

Parent Towards Teacher Role Through Educational Institutions by Using E-Technology in Telangana State

¹Abhinava Vinay Kumar.M
MBA, MA, M.ED.

Department of Education, H.No:35-3-1143,
Kakatiya University, Warangal.506009
Vinayabhinava@Gmail.Com

² Enugala Vishnu Priya Reddy
(M.Tech)

Department of Computer Science,
Osmania University Hyderabad
Vishnupriya.Enugala@Gmail.Com

Abstract:-Present education systems are centralized by the student orientation even then here the teacher and student relationship and communication is very less and not more than one hour per day. Education is a continues process in which human starts the process to from the womb. Right now Indian education system has more than half a year holidays to the students by this the student is spending more time with his/her parents in this view some corporate schools are offering admissions to the students on the basis the parent's educational qualifications.

Recently the students are attracted to the latest technology like video games, chatting, electronic media, electronic gadgets and etc, which leads to the mental stress to avoid this, the involvement of parent towards teacher role is helpful. During the process of educating the student by the parent, the student interested goals are been identified by the parent and will get to know the standard of his/her capability to reach the student goal. The involvement of parents with the support of teacher through educational institution by providing e-technology the student's education is very easy and effective. The e-technology used by the educational institution and student's parent is one/two-way communication with the help internet which is a medium of the channel by using a mobile app, social networks and also messengers. So the parent toward teacher role through educational institutions by using e-technology Telangana state is reaching its destination goal.

Keywords: E-technology, Parents, Students, Teachers, Educational institutions, Mode of Communication.

I. INTRODUCTION

At present Education system, a student life the education involved many stages with different kind types of teachers included like pre-primary, primary, Secondary and High school education system. But the student has to same and react according to this the parent is only the one as a student. So the students are more attached to the parent. By this, if the parent

is involved in a teacher role then there are many advantages. This can be done by e-technology. As we have seen in earlier education students use to be in educating only for certain period of years without having any interaction with the parent.

Later it was changed so that student educators until they become as equal to their Guru with different skills during this they used to have only some time with parents on their vacation. Nowadays it has changed so that there are equal interaction and the equal role played by both parents and teachers in the student education life. Here from this, it gives an idea of promoting parents into a teacher by using of science and technology.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Elementary Education In India

During the ancient time in India education system based on Vedas, upanish, smrts(Dharmasastras of manu). Ancient education system involving teaching method used in traditional ways mainly four types of there are Brhamin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. Holy books like Ramayanam, Mahabratham, etc., the education system depends only on some of the required principles, law and social justices the teacher will educate the pupil based on his interest finally the examination are only that the representation of learned principles and social justices activities. Here the education system is mainly concentrated on religion ethics, mathematics, abort the earth and thing which involve justices. In this education system the female pupils are not involved later after some year the entre of Hindus, Shyava-vyshanva, Charvaka, Vera-vyshanav in the education system disputes between pupil and teacher then Buddha and Jain are also involved in the system of education by this there was disputes in Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam. Even though Statements and proverbs are released according to their religion finally Indian education systems developed and also establish vidyapeeth and universities at Nalanda, Thakashila, Kasi, and Ayodhya. At the time of empire Alexander Indian education system

mainly depends on Sanskrit. At Nalanda university 2000 teachers and 200 pupils here Buddhism has developed an entire education system based on teacher’s talent. In India, the foreigner from middle Asian countries like china and some other Indian nearby countries pupils use to come for education purpose.

B. Education System Before Christ (1400 B.C. - 6000 B.C.)

a). Gurukula Vidhya

Ancient education in Gurukula Vidhya student education period has divided into four categories. In Brahmacharya category pupil will be gaining knowledge, in Grhastha category pupil will implement the knowledge gaining and start his living by having marriage, in Vanaprastha category he should leave all his enjoyment and be apart from the society and teach to the other new coming pupil, in Samyasa category he will become a devotee.

b). Buddhist Education

In Buddha period of education, the pupil starts his education, by Pubbja program at the age of 8 years and here the relationship pupil and teacher is like child and father. The teacher trained pupil in mathematics arithmetic, tailoring, arts, ayurvedic similar to vocal type of course and the entire education system depends on lecture method and sometimes discuss method unmarried women are also eligible for getting education during this period of education system

c). Islamic Education

In Islamic education system begins with a Bismillah program here pre-primary education is called Maktb and primary education are called as Mathersa in this education study of mathematics and earth science is educated to the pupil. In this period of education, there was no chance for women to become educated

d). 19th Century Elementary Education

From 1813 East Indian Company taken Indian education from 19-century elementary education was not developed because of lack of funding. From 1904 lord Curzon granted fund for education so the period of 1904-1921 the education system alone with female education was developed. In 1937 elementary education system totally changed due to Mathama Gandhi basic education system implemented. In 1939 the effect of Second World War Indian educational was damaged.

e). After Independence the Education

Up to the year of 1947, India doesn’t have a national curriculum of education and secondary education and higher education depended on English medium only which was ruled

by an east Indian company. For this major reason, Indian literate percentage is 14% later after the independence of India many education committees and commissions are appointed to develop Indian education. 6-14 year children are right to educate as per the constitution of India article 45

f). Process of Education

Education is unlimited. It is merit process and dynamic. The Process of education is divided into 3 types:

1. Unipolar Process: Centralized teacher (one –way communication) type of education is given to the student.

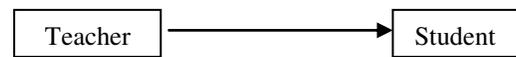


Fig1: Unipolar Process

2. Bipolar Process: Student and teacher both are involving in the process learning.

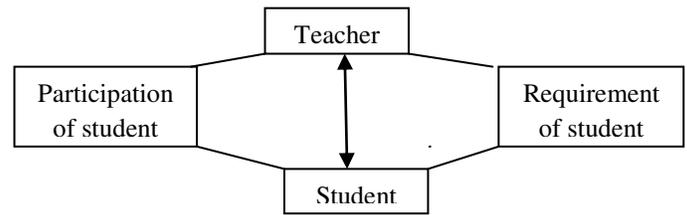


Fig 2: Bipolar Process

3. Tripolar Process: student teacher and parent (society) are involved the process of learning this process is called “Learning by doing”

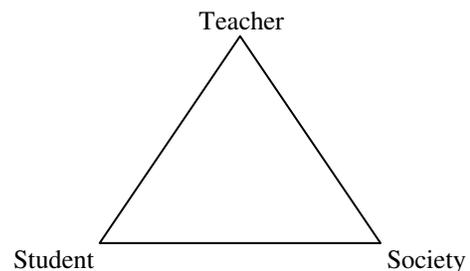


Fig3: Tripolar Process

III. PURPOSE OF STUDY

The teacher take-up different types role to teach the pre-primary, primary, post-primary, secondary high school level of students and etc., here the student during his education levels the teacher are changing as a continues process but the relationship of student's parent is constant. The relation between student and parent are more effective communication than the relationship between student and teacher. The student is been monitored by the teacher, parent and educational institution. In classroom atmosphere, all student are centralized whereas, in a home atmosphere, only an individual student is centralized by his/her parent it results in good communication between student and parent. In addition to the school the tuitions, home tuitions are forcibly applied to the students due to this educations institutions system.

In Telangana state is a mini India. Here all types of religion people and all types of culture are living so Telangana state trying for the implementation of modern education system into re-modification and introducing a Gurukul Vidhya semi-residential school, Model school, women welfare institutions, SC, ST, BC and EBC welfare institutions and also day scholar students are provided with mid-day meals as a part of reaching the destination goals from these re-modification modern education system are taken from ancient period education system. So here using this change parent role like parent as teacher through these educational institutions by using e-technology

A. Hypothesis

The study has taken the following as it the hypothesis.

- Education is a continues to process a student at home or school by using e-technology we can educate without having any stress.
- The mediator of e-technology inters linking with the student, parent, teacher /educational institution.
- By using this e-technology it reduces the students work pressure at home.
- Quality of education identified and monitoring by the parent.
- Day wise activities and report are monitored by the parent.
- The lack of teaching faculty is identified by parent and educates the student with a special interest.

IV. METHODOLOGY

As we know that many of the corporate schools and college are using a regular daily update of attendance to the parents. As this is using familiar and well understood by the parents. So to have a better role played by parent's creation of a certain

social media apps and networks which is compatible with all smart phones people involved in the social media are the teacher of a class and students. Parent as usual after every class a teacher poses on homework to the student which should be posted on social media by the teacher, after the school hours so that parent and student can access the home work and discuss. The question is given by parent from the social media to the students on what answer given by students with explanation is replied by the parent in social media through the student knowledge. This process is done by all student parents in the class. So the parent will get to know that the performance of reaming students as well as his student knowledge in education. Already as a part of education system running successfully in Radio, Television, satellite education.

Recently by the demonetization affects the government introduced BHEM app which has been succeeded throughout India irrespective of literate and illiterate. In the education of teacher with the involvement of parent and provided daily feedback of all the students with their capabilities to the school management. As the education is a continues to process the feedback of the past results will be helpful further betterment and by the involvement of the parent, the student reaches his target as per his capability.

A. Sample Design

The study has selected different educational institution like Gurukul school, Model school, women welfare school, SC, ST, BC community welfare schools in rural, urban and metro city areas in which each school 10 students response is recorded positively. The involvement of parents has given a huge response as they are very much interested in their children education to have a bright future. The Ongoing serious problem of children, in making them as an ideal citizen tomorrow this way of making parents towards teacher role helps out in lot way. The study is an attempt to examine the structure of state education system.

B. Limitations of Study

- Some time busy schedule parents are not participated in this e-technology education system.
- In Telangana state, some of the tribal agency areas don't have any type of e-communication.
- Orphan children and distributed parent's children are not facilitated this e-technology.

V. CONCLUSION

In well developed Telangana state the process of having regular interaction with parents, they come to know the status of students study. By using this e-technology it is very useful to develop child ideology fastly and freely. They even come to know that the student is expert in some area which has to be

more concentrated if the parents are illiterate then the student will help them in making literate. As daily routine life involves this e-technology as part so it can be easily accessible and also some corporate and government telecommunications with 2G network to 4G network is providing very less charge and in every school, there are computerized labs in Telangana state. In the modern competitive education field, each and every step is important to build an ideal citizen for future. The responsibility of parents to their children increases more and the same time the responsibility of teacher role will become less. Finally, with less stress student are gain more knowledge than expected.

REFERENCES

- [1]. NCERT .1998. The National curriculum for Elementary and secondary education, New Delhi.
- [2]. CBSE.2009.examination reforms and continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE) in the CBSC circular no.39.20-09-2009.
- [3]. Perspective in education- Published by Telugu Academy, Hyderabad. Edition: 2013.
- [4]. Crewell, J.W (2008). Educational research: Planning conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research (3rd Ed.). Upper saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc.
- [5]. Radha Krishna. (2011).Research Methods in Education. Neel Kamal Publications.
- [6]. Sarao, C. (1974). A Survey of Athletics (Track and Field) Facility in High and Higher Secondary Schools of Ropar District, Punjabi Patiala, 1974.
- [7]. https://www.phecanada.ca/sites/default/files/Physical_Literacy_Brochure_2010.