

# Patna Training College

Faculty of Education,  
Patna University  
[www.ptcpu.org](http://www.ptcpu.org)



## UGC Sponsored National Seminar

On

## Common School System and Right to Education

(19-20 October, 2014)



### ORGANIZED BY

**Patna Training College**

*in Collaboration with*

**Suryasthali Human Welfare Society,  
Patna  
ISO 9001:2008 certified Organization**

### ABOUT THE SEMINAR

A cursory look at schools across the country shows that while the 'haves' can access state-of-art learning techniques and facilities, for the 'have-nots' schools are devoid of even basic infrastructure. Quality of contents, teaching-learning processes and teachers could never been ensured in schools where these children receive education. The present disparity prevalent in education system widens the social segregation instead of bridging it.

This indicates that quality universal school education is still to be a national priority. Government is not showing its accountability towards imparting quality education to all the eligible children

The Education Commission of India in its report in 1964-66 recommended the establishment of a Common School System for all children irrespective of their class, caste, religious or linguistic background. The Kothari Commission's recommendation of a Common School System (CSS) across the country was endorsed by the National Education Policy, 1986 and POA, 1992. The Ramamurti Committee considered the development of Common School System (CSS) to be a "very vital component of the overall strategy for securing equity and social justice in education."

The most important feature of a CSS is equitable (not uniform) quality of education for all types of schools, be the Government, government-aided, local body or private schools. Six essential and non-negotiable attributes of equitable quality of education need to be specified : (i) minimum physical infrastructure, including library, teaching aids, playgrounds and many other features (e.g. early childhood care centres and pre-primary schools attached to primary/elementary schools);(ii)professional quality of teachers and teacher-student ratio; (iii) diversified and flexible curriculum to reflect the geo-cultural plurality of the country, while emphasizing certain core curricular features of nation-wide significance; (iv) pedagogy for holistic, child-friendly and liberative education; (v) apart from gender sensitivity, pedagogic and social empathy for the dalits, tribals, cultural and ethnic minorities and the physically or mentally challenged children; and (vi) de-centralized and community-controlled school system.

The spirit of the CSS goes well beyond the mere provision of a school building, textbooks, stationery and teachers. It is based

on the belief that every child is entitled to receive good quality education from the state. CSS envisions an education system where local communities not global market forces, communal forces and or private entrepreneurs determine the quality of education provided in government schools.

It becomes imperative for us to say here that CSS is inconceivable without the special measures of advocacy, social mobilization and empowerment of local self government like Panchayati Raj institutions and local urban bodies.

Parliament has expressed its unambiguous commitment to the Common School System thrice in its resolutions on the National Policy on Education in 1968, 1986 and 1992. Yet, the concept could not be translated into practice because the political leadership and bureaucracy at all levels along with the intelligentsia found an escape route for their own children viz. the private school system.

Bihar is the first state in India that instituted the Common School System Commission (CSSC) in 2006 in order to implement common school system in the state. The commission submitted its report in 2007 and recommended its holistic phase wise implementation strategy by 2017. CSSC report also worked at financial implementation of CSS in Bihar. It also prepared a comprehensive draft bill on CSS. But CSS report is yet to be implemented.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force with effect from April 1, 2010. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation and norms for interventions have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. This includes interventions, inter alia for

1. Opening new primary and upper primary schools as per the neighbourhood norms notified by State Governments in the RTE Rules,
2. Support for residential schools for children in areas which are sparsely populated, or hilly or densely forested with difficult terrain, and for urban deprived homeless and street children in difficult circumstances,
3. special training for admission of out-of-school children in age appropriate classes,
4. additional teachers as per norms specified in the RTE Act,
5. two sets of uniforms for all girls, and children belonging to SC/ST/BPL families,

6. Strengthening of academic support through block and cluster resource centres, schools, etc.

Efforts are being taken to ensure this fundamental right to our children. CSS appears to be the best alternative to ensure universal quality school education to our children and to remove disparity prevalent in education system of the country. The enthusiasm shown by the Bihar government in initiating the CSSC for implementation of CSS in Bihar has died down. Various issues of CSS and report of Bihar Common School System Commission (BCSSC) need to be revisited during this seminar.

### **THEME OF THE SEMINAR**

Common School System and Right to Education

### **SUB-THEMES**

1. Linkage between universal quality school education/RTE and CSS
2. Revisiting BCSSC Report and suggest improvements /new ideas for implementation of CSS in Bihar and elsewhere in India.
3. Present status of schooling (system and process) and quality education
4. Issues of quality education and various provisions of RTE; its present status in Indian states
5. Issues of inclusion of ECCE/pre-school education and overall school education in RTE
6. Excessive bureaucratic interference in school practices and processes; forced increasing participation of teachers in various non-academic work necessitated due to role failure of bureaucracy
7. Issue of life and service condition of teachers and quality school education in RTE & CSS
8. Idea of CSS, RTE and quality education and low cost implementation strategies

### **ABOUT THE PATNA TRAINING COLLEGE**

Lord Curzon's momentous declaration for improving the training colleges as well as for increasing the output of trained secondary teachers, in the Resolution on Education Policy (1904), initiated a new era in the training of secondary teachers. Due to the recommendation, four training colleges were established: Bombay (1906), Calcutta (1908), Patna (1908) and Decca (1910). The Patna Training College completed hundred years of its existence and acquired the distinction of mother institution of teacher education in the region which is now comprised of Bihar, Orissa and

Jharkhand. The College has a glorious past in making of teachers who make the destiny of the nation. Patna Training College is a constituent unit of Patna University. Patna Training College, women's Training College and Department of Education constitute the Faculty of Education, Patna University. J.P. Blair joined as the first principal of the college on the 1st October, 1908. A.A. Kazami was the first Indian principal, who took over the charge on the 15th August, 1947. Although the college was primarily established to provide bachelor degree in teacher training to graduates for secondary school teaching but the course of Bachelor of Training (B.T.) examinations could be started till 1915-16. This was perhaps due to the controversy in England as to what type of training should be introduced in India. It controversy persisted for many years. Before that the college provided L.T. (Licentiate of Training) degree. On the 1st October, 1917, the Patna Training College was affiliated to the Patna University under section II of the Patna University Act 1917. Before that the college was affiliated to Calcutta University. With the affiliation to Patna University B.T. programme was replaced with B.Ed. programme. In 1926, L.T. programme was abolished and one year course, Diploma in Education (Dip in ED) was started for preparing teachers for primary and middle schools. The duration of B.Ed. programme was extended from one academic to two academic years. In 1935, the Patna Training College started one year Master of Education (M.Ed.) programme for postgraduate teaching in Education. The college has the distinction of being the first college in the country to start postgraduate teaching in education. In 1954-55, separate postgraduate departments came into existence as a result of new Patna University Act 1951. The new building of the Postgraduate Department of Education was constructed in the PTC campus itself. The Patna Training College is a premier institution of the country. Two Teacher Education colleges of the Patna University namely Patna Training College and Women's Training College are the only constituent colleges of teacher education in the university system of Bihar. All other teacher education/training colleges running in the university system of Bihar are private colleges or colleges running self financing scheme. Most of the professionals working in SCERT, SIET, BEP, SIEMAT, DIETs, Teacher Education Colleges, governmental and non-governmental organizations etc. of the state are the alumni of

the Patna Training College. In fact the Patna Training College still forms the backbone of secondary teacher training programme of the state. In fact we manage the teacher education of the state for over a century.

### **ABOUT PATNA UNIVERSITY**

Patna University was established in 1917 and it functioned as affiliating and examining body for over 30 years. On January 2, 1952 it was converted into a purely teaching -cum-residential University. It is one of the oldest Universities in the Country. In Bihar it is the first, and in the subcontinent, it is the seventh oldest University.

The Patna University has 31 postgraduate departments in the faculties of Science, Social Sciences, Humanities, Education, Commerce, Law, Fine Arts and 10 constituent colleges, four institutes, and a Directorate of Distance Education (DDE).

Patna University is the only university of Bihar that has full-fledged Faculty of Education and having two constituent teachers training colleges: Patna Training College and Women's Training College. All other teacher education/training colleges running in the university system of Bihar are private colleges or colleges running self-financing B.Ed. courses.

### **ABOUT PATNA**

Patna is the largest town and capital of the Indian state of Bihar. Patna is one of the oldest continuously inhabited places in the world. Ancient Patna, known as Pataliputra, was the capital of the Magadha Empire under the Haryanka, Nanda, Mauryan, Sunga, Gupta, Pala and during the Islamic period the seat of power for the Suri dynasty. The modern city of Patna is situated on the southern bank of the river Ganges. The city is approximately 35 km long and 16 km to 18 km wide. It is well connected by railway, airway and roadway.

### **INVITATION OF PAPERS**

Papers are invited from teachers, academicians, activists working in the field of education particularly in pre-school and school education. The participants are requested to submit abstract and full paper as per given guidelines on the following address:

**Seminar2014@ptcpu.org**  
**kr.sanjeev2008@gmail.com**

## Guidelines for Submission of Papers

- Full length paper along with abstract should be submitted through e-mail.
- Abstract should not contain more than 300 words (No tables, Charts or Graphs).
- Abstract should be given at the top of the full length paper below the main heading in italics.
- Authors Name and Address including e-mail address should be clearly written at the bottom of the paper
- Full length papers should not exceed more than 4000 words.
- The paper should be typed with double space in Times New Roman-12 Font, prepared in MS Word; and could be open in any version of Window 2007 or Window 2010.
- The Abstract, full paper and all accompanying information should be sent as single attachment.
- **Submission in pdf, image format etc. will be rejected.**
- Co-authored papers should also indicate the main author and presenter.
- Due to our technical limitations language of abstract and full paper should be English only. We are unable to accept abstract and paper in any other language
- Paper should be written in the following format:
  - Main Heading
  - Abstract (in italics)
  - Key words
  - Introduction
  - Sub-headings (optional)
  - Conclusion
  - Reference in APA style

**[NOTE:** Only 50 papers will be selected for presentation and will be published in an edited book with ISBN number; a copy of which will be given to the author and all other participants during the valedictory session of the seminar]

## REGISTRATION FEES

Registration fees should be sent before due date through any Bank Demand Draft drawn in favour of "Principal, Patna Training College, payable at Patna. Registration Fee includes:

- i. Seminar Participation/presentation Certificate
- ii. Seminar Kit
- iii. Book containing Seminar paper
- iv. Lunch and Dinner

## IMPORTANT DATES

- 1.Seminar Date:19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> October, 2014
- 2.Last date for submission of abstract & paper: 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2014
- 3.Registration date (for those whose papers are accepted for publication): within 7 days from the date of acceptance
4. Registration date for Participants: 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

## REGISTRATION DETAILS

Delegate Type	Amount to be paid	
	Early Registration	On spot
Delegates whose papers accepted for presentation and publication in a book	Rs. 2500	Rs. 3000
Participants (other than students)	Rs. 1500	Rs. 2000
Research Scholars/Students	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1500

NB:In case of two/more authors of an accepted paper, registration fees need to be submitted by each author separately

## CONTACT DETAILS

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For timely information visit our official website: [www.ptcpu.org](http://www.ptcpu.org)

## ACCOMODATION

Simple accommodation will be provided to all whose papers will be accepted for presentation. No accommodation is available for other participants.

## Weather

The climate of Patna during the month of October happens to be good. Days are relatively hotter but nights are pleasant. The temperature usually ranges between 23°-32° C.

## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

- **Prof. Y. C. Simhadri**, Vice Chancellor, Patna University, Patna Patron
- **Dr. Khagendra Kumar** Convener
- **Dr. Lalit Kumar** Seminar Director
- **Dr. Sudhakar Pd Singh** Organizing Secretary
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