**Chapter 1.**

Education

Let's Tell

- What characteristics do you find among the students from nursery to 10ᵗʰ Std.?
- Do you behave now in the same way as you used to behave in your childhood ?
- State the major differences of your behaviour.

During our childhood, we were very sportive, naughty and stubborn. However as we grow, this sportiveness, naughtiness and stubbornness goes on reducing. As per our new experience, we go on changing our actions, our nature and our behaviour. This change in behaviour is called education.

Try to understand from the following chart, what changes are brought about due to education. Apart from the examples given there, add your own experiences in the blank boxes given in the chart.
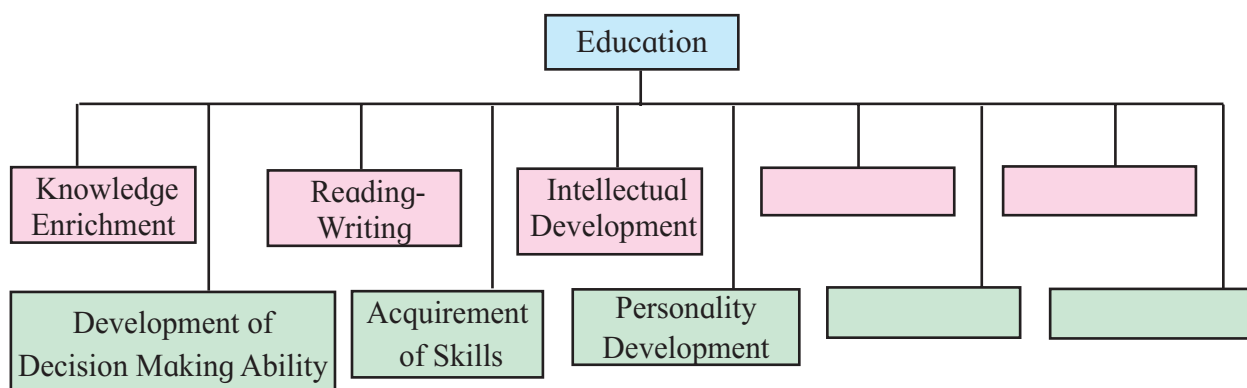
1.1 : Changes occurring due to Education

An English word "Education" has been derived from Latin word "Educare" which means 'to bring up', 'to lead out' or 'to draw out'. Hence education means to nurture or to help in expressing the hidden qualities or talent. The Marathi word 'Shikshan' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Shiksh' which means to preach.

1.1 Concept of Education

Education is a comprehensive process. It will be easier for us to understand nature of education, if we consider various definitions of education put forth by Indian and Western educational thinkers.

1.1.1 Indian Educational Thinkers :

- "Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man".

  - **Swami Vivekananda**

- "By education I mean an allround drawing out of the best in child and man - body, mind and spirit".   - **Mahatma Gandhi**

- "Education means the expression of the self".   - **Rabindranath Tagore**

- "Education is the instrument for social, economical and cultural change, it is not only for information, but for knowledge that becomes wisdom. True education is value laden and it searches for truth".

  - **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan**
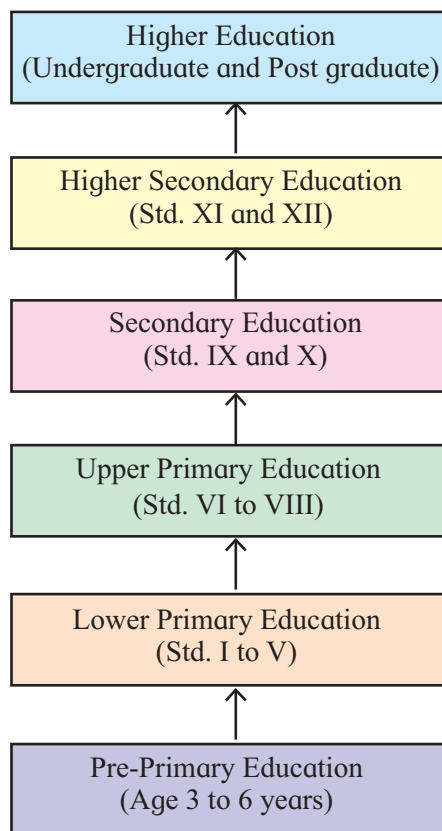
1.1.2 Western Educational Thinkers

- "Education is the perfect development of excellence in human body and soul".

  -**Plato**

- "Education is the development of sound mind in a sound body".   **- Aristotle**

- "Education is the development of inner natural activities and powers of a child".

  - **Rousseau**

- "Education is a process of living life with continous reconstruction of experiences".

  - **John Dewey**

What similarities do you find in the definitions of education put forth by Western and Indian Educational Thinkers ?

1.2 Levels of Education

Higher Education (Undergraduate and Post graduate)
↑
Higher Secondary Education (Std. XI and XII)
↑
Secondary Education (Std. IX and X)
↑
Upper Primary Education (Std. VI to VIII)
↑
Lower Primary Education (Std. I to V)
↑
Pre-Primary Education (Age 3 to 6 years)

1.2 : Different Levels of Education

1.2.1 Primary Education

Primary Education is considered to be basic or fundamental education. It is divided into two stages. The stages from Std. I to Std. V is known as Lower Primary Education, and the stage from Std. VI to VIII is known as the Upper Primary Education.

According to 'Right to Education Act' (RTE) throughout India, the free, compulsory and universal primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years is mandatory, In order to create interest in education among children, primary education has been structured in child-centred mode. The Government has been implementing various schemes like Mid-day Meals, Free uniforms, free Textbooks, Schorlarships, Reservations etc. for

economically and socially backward sections so that no child should remain deprived of primary education.

As per 'Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 27 August 2009 the government has been entitled the responsibility of providing free, compulsory and universal primary education to all the children in the age group of 6 to 14 years, It also includes the responsibility of providing them admission in schools, to retain their attendance in schools and to get their primary education completed.

Let's Tell

Shubham has completed his free and compulsory education. So, till which level has he completed his education?

• **General Objectives of Education at Primary Level**

- At primary Level, to develop the basic language skills namely listening, speaking, reading and writing both in mother tongue and English.
- At upper primary level, to develop basic language skills in mother tongue to high extent and to reinforce the basic language skills in Hindi and English.
- To develop scientific attitude and basic scientific skills like observations comparison, classification, experimentation, drawing inferences and presentation.
- To develop skills regarding, Information and Communication Technology.
- To introduce Indian Cultural traditions and geographical and cultural diversity.
- To create awareness regarding social rights and responsibilities along with co-operation and tolerance.
- To inculcate the spirit of individual and social responsibility regarding environment protection and conservation.
- To create the awareness regarding Dignity of Labour among students.
- To develop physical health of students and inculcate hygienic habits among them.
- To cultivate the various aesthetic skills among students.

- To create the spirit of entrepreneurship.
- To develop various life skills.
- To create awareness regarding problems like regionalism, superstition, population growth, pollution, terrorism, corruption etc.

1.2.2 Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

The education provided at Std. IX and X is recognized as secondary education, whereas education provided at Std. XI and XII is known as Higher Secondary Education. The Higher Secondary Education is also referred as Junior College Education.

As per Indian Constitution, Education comes in the concurrent list, which means it comes under both State and Union Government List. Hence Education becomes the responsibility of both State and Union Government. Therefore, the national level general curriculum framework is prepared by NCERT i.e. National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi. After that the MSCERT i.e. Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research and Training develops the appropriate school education curriculum based on the National Curriculum Framework.

In state of Maharashtra, the state level institute Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune ('Balbharati') (Located at Pune) looks after the responsibility of writing, editing, printing and distributing the textbooks from Std. I to Std. XII, and the responsibility of conducting the examinations for Std. X and Std. XII is shouldered by Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. This board has nine regional boards throughout Maharashtra.

Internet My Friend

Find out the list of regional boards of Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education through internet.

Do You Know ?

According to recommendations made by Dr. Mudliyar Secondary Education Commission (1952-53) and Dr. Kothari Indian Education Commission (1964-66) in

Maharashtra, the reconstruction of Secondary Education was implemented from June 1972. After that from 1975 the new pattern known as 10+2+3 was accepted in the whole state. According to this pattern the first ten years denoted secondary education, followed by next two years of higher secondary education and the next 3 years are for undergraduate education.

- **General Objectives of Education at Secondary and Higher Secondary Level**
- To develop the competencies of observation, finding similarities, verifying finding through inferences and stating theory etc.
- To develop skills regarding information and communication Technology.
- To develop essential life skills to get self employment.
- To activate them for environment protection and conservation.
- To inculcate the values of freedom, equality, justice, brotherhood and respect for diversity among the students.
- To develop the competencies among students of moral and psychological strengths, ability to think independently, and an ability to face the forces harmful to social values.
- To develop the competencies to grasp the present in the light of past and vision for future.

- To introduce the social and economic challenges of the nation.
- To introduce the strength of Indian Culture.
- To create the awareness regarding Globalization, Localization, Privatization, and Modernization and their mutual inter dependence.
- To create awareness about protection of public property and cultural heritage.
- To create the awareness of empowerment of women and weaker sections of society.
- To inculcate the values of unity in diversity, secularism, social harmony and equality.
- To create the awareness about developing and consuming natural resources collectively and wisely.

Discuss

Discuss the salient features of the general objectives of primary education and secondary and higher secondary education.

1.3 Types of Education

According to imparting and receiving education, there are three types of education. They are known as formal education, non-formal education and informal education.

Types of Education

| Formal Education | Non-formal Education | Informal Education |

1.3 : Types of Education
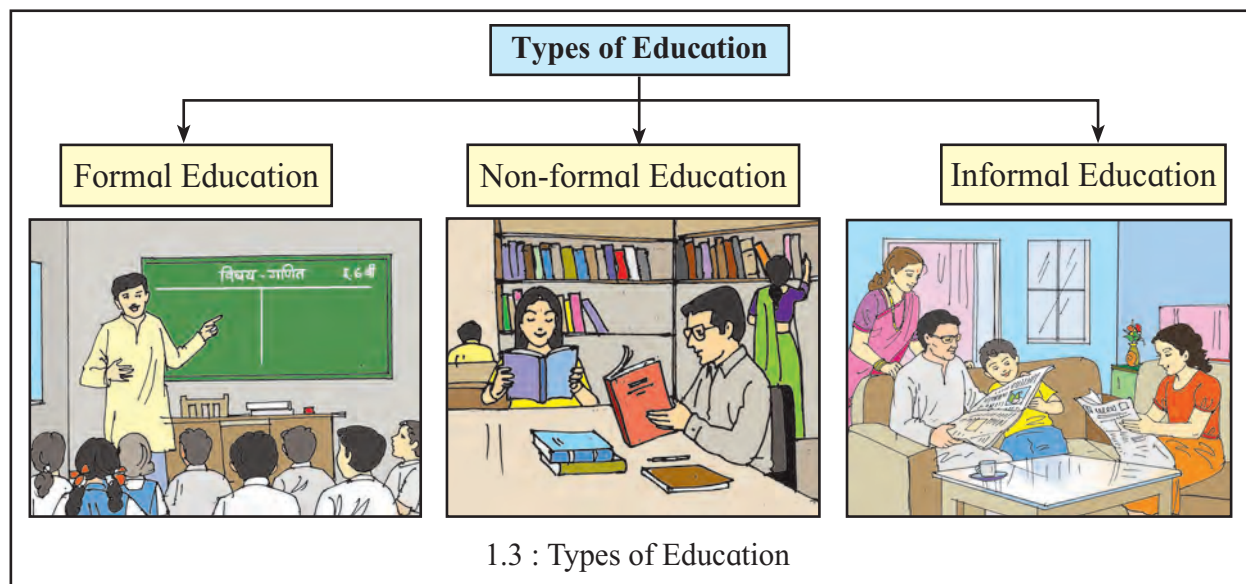
1.3.1 Formal Education

Formal education is provided through educational institutes like school, college or university. The aims of formal education are pre-planned. The institutes of formal education are created out of the need and necessity of individual and society.

Formal Education can be called as education which is imparted in a preplanned and systematic way by a particular system which is goal directed. Formal education is well planned and systematically structured education.

A student has to be enrolled in an educational institution. He/She has to select the course of his/her choice. He/She has to follow certain rules and discipline. He/She has to keep himself aware about the purpose of his/her education, and has to attend the classes to receive the learning experiences.

1.3.1.1 Salient Features of Formal Education

- Formal education is imparted through schools, colleges, universities and vocational educational institutes.

- Formal education is scientific, systematic, and pre-planned.

- Curriculum, time table, teaching methods, students, teachers, management etc. are having the importance in formal education.

- Teaching and learning are intentional processes.

- The things like 'examinations', 'pass', 'fail', 'degrees' are quite important.

- Rules and discipline have importance.

- This education has more importance in practical life.

1.3.1.2 Importance of Formal Education

- The educational requirements of society are fulfilled by formal education.

- Formal education enables the learner to think scientifically, and to look at the life logically.

- As this education is imparted in formal institutions like schools, colleges, universities; any problems of the students are solved immediately in the institutions only.

- In formal education, the students and teachers work together hence according to the learning experience of student, teaching strategy can be changed, so the goal of education can be fulfilled.

- In formal education, a student gets a definite period of time to achieve excellence in a particular subject. Then his achievement is evaluated in an examination process. After achieving excellence student is awarded with a degree or certificate. This enhances his confidence.

- Formal education system enables us to identify the talents from students as expert, administrators, engineers, teachers, doctors or creative artists.

Collect information and discuss

- Collect the information through internet regarding ancient Indian educational system practised in Gurukuls.

- Discuss in your group the educational interaction between mentor and disciple in Gurukul educational system.
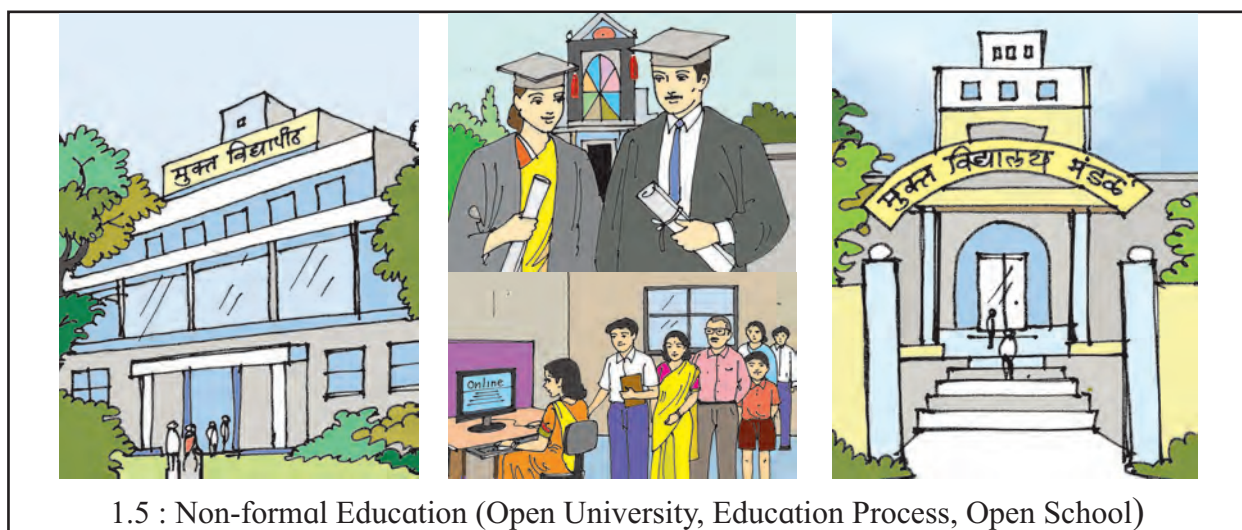
1.3.1.3 Components of Formal Education

Following are the components of formal education.

Components of Formal Education
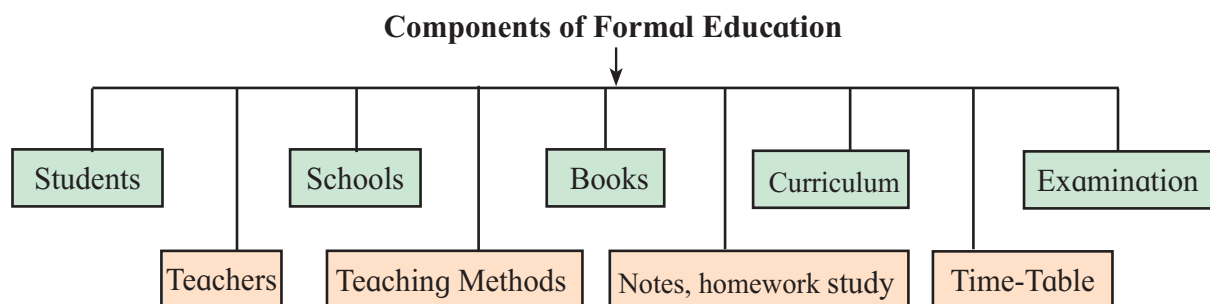
1.4 : Components of Formal Education

1.3.2 Non-formal Education

1.5 : Non-formal Education (Open University, Education Process, Open School)

Non-formal Education is complementary to formal education. In this mode of education one can learn in his free and convenient leisure time. In non-formal system of education one need not follow the restrictions as in case of formal education, like attending the school regularly, following the fixed timetable and completing the syllabus in given duration and so on. Hence one can achieve education even while doing the job or profession or household work.

1.3.2.1 Salient Features of Non-Formal Education

- In case of Non-formal education, the teacher and student are many times apart from each other or they are at a distance for most of the times.
- Non-formal education is imparted through either open education institutes or mass media.
- Non-formal education enables one to develop knowledge and skills.
- Non-formal education is the bridge between formal education and informal education.
- In, non-formal education, examination and certificates and degrees, has an important place.

1.3.2.2 Importance of Non-formal Education

- Non-formal education is a great boon to those persons who were unable to get education through formal mode of education due to lack of time.
- Non-formal education enables one to utilize the leisure time.
- The certificates or degrees received through Non-formal education are also useful in obtaining jobs or getting promotions in jobs.
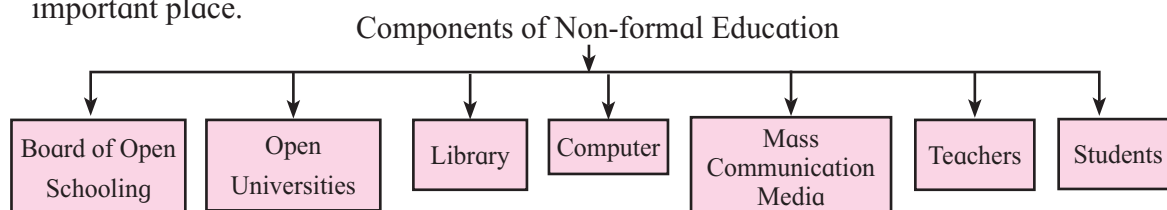- Non-formal education provides us opportunity for nurturing our hobbies.

Let's Tell

Kalpana has completed her primary education. She is not able to continue her secondary education in a school. Now from which institute can she complete her remaining education?

1.3.2.3 Components of Non-Formal Education :

The components of non-formal education are as following :

Components of Non-formal Education

| Board of Open Schooling | Open Universities | Library | Computer | Mass Communication Media | Teachers | Students |

1.6 : Components of Non formal Education

1.3.3 Informal Education

Education is a continuous process, Every moment we get the new experiences. Through these experiences change in behaviour takes place. This is called as informal education.

In our life, we don't get all education through school and college. We get many experiences from our family, friends, society etc. i.e., like to dress up our shirt, to draw rangoli, to use right hand for eating, to greet others etc. This list will be endless. These skills we have learnt from our family, friends, peers without going to school; therefore this type of education is called as informal education.

1.3.3.1 Salient Features of Informal Education

- It is not stereotyped.
- There is no preplanning in it.
- There is no specific purpose.
- It is spontaneous education without any formality.
- Both teachers and learners are not involved in any purposeful activity.

1.3.3.2 Importance of Informal Education

- Informal education is very important for getting life skills and value education.
- As there is no restriction of any kind, it becomes joyful education.

- Informal education is free from timetable, curriculum or examination, hence students can take education openly.
- In case of informal education there is no restriction regarding time duration or language, since it is received through our surrounding environment. This education can be obtained through various sources. This enables one to learn in a comparative way and it also leads to quality education.
- Informal education happens spontaneously. Hence it becomes pleasurable and is retained in long term memory.
- No formal procedure in education,
- No specific subjects for learning.
- No time-table.
- No curriculum.
- No examinations.
- Learning is done through various events of daily life.
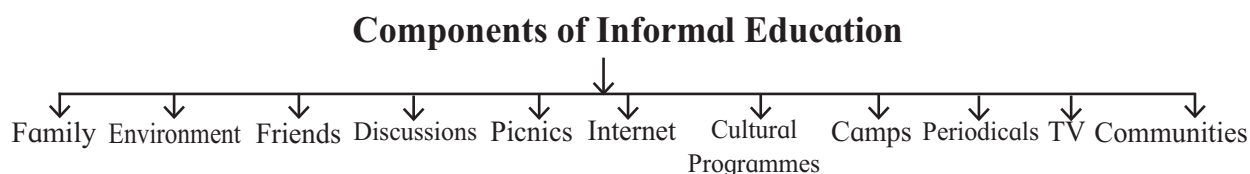- Informal education is spontaneous, natural and self-motivated.

Let's Tell

Narrate what kind of experiences and skills did you get from informal education.

1.3.3.3 Components of Informal Education

Following are the components of Informal Education :

Components of Informal Education

Family   Environment   Friends   Discussions   Picnics   Internet   Cultural Programmes   Camps   Periodicals   TV   Communities

1.7 : Components of Informal Education

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Q. 1. (A) Rewrite the sentences by using proper alternatives given in the brackets.

(1) According to its Latin word, Education means.................

   (a) To pick up   (b) To understand

   (c) To bring up   (d) To learn

(2) Which of the following alternatives does not include in the concept of education?

   (a) Development of physical, mental and intellectual abilities.

   (b) Knowledge enrichment, change in behaviour, acquiring skills.

   (c) To make individual selfish, superstitious and fatalist.

   (d) To make individual self dependant and self less.

(3) Formal education includes..........

   (a) To take education from school, college, universities.

   (b) To take education through curriculum, timetable, teaching-learning, examination, degree etc.

   (c) alternative 'a' and 'b'

   (d) To take education through various experinces of day-to-day life.
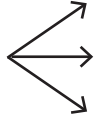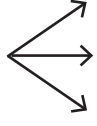
(B) Match the following from Columns A, B, and C

A	B	C
Type of Education	**Salient Features of Types of Education**	**Examples of Types of Education**
1. Formal Education	Received through open schools open universities.	Shubham can dress up his shirt properly.
2. Non-formal Education	Self motivated education without any intentional efforts	Shubham goes to school regularly, appears for examination and receives degree.
3. Informal Education	Education given according to fixed time table	Shubham gets degree from open school/open university.

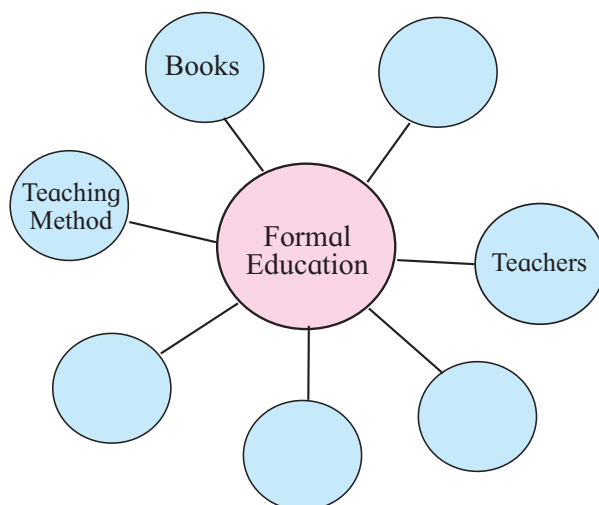## Q. 2. Answers in one or two words

(1) Levels of Primary Education

   1. ....

   2. ....

(2) Types of Education

   1. ....

   2. ....

   3. ....

(3) Objectives of Non formal Education

   1. ....

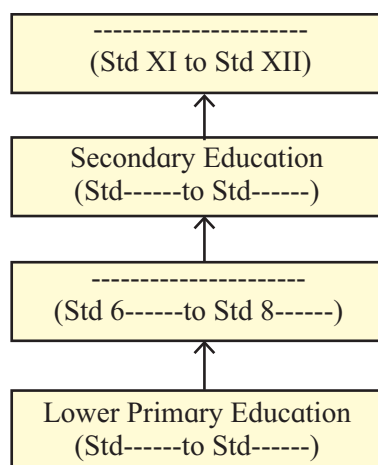   2. ....

   3. ....

Q. 3 Complete the activity.

(1) State the components of formal education.

(2) Complete the following flow chart to state the different Levels of Education

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-----------------------
(Std XI to Std XII)
        ↑
Secondary Education
(Std------to Std------)
        ↑
-----------------------
(Std 6------to Std 8------)
        ↑
Lower Primary Education
(Std------to Std------)
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Q. 4 Answer the following questions.

(1) Which schemes are implemented by the government in order to create an interest in primary education?

(2) What is the importance of formal Education?

(3) State the salient features of informal education.

Q. 5 State your opinion.

(1) Non-formal Education is complementary to formal education.

(2) Which values are reflected through the definitions of education proposed by the Indian educational thinkers?

(3) What might be the reasons of changing objectives of education from primary to secondary and then to higher secondary levels?

Q. 6 Complete the following activities.

(1) Observe the behaviour of the children in a nursery school and write a brief report.

(2) Make a list of activities implemented for child centric education through formal education.

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