

Chapter – 1
Concept of Education

Short answer type questions:

1. What is education in the words of Rabindranath Tagore?

“Education is that which makes one’s life in harmony with all existence and thus enable the mind to fulfil the ultimate truth which gives us the wealth of inner light and love which gives significance to life.

2. Explain some theories of West on the role of teacher.

- 1) Pottery: potter is like teacher and clay is children, like potter-teacher moulds and shapes the clay-child.
- 2) Mug-Jug: here jug is teacher and mug is child. Jug with knowledge and wisdom pours into mug.
- 3) Tabula –Rasa: the mind of a child is like a clean slate, unwritten when born. Parents being the first teacher and school teacher write on it through the process of education.

3. Explain any four systems of education.

The four system of education are:

- 1) Vidya: is derived from the word vid of Sanskrit and it means ‘to know’ therefore vidya stands for acquiring knowledge.
- 2) Gyan: is also a Sanskrit word which is a substitute for education. In Hindi, Gyani is a word which has been derived from ‘Gyan’. it means an educated person.
- 3) Siksha: is a hindi word and it is also derived from Sanskrit word which means to teach or to discipline.
- 4) Pedagogy: is a method and practice of teaching an academic subject or theoretical concept.

4. According to whom “education is a tripolar process”?

Education is a tripolar process according to John Dewey, the most famous educationist. He said education has three poles- pupil, teacher and the society. Hence education is a tripolar process.

5. Compare and contrast the narrow and broader meaning of education.

Narrow meaning of education is to impart instruction for learning to students in schools and colleges. The education thus receives by the students, is evaluated by the degree, diplomas and certificates received by them.

Whereas, in the broader meaning of education is the process of development from infancy to the last moment of life. It starts with birth and continues throughout life till death.

6. “Education is science and Art at the same time”. Justify

Education is both science and art at the same time because it uses systematic methodical study of facts with the scientific methods for better teaching and at the same time shaping the raw material and his behaviour into a well cultured person.

7. Differentiate between ‘he is educated and he is literate’.

He is literate means one has the knowledge to read, write and be able to do a little arithmetic. Literacy is not the end of education. It is the beginning. Whereas when it is said he is educated it refers to an attainment of all round development of physical, intellectual, emotional, social, spiritual, moral, aesthetic value of an individual.

Long answer type questions:

1. Explain “education is a process of individual adjustment”.

Since birth an individual starts adjusting. He adjusts with self, parents, brothers, sisters, teachers, friends and the members of the community and society. In this way he changes his behaviour and tries to modify it which is called education. It is a continuous process of an individual and adjustment is very important for a happy, successful and meaningful life.

2. What is meant by “education is a lifelong process”?

All the experiences which influences an individual from birth till death is called education. Every experience of an individual right from birth till death has an educative value. We learn from each and every experience. Experience is another name of education so education is said to be a lifelong process.

3. “Education is a dynamic process” explain.

The process of education should undergo progressive change in according with the place and needs of the society. Education undergoes continuous and progressive change with the changing human behaviour. In the process of development men cannot stand aloof from his society. Education moves with the progress of science, technology, national integration and international understanding. And hence education is a dynamic process which changes with time, needs and development.

4. “Literacy is not the end of education” justify the statement.

Literacy is not the end of education. It is the beginning because it is only a part of education. Part is never equal to the whole. Literacy can be considered as means to education. A literate wife may be less educated, while an illiterate wife may be more educated because education is all round development of the man and so it is the soul aim of education.

5. Education is a necessity of life. Why?

Education is a necessity for an individual as well as for the society. It helps in living a better life. There are many kinds of human needs, some are biological such as food, water. There are some needs as a man wants respect from the society.

It is education which gives him/her the knowledge on how to fulfil these needs. So education is necessity for better, respectful and happy life. It is education which helps man to form proper attitude towards life. Education shows us the way by which we can solve the problems of life. Man can make his/her life successful with proper education and training.

Additional questions:

1. Discuss the different concepts of education.
2. Explain the nature of education.
3. Describe the different process of education.
4. What are the scope of education?
5. Write down the salient features of Education.

Chapter - 2

Aims of Education

Short answer type questions:

1. What do you understand by Aims of Education?

Aims of education refers to the set goals, objectives and purpose that gives directions to education. Education must have aims as “acting with an aim is all one with acting intelligently “. Aims of education is like a rudder to the boat of education to reach the destination. A primary aim of education includes citizenship, vocational and national integration.

2. Explain the individual aim of education.

The aim of education is that an individual and his growth and development should be trained first. The aim of the influence of home, family and school is to make the life of an individual better. These institution should provide the individuals a conducive environment for the personality development.

3. What are the limitations of an individual aim?

- i. Individual aim makes an individual selfish: individual aim carried to an extreme, can make an individual selfish. An individual will only be interested in his/her personal development, development of the family and set all achievements. He will not be interested in the social benefit to fellow humans or society .his goal will be to do everything for himself.
- ii. Individual cannot develop from vacuum: an individual develops in a social atmosphere. Every individual grows and develops in the society. Society provides the environment for the proper development of the personality. Individual is not so much value, unless it can be manipulated to adapt to the society
- iii. Individual cannot develop unless society develops: the development of society helps in the development of an individual. According to Ross” by individuality we have in mind ideals not yet attained, the attainment of which is the end not only for education but also of life.

4. Discuss the social aim of education.

According to the social aim of education, society is superior to individual. In simple form, social social aim means growth of social of social sense and cooperation of individuals. According to Dewey social aim means social efficiency. While some other educators hold opinion that the aspects of social aim is education produces cohesion. It is belief that an individual cannot live an individual life in isolation. The educationist who uphold the social aims of education are of the view that the individual should be educated for the sole purpose of developing the society. The progress of the society is the aim of education.

5. Explain the social aim of education according to John Dewey.

According to Dewey, social aim means social efficiency. It is the extreme form of social aim, where an individual is only the tool of the society. The responsibility of an individual is handed over to the society or state. In simple form, social aim means growth of social sense and cooperation of individuals.

John Dewey’s social efficiency may be regarded as the liberal form of social aim where he asserts that civic efficiency and vocational efficiency should be the goals towards which the schools should strive.

6. What is the citizenship aim?

Citizenship education is defined as the making of a good citizen. Citizenship education can be defined as educating children from early childhood to become clear thinkers and enlightened citizens who participate in the decision making process of the society. Good citizens are the basic requirements of society. Thus education prepares building citizens to discharge their duties efficiently.

7. Discuss the importance of vocational aim of education.

- i. Train children in some profession and help them to earn for their livelihood.
- ii. Vocational aim is also called as “bread and butter” aim. Gandhiji has said that “earning while learning should be the aim of education.
- iii. Parents send their children to school with this aim that they might be able to stand on their own feet with the education provided in school.

8. What is the role of school in vocational awareness?

It should be the duty of educational institutions, schools, colleges to help the students to find out the type of profession suitable for him/her and provide training for the same. So after completing their studies everyone should be able to find his/her livelihood without any difficulty.

9. Without the knowledge of aim, education is like a boat without rudder. Justify.

It is rightly said “without the knowledge of aims education is like a boat without its rudder. It can never reach the destination. Without aims “a man is like an aimless wanderer” who can never reach his goal.

10. What is the role of education in the process of National Integration?

All societies derived their energy from the growth and progress of the nation. It is the duty of education to strengthen the solidarity of the nation for its proper growth and development. Education can play an important role to make people think logically. inequality and untouchability may be done away with the help of education. Thus, education in the long run bring about national integration.

Long answer type:

1. Aim gives direction to an activity. Explain.

Aims give direction to an activity. Aims are formulated keeping in view the needs of situations. Aims are related to life, to the society where one lives and are correlated to the ideals of life. Rousseau said” everything is good as it leaves the hands of the nature but everything degenerates in the hands of man”. The process of education has all along been discussed in the terms of its aims. The importance of aim in education has been emphasized by scholars, philosophers and educators through ages. Education must have aims as “acting with an aim is all one with acting intelligently.

2. What are the limitations of the social aims of education?

Limitations are- it makes an individual a tool. The powerful society ignores the needs, desires and aspirations of an individual. It considers the individual as a means or tools. The social aims demand blind loyalty to the society or country. It wants silent obedience from an individual. But it is unacceptable to the modern generations.

- It reduces an individual to a mere non –entity: there is no scope for his personality and unique characteristics to flourish.
- -society ignores the legitimate needs, desires and interests of the individual.
- It is against the development of individuality of the individual. The state or society is to direct and control all affairs including education in order to shape its citizens.

3. Synthesis the social aim and individual aim of education.

Individual aim and social aim of education run parallel to each other. They are opposites. An individual is the product of a society, while a society is based on the development of its members. T. P. Nunn says” individuality develops in social environment” a careful consideration of both aims of education reveals that neither the individual can do without the society nor can the society exist without an individual. Both are important as individual and society are like bricks and wall. Both are interdependent on each other.

4. Compare and contrast individual and social aims of education.

Individual aims of education: psychologically speaking, every individual is unique and he has got an ability to contribute to social progress in his own way. Individual aim of education should take care of his uniqueness. It should enable the individual to realise his true potential. Individual aim can also guard self expression. According to T.P. Nunn “every good thing of the world is produced by free citizens, education is not exception to it” according to him, allowing maximum freedom to an individual and his individuality could help him to develop fully. Freedom is the base of education and it should be given to every individual.

SOCIAL AIM: according to the social aim of education, society is superior to individual. Some educators say that the aspect of social aim in education produce cohesion and a sense of cooperation among individual. The educationists who uphold the social aim of education are of the view that the individual should be educated for the sole purpose of developing the society. They believe that the society is supreme. The individual is means to attaining larger social goals.

5. Discuss the importance of National Integration.

It means the realisation of collective identity among the native of the country. It is the country's unity and integrity. It signifies that even though we all belong to diverse religions, regions, caste and speak different languages we must always feel that we all are one. Such feeling of oneness is very crucial for building a prosperous and strong nation. All societies derived the energy from the growth and progress of the nation. It is the duty of education to strengthened the solidarity of the nation for its proper growth and development.

6. Suggests some methods to achieve National Integration.

- Education should develop a feeling of oneness among students.
- It is desirable to have emotional integration with ‘we’ feeling.
- Exchange of ideas among students and teachers for nation building.
- Organisation of inter-state cultural camps for students and teachers for national integration.
- Government and non-government agencies should foster human values of secularism through quality education.
- Reform the curriculum in the light of national need.
- Promotion of co-curriculum activities and cultural.

Chapter - 3

Types of agencies of education

Short answer type questions:

1. Explain the importance of school.

A school is one of the first formal agencies of education as it is meant for imparting education to the learners. The school with its curriculum and co-curriculum activates and develops many traits of personality in students and it helps them to shape their personality and becomes the future citizens of the country.

2. What is formal education?

A pre planned scheme of studies at a specified timing by a qualified teacher based on discipline is called formal education. It is deliberate activity which is planned to impart education with an object in view. This type of education is for a specific period of one's life.

3. What do you understand by the term informal education?

Education received from agencies other than schools and colleges are called informal education. This is neither deliberate nor planned. Here education is incidental and spontaneous. There is no conscious attempt by the learner to learn. The learning may take place anytime anywhere.

4. Discuss the importance of family.

Family or home is the most important informal agency of education. There are different members in the family like husband, wife, children and grandparents who make up a home. They lived together under one roof and constitute a single unit. Home is the first school and mother is the teacher from whom a child learns many things in life.

5. What is the role of mass media in education?

Mass media play an important role in education by communicating and expressing in an effective way to a large number of learners.

6. Name four features of open University.

- it has scope for people to receive adult and continuing education.
- it offers education on part time basis which the working population and housewives can enrol in it.
- there is an open entry system for anyone who has reached the required age of 21.
- there are a wide range of subjects offered in the curriculum.

Long answer type questions:

1. What is the role of informal agencies in education?

Family: the family is the agency of education which imparts early education to the young ones. Some of the roles of family in education are economic, social civic, moral, personality development, religious and cultural education for citizen. There is no substitute for home.

Mass media: the purpose of mass media is to communicate and express in an effective way to a large number of people. With the changing times and progress in technology, printing press evolved and started printing books. Then come to the newspapers. After it, came the radio, T.V. cinema and internet which are commonly used for education.

Print media: print media like newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, booklets, books are very important in educating the masses more particularly the young people for their all round growth and development.

2. Explain the role of teacher in education.

In school, the teacher contributes a lot in the growth and development of the personality of the child.

As an educator, the teacher occupies a predominant position in the school and with his duty, interest and caring attitude, he plays the role of a great formative force. A capable teacher with his various skills can easily win the cooperation of the pupil for educational enterprises. A teacher is a guiding force for students. A teacher should play the role of a leader by participating effectively in the curricular of the school so that the students may also follow the teacher for becoming leaders.

3. Mention four functions of home in children's education.

- i) Economic Functions: the real economic socialism," from each according to capacity and to each according to needs" prevails there. Family is a well knit economic unit. The young ones enjoy complete security and all their needs are fulfilled by their parents at home. The economic security provided by the parents is helpful for the development of a balanced personality of the young ones. Vocational knowledge and other skills are transmitted to children at home.
- ii) Social functions: home is the first to provide social environment to the young ones for the development. Home gives to the child the experience of an effective and small community. The child has also the experience of the relationship with the members of different age and sex in the family.
- iii) Civic functions: home is also called the first school. It is the family which teaches the child the first lessons of citizenship. It develops civic sense. He learns discipline, self control and is taught to obey and respect others and elders at home. Home provides emotional satisfaction to the child.
- iv) Moral function: moral qualities of an individual are imbibed in childhood at home. He acts, feels and thinks as the other member of the family. He accepts the moral code of home as an essential pattern of his life.

4. Discuss how newspapers are important in education.

Newspapers are the primary base to educate the public, it has a great influence on the reading community. Newspapers are very informative and educative medium.

- it acquires the public with latest news from all part of the country and the world.
- It helps in making the public opinion.
- it is economical, effective as well as influential means of education.
- it focus on the burning problems of the nation
- it makes people conscious of their rights, duties and responsibilities.
- it helps in developing the literary abilities of the masses.
- it inculcates the good habit of learning among the masses.

5. Compare and contrast between radio and TV as a means of education.

- Radio broadcasting helps the students in classroom learning by acting as a supplement.
- It can reach the masses.
- It does not have barriers of space and time
- It helps illiterate persons in the process of teaching.
- It helps in forming the opinion of the public.
- It makes the children happy through children's programme
- It has created revolution in the field of education.

TV as a means of education:

- it creates more interest as it is an audio-visual medium

It is informative

- it provides amusements
- it is a boon for those who are unable to acquire education through traditional methods
- it promotes social equality
- it helps people to see rare things, places and events.

6. What is correspondence education?

Distance education is also known as correspondence education. It is the system of education where a school, university or any other educational institute offers instructions partly or wholly through mail. The individuals who for any reasons like sickness, poverty, remoteness, family obligations, time constraint could have formal education, correspondence education is solution to their problem. It is mainly for the following types of individual:

- Those who are interested to improve their qualifications
- Those who wish to learn and are motivated for learning.
- Those who desire to continue their education without getting formally admitted in any of the formal learning institute.
- Those who are interested in learning different types of courses for their quest of knowledge
- Those who live in remote areas where there is no institute for higher learning.

7. What are the functions of NCERT?

- i. Research: the council undertakes research in the field of education. It works at different levels of school education and assists other agencies by giving financial grant for research work in different fields.
- ii. Training: the council organises training programmes for pre-serviced and in-service teachers.
- iii. Educational survey: conducts periodical surveys to know the conditions of schools.
- iv. Publications: publishes materials for students and teachers.
- v. Examination reform: seminars, workshops, training courses, extension lectures etc are regularly conducted from time to time.
- vi. Human value: provides instructional material for the promotion of human values in schools
- vii. Population education: organises some programmes on population education in schools for the awareness.

Chapter - 4

Educational thinkers

Short answer type:

1. Name any four educational thinkers.

Maria Montessori, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore and Pestalozzi

2. Discuss the thoughts of Pestalozzi.

- i. Discipline: he propagated loving discipline or 'Thinking Love'. He was against the brutal discipline and said that repression was by its nature immoral.
- ii. Drawing: drawing had an important place in his method of Anschauung. At present it is being accepted due to him.

3. What made Maria Montessori start the Montessori system?

After spending almost 12 hours with mentally challenged children, she used to work hard at night making notes, tabulating, comparing, analysing about these children. She founded the Montessori system of education for which she is best remembered.

4. Reproduce the famous quotation of Tagore on education.

"The highest education is that which does not merely give us information but makes our life in harmony with all its existence".

5. Explain the concept "Learning by doing".

Learning by doing sums up the educational methods of basic education. It is absolutely to think that true education is acquired from books alone. There are other methods and sources which are more helpful in acquiring more knowledge. The chalk talk method is not very helpful. Gandhiji believed that school must be a place for doing many things.

Long answer type questions:

1. Write a note on early life of Froebel.

Friedrich Wilhelm August Froebel was born on 21st April 1782 in Germany. He received neither early education nor parental care and love. His early days were full of tears. He was doing odd jobs till 14. A turning point came in his life when he joined Pestalozzi's school at Yverdum. After completing his studies he created the concept of the 'Kindergarten' and coined the word which soon entered the English language as well. He opened an institution for children of age group 4 to 6 years at Banhenberg. It was a new era in infant education and this new innovation made him a great educator and philosopher not only in Germany but also in the entire world. His works in the field of education are:

- i. Pedagogies of Kindergarten
- ii. The Education of Man
- iii. The Education by development
- iv. Mother play and Nursery Song.

2. What is Rabindranath Tagore's educational philosophy?

- Freedom is the essence of education.
- Promotion of creative self expression.
- Direct first hand experiences from activities like music, fine arts, drawing craft etc
- Peaceful coexistence with all living and non living things in the environment
- Education should take place through natural manifestation in natural environment.
- The ideal of educational institutions should bring the child's mind in very close union with nature.
- His ideals of unity of community, nation, empire and world are possible if there is no division between body and mind.
- The aim of education is to improve human race and it is possible only through the individual improvement from within.

- He emphasized on spiritual and moral development along with physical and intellectual development.
- The teacher should be a true guide, guardian and strength of the child.
- The sympathy should be the watch word of the teacher.

3. Discuss the educational philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.

- i) Education in mother tongue: Gandhiji advocated that mother tongue should not only be a subject of study but also a medium of instruction. According to him the biggest handicap of the system of education at that time was that the education was imparted in English. This hindered the development of understanding and clarity of the ideas of the learner. It was his firm belief that mother tongue helps the children to express themselves efficiently and clearly.
- ii) Free and compulsory education: Gandhiji wanted that education from 6-14 years of age should be free and compulsory for all children in the country.
- iii) Education should be craft centered: Gandhiji had a strong belief in the principle of “learning by doing”. According to Gandhiji, highest development of personality is possible only through handicraft which is based on learning by doing. The education of the child should begin by teaching him/her some useful handicraft and by making him capable to produce from the moment he begins his training.
- iv) Self supporting education: India being a poor country cannot afford to educate millions of illiterate people residing in the country. Therefore he suggested that education should be self supporting.
- v) Education based on non- violence: Gandhiji wanted the application of the law of non-violence in the training of the child as a good citizen of the nation as well as of the world. He wanted to create a generation which would believe in non- violence to eliminate class and communal hatred and bring peace and harmony on the globe.

4. Discuss the aims of education according to Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhiji was a realist and an idealist. He had an ultimate aim and he took immediate actions to fulfil it:

Ultimate Aims

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| i) Knowledge of God | ii) self –realisation |
| iii) Spiritualism | iv) oneness with God. |

Immediate Aims:

- i) All round personality development: Gandhiji was of the view that there should be an all round development of the personality of the individual
- ii) Preparing for complete living: life is very complex. Gandhiji realised it and applied this principle to the scheme of education. This would make the child capable of coping with the complexities of life.
- iii) Character building: according to Gandhiji , the most important aim of education was character building. An individual should not work for his personal gain only, he must co-operate and collaborate with his fellow beings to bring new social order.
- iv) Training for citizenship: every individual lives in a society. He has to obey the rules and laws of the society. Education should impart such training to the students that they respect the rules of the society, contributes for the welfare of the society with love and sense of belonging.
- v) Harmonious development: according to Gandhiji , “ education is all round drawing out of best in child, man, body, mind and soul.
- vi) Cultural aim: simple acquisition of knowledge is not enough for an individual. Culture is the need of every individual for refining his personality. One should have the qualities of mind which may reflect in his or her daily conduct.
- vii) Ultimate aim: Gandhiji supported self supporting education keeping in view the basic needs of life such as food, clothing and shelter. There were two different points of views of self supporting education:
 - a) The education which helps one to be self sufficient.
 - b) The education which meets ones expenses.

5. Write an essay on the relevance of educational philosophy of any Indian educational philosopher.

Rabindranath Tagore was a great philosopher. He was unhappy with the system of education prevailing at that time. He did not like the idea of corporal punishment. His educational philosophy is based on humanism. Some of the relevance of his philosophy includes:

- a) Promotion of national and international understanding: he was of the opinion that a judicious synthesis of the east and the west can solve the problems of the world.
- b) Child centered education: Tagore gave importance to every child, to him the child should be treated as a child and not as an adult. He believed that child should be loved and nurtured like a plant.
- c) All round development of personality: Tagore's philosophy aims at the development of physical, intellectual, moral and habits of constant curiosity and alertness of mind.
- d) Self- realisation: according to him the highest education is which does not merely gives us information but makes our life in harmony with all its existence.
- e) Learning through active participation;
- f) Creative self expression in education.
