

Impact
Factor
2.147

ISSN 2349-638x

Reviewed International Journal



**AAYUSHI
INTERNATIONAL
INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH JOURNAL
(AIIRJ)**

Monthly Publish Journal

VOL-III

ISSUE-
IV

Apr.

2016

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Mahatma Gandhi's Contribution to Education

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Introduction :-

India's recorded and unrecorded culture and civilization are rare features in the course of world history. Today along with modernization, it is very much a part of our living culture, at every level of the society, as well as documented testimony to the greatest strength of education.

When we talk about Gandhiji automatically, certain ideals come to our mind i.e. truth nonviolence, simplicity, love for all, leadership, dignity of labour and implementation or practising ideas rather than just propagating them. These ideals or qualities reflected to educational philosophy of Gandhiji.

Defination of Education :-

“By education I mean all around development, drawing out of the best in the child-manbody, mind and spirit”.

Literacy according to him is neither the end of education nor even the beginning. It is one of the means whereby man and women can be educated. Literacy in itself is not education. Gandhiji gave the concept of 3 r's and 3 HE'S.

1. Hand - Psychomotor domain / skills.
2. Heart - Spritual domain/ skills.
3. Head - Cognitive domain/ skills.

3r's – Read, Write and arithmetic.

Aims of Education :-

1. Bread and Butter Aim:- Bread and Butter aim refers to utilitarian aim which is an immediate requirement.

2. Cultural Aim :- According to Gandhiji cultural aspect of education is more important than the literacy culture is the foundation of education.

3. Harmonious development :- Education should develop all the three level i.e. 3RS – Read, Write and arithmetic. The Education should help in felling.

4.Moral Aim :- Education should make person aware of what is right and wrong. It inculcates us value and manners and moulds our character.

5.Social and Individual Aim :- The aim of education of Gandhiji is both social and individual aim

6.Ultimate Aim :- Self realization is the ultimate aim of life as well as education. Through education everyone understands about themselves.

Types of Education :-Gandhiji has given six type of education under the Sarvodaya society.

1. Basic Education
2. Buniyadi Talim
3. Nay Talim
4. National Education
5. Wardha Shikshan Education
6. Life Education

Major Components of Education :-

1. Free and compulsory Education :-Gandhiji advocated free and compulsory education for all because within the age of group 7 to 14 everyone enables to read ,write and count the basic exercises or sums.

2.The curriculum:-According to Gandhiji curriculum of the basic education should be consisted to the craft, the mother tongue of the student, social studies, natural science and music.

He introduced the following subject.

A. The Craft :-

Gandhiji believed in the utilization in the utilization of the Swadeshi thing so the basic national Educational.

B. Mother tongue:-

Gandhiji emphasized the mother tongue to be the medium of instruction. Mother tongue would enable the children to express themselves.

C. Subject:-

Gandhiji emphasized mathematics, social studies, general science including nature study, botany, zoology, astronomy, etc.

So these are the Mahatma Gandhiji's contribution to Education.

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