

JIGRUKSHA

The Hope For Knowledge



**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
B BOROOAH COLLEGE
ULUBARI, GUWAHATI
781007**

JIGRUKSHA

Annual Students' Magazine

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MESSAGE

It is a matter of great pleasure to learn that the students of the Department of Education, B. Borooah College is going to publish their annual student magazine "Jigruksha". I am sure that it will provide a platform to the students to sharpen their writing talent and also strengthen their academic performance. I extend my best wishes to the students of the department.

(Dr. Satyendra Nath Barman)
Principal,
B. Borooah College.

EDITORIAL

As Allan Bloom said "Education is the movement from darkness to light" This proves that education isn't only about gaining knowledge but it's also about gaining experience. Education makes up a citizenry society, it helps to live a life with its fullest implicit.

"JIGRUKSHA" is our periodic magazine issued by the Department of Education, every time to enlighten the youth about Education and how it works in India and worldwide. The word "Jigruksha" means "The hope for knowledge".

The scholars of our Education department have edited this magazine. We as scholars tried to punctuate every point of education and its system. We're grateful to have such a platoon who worked veritably hard.

We like to thank everyone associated with the platoon who contributed their share of time and hard work. We'd like to extend our gratefulness to Dr. Rupa Baruah Ma'am and Devika Phukan Ma'am for their guidance and constant support and making this magazine possible.

We as editors hope you enjoy reading this magazine and learn new effects. We'd like to apologize in advance for any kind of miscalculation.

Hamilton Rabha

Nayana Kalita

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EFFECTS OF COVID ON EDUCATION

Surabhi Barman

6th Semester

Introduction:

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on every aspect of human life. This includes education, which has been massively disrupted by the pandemic. The impact on education has varied across countries, with some being more severely affected than others. In this article, we will examine the effects of COVID-19 on education and the steps that have been taken to mitigate these effects.

Disrupted Learning:

The most obvious effect of COVID-19 on education has been the disruption of learning. Schools, colleges, and universities have closed as a result of the pandemic, leading to a massive reduction in educational opportunities for students. The closure of schools has affected every level of education, from primary schools to universities. It has been particularly challenging for students who are in the middle of important educational milestones such as exams.

Online Education:

One of the main ways that educational institutions have attempted to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 is through the use of online education. This has involved the widespread use of video conferencing technology such as Zoom, as well as educational software and resources. While online education has been a lifeline for many students, it has not been without its challenges. One of the main challenges has been the digital divide, with students from low-income families being less likely to have access to the technology needed for online education.

This has created a two-tiered education system, where some students have access to high-quality online education, while others do not.

Mental Health:

The pandemic has also had a significant impact on the mental health of students. The closure of schools and universities has led to social isolation, which is a major risk factor for mental health problems such as depression and anxiety. The uncertainty surrounding the pandemic has also been a major stressor for many students, particularly those who are in the middle of important educational milestones such as exams. Educational institutions have attempted to address this by providing online mental health support, but this has been hampered by the challenges of providing effective mental health care remotely.

Inequity:

The pandemic has highlighted and exacerbated existing inequalities in education. Students from low-income families are less likely to have access to the technology and resources needed for online education, and they are also more likely to experience food insecurity, which can have a significant impact on their ability to learn. The pandemic has also affected students from ethnic minorities and those with disabilities, who have faced additional barriers to accessing education during the pandemic.

Conclusion:

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on education, with the closure of schools and universities leading to widespread disruption of learning. Educational institutions have attempted to mitigate the impact of the pandemic by providing online education, but this has been hampered by the challenges of providing effective education remotely. The pandemic has also had a significant impact on the mental health of students, exacerbating existing inequalities in education and creating a two-tiered education system. While some countries have successfully mitigated the impact of the pandemic on education,

more needs to be done to address the challenges faced by students during this difficult time. Educational institutions must focus on creating equitable education systems that are accessible to all students, regardless of their background or socio-economic status. Additionally, governments must prioritize funding for education to support students and educators during this challenging time.

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“Education’s purpose is to replace an empty mind with an open one”

Malcolm Forbes

DIGITAL LIBRARY

Juchita Pathak

4th Semester

Digital library is an online place where you can get access to things like books, manuscripts, audio recording, magazines etc. Digital library is widely used by students and professionals for research purposes. It makes the work more convenient and help students to get access to any information from a place. They get the information which are rare to find in physical libraries. Today digital library is widely use why you ask, it's simple you can get access to few physical libraries that are close by you, but when it comes to digital library doesn't matter the state or country you can access to it just by having a computer or mobile with internet connection. It's so much easy you don't have to scout through pages and pages just by a click and few scrolls which today's kids are expert you get your required information. Just like you got it all on your fingertips.

THE HISTORY OF DIGITAL LIBRARY:

These are some basics things we all might know about digital library but who brought the concept let's read about them. The concept of digital library was given by Vannevar Bush and J.C.R Licklider. Bush created a device that can store all the required information like the journals, books etc in Memex and make them

access to you in your computer. Linklinder realized that the computers will get more advanced and the system built by Bush will help people in many ways. Linklinder anticipated about the design of the digital library including the storage, index, search etc. It was in 1990s after the entry of World Wide Web the scene of internet change dramatically so the concept of digital library and it becomes more relevant.

FUTURE OF DIGITAL LIBRARY:

Ever wonder how the future will look like of the digital library. We all love to discuss flying cars in future but let's be real and discuss how the future will look. The information objects will be composed of several multi-type and multimedia components aggregated in an unlimited number of formats. They can add mix-text, tables of scientific data or 3D images, videos for more fun in researching or annotations. There is no end to imagination who knows how much easier and fun it will be in future to operate and learn with all the fun elements. Kids today are lucky. **ECONOMICS AND DIGITAL LIBRARY** It's not hidden how technology influences the economic and social aspects of information. The digital libraries and its technology are advancing in very high pace making profits for the people involve in building digital libraries with their own unique USP. Everyone, the publishers, the computer scientists, physicists are making making in money in different frameworks. But when we talk about the cost of digital library is it cheaper than the physical library? Well the maintenance of the physical library is much more expensive then the digital libraries. Highly

educated people are hired but paid very poorly. We need a physical place like building in proper prime place, it requires printing, publishing and adding new books which costs too much. But we can't say that digital libraries are cheaper, they are more expensive but the materials used to construct a digital library are getting cheaper in prices rapidly so in future the access and maintenance of digital library will be cheaper.

DIGITAL LIBRARY- BUT WHY?

Digital libraries are most of the times best option because of lots of reason.

The information is easily available.

You can get access to the information from any part of the world.

The information is easily shared.

Computer power is used to get the information which make its convenient.

Mainly, the digital library brings the library to the users.

SOME FAMOUS DIGITAL LIBRARY:

1. Universal Digital Library. A collection of one million books
2. Bartleby. An immense collection of books for consultation, including fiction, essay and poetry.
3. ibiblio. E-books, magazines, academic essays, software, music and radio.
4. Google Books. More than 100,000 books for consultation, download or on-line purchase.

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“We all known that education unlocks the door of opportunities for the young”

Gordon E. Hinckley

School in the middle of the Thar desert

Nituparna Kalita

6th Semester

“What’s so special in a school?”- one might ask. There are plenty of reasons to show why this school is so special. An architecture that heals, protects and nurtures – Rani Ratnavati Girls’ High school is the Gyaan center in Jaisalmer. The school was named in honour of Jaisalmer’s Rajkumari Ratnavati. She is regarded as the brave youngster who, in the absence of her father, used her unadulterated intelligence and quick thinking to thwart the enemy’s plans. Ratnavati served as motivation for girls who lack access to necessities but continue to work towards accomplishment. After its name one of the most exciting things about the school is its architecture. An ellipse shaped oasis rises from the desert in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. Even when sunlight passes through its jalis it fades into the surrounding dunes, almost as though it evolved from the changing sands. When the Rajkumari Ratnavati school opens its door, it is filled with the voices of 400 girls ranging from kindergarten to class 10.

The Rani Ratnavati school was designed by Diana Kellogg Architects, a New York-based firm. It resembles a massive oval. The building blends into the desert while being noticeably cooler than its surroundings. Its soft, rounded edges prevent it from breaking in the powerful winds. Solar panels act as a canopy on top of the school buildings, providing shade and power for the structure. A

cooling system that makes use of geothermal energy is also present. The natural sandstones used in the construction provide protection from the intense heat during the day and provide warmth during the evening. The inside walls are plastered with lime, which insulates the building. Children are shielded from inclement weather in the school's courtyard thanks to the perforations in these stone walls.

Besides, the school will provide education to over 400 girls below poverty line, making it a big step towards the education of girl children in the state, where the female literacy rate barely touches 52.12 percent. To preserve vanishing handicrafts and prepare girls to support themselves, traditional arts like weaving and textiles will be taught in other buildings. The school also has a performance space, a theatre, and an area for artists to market their wares. A women's cooperative building has also been built at the Gyaan center with the goal of upskilling Rajasthani women. There, skilled local craftspeople instruct women in traditional handcraft methods.

The Rajkumari Ratnavati girl's school will be open to students in July 2021 while the other two structures, the Medha Hall and the Women's cooperative will be built soon.



Rani Ratnavati Girls' High School

Source: The Better India.

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“The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet.”

-ARISTOTLE

Sports Education in India: Cultivating a Culture of Physical Fitness and Excellence

Hamilton Rabha

4th Semester

Sports education plays a vital role in shaping the overall development of individuals by fostering teamwork, discipline, and a healthy lifestyle. In India, a country with a rich sporting heritage, the significance of sports education is gaining recognition. This article explores the current state of sports education in India, its impact on individuals and society, challenges faced, and initiatives taken to promote sports at various levels. Sports education offers numerous benefits beyond physical fitness. It instils discipline, enhances problem-solving skills, promotes mental well-being, and cultivates leadership qualities. Moreover, it provides a platform for nurturing talent, fostering a spirit of healthy competition, and developing essential life skills such as teamwork, perseverance, and time management. Recognizing these advantages, the Indian government and educational institutions have been taking measures to integrate sports education into the curriculum and create opportunities for students to explore their athletic potential.

Despite the growing recognition of sports education, several challenges persist in India. The primary challenge is the limited availability of resources and infrastructure for training and development. Many schools lack adequate sports facilities and trained coaches. Additionally, the emphasis on academic achievement often overshadows the importance of sports, resulting in limited participation and support. Furthermore, societal pressure to pursue traditional career paths often discourages students from considering sports as a viable option. These challenges pose hurdles to the holistic development of young athletes and hinder the country's ability to produce top-tier sporting talent.

The government of India has taken noteworthy steps to promote sports education. Initiatives such as the Khelo India program aim to identify and nurture young sporting talent across the country. The program provides scholarships, expert coaching, and state-of-the-art infrastructure to deserving athletes. The Fit India Movement, another government campaign, encourages individuals to prioritize physical fitness and engage in regular sports activities. Additionally, various educational boards have incorporated sports education into their curriculum, allowing students to receive formal recognition for their athletic achievements. These initiatives are aimed at creating a robust sporting ecosystem and inspiring a generation of athletes who can compete at national and international levels.

The private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have also played a significant role in promoting sports education. Several corporations have

established sports academies, sponsoring training programs and competitions. NGO's have worked tirelessly to bridge the gap by providing resources, infrastructure, and scholarships to talented athletes from underprivileged backgrounds. These collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors have helped create a more inclusive and accessible sports environment for aspiring athletes. Sports education in India is gradually gaining momentum, with increased emphasis on physical fitness, talent identification, and infrastructure development. While challenges persist, government initiatives, private sector participation, and the dedication of NGO's is contributing to a positive transformation. It is crucial to continue investing in sports education, providing necessary resources, and changing societal attitudes to unlock India's full sporting potential. By nurturing and empowering young athletes, India can build a culture of physical fitness, excellence, and sporting success for generations to come.

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“Learning is never done without errors and defect.”

Vladimir Lenin

DEPARTMENT ACHIEVEMENTS



CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

