Q. What does Education mean? (2)
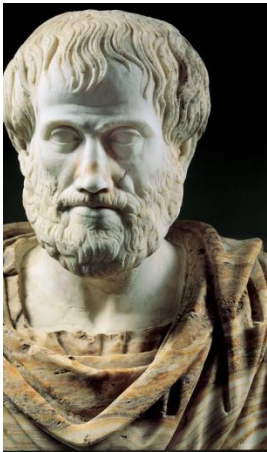
Ans:- Education refers to the discipline that is concerned with methods of teaching and learning in schools or school-like environments, as opposed to various nonformal and informal means of socialization.

Education has been defined by many educationalist, philosophers and authors. It is a word we hear very familiar in everyday life, because education is considered the most significant activity in any society.

Something that is important, but not independent of the number of opinions and assumptions about the meaning and definition of true education.

Concepts of Education as defined by western philosophers.
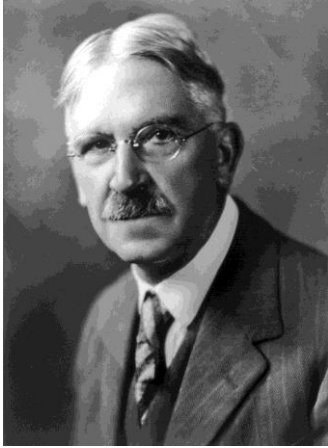
EDUCATION DEFINITION:-=

Aristotle

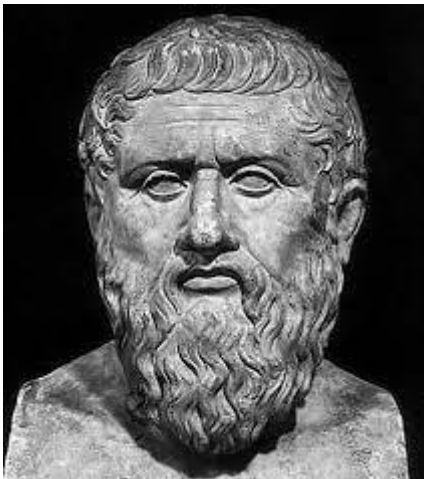Education is the process of training man to fulfill him aim by exercising all the faculties to the fullest extent as a member of society.

John Dewey

Education is all one with growing;

it has no end beyond itself. (Education is everything along with

growth; education itself has no final destination

behind him).

Plato

"Education is the capacity to feel pleasure

and pain at the right moment. It develops in the body

and in the soul of the pupil all the beauty and all the perfection which he is capable of".

The concept of Education as given by prominent Indian educationists are as follows:-

Gandhiji

==Education is an all- round drawing out of the best in child and man- body, mind and spirit.==

Rabindranath Tagore

"The widest road leading to the solution of all our problems is Education".

Q. Etymological Meaning of Education.. 2/5

Ans:- Etymologically, the word 'Education' has been derived from different Latin words.

A) **'Educare'** which means**, " To bring out"** or **"To nourish"**.
B) **'Educere'** which means**, " To lead out"** or **" To draw out"**.
C) **' Educatum'** which means **" act of teaching"** or **" Trainning".**
D) **'Educatus'** which means **" To bring up, rare, educate".**
E) **' Educatio'** which means **" A breeding, a bringing up, a rearing".**

The Greek word **' Pedagogy'** is sometimes used for education. The most common Indian word **'Siksha'** is derived from the Sanskrit verbal root **'shas'** which means **' to discipline'**, **'to control'**, **'to instruct'** and **' to teach'**.

Similarly the word **' Vidya'** is derived from Sanskrit verbal root **'vid'** which means **' To know'**. Vidya is thus the subject matter of knowledge. This shows that disciplining the mind and imparting knowledge where the formost consideration in India.

Back in the 1500s, the word education meant " the rising of children", but it also meant " the training of animals". While there are probably a few teachers who feel like animal trainners, education this days has come to mean either " Teaching" or " The process of acquiring knowledge".

Q. write down the nature and scope of Education. (5+5)

Ans:- As the meaning of education, so its nature which is very complex. The natures of education are:

a)

b

c) **<u>Education</u>**

is development of individ

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scalled a force for soci

al development,

which brings improvement in every aspect in the society.

d)
Edu

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, activities,

e) **Education**

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f) **Education**

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g) Education is instr

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h) Education is a

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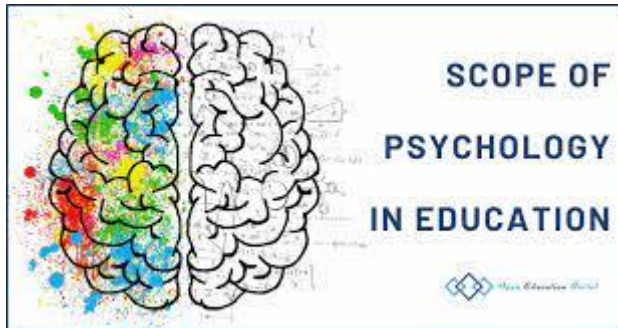
Scope of education:-

Scope means range of view out look field or opportunity of activity operation and application. Education has a wider meaning and application.

Educational philosophy:-

Philosophy of education covers aims of education, nature of education, importance of education, function of education its very old and essential part of education.

Educational Psychology:-

Main aim of education is the development of child. Psychology helps to understand the better and development of child with respect of physical, mental, emotional, social adjustment, individual difference, personality, thinking, reasoning, problem solving.

SCOPE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN EDUCATION

Educational sociology:-

A child lives in the society so its important for him to know about the society the nature of society, type of society, interdependence between culture and society.

History of Education:- It is also important to know background, origin, development, growth and aspect of the subjects.

Method of teaching:- In ancient time the pupil were passive listeners but

now they actively participate with the teacher in the process of education.

So the skill and proficiency of difference teaching methods needs to be developed.

Problems of education:- This scope includes problems of teaching

management of education and also suggestion and remedies for it.

Population education:- Viewing at the undesirable growth of population,

an awareness is created through population education.

Q. Differences between Narrow and Broader meaning of Education:- (5)

Ans:- Narrow Meaning:- In the narrow sense, education is nothing but a purposeful activity,

deliberately planned for the optimum development of an individual's potentials.

Broader Meaning:- It is considered to be a lifelong process, where all the experiences,

knowledge and wisdom that an individual acquires at different stages of one's life through different channels,

that is formally, informally and incidentally .

Aspects of Education	Narrow Meaning	Broader Meaning
1. Meaning	Acquisition of knowledge and skill	Unfoldment of innate and inner potentialities of the child.
2. Aim	Intellectual development with bookish knowledge	All round harmonious development
3. Duration	Have a definite entry and exit point. Generally, limited by years of institutional education	Lifelong Education

4. Subject Matter	Theoretical knowledge of different subjects	Theoretical and life Centric experiences
5. Role of teacher	Provider and sender of theoretical knowledge	Helper, friend, guide, philosopher in the acquisition of experiences, knowledge and skill
6. Role of Student	Passive listeners or receiver	An active Partner in the process of education
7. Method	Basically oral instruction	Spontaneous self- activity
8. Process	It's a one way Process	It's a multifaceted process

Comparison Between Narrow & Broad Meaning of Education