

Etymological meaning of education

Concept of Education:-

1. Indian and Western concept
2. Narrow and Broader concept
3. Modern concept

Education as a bi-polar process

Education as a tri-polar process

Functions of Education:-

1. General Functions
2. Functions in Human Life
3. Functions in National Life

Individual Aims of Education



Etymological Concept of Education

- The word Education is derived from Latin word educere, educare, and educatum which means “to learn”, “to know” and “to lead out”.
- That is education means to lead out internal hidden talent of a child or person

| Etymological terms | Meaning |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Educare | To bring up, to nourish |
| 2. Educere | To lead out or to draw out |
| 3. Educo | The letter ‘E’ means out and ‘Duco’ means to lead |
| 4. Educatum | The act of teaching or training |

Indian Concept of education

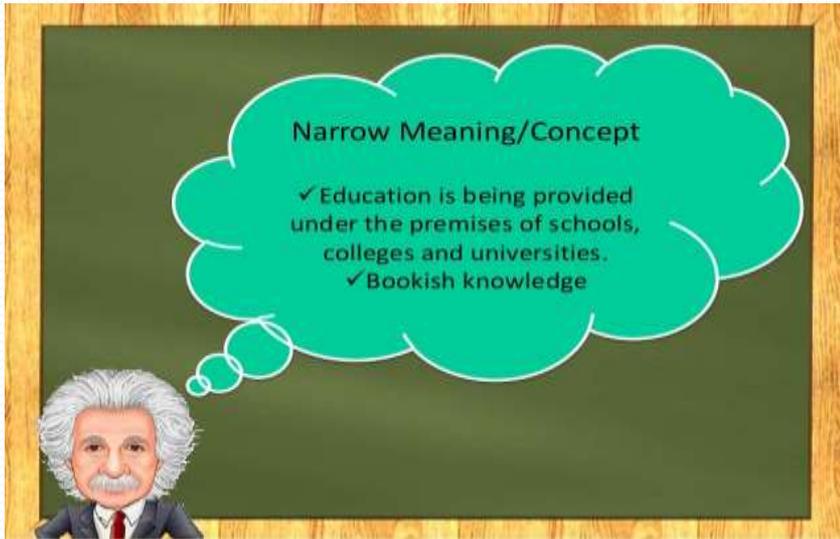
- **Rig Veda:** “Education is that which makes a man self-reliant and selfless.”
- **Upnishads:** “Education is that whose end product is salvation.”
- **Kautilya’s:** “Education means training for the country and love for the nation.”
- **Gandhi’s:** “By education I mean all round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind, and spirit.”
- **Zakir Hussain:** “Education is the work of the whole life. It begins from the time of birth and continues till last moment of death.”

Western concept of Education

- Education develops in the body and soul of the pupil all the beauty and all the perfection he is capable of. **Plato**
- Education is the creation of sound mind in a sound body. It develops man's faculty specially his mind so that he may be able to enjoy the contemplation of supreme truth, goodness and beauty. **Aristotle**
- Education is the child's development from within. **Rousseau**
- Education is unfoldment of what is already enfolded in the germ. It is the process through which the child makes the internal-external. **Froebel**
- Education is the harmonious and progressive development of all the innate powers and faculties of man- physical, intellectual and moral. **Pestalozzi**

Narrow Concept of Education

- **S. S. Mackenzie** “In narrow sense, education may be taken to mean any consciously directed effort to develop and cultivate our powers.”
- **Prof. Drever** “Education is a process in which and by which knowledge, character and behaviour of the young are shaped and moulded.”
- Education, in the narrower sense, is regarded as equivalent to instruction. It consists of the “specific influences” consciously designed in a school or in a college or in an institution to bring in the development and growth of the child.



Broader Concept of Education

- **Dumvile:** “Education in its widest sense includes all the influences, which at upon an individual during his passage from cradle to the grave.”
- **John Dewey:** “Education, in its broadest sense, is the means of the social continuity.”
- Education in the wider sense is a life-long process. It begins with the birth of a child and ends with his death. It is a continuous process. Continuity is the law of life. Education is not limited to the classroom only; it is also not limited to a particular period of life.

BROADER MEANING OF EDUCATION

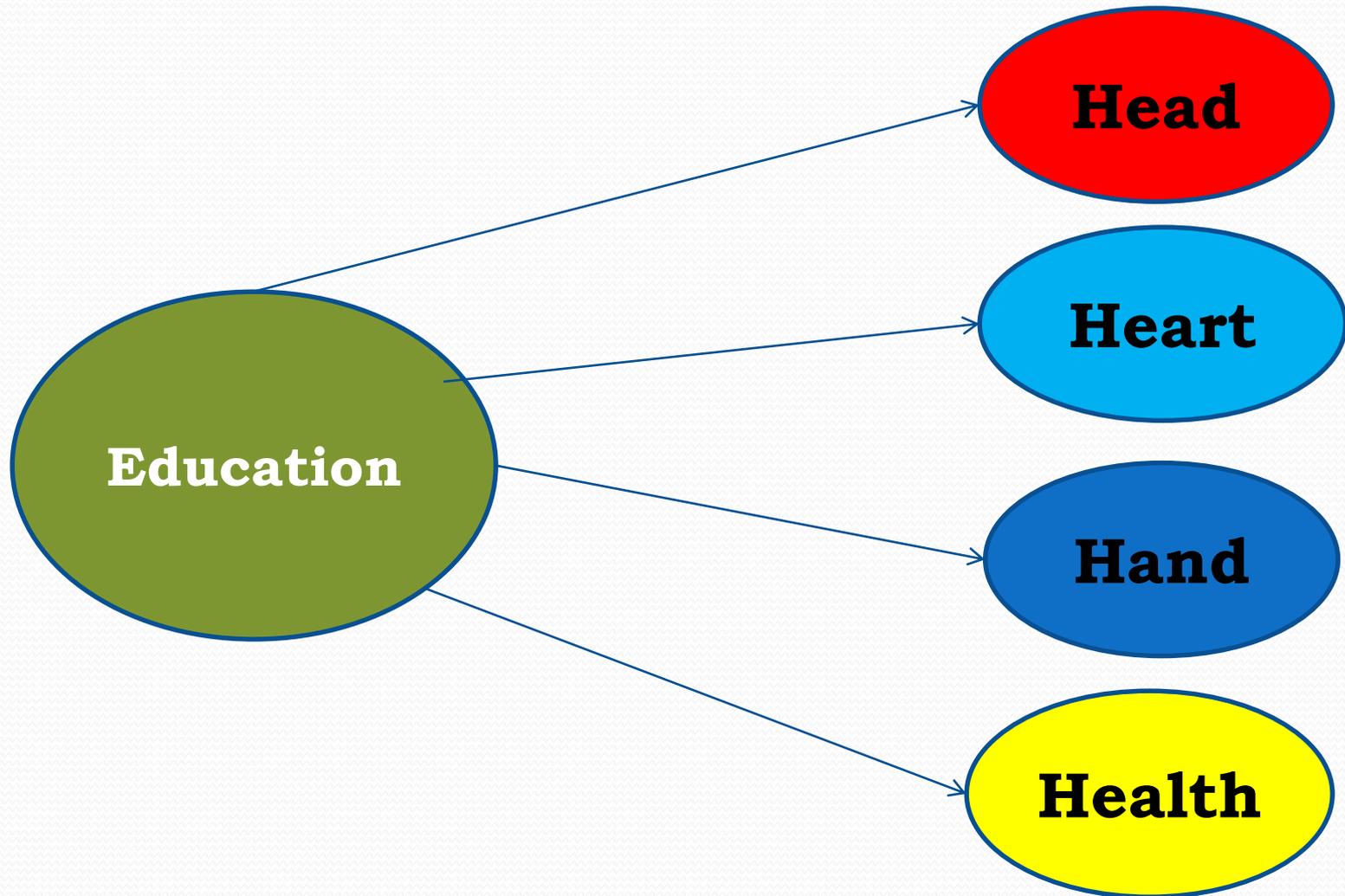
- It starts from cradle and ends to the grave



All round development



Modern concept of Education

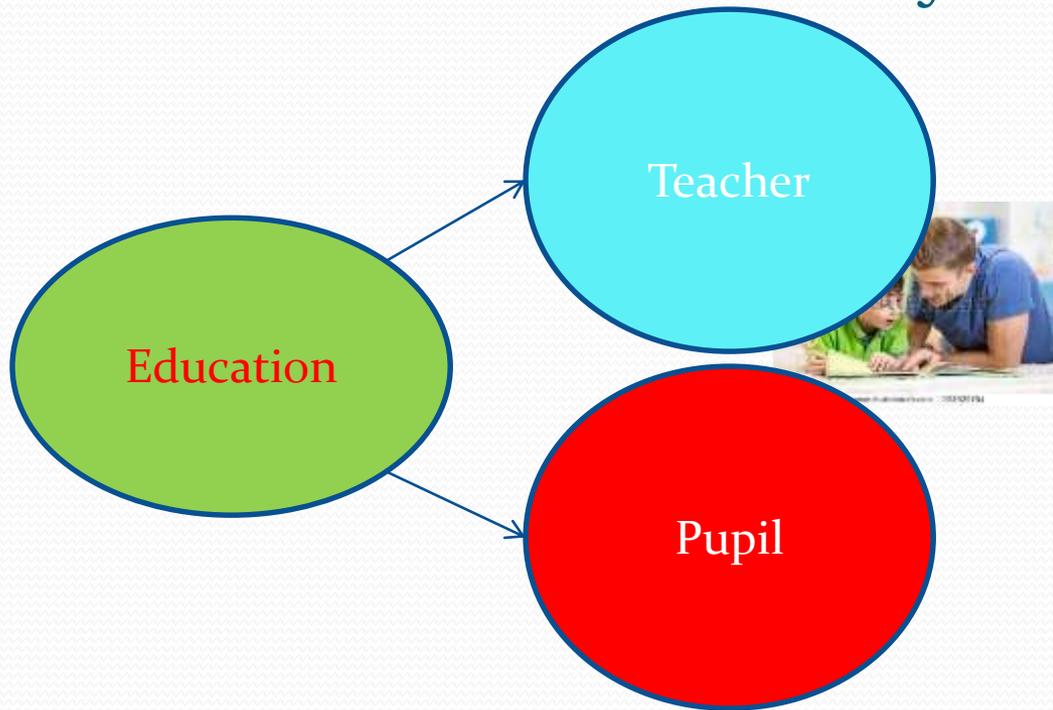


What is Modern concept of Education?

- Modern concept of Education is learner-centred.
- The learner occupies the central place in the education process.
- Modern concept of education means to develop the inherent capacities of the learner in the social environment in the best possible manner.
- The old curriculum was subject centred whereas the modern concept of curriculum is activity centred because it emphasises development of total personality i.e., physical, intellectual, emotional and social aspects of personality of the pupil.
- The old method emphasised on rote learning but the modern methods of teaching include play-way method , learning by doing, learning by experience, project method.
- School was the only agency of education in the old concept but according to modern concept of education, all formal, and informal agencies are the base of education.

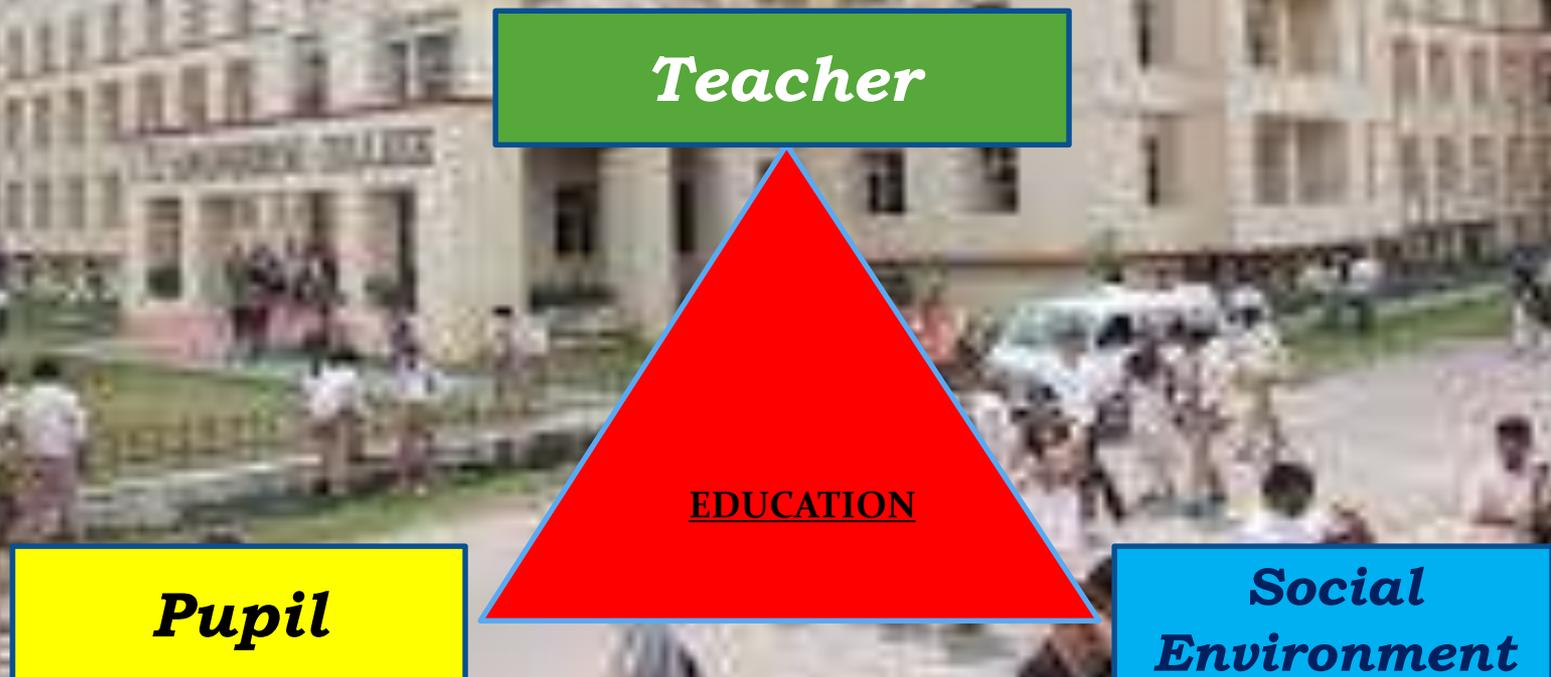
Education as a bipolar process

It involves the interaction between the teacher and the pupil . In this process one personality acts upon another in order to modify the personality of other.



Education as a tri-polar process

It involves interaction between the pupil, the educator, and the social environment. The teacher tries to develop the personality of the pupil in the light of the needs of the society.



Functions of Education

Education is a dynamic process, in the words of M. L. Jackes, “There is plenty of work for education to do, its prime task is to transform original evil into acquired good. Education must enable the child to think for himself, to respect hard work, to have good fellowship, to have taste and sense of eternal realities.”

We shall study the functions of education in three main categories:

- *General Functions of Education*
- *Function of Education in Human Life*
- *Functions of Education at National Life*

General Functions of Education

- Progressive development of innate powers
- All round development of personality
- Control, redirection and sublimation of instincts
- Character building and moral development
- Creation of good citizens
- Awakening of social feelings
- Preparation of culture and civilization
- Social reforms
- National security

Functions of Education in Human Life

- Making the man civilized
- Satisfaction of needs
- Adaptation to environment
- Modification of environment
- Development of character
- Development of individuality
- Preparation for life
- Creation of good citizen
- Practical knowledge of various spheres of work
- Promotion of social efficiency

Functions of Education in National Life

For national life to be possible it is essential that its members have common traditions, interests, sentiments, political ambitions, and national unity. The main functions of education at national life are:

- Training for leadership
- Consciousness of duties
- Supply of skilled worker
- National development
- National integration
- Priority of national interest
- Promotion of social efficiency

Aims of Education

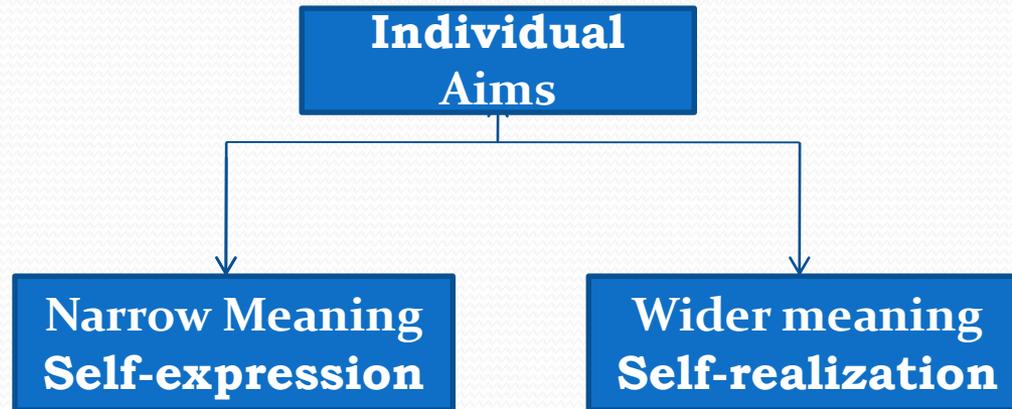
- Every stage of human development had some aim of life. The aims of life determine aims of education.
- The aims of education have changed from age to age and thus it is dynamic because the aims of life are dynamic.
- Aims of education are not fixed, eternal and universal. These are changeable and relative.

There is great necessity of aims in education because of following reasons:

- To direct effort
- To avoid wastage
- To evaluate ourselves
- To provide efficient school Administration
- To evaluate the existing conditions

Individual Aims of Education

The psychologists like Rousseau, Pestalozzi, and Froebel etc. starts emphasise development of individuality as the aim of education. For the better understanding of this aim, it is essential to understand narrow and wider meaning of this aim.



Narrow Meaning of Individual Aim:

- The narrow sense of Individual aim of Education is based on naturalistic philosophy
- It is the all round development of child's power and natural development
- According to this philosophy, the child should be given complete freedom to develop according to his instincts

Wider meaning of Individual Aim:

- In the wider sense, individual aim is described as self-realization
- The opportunities should be provided while keeping in mind the needs, interest, and abilities of the child
- The child should be given all those opportunities which may help him in the total development of all his powers and in making him an excellent individual