INTELLIGENT IS FROM THE SOCIETY AND INTELLECTUALS ARE FROM THE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Time and Education are synonymous with each other, both make you grow and former moves too fast and the latter is always in pace with the former. From Gurukuls to Rishi Muni Ashramas to ICSE & CBSE boards, from Kindergarten to KIDZEE schools. The level of education is soaring high and when something soars high it needs to be grounded in its reality and so is the case with education. We doubt that we have entered a Tech-savvy world. Where machine speaks and works more diligently than man. We live in a globalised market where even terrorism is getting globalised. Just ponder over it, once instead of ISIS improving the skills of our young generation. If universities and societies create strong affinities among themselves then only we will have a healthy world to look forward to. Be it a Russian, an American, an Indian or an African we all live under the canopy of the same blue sky. What binds us all together is our being human and having feelings and emotions. University and society can come together only when we strengthen the string as much as we can. Our basic education was flourished in school, at a lower level. But universities prepare us to be a better human but for that, we should have the ability to differ good from the bad. Today, every second person carries an Android with a plethora of applications and a wide arena of knowledge. So, let us start certain apps where on a single platform every student can talk about the university they are in. And how the environment helped them grow and their nostalgic attachments to the place. Where Nationality has no bars, where there is young blood educating instead of stabbing one another. Intelligent is from the society and intellectuals from the university. A successful marriage of certain societal ethics with university norms and regulations is what gives a secured future ahead. Good changes are needed and changing the way we study is necessary. Contacting to any other person across the globe should be easy. Even in classrooms trying to implement and inculcate something new is a must. The question arises what strong foundation is needed to make our society-university partnership robust. To be socially oriented, we need the bricks of society, people and their mindset to be placed beautifully using cement called 'education'. That is when our foundation will lead to a quakeproof house. Being modern, western clothes and thoughts are not harmful until they suppress the Indian cultures and values we should have. The progress will be achieved when we have the admixture of the two among our youth. And that will be done by the way we collaborate and behave in our society.

Keywords: Globalised market, societal ethics, socially oriented, Quake proof.

Paper

Indian education has a rich and interesting history, from using the barks of trees and palm leaves to write a letter to introducing gurukuls, Indian education has come a long way. Then, the education was free during the times of Gurukuls, which were learning classes held typically in a monastery or the teacher's house. The students from well to do families used to pay the fees as guru Dakshina to the gurus. The gurus tried to impart them with the various topic like the literature, the scriptures, the philosophy, the warfare, the statecraft, etc. This system of education was the most effective and oldest system of education. The Nalanda University housed at least of 10,000 students at its peak. In the time 600 AD Indian knowledge soared high. Talking here about the destruction took place back then. One was Nalanda University. It was destroyed almost 3 times and was repaired twice. The Huns under Mihirakula during the reign of Skandagupta (455–467

AD) caused the first destruction. The second destruction was caused by the Gaudas in an early 7th century. Skanda's successors and Buddhist king Harshvardhana restored the university. Turkish leader Bakhtiyar Khilji in 1193 was the reason for the loss of more than 1000 books. Library named Dharmaganja (Piety Mart) which comprised three large multi-storeyed buildings, the Ratnasagara (Ocean of Jewels), the Ratnodadhi (Sea of Jewels), and the Ratnaranjaka (Jewel-adorned) took 3 months to get completely destroyed. The reason behind this destruction was Bakhtiyar Khilji had fallen sick and doctors in his court failed to cure him. Then was called Rahul Sri Bhadra- the principal of Nalanda University. Khilji asked him to cure without any medicinal help and Rahul succeeded, the truth was unbearable for Khilji and he decided to destroy the University. India lost many roots back then in this battle. Saying this with immense proud that with time we have developed and have achieved unexpected in every field. But unfortunately being a developed nation would take us more than 100 years from now. The question is if only getting educated is necessary or implementing that education is also important. Our youth gets the basic education required to sustain the human life. But with time we are destroying our lives simultaneously. Peace, harmony and better quality of life are the most desired necessities of human life. But after all these troubles and struggling for millions of years. After all these inventions and hard works. Do we live in a peaceful society? The answer will always be no because we have still not applied our education appropriately into our daily lives. It is now time to imply what we have learned since childhood to change the society for the good. Indian societies are way too diverse and cultural diversity is one of the greatest gifts we have. The differences among the intercultural relationship in our country should vanish. The so-called centred and the marginal cultures should get equal attention in the society. Universities have taught us the values we should have towards our society. But society is mostly unaware of the ideas we have, to improve the conditions. And this is the reason we need a partnership among our universities and society. As I have mentioned earlier that "Intelligent are from the society and intellectuals are from the university. Being a panto math somewhere in the corner of the room is good but it can be great if that panto math steps out to share views and help the society we live in. The difference between an intelligent and an intellectual is that Intelligent has the ability to respond to the mental challenges in life, the complexity of a topic and an intellectual person is curious, settles when gets the solution of the problems. He will be relieved when his thirst is quenched. The admixture of these two in a person will lead us towards a better path. We have come up with better technologies to collaborate with whoever we want and whenever we want. Exchanging thoughts has become easier as the world is getting globalized. E-books, E-learning, video chats and contacting easily around the world has eventually helped us to gain as much knowledge as we can using our limited resources.

Psychologist Edwin Boring (1923), during a public debate with the columnist Walter Lippman, said that "intelligence is what the intelligence test measures." Does the test show intelligence in a person? Maybe yes but not necessarily the importance of them in serving the society. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) contains subtests that evaluate a person's vocabulary, world knowledge, short-term memory, arithmetical ability etc. Many tests like SAT, which is a college screening test and much more are used to conclude intelligence instead of this these tests should conclude reasoning in a student. These test show intelligence and not intellectual. Doing an intellectual task is way easier than the process of learning the task. Working memory needs to be

represented in a robust way. Diverting our perspectives towards the cultures we adapt, tells us that society has always influenced reasoning. Cultures and traditions are different, literate and non-literate cultures affect the reasoning separately and in different ways. Here, non-literate cultures influence more on reasoning based on memory and personal experience. Social without intellect is just like a car without tires. It eventually will lead us nowhere in spite of putting all our efforts. The results will always be null no matter how powerful and influencing the ideas were if ideas are not shared and applied. India being a developing country is still facing economic hardships. There are many issues that affect the economy of the country and one of them is Brain Drain. The students at an early age leaving to study abroad, getting a job abroad is a boon in itself. Brain Drain is also called Human Capital Fight. It has become one of the main concerns for the developing countries. Immigration is one's own choice and should be respected but many people have some different perspective on this issue. Lack of facilities and low wages are the biggest pushing factors for the people. The option is to help their own country in developing instead of getting relocated somewhere else. Today, being decisive is crucial, if you have the capability to move the society then you should also pursue the ability to isolate yourself from the moved and insignificant. Shaping public beliefs and the way they think is a massive task, to that our modern intellectuals play a crucial role. "Standing out from the crowd" is achieved when you have the admixture of social as well as intellectual skills. Collaboration among universities, societies, and industries is mutually beneficial. Students working in industries prior they are appointed have greater practical knowledge than the ones who did not. This mutual relationship gives society the needed product, an industry the needed research and universities get sponsored. Universities are under massive stress to collaboratively create and also implement tools, societal transformation, and partner with societal stakeholders. [Gregory trencher, Masafumi Nagao etal] An increasing number of societal partnerships in order to achieve organizational objectives are reaching out to partner with the universities. [Gregory trencher, Masafumi Nagao et al] This study encounters with the past and current experiences of five organizations in Japan which actively partner with universities to intensify ideas to transform society and sustainability activities. [Gregory trencher, Masafumi Nagao et al]. This examines hindrances in the co-creative potential of the universities, motivations for this mutual partnership, innovative models of practice and desired changes. Reflecting the organizations and several strategies that could increase the successfulness when partnering with stakeholders Increase in knowledge alone will not meet the sustainability requirements. [Masafumi Nagao]. "Science alone never holds the power to achieve the greater sustainability" Previously five organizations were selected for an empirical analysis on the same topic. A roundtable conference was about university society partnership and how science researchers can build sustainability "KIZUNA" which means (bonds and relationship) The table showed that each category (i.e., social, environmental and economic) places different prominence to multiple dimensions of sustainability in agreement with the differing sustainability strategies of each organization. It also focused on the effectiveness of universities to collaborate with stakeholders in order to advance sustainability. [Murphy and Simon] Findings of this research classified grasped benefits and motivating factors either concrete or indescribable. The tangible factors concerned access gained to physical resources such as university equipment, human resources, funds, facilities, professional contacts, students, and researchers.

These factors were major aspects for international consulting firms when choosing to collaborate or partner with a local university. Moreover, the non-profit and oriented thinking of universities also motivated the firms to collaborate. Partnering with universities led to a more open exchange of ideas and searching innovations that can be attained through corporate minds along with some confidentiality agreements. [Murphy and Simon] International human NGO and International consulting firms both have confirmed that collaborating with the universities have improved the societal reliability of activities. As International firm required local citizen's trust and municipality needed data in a project laden with commercial motives. Local university holding the data helped in winning the trust. There are numerous other facts that benefit firms collaborating universities.

The new and emerging education system needs to follow a plethora of concluded rules and some of these are the following.

- Stop claiming every child should be proficient.
- Make the education more of learning and less of writing.
- Worry less about teaching evolution and a little more about evolving teaching.
- Using technology in education is not baneful.
- Curriculum needs to be more of the subjects needed then the inane subjects.
- Exchange programmes through schools should be supported.
- Sexual and Social subjects should not be considered a myth, should be discussed and are must for the curriculum.
- The curriculum should not be imposed, allow students what they want to and don't want to study.
- Combination of subjects should be acknowledged.
- The aim should not be completing assignments and projects only.
- Personalise the education system one size does not fit all.
- Accept that reservation is cancer for the Indian education system.

Rote learning in the system is baneful, students study to crack exams like IIT JEE, CLAT or AIIMS and to score good marks. As Rukmini Bhaya Nair has pointed out, "a university is meant to be inclusive and universal, whereas an institute stands for specialisation and technical knowledge" Our IITs have miserably failed to develop the scientific temper. Thus, English was called communication skills, Economics turned mathematical modelling, Psychology became HR, Philosophy was reduced to logic. To serve the growing demands of MNCs forced liberalisation and then globalisation strengthened the structure of the IITs. Indian education system was developed to create clerks and civil servants and we have not modified the system till now. The only deviation is that then they prepared to be clerks and now they prepare to be engineers. Things have changed into favour but many things have grown deeper roots into further lack of ambition, corruption and passivity. Following the same pattern since ages have not only nullified the efforts to improve the education system but have also economically, mentally and socially affected generations. Other solutions include creating a better educational system so that citizens do not have to go overseas for higher education and higher wages. Also, when paying for higher education, governments can withhold the award of the degree until the individual agrees to work in the home country and returns from abroad.

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