

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, NAGAON



GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT

ON

AIMS OF EDUCATION IN PRESENT SCENARIO

SUBMITTED BY:
MUNMI SAIKIA
SANSKRITA DEVI
ANITA NATH
SAPTASHREE BOSE
SONALI DEY
DARATHI BORDOLOI
B.Ed. 2nd Year
SESSION: 2022-23

SUBMITTED TO:
NAME: JAHNAVI DAS
VICE PRINCIPAL
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, NAGAON

CONTENT

- ♦ INTRODUCTION
- ♦ MEANING OF AIM
- ♦ NECESSITY OF AIMS
- ♦ BASIC FOUNDATION OF AIMS OF EDUCATION
- ♦ AIMS OF EDUCATION IN PRESENT SCENARIO
- ♦ CONCLUSION
- ♦ REFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

Education is a process of training and instruction. It is a process which promotes intelligence, enables an individual to be industrious, and ensures progress. The concept of education is dynamic and so its meaning also changes according to the need of time and situation. As such the meaning of education is interpreted by different philosophers and educational thinkers from their own standpoint. It is also influenced by the goals, ideals and aspiration of the nations. Education is the process of facilitating learning, or acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, morals, beliefs, habits, and personal development. Educational methods include teaching, training, storytelling, discussion and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators;

however. Learners can also educate themselves. Education can take place in formal or informal settings, and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels or acts may be considered educational.

The word 'Education' has been derived from the Latin word 'Educatum' which means to draw out, to lead or to bring out. Etymologically, education thus means a process of drawing out from within. Other two Latin words, 'Educate' and 'Educere' also have same meaning - to bring out, to develop, to foster, to lead out etc. So, education can be defined as a process of drawing out inner capacities or potentialities of pupils rather than putting something in.

Education in narrow sense, means a deliberate and conscious process used to modify the behaviour of an

educand in a desirable and socially acceptable ways. In this process the teacher plays the most important role. Here the teacher is needed to install in child's mind some readymade doses of information and knowledge.

Education in wider sense, is a life long process, it starts from birth to death. In wider sense education doesn't mean schooling, all experiences gained from various formal and informal agencies come within its parameters. Education is both intentional and incidental. In this process all the experiences have an educative value.

According to Aristotle, "Education is the creation of a sound mind in a sound body."

According to Plato - "Education develops in the body and in the soul of the pupil all the beauty and all the perfection which he is capable of."

MEANING OF AIM

An aim is a predetermined goal which inspires an individual to undertake an activity after careful thinking and proper planning till it is achieved. Involvement in an activity depends upon the aim. If the aim is clear and definite, the process continues till the end is achieved. Thus an aim can be defined as the predetermined goal which stimulates an individual till the goal is achieved.

NECESSITY OF AIMS

The importance of aims in education has been emphasised by scholars, philosophers and educators through all ages. Education must have aims as "activity with an aim is all one with acting intelligently. The importance of aim in education can be described as follows →

- ◆ Aims gives direction to activities.
- ◆ Aims help in acting intelligently.
- ◆ Aims are necessary to assess the outcomes of the educative process.
- ◆ Aims are necessary for efficient school administration.
- ◆ Aims are useful for parents and general public.
- ◆ Aims help in acting with meaning.
- ◆ Aims give continuity and significance to education.

BASIC FOUNDATION OF AIMS OF EDUCATION

i) Philosophical Basis :-

Philosophy and education are closely inter-related and inter-dependent. Philosophy points out the way and education follows it. It is philosophy which provides aims to

education and these aims determine the curriculum, the methods of teaching the text books, the role of the teacher and the school discipline. Philosophy of education guides the process of education by suggesting suitable aims from the diversities of life and selecting the means accordingly.

b) Political Basis :-

The aim of education is always formulated in accordance with the democratic ideals. Aims of education can't remain to be unaffected by the political ideology of any country.

Through education an attempt is being made to inculcate democratic ideals among citizen of any country. Aims of education of democratic nations are flexible and stresses on liberty, equality and dignity of mankind.

iii) Economic Basis :-

The economic condition of a country also effect in the formulation of educational aim. So there is of a difference between the aim of education in a developed and developing country. Difference is also observed between countries having industrial based economy and agriculture based economy. So economic factor directly affects the aim of education of a country. Hence, economic factors are given importance while defining aims of education.

iv) Socio-cultural Basis :-

Humans are social animal. It borns in society, grows in society, receives education, fulfills his needs and grows and develops in society. Hence, aims of education are defined after making bare of social condition, social.

needs, social values and ideals. Socio-cultural factors conditioned in the formulation of aim of education of the country. The socio-cultural aspects should always be taken into consideration.

2) Psychological Basis :-

Psychologists have different views about human nature. In fact it is composed of heterogeneous elements, rational and non-rational, intellect, emotions, man's self and his spiritual self. Educational aims therefore, have often been decided keeping in view one or the other element, which comprises decided on the basis of concept of human nature. From the psychological point of view, idealists want that education should aim at unfolding man. But naturalists consider that education should aim at developing self expression in the child. Pragmatists

think that education should aim at the development of the social efficiency in a child.

v) Scientific and Technological Basis :-

Technological advancement is also one of the factors that affect the aim of education. Modern world is of science and technology. We see many new inventions daily. New technologies are emerging, science and technology have given new direction to process of modernization. In such condition conditions, aims of education can't remain to be unaffected by them.

AIMS OF EDUCATION IN PRESENT SCENARIO

Modern education is the latest and contemporary version of education

that is taught in schools and learning institutions in the 21st century. Modern education doesn't just only focus on prominent academic disciplines of Commerce, science and Arts but also aims to foster critical thinking, life skills, value education, analytical skills and decision-making skills in students.

—The academic curriculum needs to be modernised not simply to keep up with the times, but also to better educate students about the rapid breakthroughs in technology. Becoming flexible to changing times, helps students become skilled at employing both conventional abilities and technical competence with equal ease.

—The existing educational system does ordinary people an injustice by limiting their potential, making it impossible for them to handle the intricacies of both private and public life.

Since there are many different issues facing mankind in today's competitive world, the educational system must be made adapted enough to educate pupils for this dynamic environment.

Benefits of Modern Education:-

- 1) Modern education is a dynamic way of learning enabling students to learn a lot faster; the interaction between students and teachers helps students understand better.
- 2) Enabling students to participate in physical activities to improve their efficiency is another advantage.
- 3) Co-curricular activities, recreational activities, dramas and art in education help students to become creative, industrious as well as the patient. This is one of the factors that make students look forward to schooling.

AIMS OF EDUCATION ACCORDING TO NEP 2020

The several aims of education according to NEP 2020 are as follows:-

- 1) Early childhood care and Education; the foundation of learning.
- 2) Foundational literacy and Numeracy; An urgent & Necessary prerequisite to learning.
- 3) Curtailing Dropout Rates and Ensuring universal Access to education at all levels.
- 4) Curriculum and Pedagogy in School; learning should be Holistic, Integrated, Enjoyable and Engaging.
- 5) Holistic Development of learners.

- 6) Empower students through flexibility in course choices.
- 7) Multilingualism and the power of language.

HOLISTIC APPROACH OF EDUCATION

Holistic education is a movement in education that seeks to engage all aspects of the learner, including mind, body and spirit. It's Philosophy, which is also identified as holistic learning theory, is based on the premise that each person finds identity, meaning and purpose in life through connections to their local community, to the natural world, and to humanitarian values such as compassion and peace. Holistic education aims to call forth from

People an intrinsic reference for life and a passionate love of learning, gives attention to experiential learning and places significance on "relationships and primary human values within the learning environment."

—There is an extremely powerful force that, so far, science has not found a formal explanation to. It is a force that includes and governs all others, and is even behind any phenomenon operating in the universe and has not yet been identified by us. This universal force is Love. When scientists looked for a unified theory of the universe they forgot the most powerful unseen force. Love is light, that enlightens those who give and receive it. Love is gravity, because it makes some people feel attracted to others. Spiritual education is important for all round development.

4) Modern education comprises screening classes and lectures which are scheduled at specific timings, this helps to make students punctual and consistent.

CONCLUSION

Education, as a planned endeavour at any personal level, on a small scale, or institutional level, on a large scale, aims at making children capable of becoming active, responsible, productive and caring members of society. They are made familiar with the various practices of the community by imparting the relevant of skills and ideas. Ideally, education is supposed to encourage the students to analyse and evaluate their experiences, to doubt, to question, to investigate - in other words, to be inquisitive and to think independently.

National policy of Education (1992) laid down many objectives for the development of education system in India but it has not been successful in achieving all of them. It has specified that the examination system should discourage the memorizing but it is what is going on. The education in India seems to encourage rote learning instead of experimentation and questioning. There is some disparity in assessment as all the state boards have different standards of evaluation.

The reservation on the basis of caste and religion is also a negative point in Indian Education. Corruption is visible in the allocation of seats of institutions of higher studies and student policies are another sore point. There are some of the issues, which need to be worked upon.



REFERENCE

- ♦ Mahanta N.N., Kalita Indrani, Adhikari Arunima, Borah H.N. (2016). Foundation of Education.