives. As per the census 2011 report, the literacy rate of transgender is only 56.1%. The National Educational Policy 2020 recognised the transgender individuuals as socio-economically disadvantaged and marginalised group of the society. They are deprived of their educational and societal rights, laws and policies which are meant for them. They faces various types of abusive comments and inappropriate behaviours in several aspects of their lives. They are not accepted by anyone in the society and are treated in a weird manner. The transgenders life is probably filled with lots of challenges and issues. Generally people avoid to talk about them, to know and discuss. They are isolated and struggle to the extremist to get a survival.

1.2 Historical perspectives of Transgenders in India

According to Indian Institute of Legal Studies, University of North Bengal, The Transgenders and their concepts in India is not new rather they have been studied and recognised in our ancient history as well. Transgender Community comprises of *Hijras*, Kothis, Aravanis, Jogappas, Shiv-Shakthis etc. and they, as a group, have got a strong historical presence in our country in the Hindu mythology and other religious texts.

The Vedic literature is one of the oldest literature in India and in Veda gender of human have been categorised into three types male, female and third sex. In Kama Shastra the ancient



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

A STUDY OF LEARNING BURNOUT AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO SMARTPHONE DEPENDENCE, ACADEMIC ADAPTABILITY AND ACADEMIC STRESS

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of

Master of Education



Session-2023-2025

Supervisor

Prof. Dr. Sambit Kumar Padhi

Department of Education

Researcher

Laxmipriya Pradhan

M.Ed. IV semester

Enrollment Number-GGV/23/09313

School of Studies of Education

Department of Education

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)

(A central University)

Department of Education Suru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)



Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms. Laxmipriya Pradhan, bearing Enrolment No. GGV/23/09313 has completed her dissertation work entitled "A study of learning burnout among undergraduate students in relation to smartphone dependence, academic adaptability and academic stress" under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the research work embodied in this dissertation is the original work carried out by the investigator and is suitable for submission for the award of the degree of Master of Education in the Department of Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur.

I wish her all success

Place: Bilaspur

Prof. Dr. Sambit Kumar Padhi

(Supervisor)

Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONCEPT OF BURNOUT:

Burnout is a psychological syndrome characterized by chronic workplace stress that has not been successfully managed. It manifests through emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and a diminished sense of personal accomplishment (Maslach & Leiter, 2016). The condition often arises when employees feel overwhelmed by excessive work demands, lack of control, and insufficient support (Schaufeli & Bakker, 2004). Over time, these stressors can deplete an individual's energy and motivation, leading to a state where they no longer feel effective or engaged in their work (Maslach et al., 2001). Studies indicate that burnout can have significant consequences not only on individual well-being but also on organizational productivity and employee turnover (Halbesleben, 2006). Addressing burnout requires systemic interventions that include workload management, emotional support, and promoting a healthy work-life balance (Leiter & Maslach, 2004).

1.1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF BURNOUT:

The concept of burnout was first introduced in the 1970s by American psychologist Herbert Freudenberger, who observed the emotional exhaustion and depersonalization experienced by individuals working in helping professions such as healthcare and social work (Freudenberger, 1974). Freudenberger's early work highlighted how individuals who were highly dedicated to their jobs became increasingly disengaged and fatigued due to overwhelming emotional demands. In the subsequent years, Christina Maslach expanded on these ideas, developing the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) in the 1980s, which provided a more structured approach to measuring burnout across various professions (Maslach & Jackson, 1981). Her research emphasized that burnout was not only a personal issue but also a systemic one, rooted in organizational structures, workload, and social dynamics. Since then, the definition and understanding of burnout have evolved, with scholars recognizing the importance of work-related factors, such as job demands and the lack of social support, in contributing to burnout (Schaufeli & Bakker, 2004). Over time, the concept has broadened to encompass various sectors beyond healthcare, including education, business, and technology, reflecting its widespread relevance in modern, high-pressure work environments.

1.1.2 TYPES OF BURNOUT:

Overload Burnout

Characterized by excessive work intensity and ambition, people experiencing overload burnout push themselves to extreme limits. They work frantically toward success under pressure, sacrificing health and personal life for professional achievement. This type

A STUDY OF AWARNESS AND UTILITY OF FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS

A DISSERTATION

submitted to the Guru Ghasidas University

in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Education



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

SUPERVISOR

Dr. Sudhir Sudam Kaware

Associate Professor

Department of Education

RESEARCHER

Narayan Mishra

M.Ed. 4th Semester

Enrolment No.GGV/23/0931

SESSION: 2023-2025

Head

Department of Education
Gars Chaoldes Violenzvidyalaye

Department of Education Suru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)



Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Narayan Mishra, a Bonafide PG scholar of this Faculty, has satisfactorily completed the course work requirement which is a part of her dissertation programme.

The exact topic of his dissertation is "A study of awareness and utility of financial literacy among higher secondary schools' students", under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the research work embodied in this dissertation is the original work carried out by investigator and is suitable for submission for the award of the degree of Master of Education M.Ed.

Date: 16 69 12025

Place: Chhattisgarh

Supervisor

Dr. Sudhir Sudam Kaware

(Associate Professor)

Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas University

Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CHAPTER -1 INTRODUTION

1.1 MEANING AND ROLE OF EDUCATION:

Education is the process of facilitating the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. It can occur formally (in schools, universities, and institutions) or informally (through life experiences, mentorship, and self-study). Education aims to equip individuals with the competencies required to engage productively in society and achieve personal growth. "Education means bringing out of the ideas of universal validity which are latent in the mind of every man." This highlights the idea that education is about drawing forth innate knowledge.

- Socrates

Education as "the capacity to feel pleasure and pain at the right moment." He believed it was about developing both the body and the soul, fostering a sense of harmony and perfection.

— Plato

Education as "the creation of a, sound mind in a sound body." His focus was on developing human faculties, particularly the mind to enable individuals to appreciate and pursue goodness and beauty.

- Aristotle

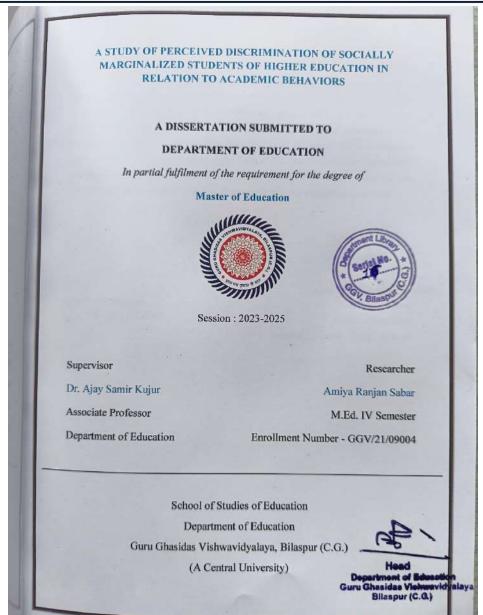
The Kothari Commission (1964-66) played a crucial role in shaping India's education system. It emphasized the need for a national system of education that would promote equality and remove disparities in access to education. The commission recommended a 10+2+3 structure, which became the foundation of the modern education system in India. It stressed the importance of universal primary education, aiming to make education accessible to all children, especially in rural and underprivileged areas. The commission also highlighted the significance of science and technology in education to support national development. Additionally, it proposed the three-language formula, ensuring that students learn their regional language, Hindi, and English for better communication and integration. To improve the quality of education, the commission suggested enhancing teacher training, providing better infrastructure, and increasing government expenditure on eacher training least 6% of GDP. Furthermore, it advocated for moral and value-based education to build least 6% of GDP. Furthermore, it advocated for moral and value-based education to build least 6% of GDP. Furthermore, significantly influencing the National Policy on Education (1986) and subsequent educational developments in India.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a transformative framework aimed at overhauling India's education system to meet global standards while preserving the country's cultural heritage.



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Head

Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Amiya Ranjan Sabar, Enrollment No. GGV/21/09004 has completed his dissertation work entitled "A study of perceived discrimination of socially marginalized students of higher education in relation to academic behaviors" under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the research work embodied in this dissertation is the original work carried out by the investigator and is suitable for submission for the award of the degree of Master of Education in the Department of Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur.

Place: Bilaspur

Dr. Ajay Samir Kujur
Associate professor
(Supervisor)
Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur



Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. CONCEPT OF DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination refers to the unjust or prejudicial treatment of individuals based on characteristics such as caste, race, gender, religion, or socio-economic status. It often manifests in unequal access to opportunities, resources, and rights. In the context of Indian higher education, caste-based discrimination remains a significant barrier to equity and inclusion.

According to Allport (1954), discrimination is a behavior that follows from prejudiced attitudes, leading to the exclusion or devaluation of individuals or groups. In educational institutions, this may be expressed through biased grading, differential teacher expectations, social ostracism, or institutional neglect (Thorat & Newman, 2007).

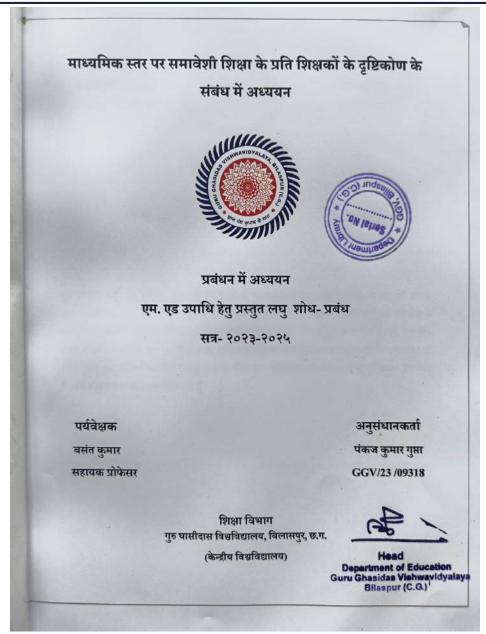
Discrimination, particularly in educational institutions, is not limited to overt exclusion or violence. It often manifests through institutional practices, curriculum invisibility, lack of representation, stereotyping, and low teacher expectations for marginalized students. In India, caste-based discrimination has deep historical roots, embedded in socio-religious structures that continue to influence modern institutions (Ambedkar, 1936). Even within spaces that are supposed to be meritocratic, such as universities, dominant caste groups often hold more cultural capital, while students from SC, ST, and OBC backgrounds face subtle but significant exclusion from academic networks, resources, and opportunities (Deshpande, 2011).

Discrimination in higher education can be interpersonal, institutional, or systemic. Interpersonal discrimination includes biased peer interactions and faculty neglect, while institutional discrimination is reflected in skewed admission policies, biased recruitment of faculty, and limited academic support for underrepresented groups. Systemic discrimination often goes unnoticed but is embedded in the very structure of academia—such as the dominance of upper-caste perspectives in curriculum and pedagogy.

गुरू घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (क्रेन्नीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्षत स्वागित केन्नीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)



Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwevidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

बसंत कुमार सहायक प्रोफेसर शिक्षा विभाग



गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छत्तीसगढ़

प्रमाण-पत्र

मुझे प्रमाणित करते हुए हर्ष का अनुभव हो रहा है कि श्री पंकज कुमार गुप्ता (GGV/23/09318) द्वारा वर्ष 2023-2025 एम॰एड॰ लघु शोध उपाधि के लिए " माध्यमिक स्तर पर समावेशी शिक्षा के प्रति शिक्षकों का दृष्टिकोण के संबंध मे अध्ययन" शिर्षक पर प्रस्तुत लघु शोध प्रबन्ध मेरे पर्यवेक्षण तथा निर्देशन में पूर्ण किया गया है। इस लघु शोध प्रबन्ध में समाहित समस्त प्रदत्त तथा कार्य इनका मौलिक कार्य है एवं इससे पूर्व अन्यत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। श्री पंकज कुमार गुप्ता ने विश्व-विद्यालय नियमानुसार उपस्थिति व अन्य आवश्यक औपचारिकताएँ भी पूर्ण कर ली है। अस्तु मैं उनके शोध प्रबन्ध को अग्रसारित करता हूँ।

दिनांक 17/04/2025

(बसंत कुमार, सहायक प्रोफ़ेसर, शिक्षा विभाग)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर – 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

• प्रस्तावना

प्रथम अध्याय

1.1 प्रस्तावना :-

एक लोकतांत्रिक राज्य के विचार का आधार और उसके लक्ष्य, आजादी एवं अवसरों की समानता, मध्यस्थता और न्याय में होते हैं और इसके लिए सब नागरिकों की हिस्सेदारी की जरूरत होती है। भारत जैसे लोकतंत्रीय देश में शिक्षा की भूमिका और अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है जैसा कि इमाइल दुर्खिम ने कहा है कि शिक्षा वह साधन है जिसके द्वारा समाज बालकों में अपने अस्तित्व और संरचना की अनिवार्य अवस्था को तैयार करता है। शिक्षा और समाज एक दूसरे से इस प्रकार संबंधित है कि कहा जायेगा कि ये दोनों एक सिक्के के दो पहलू है। शिक्षा किसी भी व्यक्ति समाज और राष्ट्र के विकास का पथ होता है। शिक्षा का संबंध सिर्फ साक्षरता से नहीं है, बल्कि शिक्षा हमारा संपूर्ण विकास करती है और हमारे जीवन को अधिक सरल, सेवाभाव, विनम्र तथा शांत बनाती है। शिक्षक का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह शिक्षा द्वारा आरंभ से ही बालकों के व्यवहार में अपेक्षित परिवर्तन लाने की चेष्टा करें। जिससे वह कुशल नागरिक बनकर समाज व देश की उन्नित में सहायक हो।

हमारे देश में भी शिक्षा की प्रगित को ऐसे ही अनिवार्य अंग की तरह देखा जाता है इसी कारण शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून एवं सर्व शिक्षा अभियान जैसी योजनाएं अस्तित्व में आई। इन कितने योजनाओं एवं प्रावधानों के बावजूद हमारे आस-पास ही बहुत से ऐसे बच्चे हैं जो शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाते हैं। ऐसे बच्चों में शारीरिक, मानसिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक, राजनैतिक, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र से संबंधित बहुत सारी समस्याएं देखी जाती है। शारीरिक एवं मानसिक, दैहिक समस्याओं से प्रसित बच्चों को विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चे कहा जाता है। हर एक असमर्थ एवं विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चे की समस्या एवं उसके सीखने का तरीका अलग- अलग होता है इन विभिन्नताओं के बाद भी उन्हें सबके साथ सामान्य वातावरण में शिक्षा देना ही सामावेशी शिक्षा है।

समावेशी शिक्षा में विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों को सामान्य बच्चों के साथ पढ़ाया जाता है ताकि सामान्य बच्चों एवं विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों में कोई भेदभाव न रहे। हमारा संविधान भी जाति,धर्म, आय,वर्ग, एवं लैंगिक आधार पर किसी भी प्रकार के विभेद का विरोध करता है और इस प्रकार समावेशी शिक्षा समाज की स्थापना का आदर्श प्रस्तुत करता है। इसके परिप्रेक्ष्य में बालक को सामाजिक, आर्थिक, लैंगिक, शारीरिक, जातिगत एवं मानसिक स्थिति से भिन्न देखे जाने के बजाय एक स्वतंत्र अधिगमकर्ता के रूप में देखे जाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे विद्यालय में बच्चे को समुचित समावेशन हेतु समावेशी शिक्षा के वातावरण का सृजन किया जा सके।

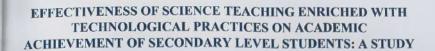
इस प्रकार समावेशी शिक्षा से अभिप्राय है कि वह शिक्षा जिसमें दिव्यांग एवं अन्य सामान्य विद्यार्थियों को एक साथ एक ही कक्षा में भेदभाव रहित वातावरण में शिक्षा प्रदान की जाए। जिससे ये दिव्यांग विद्यार्थी आसानी से समायोजित हो जाए। जैसा कि एन.सी.एफ. 2005 में बताया गया है कि समावेशन की नीति को हर स्कूल और सारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था में लागू किए जाने की जरूरत है। बच्चे के जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में वह चाहे स्कूल हो या बाहर, सभी बच्चों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विद्यालयों को ऐसे केन्द्र बनाए जाए कि जहां बच्चों, खासकर शारीरिक या

1



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



A Dissertation Submitted

To Department of Education

In the Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Education





DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

SUPERVISOR

Dr. Sudhir Sudam Kaware

Associate Professor

Department of Education

RESEARCHER

Sonalika Rath

M.Ed. 4th Semester

Enrolment No.: GGV/21/09039

SESSION:2023-2025

Head Department of

Department of Education
Guru Ghacidas Vielwavidyalay:

Hand

Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

Dr. Sudhir Sudam Kaware

Associate Professor

Department of Education

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University), Bilaspur, (C.G.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Sonalika Rath, a student of M.Ed. (Session 2023-25) has completed the dissertation entitled " Effectiveness of science teaching enriched with technological practices on academic achievement of secondary level students: A study" under my supervision, which is an original and Bonafide piece of work. This is an original work and has not been submitted in part or full for any other degree/diploma at this or any other university /institute. This dissertation is fit to be considered for the award of the degree of M.Ed.

Place-Bilaspur, (C.G.)
Date 21.4.2015

Superviso

Dr. Sudhir Sudam Kaware

Associate Professor

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्न्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर – 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION

1.0. EDUCATION

Dohareyet.al.(2023) discussed education as a comprehensive concept encompassing knowledge, experience, learning, and teaching. It involves acquiring skills, values, beliefs, and habits that foster personal and societal growth. Through various forms—such as basic, humanistic, technical, vocational, financial, social, and scientific education—it shapes individuals and communities. The primary aim of education is to enhance cognitive abilities, drive societal progress, and support social, economic, and political development. Beyond gaining knowledge, it refines thinking, emotions, viewpoints, and creativity. Education is vital for personal and collective advancement. It cultivates critical thinking, problem-solving, decision-making, and communication skills, essential for success in life and work. Additionally, it strengthens societies by building a skilled workforce, advancing technology, and preserving cultural heritage. Ultimately, education empowers individuals to live meaningful lives, contribute to societal improvement, and make informed choices for their own and their community's benefit.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes that education is essential for realizing human potential, building a fair and just society, and driving national progress. Ensuring equitable access to high-quality education is crucial for India's sustained growth and global leadership in economic, social, scientific, and cultural domains (NEP, 2020).

According to Vivekananda, education is "the manifestation of perfection already in man" (Vivekananda, 1893). He emphasized character-building, self-reliance, and service to humanity, advocating a blend of spiritual and practical knowledge for holistic development (Bhushan & Garfield, 2011).

Tagore believed education should harmonize with nature, creativity, and freedom. His Shantiniketan model promoted experiential learning and global unity, rejecting rigid classroom structures (O'Connell, 2003).



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON CLASSROOM ENGAGEMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF BILASPUR DISTRICT

A dissertation Submitted to

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA (A Central University) Bilaspur (C.G.), India

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of

Masters of Education

{2023-2025}



Submitted By BHUBANA BEHERA

Under the Supervision of

PROF. SUNIL KUMAR SAIN

Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)

partment of Education Ghasidas Vishwavidyali Bilaspur (C.G.)

RESEARCH CENTRE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University) Bilaspur (C.G.) Pin-495009

April-2025

Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Viahwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)



Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. Bhubana Behera, a student of M.Ed. session 2023-2025, of Department of Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh) has completed her dissertation work entitled "Effect of social media on classroom engagement in secondary school students of Bilaspur district" under my supervision and I forward it for submission and evaluation. The results of the research presented in this dissertation/thesis have not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, or certificate of this Institute or any other institute or university.

Place: GGV Bilaspur Date: 09 April 2025 Prof. Dr. Sunil Kumar Sain Professor Department of education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur

> Prof. Sunil Kumar Sain Department of Education CGV. Bilaspur (C.G.)

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CHAPTER - 1

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Social media has become an integral part of modern society, influencing various aspects of daily life, including communication, education, and entertainment. With the rapid proliferation of digital platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Twitter, and YouTube, students are increasingly engaging with social media for academic and non-academic purposes (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010). These platforms offer numerous opportunities for collaborative learning, information sharing, and engagement, which can enhance the educational experience when used effectively (Boyd & Ellison, 2007). However, concerns have been raised regarding the excessive use of social media and its potential impact on students' academic performance, attention span, and classroom participation (Junco, 2012).

In the context of secondary education, classroom engagement is a critical factor that determines students' academic success and overall learning experience. Engagement encompasses behavioral, emotional, and cognitive aspects, influencing students' motivation, participation, and ability to comprehend lessons (Fredricks, Blumenfeld, & Paris, 2004). While social media can serve as a valuable educational tool, providing interactive learning experiences, it also poses challenges such as distractions, reduced attention span, and academic disengagement (Rosen et al., 2013).

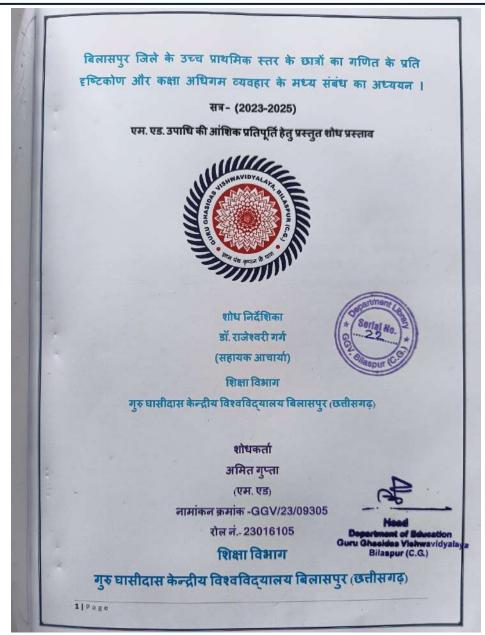
This study aims to explore the effects of social media use on classroom engagement among secondary school students in Bilaspur District. Given the growing accessibility of smartphones and internet connectivity, it is imperative to understand the extent to which social media influences students' learning behaviors, classroom participation, and academic performance. Through an in-depth analysis, this research seeks to highlight both the positive and negative implications of social media in educational settings and suggest strategies for optimizing its use in secondary education.

1.2. CONCEPT OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media refers to web-based platforms and digital applications that facilitate communication, collaboration, and content sharing among users (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010). These platforms have revolutionized the way people interact, enabling real-time engagement across geographical boundaries. Social media encompasses a broad spectrum of digital tools, including social networking sites (Facebook, Instagram), microblogging services (Twitter), video-sharing platforms (YouTube, TikTok), messaging apps (WhatsApp, Telegram), and academic forums (ResearchGate, Google Classroom) (Boyd & Ellison, 2007). The role of social media in education has evolved significantly over the years. Initially designed for social networking, these platforms have now been integrated into academic settings, offering students and educators new avenues for knowledge exchange, online discussions, and collaborative projects (Manca



Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwevidyalsya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

शिक्षा विभाग

गुरु घासीबास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2009 संख्या 25 2009 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर-460009 (छ.ग.)



Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (A central University entablated under the Central University Act, 2009 No 25 (2009) Koni, Bilaspur-495009 (C.G.)

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि अमित गुप्ता द्वारा किया गया लघु शोध कार्य "बिलासपुर जिले के उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर के छात्रों का गणित के प्रति दृष्टिकोण और कक्षा अधिगम व्यवहार के मध्य संबंध का अध्ययन गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षा विभाग में एम.एड. उपाधि के आंशिक पूर्ति हेतु प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यह लघु शोध प्रबंध मूल्यांकन हेतु प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है। अतः इस लघु शोध कार्य को प्रस्तुत करने की मेरी तरफ से सहमित है।

स्थान-बिलासपुर

दिनांक- 17/04/2025

शोध निर्देशिक

डॉ. राजेश्वरी गर्ग

(सहायक आचार्या)

शिक्षा विभाग

गुरु घासीदास केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)

2|Page



Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

प्रस्तावना

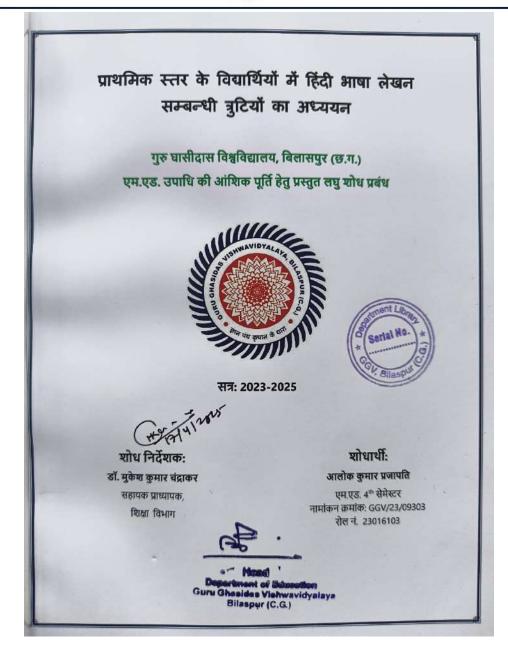
1.1 प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा प्रत्येक परिवार, समाज या राष्ट्र के विकास का मूल साधन है। शिक्षा व्यक्ति को जीवन के उद्देश्यों, प्रकृति, कार्य तथा महत्व आदि को जीवन जीने के परिप्रेक्ष में भली-भाँती समझने में मदद करती है। शिक्षा प्रत्येक मनुष्य के जीवन से प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जुड़ी हुई होती है। व्यक्ति के सफलता के पीछं उसकी शिक्षा ही होती है जो उसे सोच-बुझ की शिक्त प्रदान करती है और जीवन में हर तरह के समस्याओं का समाधान करने में सफल होते है। कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी अवस्था में, किसी भी स्थान या परिस्थिति में जो कुछ भी सीखता है, वही शिक्षा है। अतः शिक्षा एक गतिशील प्रक्रिया है जो व्यक्ति के जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु पर्यन्त निरंतर चलती रहती है। सर्व प्रथम बालक की शिक्षा उसके परिवार से शुरू होती है फिर समाज और राष्ट्र के जन समूह के बीच उसकी सभी पक्षों मानसिक, शारीरिक, बौद्धिक शक्ति, भौतिक, चारिविक, नैतिक, आध्यात्मिक, धार्मिक, व्याहारिक, व्यावसायिक, राजनितिक, तथा सामाजिक आदि का विकास होता है। इस प्रकार हम कह सकते है की शिक्षा वह मूलभुत साधन है जो व्यक्ति को अधकार से प्रकाश की ओर ले जाता है, मूर्त से अमूर्त की ओर ले जाता है, तथा समाज का सर्वोत्म विकास करता है एवं समाज का उपयोगी सदस्य बनता है। शिक्षा समाज के हितो तथा व्यक्ति के हितों में उपयुक्त तालमेल स्थापित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है।

1.2 शिक्षा

शिक्षा ही एक ऐसी विस्तृत प्रक्रिया है जो एक व्यक्ति को अंधकार, गरीबी तथा संकट से बहर निकलती है तथा व्यक्तित्व के सभी पक्षों का विकास करती है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप वह संसाधन युक्त तथा जागरूक नागरिक बन पाता है और अपने समाज तथा देश के विकास के लिए अपनी क्षमताओं का योगदान देता है। यदि इस संसार को शिक्षा रूपी रोशनी से रोशन न किया जाय तो यह अन्धकार में ही घिर कर रह जाएगा। शिक्षा व्यक्ति को एक फूल की भांति विकसित होने में सहायता प्रदान करती है, जो अपनी सुगंध वातावरण में चरों ओर फैलता है। शिक्षा केवल जीवन के लिए तैयारी नहीं करती है, यह जीवन का ही पर्यायवाची है।

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwevidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्याल अधिनम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्नीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर – 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

प्रमाण पत्र

में यह प्रमाणित करता हूँ । कि श्री आलोक कुमार प्रजापित ने एम. एड. उपाधि की आंशिक पूर्ति के अंतर्गत "प्राथमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों में हिंदी भाषा लेखन सम्बन्धी द्रुटियों का अध्ययन" शीर्षक से लघु शोध प्रबंध मेरे निर्देशन एवं पर्यवेक्षण में सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण किया है। इस शोध प्रबंध में प्रस्तुत समस्त सामग्री उनका मौलिक कार्य है तथा इसे पूर्व में किसी अन्य स्थान पर प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, श्री आलोक कुमार प्रजापित ने विश्वविद्यालय के नियमों के अनुसार उपस्थित एवं आवश्यक औपचारिकताओं को श्री सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण किया है। अतः मैं इस लघु शोध प्रबंध को अग्रेषित करने की संस्तुति करता हूँ।

स्थानः बिलासपुर

दिनांक: 16/04/2025

शोध निर्देशक

डॉ. मुकेश कुमार चंद्राकार

सहायक प्राध्यापक

शिक्षा विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्न्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर – 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

प्रथम अध्याय - प्रस्तावना

भाषा किसी भी समाज की सांस्कृतिक और बाँद्धिक पहचान का दर्पण होती है। हिंदी भारत की प्रमुख भाषाओं में से एक है, जिसे न केवल मातृभाषा के रूप में अपनाया गया है, बल्कि यह संपर्क भाषा (लिंक लैंग्वेज) और राजभाषा के रूप में भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है (त्रिपाठी, 2015)। भाषा के चार प्रमुख कौशलों—सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना और लिखना—में लेखन कौशल सबसे अधिक जटिल होता है, क्योंकि यह संज्ञानात्मक प्रक्रियाओं के साथ-साथ व्याकरणिक और वर्तनी नियमों की स्पष्ट समझ की माँग करता है (गुप्ता, 2018)। प्राथमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के लेखन कौशल के विकास में विभिन्न बाधाएँ देखी जाती हैं। हिंदी भाषा में लिखित अभिव्यक्ति की प्रक्रिया में होने वाली दुटियाँ कई कारकों पर निर्भर करती हैं, जिनमें वर्तनी की अशुद्धियाँ, व्याकरण संबंधी समस्याएँ, वाक्य संरचना की दुटियाँ और विराम चिह्नों का अनुचित प्रयोग शामिल हैं (शर्मा, 2020)। ये दुटियाँ न केवल भाषा सीखने की प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करती हैं, बल्क विद्यार्थियों की संप्रेषण क्षमता को भी सीमित करती हैं (मिश्रा, 2017)।

यह अध्ययन प्राथमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के हिंदी भाषा लेखन कौशल में पाई जाने वाली बृटियों का विश्लेषण करने पर केंद्रित है। इस शोध के अंतर्गत यह भी देखा जाएगा कि इन बृटियों के पीछे क्या संभावित कारण हो सकते हैं और उन्हें सुधारने के लिए किन शिक्षण रणनीतियों को अपनाया जाना चाहिए (अग्रवाल, 2019)। शिक्षाविदों का मानना है कि प्रभावी शिक्षण विधियाँ और सतत अभ्यास लेखन त्रृटियों को कम करने में सहायक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं (कुमार, 2016)। इस शोध का मुख्य उद्देश्य हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण की गुणवत्ता को बेहतर बनाना और विद्यार्थियों की लेखन क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करना है। यह अध्ययन न केवल हिंदी शिक्षकों के लिए उपयोगी होगा, बल्कि पाठ्यक्रम-निर्माताओं और शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों को भी हिंदी भाषा के प्रभावी शिक्षण के लिए उपयुक्त सुझाव प्रदान करेगा (वर्मा, 2021)। बोलने के साथ-साथ लेखन, संचार का एक मूलभूत घटक है। लेखन कौशल के विकास के लिए एक व्यवस्थित दृष्टिकोण अन्य भाषा-संबंधी क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। लेखन विकास एक आजीवन प्रक्रिया और एक महत्वपूर्ण जीवन कौशल है (कॉर्मियर एट अल., <u>2016</u>; क्वैंका-सांचेज़ एट अल., <u>2012</u>; ड्रैगोमिर और निकुलेस्कु, <u>2020</u> ; ग्राहम और हैरिस, <u>1997</u> ; ओईसीडी, <u>2021</u> ; शेरोनोव्ना, <u>2022</u>)। लेखन विकास के मुख्य मॉडल संजानात्मक प्रक्रियाओं और लेखन के भौतिक घटकों के बीच परस्पर क्रिया पर जोर देते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, फ्लावर और हेस (1981) का संज्ञानात्मक प्रक्रिया मॉडल बताता है कि लेखन प्रक्रिया में तीन मुख्य घटक होते हैं: योजना, पाठ उत्पादन और संशोधन। यह मॉडल बताता है कि लेखन प्रक्रिया गतिशील और पुनरावर्ती है दूसरी ओर, स्कार्डामालिया और



Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwevidyalsya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

शिक्षा विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (क्रॅद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2009 संख्या 25 2009 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर—485008 (छ.ग.)



Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
(A central University established under the Central University Act, 2009 No
25 of 2009)

25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur-495009 (C.G.)

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि अखिलेश गुप्ता के द्वारा किया गया लघु शोध प्रबंध "केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड तथा छतीसगढ़ माध्यमिक शिक्षा मंडल के छात्रों तथा छात्राओं की विज्ञान के प्रति रुचि का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन" गुरु धासीदास विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षा विभाग में आंशिक पूर्ति हेतु किया गया है । यह लघु शोध प्रबंध मूल्यांकन हेतु प्रस्तुत किया जाता है । अतः इस लघु शोध कार्य को प्रस्तुत करने में मेरी सहमति है ।

दिनांक : 17/04/2025

स्थान : बिलासप्र

शोध निर्देशक

डॉ धीरेन्द्र कुमार सिंह

सहायक आचार्य

शिक्षा विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर

273



Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

प्रथम अध्याय

प्रस्तावना

भूमिका

मानव को इस ब्रह्माण्ड के विकास एवं सृजन का सबसे विलक्षण प्राणी माना गया है, इसी मानव ने अपने उन्नत स्नायु मण्डल तथा मानसिक क्षमता के बल पर अपने प्रश्नों, जिजासाओं व कठिनाइयों आदि का समाधान कर अपने जान, बुद्धि व विवेक के बल पर अपनी सम्यता एवं संस्कृति की रचना करने में सफलता अर्जित की है। जिस प्रकार अपने जीवन को सुखमय तथा निरापद बनाने के लिये मनुष्यों में अपने वातावरण को जानने व समझने की एक स्वाआविक प्रवृति होती है, ठीक उसी प्रकार पशु पिक्षयों में भी अपने चारों तरफ के परिवेश व घटनाओं को समझने बूझने की क्षमता होती है, परन्तु यह सीमित होती है। मानव ने जहां अपने बुद्धि व चातुर्य बल से अपने वातावरण तथा उसमें होने वाली विभिन्न घटनाओं को व्यापक रूप से समझने का प्रयास किया है, और निरन्तर इस दिशा में क्रियाशील रहकर अपने सर्वोत्तम विकास की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाया है, उसी मानव के इन्हीं प्रयासों की परिणित आज जान के भण्डार तथा वृद्धि के रूप में परिलक्षित हो रही है।

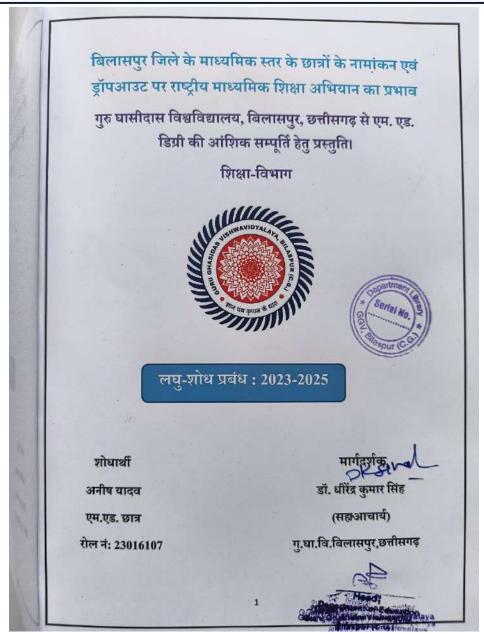
एक राष्ट्र अथवा समाज के लिये सबसे महत्वपूर्ण साधन मानव है, और कोई भी राष्ट्र केवल तब ही उन्नित के पथ पर अग्रसर रह सकता है जबिक उस समाज के प्रत्येक मानव को स्वतन्त्रता पूर्वक उतनी सुविधा प्राप्त हो जितनी कि उसमें विकास करने की क्षमता है। चूँकि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के अन्दर शक्तियों निहित होती हैं, और जब इन शक्तियों को फलने- फूलने का अवसर प्राप्त होता है तो व्यक्ति का विकास उसकी क्षमता के अनुसार होने लगता है, किन्तु यदि ऐसा नही होता तो उसका विकास बाधित होने लगता है। वास्तव में मानव के विकास के इतिहास में शिक्षा का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही मानव सीखता है, और मानव के सीखने में सबसे पहला प्रयास माँ का होता है, माँ की गोद से ही बालक का शिक्षण प्रारम्भ होता है।

शिक्षा ही वह माध्यम होती है, जिसके द्वारा मानव को सभ्य, सुसंस्कृत एवं प्रगतिशील बनाया जाता है। व्यापक दृष्टि से शिक्षा का तात्पर्य समझा जाये तो शिक्षा, शिक्षण संस्थाओं की सीमाओं में उपलब्ध जान एवं अनुभवों के अतिरिक्त उन सभी कुशलताओं, रूचियों, दृष्टिकोण एवं अनुभव

10



Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Department of Education Suru Ghasidas Vishwavidyaisya Bilaspur (C.G.)

गुरू घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्षत स्वागित केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

शिक्षा विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (कॅद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2009 संख्या 25 2009 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर—495009 (ज.ग.)



Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
(A central University Act, 2009 No
25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur-495009 (C.G.)

प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि एम.एड. छात्र अनीष यादव के द्वारा सत्र 2023-2025 में लघु शोध प्रबंध "बिलासपुर जिले के माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के नामांकन एवं ड्रॉपआउट पर राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान का प्रभाव" मेरे मार्गदर्शन में पूरा किया गया है। यह मूल्यांकन हेतु प्रस्तुत है।

स्थान : बिलासप्र

दिनांक : 17 04/2025

मार्गदर्शक

डॉ. धीरेन्द्र कमार सिंह

(सहायक आचार्य)

ग्.घा.वि. बिलासपुर छतीसगढ़

3

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

अध्याय 1 अध्ययन की पृष्ठभूमि

1.1 प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा वह प्रक्रिया है जो व्यक्ति की अन्तर्निहित क्षमताओं और उसके व्यक्तित्व के विकास में सहायक होती है। यह प्रक्रिया न केवल उसे समाज में अपनी भूमिका निभाने योग्य बनाती है, बल्कि सामाजिककरण के माध्यम से एक जिम्मेदार नागरिक बनने के लिए आवश्यक ज्ञान और कौशल भी प्रदान करती है।

संस्कृत भाषा में 'शिक्ष्' धातु से बना 'शिक्षा' शब्द सीखने और सिखाने की क्रिया को दर्शाता है। शिक्षा समाज की एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी तक ज्ञान के हस्तांतरण की प्रक्रिया है, जो समाज की निरंतरता बनाए रखने और व्यक्ति को सामाजिक संरचना से जोड़ने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से बच्चा समाज के मूलभूत नियमों, व्यवस्थाओं, मूल्यों और प्रतिमानों को समझता है तथा अपने समाज के इतिहास से परिचित होता है, जिससे वह समाज का अभिन्न अंग बनता है।

संस्कृत में शिक्षा का अर्थ 'सीखना' होता है, जबिक अंग्रेजी में इसे 'एजुकेशन' कहा जाता है। शिक्षा केवल पुस्तकों तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसे व्यक्ति अपने माता-पिता, समाज, विद्यालय, और दैनिक अनुभवों से भी प्राप्त कर सकता है। यह जान किसी भी उम में छोटे या बड़े लोगों से अर्जित किया जा सकता है।

इस प्रकार, शिक्षा केवल अकादिमक ज्ञान तक सीमित न रहकर विभिन्न कौशलों, व्यापारों, व्यवसायों, मानसिक, नैतिक और सौंदर्यबोध संबंधी विकास पर केंद्रित होती है। यह न केवल व्यक्ति को योग्य और कुशल बनाती है, बल्कि उसे एक अच्छा इंसान भी बनाती है। शिक्षा में उचित आचरण, तकनीकी दक्षता, और व्यावहारिक ज्ञान का समावेश होता है, जो व्यक्ति के संपूर्ण विकास में सहायक होता है।

- 1.1 स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत में शिक्षा के प्रकार व्यवस्था की दृष्टी से देखे तो शिक्षा के चार रूप होते हैं -
- 1.औपचारिक शिक्षा
- 2. निरौपचारिक शिक्षा

10



Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyaisya Bilaspur (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्याल अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्न्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर – 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

शिक्षा विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर इंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2009 संख्या 25 2009 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोमी, बिलासपुर-495009 (छ.ग.)



Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
(A central University of abbished under the Central University Act, 2009 No
55 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur-495009 (C.G.)

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि अभय राज सिंह यादव गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर छतीसगढ़ में एम.एड. का नियमित छात्र हैं। इन्होंने गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर छतीसगढ़ से शिक्षा में स्नातकोतर उपाधि प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रस्तुत लघुशोध विषय प्रबंध कक्षा छह के विद्यार्थियों का हिन्दी भाषा कौशल का अध्ययन मेरे मार्गदर्शन में पूर्ण किया है। यह लघुशोध कार्य इनकी लगन एवं निष्ठा से किया गया मौलिक प्रयास है, जो पूर्व में इस आशय से विश्वविद्यालय मे प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है।

प्रस्तुत लघुशोध प्रबंध गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय की एम.एड. परीक्षा सन् 2024-2025 की आंशिक सम्पूर्ति हेत् प्रस्तुत है।

स्थान : बिलासप्र

दिनांक: 17.04.2025

मार्गदर्शिका

डॉ. राजेश्वरी गर्ग

(सहायक आचार्या)

ग्.घा.वि.बिलासपुर,छतीसगद।

अध्याय प्रथम

शोध परिचय

1.1.0 भूमिका

मानवीय विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति का सशक्त माध्यम है भाषा। भाषा के सहारे व्यक्ति न केवल अपने विचार व्यक्त करता है, बल्कि उसे दूसरे तक सम्प्रेषित भी करता है। भाषा का कोई अंतिम स्वरूप नहीं यह चिरपरिवर्तनशील है। मानवी सभ्यता और संस्कृति के विकास में भाषा का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है इसीलिए ए. पेई नामक विद्वान ने लिखा है-

"भाषा की कहानी सभ्यता की कहानी है।""

जिस साधन से हम अपने भाव या विचार दूसरों तक पहुँचा सकते वह भाषा है। भाषा की यह परिभाषा बह्त व्यापक है। महर्षि पतंजलि ने यह परिभाषा इस प्रकार दी है

"भाषा वह व्यापार है जिससे हम वर्णनात्मक या व्यक्त शब्दों द्वारा अपने विचारों को प्रकट करते है।"

भाषा हमारे सम्प्रेषण का महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम और भावबोध का अन्यतम साधन है। सम्प्रेषण व्यापार के संदर्भ में यह देखा जा सकता है कि, इसके एक छोर पर सम्बोधक होता है जो किसी 'संदेश' को भेजता है और दूसरे छोर पर 'सम्बोधित' होता है जो इस 'संदेश' को ग्रहण करता है। सम्बोधक और सम्बोधित के सम्प्रेषण व्यापार के माध्यम के रूप में भाषा रहती है। इस भाषा के सहारे सम्बोधक अपने अव्यक्त संदेश को व्यक्त करता है और इसी भाषा में अभिव्यक्त संदेश को अर्थ के रूप में सम्बोधित ग्रहण करता है। अभिव्यक्ति के स्तर पर भाषा के मौखिक एवं लिखित दो रूप होते हैं। मौखिक रूप में अभिव्यक्ति का साधन ध्वनि है। सम्बोधक के रूप में वक्ता संदेश को भाषा में बाँधकर मुँह से उच्चारित करता है और सम्बोधित के रूप में श्रीता उसे सुनकर अर्थग्रहण करता है। इसके विपरीत लिखित रूप में भाषिक अभिव्यक्ति का साधन लेखन होता है। इस संदर्भमें सम्बोधक के रूप में लेखक संदेश को लिखकर व्यक्त करता है और सम्बोधित के रूप में पाठक पढ़कर उसका अर्थ समझता है।

उपरोक्त कथन से स्पष्ट है कि, व्यक्ति के पास भाषा ही अभिव्यक्ति का एक प्रमुख साधन है। भाषा ही मानव के ज्ञानात्मक, भावात्मक और कार्यात्मक क्षेत्र में उसके सर्वोत्तम का विकास कर उसकी आत्मानुभृति, उसके अपने सृजक के साथ एकरस, एकलीन होने का माध्यम है।



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2019 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

A Study of Digital Literacy of Secondary School Students of Bilaspur

Dissertation

Submitted

In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of

Master of Education



Supervisor Dr. Ajay Samir Kujur Associate Professor G.G.V.

> Researcher Puja Kumari

> > 2023-25

Department of Education G.G.V. (A Central University) Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) 495009

> Head Department of Education uru Ghacidas Vishwayidysiay » Bilaspur (C.G.)

Head

Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

Dr. Ajay Samir Kujur Associate Professor Department of Education Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.) - 495009

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that PUJA KUMARI, a student of M.Ed. (Master of Education), Enrolment Number – GGV/23/09319, Roll Number-23016124, Session – 2023-25 Department of Education, G.G.V., Bilaspur (C.G.) has completed the dissertation entitled "A Study of Digital Literacy of Secondary School Students of Bilaspur" under my guidance and supervision, which is the original and bona-fide piece of work. It is fit for submission and Evaluation.

(Signature)
Dr. Ajay Samir Kujur
Supervisor

Place: Bilaspur Date: 1-1/-04/2025

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्न्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर – 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

Chapter I: Introduction

1.0 General Introduction

In the 21st century, digital literacy has emerged as an essential skill for individuals to navigate the rapidly evolving digital landscape. The integration of technology into education, communication, and daily life has necessitated a shift in traditional literacy definitions to include digital competence. Digital literacy encompasses the ability to access, evaluate, utilize, and create information using digital technologies effectively and responsibly (Gilster, 1997). As secondary school students increasingly rely on digital platforms for academic, social, and personal activities, assessing their digital literacy levels becomes crucial in ensuring they are equipped with the necessary skills to succeed in an information-driven society.

Education has undergone a significant transformation with the integration of digital technologies in teaching and learning processes. Schools worldwide are leveraging digital tools to enhance student engagement, facilitate personalized learning, and improve overall educational outcomes (Selwyn, 2016). In India, the government has actively promoted digital literacy through initiatives such as the Digital India program, which aims to bridge the digital divide and empower students with digital skills (Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, 2015). However, despite these efforts, disparities in digital literacy levels persist, particularly among students in different socio-economic and geographic contexts.

Bilaspur, a city in Chhattisgarh, represents a unique case for studying digital literacy among secondary school students. With a mix of urban and semi-urban educational institutions, students in Bilaspur have varying degrees of access to digital resources. While some schools are well-equipped with digital infrastructure, others struggle with limited access to technology, affecting students' ability to develop essential digital skills. Understanding the digital literacy levels of secondary school students in Bilaspur will provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of existing digital education initiatives and highlight areas requiring further intervention.

Digital literacy has become an essential competency in the 21st century, influencing education, employment, and societal engagement (Eshet-Alkalai, 2004). Defined as the ability to effectively use digital technologies to access, evaluate, create, and communicate information, digital literacy is crucial for academic success and career readiness (Bawden, 2008). The increasing integration of technology in education has made it imperative for students to develop digital literacy skills, which enable critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration (Ng, 2012).

In the Indian context, the Digital India initiative launched in 2015 aimed to bridge the digital divide by improving internet connectivity and promoting digital education (Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, 2020). Despite these efforts, disparities in access to technology persist, particularly between urban and rural regions (Banerjee & Chauhan, 2019). Secondary school students in semi-urban areas like Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, experience unique challenges in acquiring digital literacy due to infrastructural constraints, socio-economic disparities, and teacher preparedness (Singh & Gera, 2021).

This study examines the digital literacy levels of secondary school students in Bilaspur, exploring factors influencing digital skills, disparities in access, and the impact of digital competence on academic performance. By analyzing existing policies, socio-economic



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

To Study the Effectiveness of Theatre Integrated Pedagogy on Improvement of Learning Skill in Art and Literature of Secondary School Students

Dissertation

Submitted To

Department of Education

In the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Education



SESSION:2023-2025

SUPERVISOR

Mrs. Shraddha Singh **Assistant Professor**

Department of Education

RESEARCHER

Alpna M.Ed. 4th

Semester En. No.: GGV/23/09304

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

Department of Education Suru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्षत स्थापित केन्न्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009) Koni, Bilaspur – 495009 (C.G.)

Malde

SHRADDHA SINGH

Assistant Professor

Department of Education

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University), Bilaspur, (C.G.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Alpana, a student of M.Ed. (Session 2023-25) has completed the dissertation entitled " To study the effectiveness of theatre integrated pedagogy on improvement of learning skill in art and literature of secondary school students" under my supervision, which is an original and Bonafide piece of work. This is an original work and has not been submitted in part or full for any other degree/diploma at this or any other university/institute. This dissertation is fit to be considered for the award of the degree of M.Ed.

Place- Bilaspur, (C.G.)	Supervisor
	Shraddha Singh
Date	Associate Professor



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

<u>CHAPTER –I</u> INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the realm of education, fostering students' holistic development is a fundamental goal for teachers and institutions. One powerful and dynamic approach to achieving this is through theatre-integrated pedagogy. Theatre, an art form that blends creativity, performance, and expression, has proven to be an effective tool in enhancing learning across various subjects. By incorporating theatre into educational practices, teachers can tap into students' imaginations, stimulate critical thinking, and improve communication skills, among other benefits. This essay explores how theatre-integrated pedagogy affects the learning skills of students, focusing on cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development.

1.2 UNDERSTANDING THEATRE-INTEGRATED PEDAGOGY

Theatre-integrated pedagogy refers to the incorporation of theatrical methods, activities, and strategies within the educational process. Rather than teaching drama as a standalone subject, this approach weaves theatrical elements into broader lessons to engage students in active learning. It encourages students to explore concepts and themes through improvisation, role-playing, dramatization, and collaboration. By integrating theatre with traditional teaching methods, educators can create an immersive learning environment where students are encouraged to think critically, express themselves freely, and engage deeply with the subject matter.

1.3 COGNITIVE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

One of the most significant ways in which theatre-integrated pedagogy impacts students is through the enhancement of their cognitive skills. Theatre activities require students to engage in higher-order thinking, as they must analyze and interpret texts, situations, and emotions. This process strengthens critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, as students are often tasked with understanding characters' motivations, relationships, and storylines in ways that promote analysis and reflection. For instance, when students perform a historical



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

Usefulness of AI Tool (ChatGPT) as an academic support:

A study of achievement and learning of teacher trainee

A Dissertation submitted to Department of Education

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master Of Education (M.Ed.)



Session 2023-25

Supervisor Mr. Basant Kumar Assistant Professor Researcher Saumya Dubey M.Ed. GGV/23/09321 Roll no. 23016126

Department of Education
Guru Chaoldes Visbravidyslays
Bilkspur (C.G.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA (C.G.)

Department of Education Suru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्षत स्वापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

Mr. Basant Kumar Assistant Professor	
Department of Education	
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidvafāva, Bilaspur	
Line and the state of the state	
Supervis	or's Certificate
ar at a the discontaction outlities	d "Usefulness of AI Tool (ChatGPT) as an academic
	ng of teacher trainee." is a record of the work done
	ssion 2023-25) in partial fulfillment of the requireme
for the award of the degree of M.Ed. of Guru	u Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur during the year
2023-25. Her work is satisfactory and fit for	
	B. Curray
	19.
Date:-	(Mr. Basant Kumar)
Date.	
Place:-	

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्न्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर – 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

1.1 Background Of The Study:

According to Abdel-Messih and Kamel Boulos (2023), ChatGPT is classified as an autoregressive language model and is the most recent addition to a group of large language models (LLMs). Similar to ChatGPT, other generative LLM are trained using the decoder part of a transformer model, which is responsible for forecasting the following token in a sequence on vast volumes of text data. These basic models are fine-tuned on data relevant to specific tasks to enhance performance. With the release of OpenAI's GPT-3, highly scaled LLMs demonstrated exceptional performance without requiring extensive fine-tuning. ChatGPT takes this step further by utilizing supervised and reinforcement learning techniques to optimize its performance (Dwivedi et al., 2023). ChatGPT's origins trace back to InstructGPT, a refined version of GPT-3.5, fine-tuned using human-annotated responses to specific prompts submitted via the OpenAI API Playground. Initially, InstructGPT was involved in generating responses to prompts and having humans select the most suitable answer. The reward model was then trained using Proximal Policy Optimization, a reinforcement learning algorithm (Zhu et al., 2023), to fine-tune InstructGPT. ChatGPT is specifically designed to respond to conversational prompts and stimulate discursive feedback.

In the realm of education, AI language models like ChatGPT have the potential to enhance student engagement, collaboration, and learning significantly. One of the most notable benefits of these models is their ability to facilitate asynchronous communication, which allows students to engage in discussions and conversations without being bound by time constraints (Li & Xing, 2021). ChatGPT can effectively create student groups that facilitate collaboration on projects and assignments, fostering teamwork and problem-solving skills (Dwivedi et al., 2023). Moreover, ChatGPT could be instrumental in developing personalized assessments for students. By creating tailored quizzes or exams that consider each student's abilities and requirements, the AI tool can improve the relevance and effectiveness of the evaluation process. Additionally, educators could harness ChatGPT's capabilities to design interactive, game-based assessments that require students to solve problems or answer questions through engaging natural language interactions (Tlili et al., 2023).

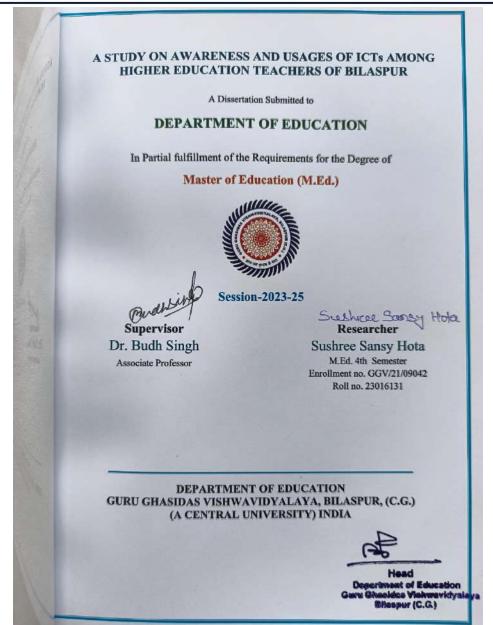
Another valuable application of ChatGPT in education is its potential to serve as a chatbot or virtual assistant that provides immediate feedback and customized responses to students' inquiries, thereby encouraging critical thinking and enhancing communication skills, the importance of which was previously discussed in Perez et al. (2017). Furthermore, ChatGPT can be used to grade assignments and offer real-time feedback to students. Employing ChatGPT for grading essays or other written assignments enables instructors to save time and concentrate on delivering higher-level tasks, such as providing individualized feedback and support (Dwivedi et al.,



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Department of Education Suru Ghasidas Viahwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्वारित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2049 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

Budh Singh (PhD)
Associate Professor
Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas
Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur



बुद्ध सिंह (पीएचडी) सह आचार्य शिक्षाशास्त विभाग गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)

Supervisor's Certificate

The dissertation entitled "A Study on Awareness and Usage of ICTs among Higher Education Teachers of Bilaspur" submitted to Department of Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, for the degree of Master of Education, was carried out by Sushree Sansy Hota, M.Ed. Final Year student (Session 2023-25) under my supervision. This dissertation is fit to be submitted for the award of the degree of M.Ed.

Date: 15/04/2025

Place: Bilaspur

(Budh Singh)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (केन्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनयम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्कत स्थापित केन्नीय विश्वविद्यालय) कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Education is a cumulative process of developing intellectual abilities, Skills and attitudes, all of which form our various outlooks and dispositions to action in life generally (Bamisaiye,1989). Education is the foundation of learning, empowering us to apply our knowledge for personal growth and for betterment of the society. It empowers individuals with 21st century skills, fostering critical thinking, creativity, adaptability, and resilience (Saha,2020). It prepares future-ready citizens to thrive in a rapidly changing world, contribute positively to their communities, and succeed in an interconnected, technology-driven society. It is an essential tool for personal growth and development, social mobility, and economic prosperity. Education thus, is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes through formal, non-formal and informal learning experiences.

The educational landscape of our country has undergone a significant transformation in recent years, driven by enhanced connectivity and technology that fosters innovative thinking (Kamalakar & Kamala, 2022). Classrooms across all levels are adapting to this new reality through virtual lessons, smart technology, and online access of information for students, teachers, and parents. This shift enables individuals to acquire knowledge, skills, and experience through technology-integrated education. In order to increase the access to higher education and improving its reach to the remotest parts of the country contribution of Information and communication technologies (ICTs) integrated learning facilities is on the increase. In addition, it is catering to life-long learning aspirations and that too at affordable

For a country with more than 400 million illiterates, struggling to cope with the dropouts, it has done tremendously well to become one of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) superpowers. The Government of India has always considered the use of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) as means of mass education. From the use of satellite in the early 1970s to the present interest in a dedicated satellite for education (EDUSAT), India has considered education as a primary force for development of the nation. According to the World Bank (2018), ICTs have the potential to improve access to education, enhance the quality of education, scope for collaboration and increase the efficiency of educational institutions.

[1]

Head
Department of Education
Guru Ghasidas Viahwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)