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JLU – School of Engineering & Technology

Best 4 Speeches from Inter School Debate Competition

Organized by

JLU- School of Engineering & Technology

Under

AzadiKaAmrutMahotsav

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- **IshikaPatidar, a student of BALLB (Hons.) 5th semester from JLU - School of Law, who has scored 3rd Rank in Inter School Debate competition organized by JLU- School of Engineering & Technology under AzadikaAmrutMahotsav, expressed her views on the topic “Has Technology helped in spreading education in the remote areas even after 75 years of independence”. She said:**

Education plays a very vital role. Education is a doorway to a wider world. Simultaneously technology also plays an important role in educating people. Today the world requires people who are qualified, smart, and skillful. When we talk about the education in the remote areas I think improvement is always there. As there is a saying that it’s better to have something than nothing. In remote areas education is also been given importance and I think various schemes have been initiated such as compulsory education for the students above 14 years, educating the girl child. Technology also provides proper learning as there are institutions and schools been set up in remote areas. After the outbreak of COVID-19 it was easy to shift to a virtual platform where all education systems are going online, access to electronic library is easy. This is the technology enhancement does to a country.

Also government is trying their best to motivate and make awareness among the rural people to educate their children so that they can build their bright Future. 90 percent of the schools in rural areas are run by the government so that individuals can be provided with the best means of education. Rural areas cannot match with the urban but at least they are trying to be independent in their own way by getting the right of education and creating awareness among them.

- **ShraddhankPandit, student of B.Sc. Hospitality and Hotel Administration 3rd Semester in JLU – School of Hospitality and Tourism and who has been the first runner up of this competition, expressed his views on “Where the information technology has taken us in 75 years independence”. In his words:**



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Three Pillar of India are Democracy, Diversity and Development. When it comes to development, Technology is our first priority. In past 75 years, India had made a remarkable progress in Technology in multiple sectors. Just 2 decade before, a travel from Harda (my hometown) to Nagpur by Rail use to take 10-12 hrs at Distance of 295 km. But today it's reduced to 6 hrs or less in time. That a real progress, I feel.

Wise use of technology had made capabilities from Reaching Mars, Biggest Pharmaceutical Manufacturers to connecting and effectively use of data storage facility. All credit goes to Technology and Indian Brain behind them.

There are countless achievements made in 75 yrs. In coming 20 yes, it would change our life massively. But the question is are we effectively using our technology? Is such huge dependence on technology is healthy? It's crucial to understand that technology is a tool, it's not a need.

An Avg. Indian spends approximately 11-13 hrs everyday sitting in front of a screen. Technology had connected us to all world, on other hand have left us alone struggling with Depression, Anxiety, laziness and health issue.

We as Students can't think out of box, our creativity, imagination, beautiful smile are lost. Adult are more sensitive, a comment on social media, scolded by teacher, or rejection is leading

Technology is use to distract or hide from major serious problem, reducing jobs or to destroy our peace and privacy through weapon. Our rights are controlled to wisdom, freedom and speech.

Things even worse, when a 2 year old infant born health are suck with heavy lens on eyes and addictive to smart phone can't even his/her parents name, and parents standing helpless. It crush my heart.

In place of searching solutions for rapid flood and drought happening each year, our scientists and engineers are busy building moon bricks...it's not a good idea.

In every 4 graduate, 1 is unemployed, 2 are unsatisfied or unskilled enough for that job. By 2030, another army of 1 billion graduates will be ready for job. We need more sustainable solutions through technology skill and employ such a large number. India need to became producers.

Everyone had seen/heard a portrait of Mona Lisa by Leonardo de Vinci but no one have heard of portrait of Devi Ahilyabai by Raja Ravi Verma a famous artist in Indian Art History. We are losing our own heritage and history.

Only solutions to such crisis are some implications of laws which allow parents/teacher's to grow their child, develop brain with a lot creativity and imagination. That all in future will give rise 1000 – 1000 of ideas through technology we will be solve any issues.



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“At last, Law can be established, Technology can be changed overnight but it may take months, years and decades to People to Understand, Adapt and effectively use technology for better future.”

- **MuskanVari, the winner of the competition, who is a student of B.A. Economics (Hons.) 3rd Semester from School of Commerce and Economics presented herdebatious speech on topic – “Has technology helped in spreading education in remote areas of India even after 75 years of Independence”?**

She proceeded,

What I feel is, a negative aspect of reliance on technology in education is the big gap that technology creates between the rich and the poor.

On evidential basis let’s consider on-ground issues being faced while proper attainment of technology and its efficient utilization. The major challenge of remote learning is disparity in access from – electricity & internet connection to devices like computers or smart-phone & limited number of people with technological skills.

Basically, internet access is the most determinable hurdle to taking a digital leap because even if schools have internet provision, many students live far away from schools and most of them wouldn’t be in a state to possess internet connection. Furthermost, it’s also not cost effective for telecommunication providers to install broadband services in such areas because it’s slow and expensive for students to work without any hindrance. This so is because of improper and irregular supply of electricity in such areas i.e. access to electricity is crucial for digital education , both for powering devices as well as for connecting to the internet .

Imagine , remote areas - replete of several problems among which terrain has a major impact , which actually stands as a barrier to all the facilities - be it stable internet connectivity ,power supply , transportation , and likewise many other issues which becomes a drawback and results in failure of government initiatives till some extent.

Furthermost, we are very well aware of the current situation of outbreak of COVID-19 that has played a vital role of adding fuel to fire.

Thus, this is so unreal as it becomes questionable on both individual and governmental level-based on the current corruptive normal human society, irresponsible behaviorof intermediary responsibility holders and officials inclusive of few government players.

Talking by taking into consideration few government initiative and factual revealance , so while the government’s “Saubhagya Scheme” to provide electricity to households shows that almost 99% of homes in India have a power connection , but the picture becomes less luminous if we look at the quality of electricity and the number of hours for which it is available every day.



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Consider likewise the case of “Mission Antayodaya “, a nation-wide survey of villages conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development in 2017-18 , showed that 16% of India’s household received one to eight hours of electricity daily , 33% received – 9 to 12 hours and only 47% received more than 12 hours a day.

Now it is said, while a computer would be preferable for online classes, a smart-phone could also serve the purpose. However, the phone might be convenient for apps but not for carrying out lengthy assignments or research. While 24% Indians own a smart-phone, only 11% of households possess any type of computer which could include laptops, tablets, etc.

According to 2017-18 National Survey Report On Education – the digital divide is evidential in case of devices i.e. while 66% of India’s population lives in village (mostly that comes under remote areas) - among the poorest 20% households , only 2.7% have access to a computer and 8.9% to internet facilities.

Now coming onto the issue of limited number of people with technological skills so basically, the interior part often have a difficult time in the recruitment of staffs and substitute teachers because the remote lifestyle doesn’t appeal to those who are coming from towns or cities due to which the existing teaching staffs have to teach subjects in which they haven’t even majored. Furthermost, the existing teaching staffs might not be digitally sound and the ones who have some knowledge about it will be in-charge of all tech-related activities which is a huge burden on them.

Another point of view which I would like to bring forward is – even when they do have access to educational technology then it is often outdated as replacement funds are lacking or people’s inability to operate, misuse of funds, misuse of technological equipment provided by the government such as theft or selling, etc., also becomes a hindrance most of times in such areas.

So , I would rather criticize as- technology has played a vital role in development and is still doing but talking specifically in case of that of remote areas usually consisting more population of rural type , so it becomes quote easily questionable – as the digital divide which is primarily thought of in terms of access to technology and increasingly as a function of access to reliable power – is to be now understood as well to be about the skills and abilities of people to benefit from access to technology.

Hence, first there is a need to work effectively on all the pre-requisite elements associated with technology for its efficient utilization and for eradicating loop holes that drags back and makes the victorious strategies meaningless and worthless due to irresponsible behavior of public & government officials as well till some extent, indeed, which demands regular check on the process of on-ground implementation and make public to know their responsibilities& required sincerity and honesty from within irrespective of shifting entire burden only on government.



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- **Milan Tiwari, student of B.Tech. (Hons.) Computer Science & Engineering (AI & ML) 5th Semester from JLU-School of Engineering & Technology, who has also secured first position in the competition and who spoke on the topic “Has technology helped in spreading education in remote areas of India even after 75 years of Independence” expressed his views as follows:**

In the most basic ways, the answer is NO! why? Well, there are many cases and facts to support this clause. Computers came into existence as long as 85 years ago. Internet emerged in 1983. It was not long ago that people could now communicate with each other living hundred and thousands of kilometers away. Various aspects were solved due to this modern and seamless connectivity. Yet as we move down the lane, as we proceed towards the present scenarios we see that even after so many advancements, after having access to this technology at much cheaper rates there is a nation that is still not aware of it.

India gained its independence in 1947, our constitution was drafted and ready by 1950 and yet even after 75 years we haven't gone to the extent we should have a long time ago. Education is the most important thing in one's life. We have an ocean of knowledge right at our feet and yet what if I tell you that you cannot access it. In modern society, children have access to the best and the most modern technology and have the privileges which any generation before could have only imagined for. It is kids in rural areas that suffer. Lack of proper knowledge and exposure is what forces them to continue down the family businesses of farming and keep repaying the loan. For any technology to be accessible is easy but to harness its power is only that much difficult. The main problem lies in people not being aware, curiosity is the only way people learn new things. When we make someone aware of new development for example the shift from ox to tractors. It was a shift from manual to mechanical and bit automated was very much needed and bones the agricultural sector. In the same way, providing education in this online mode is very much needed. Another very important aspect is the educators, training is always done for the teachers. It is either done by the education boards or various book publishers. Some schools take in private counseling, while in colleges somewhat the same process is followed by UGC or other concerned body. But what about the teachers in rural areas. Children rely on these teachers to educate them, but when the teachers are themselves not aware how can we expect the kids have the optimum education. These children have no choice but to live what only that much knowledge and live their lives like that. Not just children if in some schools even if the kids study till 12th they have no idea about colleges and are forced to continue down with the family traditions of farming. instead if given the proper exposure they can be the next entrepreneurs or lawyers or engineers. To feed someone is the noblest work and the people doing are the wisest. But the incorporation of technology in farming is only going to increase the overall production of the agricultural society or any work which the people are carrying on.

On another point, if we talk about the fact that okay the kids and the adults are of these technological advancements but do not have the proper resources to exploit these privileges it is



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of no use. The use of the internet is only possible if people have proper computers or laptops or for the sake of a smart mobile. Other than that the most important thing is electricity. If the electricity is not there how do you expect people to even use the devices without charge? The government is not taking the proper initiative to install network lines or install towers so that at least they can have a mobile network. Access to the proper hardware is important so that with the proper connectivity we can connect these urban areas to rural areas and provide them with the best education by which this new generation will shape the future of this great nation.