

Conservation and Protection of Intellectuality for Research Education: Challenges and Process in Bihar

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Abstract

Intellectual property is root of humanity and society who is depends on education quality of teaching and output of students. It's supported intelligence and guarantor of humanity, social, national and social values. Its increment and development are depends on protection and conservation of education quality. Bihar could be a major land of those sports of system form ancient period. But now, Bihar is assumed as a backward state for educational system and trends form last some decades. Students and their guardians of Bihar face various forms of natural and artificial problems and challenges in their life. The most important problems and challenges are underlined as flood, droughts and various styles of disparities, like as social, traditional, health, wealth, educational, migration, labor, political, opportunities of occupation. Flood and draughts are natural problems that are generated by river's overflow problems in time of year and emptiness of water in summer but rests of others are artificial. The unreal problems and challenges are generated by mismanagement, disorder and implication of governing, social or personal working policies. The policies are regulating by constitutional and administrative policies those values more highly to present and burning situation. Education is that the foremost tool of humanity which is depends on teachers and secondly student. But whole education system is in uncertainty and Bihar is in contract and governmental data. So, education and related research a trend moreover as issues is silent major subject of research study.

KEYWORDS: Bihar- education System, concusses to education.

Simply, intellectuality i.e. grapes of someone could be parameter for the employment of their living. Within the contemporary age, property may be a recognized word for it. Intellectual property is major mode for dynamics of peace, security and development of human society and quality of it, which is depends on its conservation and protection. It's built and develop by different natural and artificial process, trends, culture within the concerning society by the better knowledge and logic which is indicator of qualitative education. Someone increases and develops their intellectuality for various forms of needs and compensations of ambitions and wishing. It is reserved to be used of the person or society is devoted to go looking for a modern intellectuality. Within the educational scenario, it's called research, creation, brainchild, invention, device or development. Education is universally acknowledged to learn individuals and promote national development. According to National Policy on Education of India, research education is an educational device for the search of intellectuality while intellectual property right is committed to misuse, conservation and protection for it. In the educational view, Bihar is an important residential and dealing place of educators and intellectuals. Therefore by its

nature, study for the status of conservation and protection of it, is very important. In this contemporary scenario, Bihar is developing and growing on different levels i.e. socially, economically, educationally and politically etc. in different governmental and non-governmental statistics. Bihar has many sorts of universities, institutes and educational-socio-welfare programs but the conditional values of intellectual creation i.e. intellectuality isn't visible on the bottom, because intellectual values still as well as its property rightist safe and secure in Bihar. Research education is could be an extreme and burning example of it which is a challenge not only for education but also for the social values of development, manpower, social capital, intellectual power and human resources etc. but research education affected first.

Before three decades ago, research education of Bihar was overlapped by castism and feminism and maximum members of society were out of the area because they were poor by mentally, socially economically and political values. In the present Bihar, all levels of education are facing challenges and problems of intellectuality. Consistent with the facilities and explanation, the subsequent key points are discussing in the following theme.

Primary and Elementary Education- Parental matter is a major factor of intellectuality that is seen in elementary and school levels and board childhood age. But in Bihar, poor children are out of school, middle class are not regular in any qualitative school and upper class are crushed by heavy weight of school-bag. Right to education is just used for constitutional philosophy in welfare views; the education of poor children is totally useless for the views of social capital. They are admitted in governmental schools only and just for the profit of welfare i.e. MDM, food and money. Children of the middle class are admitted in governmental schools just for recommended educational certificates. Public schools of this types are established and controlled by literate unemployed persons and academic quality of the persons don't seem to be certain always and teachers of public schools are busy in numerous forms of construction, personal works. New appointed teachers are not eligible to qualitative education because "Shikshak Niyojan Niti" of the state government is a dark philosophy regarding to educational politics as well as policies. As such class is moving between public and private institution time to time and they are facing problems of socialization of morality. Outcomes of Public schools are limited to literacy mission where identification for values of intellectuality doesn't seem to be available. Schools face many varieties of social, political, economic, educational, cultural, bureaucratic problems. At last, rich grounded children are admitted in public school. But they are facing the problem of heavy school-bag, social and cultural values are acceptable. So then, intellectuality of scholars cannot come on front level of the society.

Bihar encompasses a large schooling system and canopy 19.2 million students at elementary level. Here spend on education at least 6% of total state gross domestic product (SGDP) against the national average of 4%. But most of the eye is on getting children into schools. But intellectuality of these children isn't safe and progressive. The intellectuality is beating by policy, administration and also the present social, economic and parental situations.

Secondary Education- Secondary education of Bihar is repeating the all situations of primary levels but some situations are different and unique. Problems of teachers and other infrastructural are almost same but trends are very hopeless. Students are socialized with anti-social and non-moral trends. Matriculation and all certificates with high marks are dream of all students and his oldsters further more as schools. So all are moving among equation of approaches, moral and money. Final examinations of matriculation and intermediate levels of states are in holding between non-moral and moral values. Secondary and higher secondary examinations of Bihar is known for cheating and plenty of examinees has over one certificates. Because they need public job which isn't certain in limited age period. Therefore conception of young man is engaged publicly facilities during this way. Intellectuality of students are beaten by mutual competition of scholars and infrastructural conditions. Hence, we will say that Conservation and Protection of intellectuality are uncertain on secondary level.

Higher Education (Graduate and Post-Graduate)- Students of graduation and post-graduation levels study humanity and social scientific discipline mainly, however science is first choice of scholars. Graduation degree is accessible in constituent and affiliated colleges while post-graduation education is offered in some major constituent colleges of the various universities and different departments of universities. All constituent colleges and maximum university departments face the vacant posts of teachers and infrastructural facilities. Some major constituent colleges of different universities don't seem to in academic environment but other and affiliated colleges are do formal academic works only. Students are looking to ambitions of public facilities which depends on recommended certificates, high marks and competitive examinations in order that except some students, all are available in colleges just for formalities and notes of the examination. Therefore conception of youth is engaged in notes formalities. In totality, situation of upper education of the state is unavailable to creation, conservation and protection for intellectuality.

Research Education- Doctorate, Post Doctorate and project work are research education in Bihar but Ph.D. is major. Before the analysis the intellectuality on the amount, analysis of nature and trends of research scholars is important. We are able to say straightly, scholars are divided in six types 1. University teachers are involved in research for promotion and incensement of pay-scale, 2. Unemployed and matured student wants to earn by fellowship, 3. Students are doing research for the aim of family and social proud, 4. Students see research as an element of preparation of various kinds of job, 5. Leadership in university and other level and 6. Nothing is healthier than something. All kind of students are decreasing the values of research education. Research Methodology is need for better research work however there is hardly any university in Bihar where the course is offered. Maximum research supervisors have not attended any methodology course. All universities are fraught with the kinds of supervisors who are unknown in proper research work. University's and department's libraries are unable to cope up with the contemporary and standard books and also internet connectivity for scholars is another concern. One most marked point is that scholars, guides and their educational background belong to different subjects and faculties. All scholars chose his research orient the idea of non-public approach and relationship and guide meant by supervisor

select own scholar on the values of social, academic, castes and other personal need. The above tendencies and trends don't seem to be satisfactory research work.

Participation of marginalized section meant by tribal, schedule caste, backward, extreme backward, minority and poor in the area of research are increasing from last twenty years. But quality of research work is same or not increasing. All are temperance with burning, challengeable, recent and new research topic. Topics of ninety five percent scholars are decided by supervisors, friends of supervisors and senior scholars. Research proposals are silent in some major concept including review of literature, rationale and scope of the study, research questions, hypothesis, research methodology etc. Scholars understand that official formality and degree are superior and research is a balanced equation of scholar, supervisor and office.

Fellowships and other research grand-in-aid are increasing gradually but quality of research isn't increasing. Budget of education and majority of students are increasing and therefore the whole education system and its every level are challengeable context to conservation and protection of Intellectuality in Bihar. But all universities are silent on the debate of writing thesis on intellectuality. Many theses are supported theory of cut, paste and edit and a few are called copy only.

Nature, trends and culture of education system of Bihar cannot look into creation of youth power. Because, creation without education can't impossible analyze any conservative and protective work. It's a serious challenge to conservation and protection of intellectual property on research level in Bihar.

Challenges and Process: As per the discussion of the above points we will say clearly that, first, trends, cultures and interventions of non-academic activities are challenges to conservation and protection of Intellectuality and second, the topic is off from research education, which are major challenges of Intellectuality in Bihar. But the challenges are acceptable and a broad area of research. Morality and responsibilities of educators regarding to social and national context could be a process and thanks to solution of them. Implication of copyright values is also an answer of it on the research education. It is overlapped on all human values. During this way, intellectuality will be conservative and protective in Bihar level by level through research.

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