

The background of the slide is a collage of numerous stacks of books. The books are depicted in various colors including red, green, blue, yellow, and brown, creating a vibrant and scholarly atmosphere. The stacks are arranged in a way that they appear to be growing or piled up, with some books standing upright and others lying flat.

UNIT 1: EDUCATION IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Lesson 1

EDUCATION: MEANING, FUNCTIONS AND TYPES

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Concept of Education

The term 'Education' is traced to different sources of derivation.

- (1) 'Education' originated from the Latin word 'educare' which means 'to bring up' or 'to nourish'.
This implies that the child is to be brought up according to certain aims and ends in view.
- (2) It is originated from the Latin word 'educere' which means 'to lead out' or 'to draw out' 'e' means 'out' and 'ducere' means 'to lead'.
- (3) The third view point tells us that the term 'education' is derived from the Latin word 'educatum' which means the act of teaching or training'.

Definitions of Education

- (1) Vivekananda: “Education is the manifestation of divine perfection, already existing in man”.
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi: “Education is the all-round drawing out of the best in child and man – body, mind and spirit”.
- (3) Aristotle: “Education is the creation of sound mind in a sound body.



Nature/Characteristics of Education

1. Education is a Life-long Process
2. Education is a Systematic Process
3. Education is a Development of Individual and the Society
4. Education is Modification of Behaviour
5. Education is Purposive
6. Education is a Training too
7. Education involves Instruction and Direction.
8. Education is Life
9. Education is Continuous Reconstruction of Experiences
10. Education helps in Individual Adjustment

Aims of Education

There are mainly two types of aims:-

A) General Aims: General aims of education are those which apply in their generality to the whole of mankind.

General aims may be classified as 'Individual' and 'Social' aims of education.

B) Specific Aims: Specific aims of education are relative to the conditions available at a particular time. They change with the changing needs.

Specific aims of education are: (i) Knowledge aim (ii) Vocational aim (iii) Moral aim (iv) Complete living aim (v) Harmonious development of personality aim (vi) Aim for spending the leisure time usefully etc.



1. Individual Aim

Education is the training given for individuals so as to develop the characteristic potentials inherent in each one of them.

Development of individuality is based on freedom. It denotes the functioning within certain parameters, having no clash with others' freedom.

Social institutions like the church, the school and the state exist only for bettering and improving the life of the individual. Without individual there can not be any society. Students of today are the citizens of tomorrow. Therefore all educational efforts should bring into focus the individual and not the society.

2. Social Aim

Educationists like Prof. Bagley and John Dewey advocate that aim of education is to produce socially efficient individuals. A socially efficient citizen is one who learns the norms of the society and adapt his behaviour accordingly, gets trained in a vocation so as to earn his livelihood and fulfill his self-needs. The goals of social aims of education are

- i) Good health and vitality
- ii) vocational efficiency
- iii) simple skills required for a good life
- iv) cooperation with other members of the family



3. Knowledge Aim

Knowledge aim of education gives more emphasis for the cognitive development of human personality. It is knowledge that makes a man resourceful and hence acquisition of knowledge about the world we live in is basic to all educational programmes.

4. Vocational Aim

Some educationists think that education must enable the child to take up some vocation in order to earn his livelihood. Education, should concentrate more on developing the hands of the individual into productive arms than on cultivating the head and the heart.

5. Moral Aim

According to Herbart, “Formation of character should be regarded as the highest aim and the teachers should develop strength of will and purity of character.” Morality consists of purity of thought, word and deed.

6. The Complete Living Aim

Herbert Spencer is the sponsor of this aim. According to him, education should enable us to treat the body, mind and soul in the right manner. Education should teach us to enjoy life, to spend our leisure profitably and to behave as good citizens. Such standards of living, make us know when our life is complete.



7. Harmonious Development of Personality

By harmonious development we mean the development of all powers and capacities of an individual physical, intellectual, emotional, moral, aesthetic, social and spiritual. The word 'harmonious development' simply means giving equal importance for all potentials to develop so that each one develops according to his own characteristics.

8. Leisure Aim

Education should help a person to spend his leisure time usefully. Leisure time is neither to be spent idly nor for recreation only. It should be spent in such a way that it is profitable both for the 'self' and to the society in large.

National Objectives of Education in India

Indian Education Commission headed by Dr.D.C. Kothari, in its report (1966) has pointed out the following as our national objectives:

- i) Relating education to productivity
- ii) Strengthening social and national integration
- iii) Consolidating democracy as a form of government and helping the country to adopt it as a way of life.
- iv) Accelerating the process of modernisation.

Functions of Education

Towards Individual

- Education helps in strengthening the personality of an individual.
- Education promotes ethical behaviour.
- Education transforms a person and makes him more balanced and calm.
- An educated person has broader perspective towards life.

Towards Society

- Removal of unwanted traditional customs.
- Education is the reason behind the faster development of science and technology.
- Education helps in development of system that maintains ecological balanced.
- Education promotes equality and wellness.

Towards Nation

- Education makes people aware about their rights as citizens of a country. It helps people to fight for their right, and eradicate unfair practices.
- Education helps in the development of leadership quality inside a person.
- It helps to eradicate dictatorship and trains people for democracy.
- Education has truly helped in development of the nation. International transaction, globalization etc. all are the gifts of education.



Nature of Education as a Separate Discipline

Definition of 'Academic Discipline'

The data, information and knowledge collected and accumulated by human race are classified into several branches. Each one of these branches is a discipline or field of study. Only those who have experience and proficiency in a particular discipline are known as experts in that discipline

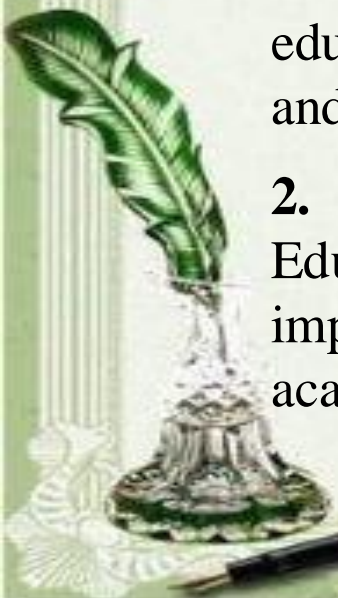
Nature of Education as a Distinct Discipline

1. Theoretical Structure

'Pedagogy' or teaching forms the core of knowledge, constituting the academic discipline education and the concepts, principles and theories related to pedagogy are arranged properly and inter-linked so as to give it a distinct theoretical structure.

2. Process of Education

Education is the process of modifying the knowledge and skills of students so as to effect improvements. Therefore the process of education i.e. Teaching is the distinct process of the academic discipline education.



3. Education as a System

Education as a distinct system has its own input (Students), process (teaching methods) and output (the progress or improvement noticed in students). So education is a discipline.

4. Education has its own Field of Research and Laboratory

Educational institutions and their classrooms serve as the laboratories for conducting educational research. Various educational researches are conducted across the different parts of the world to enhance students' performance and proficiency in learning.

5. Education has its own Research Method

The research methods of education are unique in nature. Various research methods adopted by researchers like 'Historical Method', 'Survey Method', 'Case Study', 'Experimental Method', 'Genetic Study', 'Causal Comparative Method', 'Correlational Method', etc.

Types of Education

- (1) Formal Education
- (2) Non formal Education
- (3) Informal Education



(1) Formal Education

This system of education has a fixed curriculum, appointed teachers, specified premises for functioning, scheduled time of work, admission procedures, examination system, certification etc. Schools, Colleges, Universities, Training Institutes impart formal education.

(2) Non-Formal Education

This system of education is open one with regard to admissions, curricula, place of instruction, mode of instruction, the time and duration of instruction. Examples of such system are: Education and training given by voluntary organisations for adult populations (e.g. Adult education, carpet-making, toy-making etc.), for women (e.g. Tailoring, knitting, basket weaving etc.), for Mahila Mandals, for youth organisations, etc. In a sense, open university system can also be considered as non-formal.

(3) Informal Education

Informal education is incidental education achieved through conversation, contact and in a non-designed situation. Informal agencies of education include the family, the society, the play groups, professional organisations, youth-activity groups and the like.

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Thank you