

SOS POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
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SUBJECT NAME : DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

UNIT-IV

TOPIC NAME : EDUCATIONISTS AND JOURNALISTS

EDUCATIONIST

Educationists are self-motivated, undeterred by low pay, system constraints, or political minefields. They are advocates who serve the best interests of students in any educational setting by facilitating students' natural desire to discover and contribute to the world they live in

They generally serve as an Educational Consultants as they possess sound knowledge of curriculum development, teacher training and understanding of institutional developments from inception to management, administration, affiliation, academics and public relations. Specializing in creating curriculum specifications of all boards; CBSE, ICSE, IGCSE, A levels and I Baccalaureate Diploma Program; through knowledge of academic standards and teaching methodologies. The basic role of an educationist is to promote education while upholding the morals of students. As a teacher, he or she gets around 5 hours a day to groom the class. I call an educationist, a parallel parent instead of a babysitter. The teacher should not only focus on the syllabus of the text book but also look into the hidden curriculum as well and that is to teach values. The teacher as an educationist will cover morals, value and text book syllabus. The Principal is more focused on the discipline of the school and is a buffer zone between the management and school so he does not get a direct access to the class for five hours a day like the teacher gets. Yet he or she is an educationist if the principal focuses on fixing the teachers and supervises the morals and values of the teachers. In the list of moral values I include, personal hygiene, discipline in conversation, counseling students besides the subject of teaching. Whoever does it, is an educationist for me even if he or she is a mere clerk in the school building.

SOME TEACHERS ARE EDUCATIONISTS

One of my teacher was Mrs. Furtado. I was in grade II, she used to check the nails of every student, every morning, took a round when during recess to see if no one is without a tiffin. She knew each one of us in the class by name and by habits. She was a counselor and a motherly like teacher. She also advised the school management in the matters related to administration. Mrs. Furtado used to give talks and advice about schooling and parenting. Thus concluding, a good teacher cannot be excellent if she just focuses on complete the syllabus, and a good educationist cannot become one, without being a teacher.

An educationist is a person who can be commonly referred to as a teacher. An educationist is a person who contributes diligently for the development of the national and the global societies. Hence programs of training for teachers are often considered to be crucial. A good teacher or an educationist must possess a good number of attributes. These attributes helps them to make a difference to their careers and also the society as a whole.

Top educationists in India have pointed out at certain key skills that shall be considered to be crucial for a good educationist or a teacher. They will be discussed in the following part of the discussion:

ORGANIZATION:

As per the cce lesson plans for teachers, it has been agreed that a good teacher or educationist will be one who will be highly organized. Discipline and order is the very first thing that happens to be required so that the students can be taught and can be groomed in the most desirable manner.

CREATIVITY:

It is very much imperative that the educationist or the teacher is a creative person. This is so because each of the students will have their own strengths and weaknesses. As a result of the same each of the students must be taught in their own ways. It is true that the teacher cannot teach each of the student in their own ways but at the same time it is also required that the teacher at least spares them some individual time. The teacher must be creative in his approach of handling the child.

HIGHLY INTUITIVE:

A good educationist must also have the skill to understand his children. Sometimes these children due to their age or their lack of experience are not able to understand the kind of problems that they are having. This skill of the teacher can help the children to understand their problems better and hence deal with their problems and challenges better.

CALMING NATURE:

A good educationist will be one who has a calm and composed nature. This is an aspect that shall help him or her to tackle situations of tension and fights between children. In order to manage a class of hyperactive children, it is essential that the teacher or the educationist must have a calm nature.

DETAIL ORIENTED:

A good educationist will always spare extra attention to the aspect of extra details. This is in fact taught very diligently in all the teachers' training programs. Teachers must be very attentive towards little details. This is the only way that they can successfully handle a bunch of kids who have very diverse natures, strengths and weaknesses.

DEADLINE ORIENTED:

The educationist must be a deadline oriented person. This will ensure the fact that he or he can finish the syllabus right on time. This will also help him to prepare his students in the most desirable manner. This is an attribute that can ensure both successful teachers and students in the long run.

EVEN TEMPERED:

A good educationist must be an even tempered man or women. This will allow him to handle all situations of crisis. Often it has been seen that if the teacher is an ill-tempered person then the students are very wary and even scared of the person. This does not allow the teacher to interact with the students in the most desirable manner. As a result even the teacher is unable to get to the roots of the problems of the student. Hence being a mild tempered person is a requirement for a good educationist.

GOOD SENSE OF HUMOR:

It is said that nothing better than a good humor helps a teacher student relationship. It is imperative that the teacher is a man or women with a good sense of humour. This sets the mode of the class right and helps the students to open up to their teachers. In this context we see that even the student teacher bonding becomes stronger.

ADAPTABILITY:

A good educationist will be a great adapter for his surroundings. This will help both the teacher and also his or her class.

LOVE FOR STUDENTS:

The last and the most important attribute of a good educationist is a love for his students and the art of teaching. This is the most important aspect that can bring success to both the educationist and his pupils.

GREATEST INDIAN TEACHERS OF ALL TIMES

Teaching is one of the most noble professions. It is a career which not only helps a child gain knowledge about various subjects and domains, but also helps a child recognize his strengths and weaknesses, helping him/her to become a better human being. India has a deep rooted history as far as the field of education is concerned and the contribution, talent and skills of our very own educationalists, teachers and lecturers have been acknowledged globally.

September 5, the birth date of Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, is celebrated as Teacher's Day. Have a look at the finest teachers who made India great and who have left evergreen marks in the field of education.

DR SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN

His birthday is celebrated as Teacher's Day in India. He was the first Vice President and the second President of the country. Taught at Madras Presidency College, University of Mysore. He earned high acknowledgement as a teacher of the most difficult concepts of philosophy. Laid great emphasis on Spiritual education. Whenever he used to teach students at his home, he used to welcome them himself, offer them tea and even see them off to the door. Once few students asked him if they could celebrate his birthday, he replied, "Instead of celebrating my birthday, it would be my proud privilege if September 5 is observed as Teachers' Day."

DR APJ ABDUL KALAM

Scientist and India's 11th President. He was a huge advocate of education as the primary driving force of personal growth. He believed that apart from holding a mere academic degree, a student should also enhance his personal skills and caliber which are utilized more in shaping an individual's career and life. He was a guest lecturer at IIM Shillong, Ahmedabad, and Indore and an honorary fellow of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. He taught IT at the IIIT, Hyderabad and technology at Banaras Hindu University and Anna University.

CHANAKYA

Also known as Kautilya, he is the first famous Indian scholar. He served as a professor of political science and economics at the Takshila University (in the Punjab province of Pakistan). He later became a teacher at the same university. His two famous books are Arthshastra and Neetishastra

SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI

Founder of Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movements of the Vedic tradition. He was a well-known scholar of the Vedic lore and Sanskrit language.

Worked towards promotion of equal rights for women, such as the right to education and reading of Indian scriptures. His commentary on the Vedas from Vedic Sanskrit in Sanskrit as well as in Hindi is quite famous.

RABINDRA NATH TAGORE

Tagore took teaching out of the confines of the four walls and formed a school which he hoped would be 'the connecting thread' between India and the world. Teaching at his school was often done under trees. He reinvented the concept of 'gurukul'.

SAVITRIBAI PHULE

First female teacher of India's first women's school. Founder of the modern Marathi poetry. At a time when women's potential and caliber were underestimated, she worked for the upliftment and education of females in the country. With her husband's help, she opened a school for untouchable girls. Orthodox individuals from the upper cast used to mock at her efforts and throw stones and dung on her. Nevertheless, she continued with her teaching. The British government honored her contribution to education later on.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

His famous saying: Education is the manifestation of perfection already in men. He was the man behind 'Ramakrishna Mission', in which monks and lay people would jointly undertake propagation of Practical Vedanta, and various forms of social service. His teachings and philosophy applied this reinterpretation to various aspects of education, faith, character building as well as social issues pertaining to India. He propagated the Gurukul system, where the educational institutions and the home are blended together and where the teachers and pupil live together and work in close and harmonious relationship. He empowered students to handle different life situations and become good citizens. He believed that every individual had infinite potential which can be manifested as excellence in every walk of life.

PREMCHAND

Known for his contribution to modern Hindustani literature. He was also a teacher in a school in Chunar (Uttar Pradesh). He was influenced by the teachings of Swami Vivekananda.

JOURNALIST

Journalist

A journalist is a person who collects, writes, or distributes news or other current information to the public. A journalist's work is called journalism. From scribes and sailors to printing presses and streamed broadcasts, what it means to be a journalist has evolved over the course of centuries. Traditionally, journalists attend professional schools to learn the specialized skills, law, ethics and theory needed to conduct effective journalism. However, in a changing technological landscape, citizen and blogger journalism has also taken rise.

ROLES

A reporter is a type of journalist who researches, writes, and reports on information in order to present in sources, conduct interviews, engage in research, and make reports. The information-gathering part of a journalist's job is sometimes called reporting, in contrast to the production part of the job such as writing articles. Reporters may split their time between working in a newsroom and going out to witness events or interviewing people. Reporters may be assigned a specific beat or area of coverage. Depending on the context, the term journalist may include various types of editors, editorial writers, columnists, and visual journalists, such as photojournalists (journalists who use the medium of photography). Matthew C. Nisbet, who has written on science communication, has defined a "knowledge journalist" as a public intellectual who, like Walter Lippmann, David Brooks, Fareed Zakaria, Naomi Klein, Michael Pollen, Thomas Friedman, and Andrew Revkin, sees their role as researching complicated issues of fact or science which most laymen would not have the time or access to information to research themselves, then communicating an accurate and understandable version to the public as a teacher and policy advisor. In his best-known books, *Public Opinion* (1922) and *The Phantom Public* (1925), Lippmann argued that most individuals lacked the capacity, time, and motivation to follow and analyze news of the many complex policy questions that troubled society. Nor did they often directly experience most social problems, or have direct access to expert insights. These limitations were made worse by a news media that tended to over-simplify issues and to reinforce stereotypes, partisan viewpoints, and prejudices. As a consequence, Lippmann believed that the public needed journalists like himself who could serve as expert analysts, guiding "citizens to a deeper understanding of what was really important." In 2018, the United States Department of Labor's Occupational Outlook Handbook reported that employment for the category, "reporters, correspondents and broadcast news analysts," will decline 9 percent between 2016 and 2026.

JOURNALISTIC FREEDOM

Journalists sometimes expose themselves to danger, particularly when reporting in areas of armed conflict or in states that do not respect the freedom of the press. Organizations such as the Committee to Protect Journalists and Reporters Without Borders publish reports on press freedom and advocate for journalistic freedom. As of November 2011, the Committee to Protect Journalists reports that 887 journalists have been killed worldwide since 1992 by murder (71%), crossfire or combat (17%), or on dangerous assignment (11%). The "ten deadliest countries" for journalists since 1992 have been Iraq (230 deaths), Philippines (109), Russia (77), Colombia (76), Mexico (69), Algeria (61), Pakistan (59), India (49), Somalia (45), Brazil (31) and Sri Lanka (30).

The Committee to Protect Journalists also reports that as of December 1, 2010, 145 journalists were jailed worldwide for journalistic activities. Current numbers are even higher. The ten countries with the largest number of currently-imprisoned journalists are Turkey (95),[6] China (34), Iran (34), Eritrea (17), Burma (13), Uzbekistan (6), Vietnam (5), Cuba (4), Ethiopia (4), and Sudan (3).

Apart from physical harm, journalists are harmed psychologically. This applies especially to war reporters, but their editorial offices at home often do not know how to deal appropriately with the reporters they expose to danger. Hence, a systematic and sustainable way of psychological support for

traumatized journalists is strongly needed. However, only little and fragmented support programs exist so far.

JOURNALIST AND SOURCE RELATIONSHIP

The relationship between a professional journalist and a source can be rather complex, and a source can sometimes have an effect on an article written by the journalist. The article 'A Compromised Fourth Estate' uses Herbert Gans' metaphor to capture their relationship. He uses a dance metaphor, "The Tango," to illustrate the co-operative nature of their interactions inasmuch as "It takes two to tango". Herbert suggests that the source often leads, but journalists commonly object to this notion for two reasons:

It signals source supremacy in news making.

It offends journalists' professional culture, which emphasizes independence and editorial autonomy.

The dance metaphor goes on to state:

A relationship with sources that is too cozy is potentially compromising of journalists' integrity and risks becoming collusive. Journalists have typically favored a more robust, conflict model, based on a crucial assumption that if the media are to function as watchdogs of powerful economic and political interests, journalists must establish their independence of sources or risk the fourth estate being driven by the fifth estate of public relations.

THE WORST YEAR ON RECORD FOR JOURNALISTS

Jamal Khashoggi, killed inside Saudi Arabia's consulate in Istanbul on Oct 2, 2018

According to Reporters Without Borders' annual report, the year 2018 was the worst year on record for deadly violence and abuse toward journalists; there was a 15 per cent increase in such killings since 2017.[10][11] Ruben Pat was gunned down outside a Mexican beach bar. Yasser Murtaja was shot by an Israeli army sniper. Bulgarian Victoria Mari nova was beaten, raped and strangled. Jamal Khashoggi was killed inside Saudi Arabia's consulate in Istanbul on Oct 2.