

Generic Elective I : VISION OF EDUCATION IN INDIA :

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

INTRODUCTION

Education is essentially a normative endeavour, hence is intentional. It intends, rather deliberately, to socialize children into a value frame or normative structure. That is why history reveals that every education system, at different historical periods, had been guided by certain value concerns. In contemporary times, the education system in India derives its values from the Constitution of India. While socializing children education has to negotiate within the frame of Constitutional values. Indian Constitution envisioned a humane society based on freedom, equality and justice, and this led to evolving many institutions to realize the vision. In this regard, education has been considered as an agency of social transformation and classroom as the shaper of the envisioned destiny. Since teachers ought to play crucial role in realizing the vision, they are to be informed the Constitutional vision so as to develop normative perspectives regarding education and thereby emerging concerns and issues. This normative perspective a teacher holds in turn guides his/her actions and acquires a meaning to action.

Education being an operational area, every citizen perceives several issues related to it through personal experience. The student-teachers need to understand the main issues that touch their functioning as also situate themselves in context. Such an understanding on at least a few issues and concerns will equip student teachers to be ready for dealing with other issues and concerns in the field. This is very relevant as it may not be possible to bring under scrutiny all issues and concerns.

Since, concerns and issues cannot and should not be 'informed' like 'ready to cook facts', the course is designed in such a fashion that prospective teachers would be encouraged to come to terms with concerns and issues that would emerge out of their reasoned engagement with contemporary educational reality in the light of professed humanistic values,

Course Objectives

On completion of the course the students shall be able to:

- explain normative vision of Indian Society

- explain the view points of Indian thinkers on Education
- elaborate the contemporary issues like universalisation of school education, RTE act -2009 and Rastriya Madhyamika sikshya Abhiyan
- identify importance of common school system

Unit – 1 Normative vision of Indian Education

- Normative orientation of Indian Education: A historical enquiry.
- Constitutional provisions on education that reflect national ideas : Democracy, Equity, Liberty, Secularism and social justice
- India as an evolving nation state : Vision, nature and salient feature – Democratic and secular polity, federal structure : Implications for educational system .
- Aims and purposes of education drawn from the normative vision.

Unit – 2 Vision of Indian Education : Four Indian thinkers

- An overview of salient features of the “Philosophy and Practice” of education advocated by these thinkers.
 - Rabindranath Tagore : Liberationist pedagogy
 - M.K. Gandhi : Basic Education
 - Jiddu Krishnamurty : Education for Individual and social Transformation
 - Sir Aurobindo : integral Education

Unit – 3 Concern for Equality in Education: Concerns and Issues

- Universalisation of school education
 - (i) Issues of
 - (a) Universal enrollment
 - (b) Universal Retention
 - (c) Universal success
 - (ii) Issues of quality and equity

Unit – 4 Concern for Equality in Education

- Equality of Educational opportunity
- Prevailing nature and forms of inequality including Dominant and Minor groups and the related issues.

- Inequality in schooling : Public-private schools, Rural-urban schools, single teachers schools and many other forms of inequalities in school systems and the process leading to disparity.
- Idea of common school system

Unit – 5 Education and Development – an interface

- Education for National Development : Education Commission (1964-66)
- Emerging trends in the interface between:
 - Political process and education
 - Economic Development and Education
 - Social cultural – changes in Education

References

- Agrawal, J.C. & Agrawal S.P. (1992). Role of UNESCO in Educational, Vikas Publishing House, Delhi.
- Anand, C.L et.al. (1983). Teacher and Education in Emerging in indian Society, NCERT, New Delhi.
- Govt, of India (1986). National Policy on Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.
- Govt, of India (1992). Programme of Action (NPE). Min of HRD,
- Mani, R.S. (1964). Educational Ideas and Ideals of Gandhi and Tagore, New Book Society, New Delhi.
- Manoj Das (1999). Sri Aurobindo on Education, National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi.
- Mistry, S.P. (1986). Non-formal Education-An Approach to Education for All, Publication, New Delhi.
- Mohanty, J., (1986). School Education in Emerging Society, sterling Publishers.
- Mukherji, S.M., (1966). History of Education in India, Acharya Book Depot, Baroda.
- Naik, J.P. & Syed, N., (1974). A Student's History of Education in India, MacMillan, New Delhi.
- NCERT (1986). School Education in India - Present Status and Future Needs, New Delhi.

- Ozial, A.O. 'Hand Book of School Administration and Management', London, Macmillan.
- Radha Kumud Mookerji. Ancient Indian Education (Brahmanical and Buddhist), Cosmo Publications, New Delhi -1999.
- Sainath P. (1996). Every body loves a good drought. Penguin Books New Delhi.
- Salamatullah, (1979). Education in Social context, NCERT, New Delhi.
- Sykes, Marjorie (1988): The Story of Nai Talim, Naitalim Samiti: Wardha.
- UNESCO; (1997). Learning the Treasure Within.
- Dr. Vada Mitra. Education in Ancient India, Arya book Depot, New Delhi -1967
- Ministry of Education. '*Education Commission "Kothari Commission"*'. 1964-1966. Education and National Development. Ministry of Education, Government of India 1966.
- *Learning without Burden*, Report of the National Advisory Committee. Education Act. Ministry of HRD, Department of Education, October, 2004.
- *National Policy on Education. 1986*. Ministry of HRD, Department of Education, New Delhi.
- Seventh All India School Education Survey, NCERT: New Delhi. 2002
- UNDP. *Human Development Reports*. New Delhi. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- UNESCO. (2004) *Education for All: The Quality Imperative. EFA Global Monitoring Report*. Paris.
- Varghese, N.V. (1995). *School Effects on Achievement: A Study of Government and Private Aided Schools in Kerala*. In Kuldip Kumar (Ed.) School effectiveness and learning achievement at primary stage: International perspectives. NCERT. New Delhi.
- World Bank, (2004). *Reaching The Child: An Integrated Approach to Child Development*. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

GE-1 Practical

Term paper

Each student is required to prepare a term paper on the educational ideas of any Indian Thinkers or on any contemporary issues on Education.