



Jagat Guru Nanak Dev Punjab State Open University, Patiala

Organizes

National Seminar

Sponsored by

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

on

Education for All: Issues, Challenges and Concerns

May 17, 2023

Submit Abstract by April 30, 2023

E-mail : seminar@psou.ac.in



Organized by

**School of Social Sciences and
Liberal Arts**

About the University

Jagat Guru Nanak Dev Punjab State Open University, Patiala has been established by the State Legislature Act No. 19 of 2019 as the first Open University in the state of Punjab. The University endeavours to open new vistas for education and employment seekers through its extensive network of 110 Learner Support Centres. JGND PSOU believes in providing education for all and has been extending its outreach to learners in jail, rural/ remote areas, PWD, and SC/ST Learners. JGND PSOU has implemented many recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP) of Government of India by focusing on learner-centred approach to teaching and learning and promoting online and digital mode of programme delivery. The University is moving ahead in introducing various UG/PG and new skill based courses. The University is a multidisciplinary university with full-time faculty in its six school of learning. The University aims to provide high quality, innovative, accessible and need-based programmes to all those who aspire to attain higher education.

About the Seminar

Education is an important agency of social control and social transformation. Therefore opportunity for education must be given to everyone. In 1948, it was declared, 'Everyone has a right to education'. In 2000, the government adopted the six goals and the Eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the two most important frameworks in the field of education. The report to UNESCO of the International Commission on Education for the twenty-first century promoted a holistic view of education consisting of four pillars namely learning to know, learning to do, learning to be, and learning to live together. The education priorities of UNESCO are shaped by these objectives. In response to this situation, the global Education for All (EFA) movement aims to meet the learning needs of all children, youth, and adults. It was adopted by India and other countries. Education has the power to transform lives, reduce poverty, promote economic growth, and build peaceful societies. However, despite the global recognition of the importance of education, there are still many challenges and concerns that prevent access to quality education for all. By the Constitutional commitment to ensure free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years, the provision of universal elementary education has been a salient feature of national policy since independence. There is a special provision for compulsory education in the Indian constitution under articles 45 and 21A. Various articles of the Indian Constitution provide for education as a fundamental right. In accordance with the constitutional provision of education, Central and state government have made serious efforts to expand education in the country. These include the scheme of Operation Blackboard (OB); Non Formal Education (NFE); Teacher Education (TE); Mahila Samakhya (MS); Lok Jumbish Project (LJP); Shiksha Karmi Project (SKP); National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM); District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

The lack of resources is one of the main obstacles to delivering education for all. Many children lack access to the fundamental educational resources they need, like schools, classrooms, textbooks, and qualified teachers. It is frequently challenging to deliver high-quality education to everyone due to a lack of infrastructure, financing, and political will. Disparities in educational opportunities and outcomes persist, especially for underprivileged populations. In addition to this, the standard of education is also a matter of worry. Giving students access to education does not guarantee that they will get an adequate education. Many institutions in poor nations lack effective teaching methods, up-to-date instructional resources, and skilled, trained faculty. Additionally, some schools promote discriminatory attitudes and behaviours, such as gender biases, religious intolerance, and cultural insensitivity. This can lead to a low-quality education experience and even exacerbate existing social inequalities. A related challenge is the lack of inclusivity and diversity in education. While education should be accessible to all, it should also be designed to cater to the diverse needs of different groups of students. For example, students with disabilities may require specialized teaching methods and materials, while students from different cultural backgrounds may need a curriculum that reflects their unique experiences and perspectives. The lack of inclusivity and diversity in education can perpetuate stereotypes and discrimination, further marginalizing already disadvantaged groups. The effect of external factors, such as violence, displacement, and natural disasters, on education is another difficulty. Children who live in conflict areas or who have been displaced by war, natural disasters, or other crises sometimes experience disruptions to or complete interruptions of their schooling. This may lead to missed opportunities for learning, a lack of social support, and a decreased likelihood of going back to school. Moreover, natural catastrophes can harm educational buildings like schools, making it challenging to continue teaching and learning. Finally, there is a challenge of financing education for all. Both the government and individuals must make considerable financial investments in education because it is a costly enterprise. However, many families, particularly in developing countries, cannot afford the cost of education, such as tuition fees, uniforms, and transportation. This can result in children dropping out of school or never attending in the first place. Moreover, even when education is free, there are often hidden costs that families must bear, such as books, supplies, and extracurricular activities.

In conclusion, ensuring education for all continues to be a significant issue for nations around the world. Despite significant progress, access to education, its quality, and the resources needed to deliver it continue to be major concerns. To ensure that every person has the chance to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to participate fully in society and realize their full potential, addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach that includes policy changes, resource allocation, teacher training and community engagement among other measures.

The following are the sub-themes that will be deliberated over in the seminar:

- Inclusive Education
- Universal Human Values in Education
- Universal access and promoting equity
- Broader means and scope of Basic Education
- Quality Education
- Special e-content for visually and hearing impaired
- Use of Digital Technologies to Transform Education
- Education for Girls
- Contemporary Challenges in the Education Sector
- Teacher Education: Issues & Challenges
- Micro and Macro environment of Education Sector
- Effective Education Policies and Programs
- Educational policies and their effectiveness
- Education and Social Inequality
- Education for Sustainable Development and Environmental Awareness
- Gender Disparities in Education Access and Outcomes
- New Education Policy, 2020
- Impact of Cultural and Linguistic Diversity on Education
- Innovation in Education Sector
- Role of ICT in Education Sector
- Promoting Teaching Excellence in Education

Any other theme falling in the domain of the above theme and sub theme.

Call For Papers

- Abstract must be 200 to 250 words.
- **Full Paper can be submitted by May 05, 2023 in Microsoft Word Format (DOC) as well as PDF** following Times New Roman, 12 font size, 1.5 space and both sides justified; Title must be 14 font size, bold; Endnotes 11 font size; Word limit for Paper 3000-5000 words. The papers will be double-blind reviewed.
- Submit a Self-Declaration along with the paper regarding the originality of the work (without plagiarism) and that it has not been published/sent for publication anywhere else. The selected papers will be invited for presentation in the seminar scheduled to be held in **May 17, 2023**.
- Submit the Abstract to seminar@psou.ac.in.
- Selected papers may be published in edited book with ISBN.

REGISTRATION FEE

Research Scholars & Students: 300/-

Academicians : 500/-

Registration Link: <https://forms.gle/Xc848twrFLgRnWpba>

Accommodation: Paid accommodation will be provided

IMPORTANT DATES

Last date of Submission of Abstract: April 30, 2023

Last date of Submission of Full Paper: May 05, 2023



CHIEF PATRON: Prof. (Dr) Karamjeet Singh
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, JGND PSOU

PATRON: Prof. (Dr) Gurdip Singh Batra
Dean Academic Affairs, JGND PSOU
Prof. (Dr) Manjit Singh
Registrar, JGND PSOU

SEMINAR CONVENER: Mrs. Parampreet Kaur (Head of the Department)
Dr. Pinky Sra

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE: Dr. Sukhpal Kaur
Dr. Shefali Bedi
Dr. Kuldeep Walia

CONTACT FOR COMMUNICATION: Mrs. Parampreet Kaur (9872223980)
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SCHEDULE:

9:30 am – 10:00 am Registration
10:00 am – 11:30 am Inaugural Session
11:30 am – 12:00 pm/noon Tea
12:00 pm/noon – 1:30 pm Technical Session I
1:30 pm – 2:30 pm Lunch
2:30 pm – 4:00 pm Technical Session II
4:00 pm – 5:45 pm Valedictory Session
5:45 pm – Tea

