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ANALYTICAL STUDY ON ROLE OF PROMINENT MARATHI NEWSPAPER ON QUALITY IMPROVEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT:

In Higher education, science occupies a special place. Social and life sciences keep evolvidng gradually and contributes to the development of the nation. Science was the main driving force in the modern era of Europe when Industrial revolution was on rise. New experimental methods benefitted many walks of human life. New inventions ga e rise to large scale manufacturing and production of consumer products. This resulted in overall improvement in standard of life that has widened the horizons of human life today. Among faculties of learning, the study of "Basic Science" is mandatory for entry in to vast world of higher education.

Keywords: Higher education, Science, Quality, Newspaper, Marathi, University

INTRODUCTION:

The birth of science can be attributed to man's curiosity towards different manifestations of nature from ancient times. The apple that felt on Newton's head led him to discover gravitational force while the repeated fall of lid cover from a boiling tea kettle prompted James to invent the steam engine. Curiosity is the drive behind a number of discoveries and inventions of science today. The science has played a vital role in improving the life of people at large. No field in this world is left untouched by the Science. The learning happening through science and it's different branches enables man to answer questions in everyday life. Hence science has gained importance as one of the prominent branches of learning. Speaking about place of Science in India, it has remained as significant faculty of education and learning since ancient times. Ancient centres of learning like Takshashila University, Nalanda University, Vikramshila, Udantpuri, Kashi, Ayodhya, Gunashila, Mithila, Jagadhyal, Navdweep, Vallabhi had revolutionized the learning world over. The education in different languages and different streams of knowledge were made available by these universities causing a great upheaval in social, economic and scientific progress.

In science Higher education, occupies a special place. Social and life sciences keep evolving gradually and contributes to the development of the nation. Science was the main driving force in the modern era. In Europe when Industrial revolution was on rise, new experimental methods benefitted many walks of human life. New inventions gave rise to large scale manufacturing and production of consumer products. This resulted in overall improvement in standard of life that has widened the horizons of human life today. Among faculties of learning, the study of 'Basic Science' is mandatory for entry into vast world The of higher education. Institutes imparting science education have earned name and fame by educating millions of youths in science. A large number of youths opt for Science education to make career. There is a significant growth in research in science which is widening the ambit of science education, research and development. Subsequently, the science education is not confined to basic education. The applied sciences and its results have initiated a new chapter of progress.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE:

The birth of science dates back to the birth of human life. In course of human evolution, the man invented the art of agriculture and farming. The evidences of Indus Valley civilization, Chinese, Mesopotamian, Ancient Greek and Roman civilizations showed signs of scientific approach and contributed largely to the development of science. The Indian culture contributed to the Calculus, Mathematics, Astrology, Chemistry, Medicine, Physiology and Life Sciences and credit goes to eminent sages like Aryabhatta, Bhaskaracharya, Charak, Wangbhat. Sushrut, Morphologically, the word science comes from Latin word scientia. The root word is scire means to get to know or understand. In Sanskrit and other Indic languages, it is called 'Vigyan'.

DEFINITION OF SCIENCE:

Science can be defined be defined as the systematic study of the nature and behaviour of the material and physical universe based on observation, experiment, and measurement, and the formulation of laws to describe these facts in general terms. Francis Bacon was the first who coined the term 'science' in 16th Century. His quote "Knowledge is power' is widely celebrated. He says Science is a rebellion against prejudice and superstition. James Conant defines science as "An interconnected series of concepts and conceptual schemes that have developed as a result of experimentation and observation and are fruitful of further experimentation and observations."

Karl Popper defines science as the continuous process that is based on real experiences is science. Davies defines science as the man's deliberate attempt to understand the surroundings and gain control over it. The science council came up with a new definition of science: **"Science is the pursuit of knowledge and understanding of the natural and social world following a systematic methodology based on evidence."**

WHAT DOES THAT REALLY MEAN?:

Science refers System a to of uses acquiring knowledge. This system observation and experimentation to describe and explain natural phenomena. The term science also refers to the organized body of knowledge people have gained using that system. Less formally, the word science often describes any systematic field of study or the knowledge gained from it.

ANCIENT UNIVERSITIES OF INDIA:

Takshashila University-

Taxila or Takshashila was a giant university that flourished from 600 BC to 500 AD, in the kingdom of Gandhar located in the northwest region of the India, now in Pakistan. Around 68 subjects were taught at this university and the minimum entry age, ancient texts show, was 16. Nagarjuna, Atish, Vasudev, Sarvabhaum and other legends were on the panel of masters at the university. Legendary scholars like Kautilya, Panini, Jivak and Vishnu Sharma and Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.

Nalanda University-

University at Nalanda (Bihar of today) functioned from 400 to 1200 AD in the Gupta era until destroyed until destroyed by invader Bakhtiyar Khilji. It had a sprawling campus and learning facility with over 300 lecture halls, laboratories and a towering observatory Ambudharaavlehi, massive library called Dharma Gunj that was set up in three buildings namely Ratna Sagar, Ratnodavi and Ratnayanjak. The Chinese traveller, Hien Tsang wrote in his 10,000 students and 200 diary that professors were at Nalanda University. The Bihar Government has tried to restore the glory of Nalanda by establishing Pali Nav Nalanda Mahavihar. Other ancient Indian centers Vikramshila, of learning were Odantpuri, Kashi, Ayodhya, Gunashila, Mithila, Jagdhyal, Navdweep, Vallabhi and other universities and institutes.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE:

The pragmatic and aesthetic approach of Indians encouraged them to give more attention to Science. Almost all the

branches of science were studied in ancient India. These science faculties were addition to 64 faculties of arts. Vedas like Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda, History, Grammar, Law, Philosophy, Divinity, Wizardry, Astrology, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Calculus, Derivations were also like studied. Legends Kashyap, Aryabhatt, Varah Mihir, Bramhagupta, the Puranas, The second Sushrut, Aryabhatta, Charak, Wagbhat, Nagarjun, Kapil, Jaivak continued the study. Until 1728, Raja Jaisingh the Second contributed in the advancement of science education in India. In Modern era, Bose, Jagdishchandra, Dr. Prafull Chandre, Dr CV Raman, Dr KS Krishnan, Dr. SN Bose, Dr. Meghnad Saha, Dr. Homi Bhabha, Dr. Subramhaniyam Bharati, Dr Hargovind Khurana, Dr. Subramhanyam Shekhar, Dr Shantiswarup Bhatnagar, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, Dr. Jayant Naralikar, former President Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, Dr. Satish Dhavan, Dr. UR Rao, Sam Pitroda and others have kept the flag of science advancement high.

NEWSPAPERS AND SCIENCE:

The newspaper and science are related to each other in many contexts. Especially, the change is newspaper is largely due to changes and advancement in science and technology. The metal blocks were used in medieval ages, now computers have changed the process of printing altogether. Huge machines and technology is involved in the production of newspaper now. The advancements in Information and Communication technology has benefitted the newspapers at large. The spread of social media has also helped the newspapers to sustain in the in the tough tough era of cut-throat competition. The process of gathering and dissemination of news information has become swift. The launch of Mangalyan by ISRO, nuclear energy developments, war and defense agriculture advancement- all occupy prominent place in the newspaper. This is like science for science's sake. The news about science advancement is travelling through newspapers which are product of science and technology now.

Science has not just benefitted information and broadcasting but improved the quality in education sectors, administration of large institutes, teachers and students as well. The articles published on latest gadgets, science inventions, discoveries, technological breakthroughs keep the readers informed and updated. Science and technology based content forms a major share in the newspaper about and planning.

THE QUESTION OF QUALITY:

Despite widespread advancements and increased accessibility to masses, the of quality science education in the educational institutions is in question now. Millions of students opt for science related courses in higher education. A huge number of youths pursuing science education at intermediate level dream of professions like engineering and doctor. The science which should be taught through experiential learning methods is being confined to the books and four walls of the classroom by the educators. The students in high school as well as higher secondary schools who should learn fundamental lessons of science through experiments are restricted to rote memorization in schools otherwise. The students who lack conceptual knowledge in science get better exposure and opportunities at science colleges at degree level. However, the number of colleges imparting a complete practical science education is negligible. The laboratories in some colleges are used to accommodate other classes or function as store rooms. This prompts us to reflect and question whether this kind of higher education really create future citizens of developed India?

CONCLUSION:

In accordance with the context of state language, the grass root population, resides in the state of Maharashtra, have their mother tongue marathi since last many decades. However, the brain of humans residing at the said areas also think and

make any type of linguistic conversions in marathi language. Actually, when they have to assess the information in other languages than marathi, their brains mostly engage in the translation processes. The quality of education requires the proper and full understanding of students. No doubt the science literature is having the various basic terminologies in other languages, but the medium of instruction in the regional languages provides the proper understanding the concepts.

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