SRI SATYA SAI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY & MEDICAL SCIENCES
Where talent meets opportunity.....

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Faculty Achievement

On the 38th Foundation Day of IGNOU, **Dr Ajay Kumar Choubey** was awarded the "Best Idea Award - 2023" for education initiative. The award was received in the presence of **Shri Vinai Kumar Saxena, Delhi Governor**.

Student Startup Activity

Divyansh Vyas's startup initiative, *'Divya Atmagyan,'* has been registered with **MSME**. This startup was initiated under the guidance of university faculty.

Book Published

Faculty members of the university authored a book on **"NAAC accreditation"**, which was published with an *ISBN number*.

Patent Grant

The university faculties have undertaken a new **innovation**, the design of which has been awarded a patent by *The Patent Office, GOI*. They have created a "MANUALLY OPERATED DEEP DRAWING MACHINE," which is quite useful for Industries.

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE PITCH OF EDUCATION

This wonder to gain access online information has become a boon in the education field with the availability of various online resources which a instructor or a scholar can use. This idea of open educational resources (OER) has numerous working definitions. **According to William and Flora Hewlett Foundation OER** as: "Teaching, learning, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual property license that permits their free use and re-purposing by others." Open educational resources includefull courses, course materials,modules, textbooks, streaming videos, tests, software, and any other tools, materials, or techniques used to support access to knowledge,

The **Commonwealth of Learning** has adopted the widest definition of Open Educational Resources as: 'materials offered freely and openly to use and adapt for teaching, learning, development and research.'

WikiEducator project refers OER as: "To educational resources (lesson plans, quizzes, syllabi, instructional modules, simulations, etc.) that are freely available for use, reuse, adaptation, and sharing'.

OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) states OER as: "Digitized materials offered freely and openly for educators, students, and self-learners to use and reuse for teaching, learning, and research. OER includes learning content, software tools to develop, use, and distribute content, and implementation resources such as open licenses."

Proceeding of Open Educational Resources: Huge part of the initial work in OERs was funded by government institutions and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundations. Between 2002 to 2010, the foundation donated more than $ 14 million to Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to develop the MIT Open Courseware.

(Dr. Santosh Jagwani)

The Open Courseware Consortium, founded in 2005 to extend the reach and impact of open course materials and foster new open course materials, counted more than 200 member institutions from around the world in 2009.

OER Commons was founded in 2007 by Institute for the Study of Knowledge Management in Education (ISKME), which is a nonprofit education research institute dealing in innovation in open education content and practices, as a way to develop, share, and promote open educational resources to educators, administrators, parents, and students.

OER Commons also provides educators with tools to align OER to the Common Core State Standards so that they may evaluate the quality of OER to OER Rubrics and to contribute and share OERs with other teachers and students worldwide.

NPTEL was launched in 2003 by seven IITs: Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras, Guwahati and Roorkee,, Madras, Guwahati and Roorkee, in conjunction with the Indian Institute of Science (IISC).

In March 2014, NPTEL began offering courses along with in-centre and proctored certification examinations.

To further promote the sharing of these resources among educators, in 2008 ISKME launched the OER Commons Teacher Training Initiative, which focuses on advancing open educational practices and on building opportunities for systemic change in teaching and learning.

Types of OER :

Today knowledge is available to us at the click of a mouse. Information is getting digitized and almost every bit of knowledge is available on the internet. Scholars and instructor similarly use these resources for educational purposes. Broadly, the OERs can be divided into the following categories:

Ø Resources that help in learning the content: These include textbooks, dictionaries, videos and podcasts which explain the content etc.
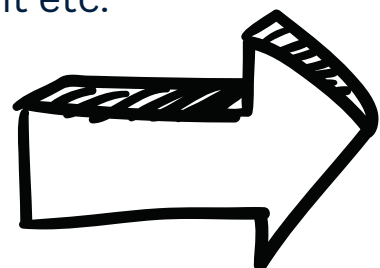
Ø Resources that help in evaluating the content: These include quizzes and tests which can be taken online, sample tests, etc

Ø Resources that help in planning: These include planners and rubrics, applications etc.

Ø Resources that help in educational development: This is the most significant role of OERs which can be used by all to develop any topic in depth. Suggested Links for OER

1. http://wikieducator.org
2. http://www.col.org/(Site Collection Documents/Introducing
3. http://creativecommons.org
4. http://oercommons.org
5. http:/www.nroer.in (National Repository of Open Educational Resources)
6. www.mkcl.org /(I consent)
7. www.nptel.iitk.ac.in (National Programme for Technology Enhanced Learning)

Selecting the best OER: Oftenpeople start finding an OER with the help of a Google search. Most educators are simply viewing for some information or details. A better way to search for open resources is to the use specific gateways such as the OER Commons

(www.oercommons.org) or the Open Professional Educational Network (OPEN) platform at (www.open4us.org).

The Find OER button or the general search button can be used to direct one's search to the following:

Ø Video search
Ø Image Search
Ø Audio/ Music Search
Ø General Search

One can also specify the search in terms of:

Ø Animations and simulation search General Educational Search
Ø Open textbooks
Ø Recorded Lectures
Ø Modular Course component search
Ø Complete course search

Using forums such as OER commons or OPEN helps to get the most authentic and best pen resource available in a uniform directed manner.

Conclusion:

Undoubtedly, using OERs are of a great use to all, the educator, learner and Institutions:

For Educators:

- Inspiration and ideas for different ways of teaching
- wider pool of resources to draw on
- Fills gaps in the teachers expertise or media production skills eg video for production
- Allows for feedback from peers and learners and for comparing work with others
- More opportunities to collaborate with others across institutions, sectors and subject disciplines
- Greater awareness of open educational practices

For Learner:

- A clearer idea of what it's like to study within a particular institution, subject area or course prior to application

- Free-of-charge access to a wide range of educational resources worldwide

For Institution:

- Marketing and reputation building through showcasing the work of the institution.

- Extending the institution's reach worldwide.

- Social responsibility in line with the academic traditions of sharing knowledge.

- More opportunities to collaborate within and beyond the institution.

- New opportunities for staff development.

Dr. Santosh Jagwani
Associate Professor (Education)

The Future of Mining Technology in India

The future of mining technology in India holds immense promise and potential, poised to reshape the mining landscape in profound ways. As India's economy continues to grow and urbanization accelerates, the demand for minerals and metals is set to surge, making innovation in mining technology more crucial than ever.

1.*Automation and Robotics:* The adoption of automation and robotics in Indian mining operations is set to skyrocket. Autonomous drilling rigs, driverless haul trucks, and robotic ore sorting systems are transforming the industry. These technologies enhance efficiency, safety, and productivity while reducing labor costs and the risk of human error.

2.*AI and Machine Learning:* India is on the cusp of leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to optimize mining processes. Predictive maintenance, advanced data analytics, and AI-powered exploration models will enable more accurate resource identification, efficient extraction, and cost-effective operations.

3.*Sustainable Mining Practices:* Environmental concerns are driving a shift towards sustainable mining practices. India is likely to see increased use of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, to reduce the carbon footprint of mining operations. Additionally, innovative water management techniques and ecosystem restoration efforts will become standard practices.

4.*Remote Monitoring and Control:* The mining sector is embracing remote monitoring and control systems that allow for real-time oversight of operations. This technology enables mining companies to remotely manage equipment, monitor environmental parameters, and respond swiftly to potential hazards, enhancing safety and reducing downtime.

5.*Blockchain and Supply Chain Transparency:* To meet global demand while ensuring ethical sourcing, India may implement blockchain technology to establish transparent supply chains for minerals and metals. This will help track the origin of resources, promote responsible mining, and meet ethical consumer demands.

(Mr. MOTAHAR HOSSAIN MOLLAH

6.**Deep-sea Mining:** As terrestrial resources become scarcer, India may venture into deep-sea mining. Advanced submersible technology and remotely operated vehicles will play a pivotal role in extracting valuable minerals from the ocean floor, opening up new frontiers for resource exploration.

7.**Skill Development:** To fully realize the potential of these emerging technologies, India will need a skilled workforce. Investment in education and training programs to equip workers with the necessary skills to operate and maintain advanced mining equipment will be vital.

In **conclusion**, the future of mining technology in India is marked by innovation, sustainability, and efficiency. As the nation aims for economic growth, it must embrace these advancements to ensure responsible resource extraction, minimize environmental impact, and stay competitive in the global mining market. Collaboration between government, industry players, and research institutions will be essential to usher in this exciting era of mining technology in India.

Mr. MOTAHAR HOSSAIN MOLLAH

(*Mine's Manager)*

West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Ltd

Alumni (Mining Engineering SSSUTMS)

General English

Choose the closest meaning of the words given in the capital letters -

LOBBY -
(a) to abhor (b) to detect (c) to try to persuade

BENCHMARK-
(a) standard, criterion (b) impression (c) intelligence

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स्टूडेंट्स, फैकल्टी या यूनिवर्सिटी से जुड़े सभी, अपनी रचना, शोध, करियर, स्टार्टअप या एज्युकेशन से जुड़े लेख को शेयर करने के लिए, नीचे दिए ईमेल पर संपर्क करे -

✉ **a1ja1y@yahoo.co.in**