

Engineering Education: Indian Perspectives

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Abstract: *More often it has been found that students of engineering do not manage their time more proficiently and effectively in comparison of prior to higher study because all these students were very serious towards making their career in professional world at the time of schooling. Unfortunately they have become habitual of gadgeting these days. The aim of the research was to delineate the actual performance of students by focusing on the result. The situation may also have a little influence but maximum students ignores the dream of their parents and their own in an atmosphere of growing age with increasing maturity. Few may reach on the top in the real life even they were not much brilliant at the time of schooling due to some unavoidable circumstances and vice versa. The person who secured distinction in all mandatory subjects may fail to accomplish the desired goals. Finally, it makes very clear that the students who secure lower grades is not necessary that they are incapable than those who receive higher grades but often their learning abilities may be less effective.*

Key words: - Academic Performance, Managerial Skills, Time Budgeting

Objectives of the study:

This study has been conducted to-

- Examine the positive or negative impact of time planning & its budgeting on academic performance of students.
- Investigate the impact of student habits on academic performance.
- Know why students are not able to make schedule for their betterment.
- Discuss the basic problems they are facing while making a learning schedule.
- Create awareness between students how they can perform excellent academically by managing time proficiently.
- Make them understand how much importance of time budgeting is there in making a person of success.
- Identify strengths and weaknesses in students while practicing time budgeting.
- Explain if students fail to plan, they plan to fail.

I. Introduction

“Efficient management involves five major functions namely planning, organizing, staffing, Leading and controlling.” According to J.B. Miner

Since time cannot be stored, and its availability can neither be increased beyond nor decreased from 24 hours. In these days college students become habitual of visiting electronic gadgets instead of studying syllabus because they believe only in 1 night fight during the time of university examination. In a survey of NCR engineering institutions it has been found that hardly 1/3rd students of this region are devoting around 6 hours per week in completing home assignments, report writing and self-study apart from the classes.

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It seems that students are not ready for engineering level work as on today. Once they enter into the college, it takes only 1 year for 10% students to make them out from the college because of very poor participation in learning process. Clear passing result of the engineering 1st year in first attempt is found only about 40% and rest 60% students carrying backlogs along. Almost all 60% use to appear in special carry over & carry over examination conducted by the university and approximately 83% of it (60%) promoted to the next year (2nd year) with the blessings of god (Pass with carry papers) and by working hard. While rests 17% of it (60%) get migrated to the other institutions or universities, continue with the same institutions as an ex-student and some of them use to drop the study. around 10% of aggregate are clear fail in the first year of engineering in the region. This all is because of misunderstanding that they have stepped ahead for the higher education and there is no need to look back how much hard work they did to come at this level. Second most important reason is that they have become habitual of spending more time with electronic devices instead of study and practical's inside the laboratories. Before completing the course when they enter in the 4th year of engineering always blame the institution and its reputation because of non-eligibility to appear in various placement drives. There would be no problem like why these students have not been placed in the corporate before leaving the college if they have given only moderate time to their study through an effective learning participation.

II. But a proverb in our nation is there that “It's no use crying over spilt milk”.

Learning is an ever ending process which only can improve the academic performance by filling the knowledge and qualities in the brain of anyone. But it only can be possible if the time budgeting is done properly as it plays a very significant role in life of everybody in all spheres. For this each student will have to learn how to minimize the time which they are wasting in visiting social networking sites and using electronic devices in chatting and calling their close ones.

Youth is one of life's fascinating and perhaps most complex stages, a time when young people take on new responsibilities and experiment with independence. They search for identity, learn to apply values acquired in schools and develop skills that will help them become caring and responsible adults. When they are supported and encouraged by caring adults, they thrive in unimaginable and mind-blowing ways, becoming resourceful and contributing members of families and communities at large. Bursting with energy, curiosity and spirit that is not easily extinguished, young people have the potential to change negative societal patterns of behavior and break cycles of

violence and discrimination that pass from one generation to the next. With their creativity, energy and enthusiasm, young people can change the world in astonishing ways, making it a better place not only for themselves but for everyone.

III. Time Management process:

“A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.”

Lao-tzu

Basically, it is to budget our available time around several inescapable activities.

Suppose we sleep eight hours a day in the night that leaves 112 hours per week of “awake” that we can make a schedule by putting the value of appropriate time for specific activity.

168 total hours per week – 56 sleeping hours = 112 hours

Take every activity you listed under the schedule whatever it is and allocate some time to it.

Some goals, such as learning the learning engineering design, are probably going to require a lot of time each week, while others will probably require much less. It’s important to allocate time to all of our goals since if we omit a goal we may wind up never achieving it. Far better to allocate thirty or even fifteen minutes a week to a goal than to ignore it completely. Believe it or not, those fifteen minutes will add up over time, and we will wind up making much faster progress than we would have ever imagined about. All times we omit a goal because we have no idea how to get started on it. If that’s the case for one of our goals, we must spend at least fifteen to thirty minutes a week in investigating the problem. Be habitual of reading book, talk to a mentor or just sit down and make up a list of the possibilities. That will probably be enough to break the deadlock and get us started.

Most likely, budgeting is harder than it looks, by the way. Just as a “large” daily time table starts to look frighteningly small when we start allocating it to Physics, Chemistry, Engineering Mathematics, Engineering Mechanics, English, Library etc., our 112 hours a week is probably also going to look frighteningly small once we start allocating it to our goals. We are probably going to have to make some difficult choices and tradeoffs along the lines of: “Should I use my Sunday afternoons to give an extra three hours for the subject which is much hard in comparison of others each week, or should I use it to socialize myself, visit relatives, get in a third exercise session (two per week isn’t really enough!) Or go to the movie which is to be released soon?” It’s really very difficult process that makes it valuable, however. Budgeting forces us to face the fact that we only have a limited number of hours each week, and it also compel us to make conscious choices about how we will spend that time. All students must prioritize their goals and determine how much time to be allocated in order to attain them. But they don’t budget their time, they let others dictate their schedule and priorities for them. Doing this they can see how hard it is to budget, and how hard it is to “defend” their schedule against the sundry “time thieves”

and “time nibblers” out there, they can understand why so many people forego this difficult but essential task.

IV. There may be some important guidelines for good budgeting:

Begin by allocating the non-negotiable activities: The commitments and cannot break, such as attending classes, writing examination, obeying teachers, parenting duties etc. Also do not forget to include all tasks related to your physical and emotional health non-negotiable. After you’ve finished allocating time to all of these, you can then move on to the negotiable.

Be realistic: If you take an hour daily in the morning to get brushed, bathed, dressed and ready for work, don’t try to bring it down to 45 or 50 minutes in your budget. Continuously, think about why it takes an hour, and how you might be able to get everything complete in less time. Suppose, you water the plants at terrace before leaving to college, try to change your routine and be habitual of doing it in the evening while dinner is cooking.

Don’t negotiate on sleep: Numerous studies have shown that cutting back on sleep to gain more time is not the quality of good economist and is false. The time you think you can save at night on sleep is lost in reduced focus and productivity during the day. So, try to stick to eight hours at least of sleep at night or more you truly need.

Budget win-or-lose: You must be dedicated to devote a generous amount of time to each of your essential professional and personal priorities. This “high-stake” approach is an important key to get things done you need within a reasonable amount of time.

Budget in minute increments: Because a students will probably need to use every minute of their week productively to finish the thing they need. Suppose, You need to trim your lunch “hour” down to forty-five or thirty minutes so that you can leave work early and have time to fit in an exercise class at the end of the day. Utilizing every minute well may sound like a recipe for stress, but by combining this rule with the “all or nothing” rule discussed just above, it’s not. By utilizing every minute well, you’ll be able to allocate a leisurely amount of time to your small number of priority tasks: this means that you won’t be hopping frenetically from one activity to the next, and so should experience minimum stress. Fifteen minutes may sound like an insignificant amount of time, but it’s really not. Most students who take time management seriously come to see it as a lot of time. If you do allocate generous amounts of time to your essential tasks, you may frequently find yourself with fifteen-minute chunks of open time between commitments. So don’t waste that time, but use it to make a necessary call, send a necessary e-mail or do a bit of necessary reading. That single small change in your habits could make a huge difference in your overall productivity and success.

Budget your habit at last for a reality check: When you are finished with your Time Budget, share it with your mentors and get their feedback. This must also be an integral

and important step in budgeting, as your mentors are your “reality check.” Ask them whether they think you are allocating your time in a way that will help you achieve your short term or long term goals. If they say “No,” ask them for suggestions on what to change, otherwise, go ahead optimistically with a hope of success.

Students Perspective:

Now it is necessary to apply managerial skills in making list of things for changing behavior in order to make their career bright -

Predictability: Every student must take it very seriously what the need of society in tomorrow will be? To calculate future it is necessary to study past and present.

Fulfillment: How they can fulfill it by choosing their career in a specific area of interest?

Sophisticated Thinking: Students must not go the way others are going. They must be self-driven and think-tank of what they should be instead of what they want to become?

Optimistic Approach: To think carefully is it possible to be there in practical life?

Analytical Choosing: Proper analysis of various alternatives must be taken care to choose the best one with the help of their seniors and teachers.

Self-Motivation: They have to understand the qualities like self-motivation & self-realization of their capabilities and skills. In fact if someone wants to perform best has to be self-motivator first.

Attainment of Goals: They should put all possible efforts in order to achieve the desired goals.

For this kind of quality it is necessary to be a creative and able to know how the SWOT analysis can be applied in reality.

Educators Perspective:

All educators must be focused & passionate on creating a culture of putting the success of their students at the center of everything.

The Swahili proverb, “A son will be what he was taught,” illustrates just how much young people learn from examples set by those around them.

These cultures may be-

Measurement of Success: Educators must measure their success by the success of their students’.

Taking up Accountability: Teachers must always embrace accountability and strive to make good on their promises.

Integrity: Human capital of the institution must be reliable/honest and fair to take responsibility for all their actions.

Collaboration: Teachers must be habitual of recognizing the worth of teamwork because it enables them to go beyond their individual limits and share greater success.

Eminence & Competence: Educators must be eminence focused and exhibit professionalism by consistently delivering quality education honestly in the society.

Confidence building: Teacher-student must have constructive sensitivity for each other’s success; create a hale & hearty atmosphere between them.

Harmony: Harmony must be a prototype and they should not discard it.

Regular Industry and Academia interaction: Due to huge gap between current education and industry requisite engineering graduates in thousands are unable to find satisfying work at a time when they feel valued, productive and independent. Also some of them have been sacked off after some time by the organization if they have not been skilled and restructured themselves as per corporate need in the meantime after getting placed with the support of their near & dears. This dramatically increases risk of going into the wrong direction, engagement in crime; early unwed parenting and can lead to depression, suicide, drug addiction etc.

Dr. Jyoti S A Bhat, Advisor (Scientist-‘G’) DSIR, Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India, has articulated over the activities of the DSIR and emphasized very seriously that we should focus on the development of our skills along with qualification rather than thinking of any certification during the “**Innovation Summit-2014**” to deliberate on Enhancing Innovative Capacities of MSMEs, Role of Bank, Financial Institutions & Training Providers on 17th September’2014 at PHD House, New Delhi.



Shri. Sarbananda Sonowal, Hon’ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs and Sports & Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Development, Government of India addressing a National Seminar on “Skill India- Challenges & Solutions” on 20th September 2014 at PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi that Honorable Prime Minister of India has intensified us to make India Skill Capital of the world and said that the current government has also deepened its engagements very seriously with countries like Germany, Japan, and South Korea to obtain their skillful methodologies for applying in training & skilling Indian youth for jobs and jobs creation.

Mr. Tushar Pandey, Sr. President and Country Head Retails, YES Bank Ltd shared his insights in a National Seminar on “Skill India- Challenges & Solutions” on 20th September 2014 at PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi that it is an issue of mind set and one cannot make anybody skilled until and unless he is ready to learn.

To know the ground of reality: Youths work the world over in all kinds of jobs, often for their further study; meet pocket expenses, running households or their families’ survival. Sometimes these kinds jobs make them prepare for future employment. Besides, it is hazardous and exploitative and interferes with schooling, recreation, health, energy and

ultimately young people's ability to get better jobs later in life.



Ms. Shobana Bhartia, Chairperson and Editorial Director, Hindustan Times stated in a CII conference on **India Economic Summit in New Delhi on 4th November 2014** that there was a talent conundrum in the country with jobs without people and people without jobs. To address this issue there is a need to adopt disruptive innovation such as online teaching models. Highlighting the experience of the Bridge University which her company has set up, she stated that they had adopted a hybrid model where a large part of the teaching is done online and some part of it is classroom interaction.

Being an educator and preparing lesson plan for a number of students with different mental level, background and intellectual ability is really a challenging task.

A teacher must be habitual of practicing some points during the lectures.

Identify Learning Objective:

The first thing teacher need to do is to determine the leaning objective for your class. To help to identify the learning objectives answer these questions:

What is the topic of the lesson?

What do you want your students to learn?

What do you want your student to do at the end of class?

What do to help them to learn after the particular lesson?

More importantly, what are the crucial ideas, skills and concepts you want to your students to learn and apply?

If lecture is over then which topics are to be left for future and which not?

Now when you have identified the learning objectives, it's time to introduce. Consider these questions while writing introduction of the learning objectives.

What and how will I introduce the topic?

How do I check if the students have any knowledge about the topic or not?

What are the common ideas about the topic that students might know?

Body of the topic should be planned in detail for an interactive learning and keep these important questions which will help you to write effective body of you lesson plan.

What will you do to illustrate and explain the topic in a distinct way?

How will you engage the student in the topic?

What are the relevant real-life instances and situation, you will use to explain topic better?

Check the Student Understands

It is also important to check the understanding of the student about a topic right after explain the topic. Form the questions that you will ask to your students to check their understanding.

Summarization and Performance

A teacher can do this in various ways:

By revising the main points before ending the lecture.

By asking few students to summarize the subject in the end.

By asking students to write what they learned? And to write some important points of the lesson to the best of their knowledge.

Always conclude the lesson by summarizing the current lesson as well as previewing the next chapter.

Governments Perspective:

A right to strengthen youths' feeling: Young people's ideas are constantly being shaped and biased by their environment. When they could have unbiased opportunities to learn and express themselves without fear, they are more likely to be engaged with their parents, their peers and their communities. They could gain self- esteem & self-actualization and become positive role models of tomorrow. Government must promote and support youths' rights inviting them to participate in various FICCI, CII, PHDCCI and CGER organized conferences for the development and monitoring of national and local policies.

A right to develop human potentials: In this new and information-driven century, the nation simply cannot afford to waste so much human potential. Education is a key to the fulfillment of other human rights and the catalyst for realizing human potential. Quality education fosters inquiring, analytical thinking and healthy habits and is essential for preparation for life. Ensuring the right to education is both a moral and a social justice imperative. It is also a matter of economic common sense. To encourage youths to stay in school, schools should have flexible schedules, strive to eliminate caste & gender bias and be relevant to young people's daily lives, especially for poor children who must combine economic activity with education. Quality education offers essential tools of literacy and numeracy close the gender gap and help older adolescents realize their full potential. When young people work, they not only generate income but also develop their skills, increase their knowledge, build self-esteem and confidence and glean a positive view of what their future might hold. Programmes that develop opportunities for livelihoods enable adolescents to develop a range of skills including literacy and numeracy, technical, entrepreneurial, practical (such as how to access credit), social (how to work with others), managerial, strategic (how to recognize long-term consequences of present choices) and life skills¹⁵ In order to make informed decisions and to understand how the choices they make will affect their lives, youths need access to relevant and reliable information from a variety of sources, including peers, parents, guardians, close relatives,

neighbors, other family members, industries, teachers, media and national & international conferences.

V. Constraints:

If the student has very high ability with the low level of motivation is doubtful to perform best and vice versa. These kinds of variability's are found in motivation across students in general. The basic constraints and factors found in the study in this regards are– Systematic, priority-based structuring of time allocation and application of it in completing several demands is not done Passing valuable time on social and networking sites in hours Continuity on electronic gadgets Part time jobs especially in NCR Proper moral boosting through seniors and teachers in a decent manner is not done Participation of teacher in students' goal setting is very poor Absenteeism in scheduling Racing blindly without objectives& goals Mission less and vision less life Hanging outside and gossip with close ones on unnecessary substances and Traditionalism.

Above points are major factors which are leading the engineering students of this generation towards the wrong way and off course acting as dominating barriers between them and their desired performance. Wherein social & networking sites, racing blindly without objectives and traditionalism are the biggest factors keeping away the students of engineering from the proper participation in the learning in practical life in this area. Other aspects are also responsible and affecting the behavior of the students by taking them towards the wrong direction at large.

Every student has to take an initiative to maximum individual enthusiasm in systematic learning in order to attaining goals by putting all possible efforts and to become the person of grand success because a huge percentage of students are lagging behind due to miss management of time.

There is no shortcut *mantra* and one right way to manage time; however; it is important for them to know their potential, capabilities, skills and most important to set their goals as it can help them in taking the best decisions to utilize their time in a best possible manner.

Research Methodology adopted for collecting data:

The data collected for the study includes both primary and secondary as well.

The methodology of research paper comprises the interviews, questionnaire and case studies for collecting the primary data and secondary data was collected from various sources such as newspapers, journals, magazines, reference books, internet, articles etc.

Sampling:

Random sample was taken and only 1200 students of engineering have been studied in several institutions of Ghaziabad and Noida. A hard copy of questionnaire was circulated to all. There was a proper network to keep in touch with respondents for their active involvement in the study.

Hypothesis:

There is a direct relationship between academic performance and time management in education and is believed that students who spend more time on academic and professional activities outside the class (reading the reference and textbooks, writing papers, completing assignments, sitting in library for studying, preparing reports, attending workshops, seminars, conferences, participating in technical and non-technical quest etc.) perform better in comparison of those who spend less time in this way.

Limitations of study:

Study is limited up to the students of engineering institutions only.

Result of NCR only taken in this study.

Human behavior is not predictable correctly.

Application of psychology in the study is limited up to 1200 individuals only.

Only last three years result is taken in to the consideration.

Outcome of the study:

Basically, time budgeting provides a picture of the division of hard work in the various activities concerning with study and a basis for investigating the prospective development of cultural needs and changes in the structure of free time. Time budget is an important tool and can be utilize to develop procedures for the improvement of workforce efficiency and leisure-time activities for the students and teacher as well. It helps in studying those aspects of the standard of living that cannot be measured in money. Pulling together a vast array of studies on how young people spend their time across cultures, R. Larson and S. Verma recently compiled a relatively clear picture of leisure time around the world.¹The amount of time young people spend away from work and school work varies significantly across populations and regions. Differences exist within the developing world. In a Kenyan sample, 10 per cent of children's waking hours were free, compared with 63 per cent for a sample of young men in urban India. In developing country populations, boys tend to have significantly more leisure time than do girls, as the latter spend more time in household labour than do their male counterparts. It is true that young people disconnected from adult support and supervision are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviours, taking risks, performing poorly in school, and abusing substances.²

Research indicates that the specific types of thinking and problem solving involved in play provide valuable skills for the future.³Based on research findings such as these, there is growing recognition that learning during leisure hours cannot appear identical to that inside of schools and, equally important, an increased willingness to describe learning as a primary goal for leisure-time activities. The ideas of "serious leisure" and "leisure education" put forward by World Leisure in its Charter for Leisure⁴ and other documents imply a set of principles, professional standards, practices and pedagogical orientations that are distinct from but complementary to what goes on in formal education settings. The model of learning put forward by J. Falk and

L. Dierking goes further in specifying the contextual, personal and social factors in place when young people participate in learning that is volitional, recreational, and engaged in as a form of self-fulfilment.⁵ International documents including “Programming for adolescent health and development: report of the WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF Study Group on Programming for Adolescent Health”⁶ and Adolescence: A Time That Matters, published by UNICEF,⁷ and country documents such as the New Zealand Ministry of Youth Affairs’ Youth Development Strategy Aetatoa, published in 2002, present a set of common features of environments that support young people’s development. Research and synthesis by M. McLaughlin,⁸ by J.P. Connell, M.A. Gambone and T.J. Smith,⁹ by the Forum for Youth Investment,¹⁰ and, most recently, by the National Research Council¹¹ confirms that there are core principles relevant to learning that goes on during leisure time—principles applicable to schools as well but not consistently present within them. This set of central principles—in reality, conditions for effective learning and engagement—includes, inter alia, the presence of caring relationships, challenge and relevance, choice and voice, high expectations, physical and emotional safety, and experiences of “mattering” and contribution. Based on these findings, stating that leisure time provides an opportunity for learning represents a richer and more promising claim than the argument that students should spend more time doing what they do in school. As indicated by the research just described, the “how” (pedagogy) of learning during leisure is significantly different. The “what” of learning—the appropriate content for learning that goes on outside school hours—is also different. As both the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Dakar Youth Empowerment Strategy acknowledge, leisure time is critically a space in which young people express themselves creatively, take part in arts and cultural activities, and develop as individuals. Culture, creativity, and identity are central, defining features of the content of learning during leisure time. Research confirms that leisure time is important in helping young people achieve a broad range of positive outcomes, as follows:

Social/emotional development and engagement: the ability to respond to and cope with both positive and adverse situations, reflect on one’s emotions and surroundings, engage in leisure and fun, and sustain caring friendships and relationships with others.

Vocational development and engagement: acquiring the functional and organizational skills necessary for employment, including an understanding of careers and options and the pathways to follow to reach these goals.

Physical development and engagement: biological maturation and the evolving ability to act in ways that best ensure current and future physical health for oneself and others.

Cognitive development and engagement: the ability to gain basic knowledge, to learn in school and other settings,

to use critical thinking, problem-solving, and creative and expressive skills, and to conduct independent study.

Civic development and engagement: the growing recognition of one’s impact on one’s surroundings and responsibility to others, as well as the ability and opportunity to work collaboratively towards a common goal. Leisure is a developmental opportunity and an imperative. Larson argues that adolescence, including leisure time during this period, should be defined and understood as a time of preparation for family life, employment, good citizenship, lifelong learning and personal fulfilment.¹² It also provides an opportunity for the development of communities and societies.

Vikas Sitaram Chomal and Dr. Jatinder Kumar R. Saini (2013) it focuses on the impressive transformation which has taken place in paradigm shift of education in recent years, owing to use of technology. The author has laid down various findings from the literature review. The study concluded that the introduction of new information technology in teaching and learning has impacted the traditional classroom activities. The various technologies produce a greater level of interaction between and among teachers and students. They also help to improve the educational environment while providing enrichment in the learning experience.¹³

Atasi Mohanty (2012) the study emphasis that in 21st century diversity has affected nearly every aspect of education such as access and equity, teaching methods and student learning, quality, management, research priorities, social relevance, autonomy, finance etc. The study concluded that our colleges and universities must review their mission statements, planning documents, assessment procedures, and budgets to ensure that quality and diversity are constructed as genuinely central to academic excellence. In a number of ways students’ learning engagements/process outcomes and performance/ learning outcomes are enhanced by increasing critical thinking, problem-solving ability and sense of social responsibility. However, more attention is needed to be given on the aspects like the benefits of recruiting diverse faculty in enhancing teaching-learning effectiveness, pedagogical implications, interdisciplinary research and developing multiple abilities like cross-cultural, leadership and technical competencies amongst our university students. But all these issues should go along with the institutions’ goals and budget. They must chalk out how diversity is defined, valued, measured, incorporated into planning, execution and evaluation process and leveraged by their institute in order to sustain in the global competition.¹⁴ The aim of this study was to find out the relationship between the time management and academic achievement in the students of engineering institutions. As per outcome behavior of student of engineering stream in category of time planning is quiet good while the behavior in the category of time management is extremely poor. The success of students is above average. A significant and positive relation between time planning, time budgeting and academic performance of the students is found during this

study. There is a very low positivity between time consumers and academic achievements. Meaningful and moderate relation between time management and academic achievement is found in the study.

Finally, unless an engineering student makes a perfect time schedule and brings it into the application practically in proper learning the academic performance cannot be improved at all. A constructive perception of teacher & counselor towards students can bring them on the path of success, make future bright of this generation and can build an ideal nation.

Also study has created a large scope for the future researchers to work over how counselors can upgrade the intellectual performance of students by making them able to take right decisions earlier.

Suggestions:

Since teachers are the architecture of society so their responsibility is much considerable than parents. Teacher should play a vital role in making future bright of student, encouraging attitude and looking after is a must for the student at all heights.

A perfect time budgeting must be done to develop procedures for the improvement of workforce efficiency and leisure-time activities.

Participation of teachers in setting goal of student, students on-going performance, periodical evaluation of progress and final review of the performance is highly essential.

A teacher must organize a workshop or seminar for the students to explain them core technicalities of the learning.

A positive student & teacher behavior towards learning is quite essential.

Full devotion of teacher is difficult at all levels with students but it is required to inculcate all weak students with the best insights.

Management perception controlling the students from doing wrong must be switched to creating the culture of quality (doing best).

Bringing technologies of good learning not only aims at improving student's time managerial performance along with human values & professional ethics but also it helps in changing perceptions of seeing others.

The dream of skill India may come true only after making people habitual of developing skills and putting vocational courses into practice from the basic schooling. We will be able to bring Indian economy on a level of outstanding if the practices of skill policies may be implemented honestly.

The rapid growth of young adult population is unable to find employment and will remain unable to create job opportunities to themselves and for next generation if the learning teaching philosophy have not been replaced completely by us and can lead to a conflict. Because the age structure of a population affects a nation's key socioeconomic issues importantly. Nation like India with a high percentage of young populations need to invest more in education, while with a higher percentage populations aged between 25-54 year need to invest more in the health sector.

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Lokendra Kumar Yadav, Department of Management Studies, Dronacharya Group of Institutions, Greater Noida, India-201306 The main purpose of education in my belief is to acquire the values and its application into the practical life for making things happen in a better way. I always believed that learning is a continuous process and so I still feel myself a learner. We can't make people learned by force; but can direct them to it by understanding their minds & behavior. I have completed my education in engineering from Rajasthan Technical University and decided to become a person of engineering management after it. Moreover, I have acquired numeral certificates from different professional bodies by completing a number of online courses in year 2014. I have attended numerous workshops, national & international conferences and NEN organized webinars and getting offers continuously to attend in future. Presently I am studying MBA at Dronacharya Group of Institutions, Greater Noida.