

The Research Dialogue

An Online Quarterly Multi-Disciplinary
Peer-Reviewed / Refereed Research Journal

ISSN: 2583-438X

Volume-2, Issue-4, January-2024

www.theresearchdialogue.com



Nature of Education in the Present Context

Dr. Sarita Bharti

Assistant Professor of B.Ed.

DAV Training College, Civil Lines, Kanpur

(Department of Teacher Education)

E-mail id: -saritabharti77.sb@gmail.com

Abstract:

Education is one of the critical part for an individual's prosperity. It can shape one's life in the correct heading, Schooling is a course of giving or getting information, fostering the powers of thinking and judgment. It gets ready oneself or others mentally for mature life.

Education is a basic need for everyone in the modern day to live a good life. It plays an important role in enabling us to use technological systems and services. Well educated people can take up different jobs and become successful in life. Education helps to develop critical skills like decision – making, mental agility, problem solving, and logical thinking.

Introduction:

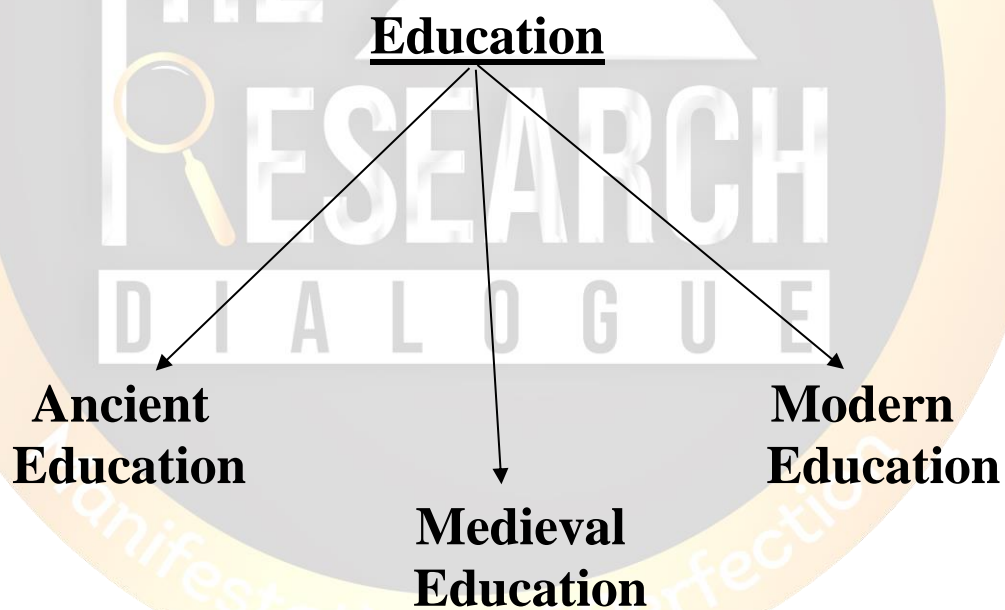
Education is the most important factor for the development of human civilization. Education provides the nation with man powers, promotes national unity and uplifts public awareness. A country needs different kinds of a man powers such as teachers, doctors, engineers, administrative officials, economists etc. Education provides the nation with those educated hands. Education is the basic

requirement of humans to develop their selves as a whole. If people are educated, their duties and rights. In order to uplift human society, each should be capable to understand others. They will be united. Thus education can promote national unity. Educated people can reform the society. They can understand what is wrong and what is right. They can save good traditions. Education profoundly enhance human prosperity.

Education is constructive in nature which constructs our future forever. It helps a person to improve his/her status of mind, body and spirit. It provides us lots of confidence by giving us bulk of knowledge in many field. It is a single and vital way to the success as well as personal growth.

Classification of Education

Education can be classified into three parts: -



Ancient Education:

During the ancient period, two education systems were, developed i.e., Vedic and Buddhist.

Vedic Education and Buddhist Education

The education system that prevailed during the Vedic times had some unique characteristics. Education was confined to the upper castes most of the upper castes,

which were either Brahmins or Kshatriyas had their education in unique system called. **Gurukulam**. Students had their education by living with their preceptors in forests for away from, cities, towns or villages.

Aim of Education:

The ultimate aim of education in ancient India was not knowledge as preparation for life in this world or for life beyond, but for complete realization of self for liberation of the soul from the chains of life both present and future.

Methods of Instruction:

It was a pupil centred education. No single method of instruction was adopted, though recitation by the pupil followed by explanation by the teacher, was generally followed system.

Besides question – Answer, Debate and Discussion, Storytelling was also adopted as a method of instruction. There was no classroom teaching. Travel was regarded as necessary to give finishing touch to education so the methods of teaching were oral in Vedic and Buddhist education

Medium of Instruction:

The medium of instruction was Sanskrit and Pali Language.

Curriculum:

Curriculum plays an essential role in the education system. It was dynamic and not static, it was made up of different stages. The curriculum consists of four Vedas, six Vedangas,

Upnishads, Darshans , Purana, Tarka, Shastra etc.

The curriculum of the Buddhist system consists of Pitayas, Abhidharma, and sutras. Besides this medicine, Vedas were also given importance. Hindu learning was a part of Buddhist learning although more emphasis was given to Buddhist learning. Both the systems were going hand in hand at that time. The education system of the ancient period focused on subjects like warfare, military, politics, religion etc.

Educational Constitutions:

Gurukul was the hometown of teachers where student come after completing their initiation ceremony and learn until the completion of their study Agraharas was an institution of Brahmins in villages where type used to teach.

Viharas were the educational institutions founded by Buddhists where the students were taught the subjects' related to Buddhism and philosophy.

Takshashila was the famous center of learning, including religion and teaching of Buddhism in ancient times.

Medieval Education

During the 8th century Anno Domini (AD) a huge number of Mohammadian invaded India Mahmud Ghaznavi captured India and set up a large number of schools and libraries in the country later muslim leaders established their permanent empire in India, they brought a new system of education. The ancient education system was drastically changed. The Arabs and the Turks bought some new cultures, traditions and institutions in India, in that the most remarkable change was the Islamic pattern of education which was different from the Buddhist and Brahmanic education system. The medieval age of education, primarily focussed on the Islamic and Mughal system.

Aim of Education:

The main aim of education during the medieval period was the spread of knowledge and the propagation of Islam. The objective behind this era of education was to spread Islamic education its principles and social conventions. The purpose of the education system was to make people religious minded

Methods of Learning:

Orals, discussions and recitations of the lesson taught were the main methods of learning at that age.

Curriculum:

During that time books were not there, therefore the students were used to write on taktis. The stress was laid on teaching the student from the beginning that is teaching

them first alphabets and then words. The recitation of the Quran was made compulsory, the students used to learn the Quran by heart as this was an important part their curriculum. It consists of the study of Arabic literature, Grammar, history, Philosophy, Politics, Economics, Greek Language and agriculture etc.

Language as medium of instructions:

Arabic and Persian were the main languages of communication and these languages were important for the students who wanted to get higher parts.

Educational Institutions:

Maktabs- Maktabs were the centre of the primary education for the children of general people. Along with religious education, students were also taught subjects like reading, writing and arithmetic.

Madarsas- After completing the primary education in Maktabs, the students were sent to the Madarsas for higher education. Madarsas were the centres of higher education and Emperor Akbar did remarkable development in the education of the medieval era.

Modern Education

In the middle of the medieval age, the British invaded India and started to capture it. The modern education was introduced during the British Empire.

In 1839s Macaulay introduced the English language as a part of Indian education. The subjects and the syllabus were limited to some extent, the main aim of modern education of the British was to spread Christianity.

The Education of 21st century is a blue-print of British education system and somewhere it is also a need of today's era. As we know that Education is the key to growth and development of the nation. Modern education is based on proper development of the students as a whole and overall growth in each and every field. This is the era of science and technology and innovations so, modern education laid emphasis on these as well. NEP 2020 has focused on overall development of students as a whole by providing technology based education to the students and also preparing them for future.

Aim of Education:

The aim of education in modern era is to inculcate values in students such as equality, secularism, education for all, and environmental protection etc. To understand the culture as well as people of our country, every students must be provided at least minimum level of education and also to Provide education to the people who cannot afford it, to prepare the students with the ever increasing demands.

Methods of Learning:

Classroom based learning is given in modern education students refer to the notes given by the teacher's side by side while learning. Nowadays, online education or learning is also increasing, students learn through different online platforms.

Medium of Learning:

It includes both mother tongue, regional language and English language as medium of learning.

Curriculum:

The whole curriculum of a student is divided into three sections primary, secondary and higher education. As per the NEP 2020 the whole curriculum is based on 5+3+3+4 stages. The students will spend 5 years in strengthening their foundation, 3 years in the preparatory stage, 3 years in the middle stage and rest 4 years in the secondary stage.

Foundational Stage-

3 year (Anganwadi/pre-school) (Ages- 3 to 6)

2 year (class 1&2) (ages 6-8)

i. Preparatory Stage-

3 year (class 3 to 5) (ages 8-11)

iii. Middle Stage-

3 year (class 6 to 8) (ages 11-14)

iv. Middle Stage-

4 year (class 9 to 12) (ages 14-18)

Educational Institutions:

School- Schools are the educational institutes where children are sent for their primary education. They are responsible for education of students at very first stage. There are many private and government situated in India Primary and Secondary are provided in the schools. Children at their early ages are sent to schools to learn, poems, grammar. Prayer, alphabets etc. beside this, the other subjects taught in the schools are English, Mathematics, Science, History Geography and other regional languages. Students also learn different co-curricular activities in the schools.

College- After the completion of school education students are sent to colleges for higher education. Students are required to give entrance exams to take admission into colleges, according to the marks scored in entrance exams students are allotted colleges. The Universities and colleges provide undergraduate and post graduate courses comprising of course duration of 3 and 4 years. Students choose field of education as per their interests and continue their higher education to become a responsible person in their life.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, education makes an individual a better person and teaches various skills. It enhances our intellect and the ability to make rational decisions. It enhances the growth of a person. It also improves the economic growth of a country. Above all, it aids in building a better society for the citizens of a country. It helps to destroy the darkness of ignorance and bring light to the world. It also provides us with knowledge for future and paws the way for a good career and it leads to enlightenment.

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- Agrawal group of Publications (AGP)
ISBN 978-93-5703-032-8 Author – Hena Siddiqui

THE
RESEARCH
DIALOGUE

Manifestation Of Perfection

THE RESEARCH DIALOGUE

An Online Quarterly Multi-Disciplinary
Peer-Reviewed / Refereed National Research Journal

ISSN: 2583-438X

Volume-2, Issue-4, January-2024

www.theresearchdialogue.com

Certificate Number January-2024/01

Impact Factor (IIJIF-1.561)

<https://doi-ds.org/doi/10.2023-11922556>



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Dr. Sarita Bharti

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“Nature of Education in the Present Context”

Published in ‘The Research Dialogue’ Peer-Reviewed / Refereed Research Journal and

E-ISSN: 2583-438X, Volume-02, Issue-04, Month January, Year-2024.

Dr. Neeraj Yadav
Executive Chief Editor

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