

# **CONTEMPORARY INDIA AND EDUCATION**

## **ASSIGNMENT**

### **PART-1**

#### **1. Give details answer about the formal, non-formal and informal education?**

Education in its all inclusive form goes beyond what takes places within the four walls of the classroom.

So there are mainly three types of education, namely, formal and informal, Non-formal. Each of these types is briefly described below.

#### **Formal Education:**

- I) planned with a particular end in view.
- II) Limited to a specific period.
- iii) Well-defined and systematic curriculum.
- iv) Given by specially qualified teachers.
- v) Includes activities outside the class room.
- vi) Observes strict discipline.

#### **I) planned with a particular end in view.**

Formal education is planned with a particular end in view. It is given in school, college and similar other institutions which are established with the purpose.

In this way it is direct schooling instruction and tuition.

#### **II) Limited to a specific period.**

Formal education is limited to a specific period or stage. It is provided according to certain set rule and regulations.

### **iii) Well-defined and systematic curriculum.**

Formal education has a well-defined and systematic curriculum. This curriculum is based on certain aims and objectives.

### **iv) Given by specially qualified teachers.**

Formal education given by specially qualified teachers they are supposed to be efficient in the art of instruction.

v) Includes activities outside the class room.

In modern progressive schools, the process of education is not merely restricted the four walls of the class-room.

vi) Observes strict discipline.

Formal education observes strict discipline. The pupil and the teacher are both aware of the fact and engage themselves in the process of education.

## **Informal education**

- (I) Incidental and spontaneous
- (II) Not-pre –planned.
- (III) Not imparted by any specialized agency
- (IV) No prescribed time-table or curriculum
- (V) May be negative also.

### **I) Incidental and spontaneous:**

Informal education is incidents and spontaneous. There is no conscious effort involved in it courtesies gentleness etc.

### **II) Not-pre planned nor deliberate:**

Informal education is an educative activity which is neither pre-planned nor deliberate. The child learns many habits, manner and

patterns while living with others or moving in different spheres like home, society group etc.

### **III) Not imparted by any specialized agency:**

Unlike formal education, informal education is not imparted by any specialized agency such as school or college.

### **iv) No prescribed time-table or Curriculum:**

Informal education is not given according to any fixed time-table or through formal means of education. There is not set curriculum required.

### **v) May be negative education also:**

Informal education may take to negative direction also instances are not more when one learns stealing, or some other forms of misbehavior from the experience which the child may casually have in the street, in the market in the cinema hall or in some other such place. Informal education would also include all incidental learning that takes place while at work or at play and during travels as well as spontaneous learning through films, radio and television.

## **Non-Formal education:**

Non-formal education is one of the recent concept getting into use. Indian involvement in non-formal education has increased as a result of our interest in making education a life-long affairs rather than a matter a formal schooling.

- i) Derived from the expression formal education**
- ii) Outside the realm of formal education**
- iii) Conscious and deliberate.**
- iv) Serving the need of the identified group.**

### **I) derived from the expression formal education:**

The expression 'Non-formal' in non-formal education has been derived from the expression 'formal' in formal education by using the pre-fix non.

#### **ii) Outside the realm of formal education**

Unlike informal education which is unstructured, spontaneous and without formality non-formal education would be structured and planned, but outside realm of formal education.

#### **iii) Conscious and deliberate:**

Non-formal education consciously and deliberately organized and systematically implemented.

### **iv) To be organized for a homogeneous group:**

Non-formal education should be organized for a homogeneous group. Such a group has to be identified in terms of the learning needs of the group member.

#### **v) Serving the need of the identified group:**

Non-formal education should be programmed to serve needs of the identified group. This will necessitate flexibility in design of the curriculum and the scheme of evaluation.

## **2) Determinants the aims of Education?**

Aims of education cannot be just “pulled out of a hat” a large number of factors contribute to the determining of educational aims.

### **The following factors usually determine aims of education.**

- a) Views about the nature of reality.
- b) Views about human nature.

- c) Political ideologies and individual state relationship.
- d) Socio-economic problems.
- e) Exploration of knowledge.

a) **Views about the nature of reality.**

- 1) Aims of education have direct relationship with the prevailing philosophy of life.
- 2) The philosophy of life at a certain time is influenced by the views of eminent thinkers and schools of philosophy.
- 3) According to idealistic view the aim of education should be self-realization or unfolding of what is potential within the child.

b) **Views about human nature.**

Educational aims have often been decided keeping in view one or the other element which comprises human nature.

Idealists regard unfolding the divine in child and man as the aim.

To naturalists the aim of education is self-expression.

c) **Political ideologies and individual state relationship.**

Political ideologies influence aim of education. Under to totalitarian system, the aims of education will be much different from those under a democratic political system.

Under the later, the individual enjoys freedom and free play.

The goal of education is the good man who is to be educated for a life of freedom.

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**d) socio-economic problems:**

Socio-economic problems of a country also determine the aims of education.

For example: The Indian education commission (1964-66) put emphasis on “increasing productivity “as one of the national objectives of education”

**e )Exploration of knowledge:-**

Exploration of knowledge is a potent factor in determining aims of education.

With the advancement of scientific and technical, knowledge, education all over the world has become science-oriented.

**3) What are the language policies in education during post independence period?**

India is a land of diverse people with many languages spoken in different villages, towns and states.

Indian constitution did not give the states of national language to any one language.

But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40% of Indians.

Therefore there were many safeguards to protect other languages.

Many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English should continue.

In Tamil nadu this movement took a militant form.

Many critics think that this solution favored the English speaking elite.

Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of government of India.

Promotion does not mean that on states where people speak a different language.

### **Language policies during Post independence period:**

Having gained independence from the British in 1947, the leaders of the new Indian nation recognized the opportunity to unite the many regions of Indian with common, universal languages.

Mahatma Gandhi felt that this was essential to the emergence of India as a bona fide nation.

1. It should be easy to learn for government officials.
2. It should be capable of serving as a medium of religious, economic, and political intercourse throughout India.
3. It should be the speech of the majority of the inhabitants of India.
4. It should be easy to learn for the whole of the country.
5. In choosing this language, consideration of temporary or passing interests should not count.

## **PART-B**

### **1. Write a note on language policy of India?**

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## 2. What is meaning and definition of Education?

The word 'education' has been derived from different Latin words.

- a) 'educare' which means to bring out 'or to nourish
- b) 'educare' which mean to lead out or to draw out
- c) 'educatum' which means act of teaching or training
- d) 'educatus' which means to bring up rear educate.

### Definition:

Since time immemorial education is estimated as the right road to progress and prosperity.

Different 'educationists' thoughts from both eastern and western side have explained the term 'education' according to the need of the hour.

1. **Mahatma Gandhi**:- "By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in man-body, mind, and spirit.
2. **Rabindranath Tagore**: - "Education enables the mind to find out the ultimate truth, which gives us the wealth of inner light and love and gives significance to life".
3. **Dr.Zakir Husain**: - "Education is the process of the individual mind, getting to this full possible development".



4. **Swami Vivekananda:-** “Education is the manifestation of divine perfection already existing in man”.
5. **Aristotle:-** “Education is the creation of sound mind in a sound body”.
6. **Herbert Spencer:-** “Education is complete living”.

### **3. Explain about the three language formula?**

After India’s independence there was a voice to root out English from India.

Most of the political leaders felt that English could be replaced only by Hindi.

But even before this deadline reached.

There were disturbances on the imposition Hindi in southern and non Hindi speaking states.

Consequently the Parliament passed a bill in 1963, declaring English as the associate official language of India till an indefinite period of time.

They are giving various importances to English and Hindi.

This language tangle has been resolved by the recommendation of the Kothari Commission that advocated the introduction of the three language formula at the school level. This three language formula found its place in school curriculum at school level.

According to the three language formula the mother tongue or the original language was given much importance. It should be started from 1<sup>st</sup> standard. Hindi has been declared as the official languages.

It should be taught compulsory from 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standard. English has been assigned as the third language which could be started either in 5<sup>th</sup> or in 8<sup>th</sup> standard. Learning of this third language has been made compulsory.

## **PART-C**

### **1) What are the various agencies of education?**

- a) The family/home as an agent.
- b) School
- c) Peer group as an agent
- d) Mass media
- e) Religious institutions
- f) The community.

### **2) Why should we provide education to the children in their mother tongue at primary level?**

From infant stage a child is acquainted only into the mother tongue everyone will be well conversant in their mother tongue and hence we provide education in their mother tongue at primary level for better understanding and cognition.

### **3) How many official languages in India?**

Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Hindi, Kashmiri, Kannada, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu are included in Eighth schedule.

#### **4) What are the language policies in India?**

It should be easy to learn for government officials it should be speech of the majority of inhabitants of India.

#### **5) What are aims of education in contemporary India society?**

- Increasing productivity
- Social and national integration
- Acceleration the process of modernization
- Developing social, moral and spiritual values.

#### **6) Give short note on formal education?**

A child gets education from his experienced outside the school as well as from those within on the basis of these factors.

So there are mainly three types of education, namely, formal, informal and non-formal.

#### **7) Give short note on school to education?**

The school is an institution where the behavior of individual is shaped to prepare him to be effective and functional member of his society. The school is an agent for national development. Clubs like scout movement, drama and debating societies, boys brigade red-cross etc.