

## Does time and education is related?

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### Abstract

All the educational aims of any country and time in nine general classes: aim of physical development, aim of mental development, aim of social development, aim of cultural development, aim of moral and character development, aim of vocational development, aim of political system and citizenship, aims of needs and aspirations of the country and aim of spiritual development. Even in the present age, the educationalists and philosophers are trying their best for organizing the system of education in a way which may help in continuous development and promotion of culture.

**Keywords:** Education, Vedic, Ancient, Medieval, British, Modern

### 1. Introduction

There are three chief aspects of human life: natural, social and spiritual. These three aspects of man have been developed in all countries from the very beginning. All the educational aims of any country and time in nine general classes: aim of physical development, aim of mental development, aim of social development, aim of cultural development, aim of moral and character development, aim of vocational development, aim of political system and citizenship, aims of needs and aspirations of the country and aim of spiritual development. Besides analyzing these aims of education, changes that occur in them as a result of change in time and place are also analyses. Generally these have always been the aims of education but their form has continued to change.

#### 1.1 Aims of Education In Relation To Time

The educational aims of a society, country or nation basically depend upon its philosophy, its form and culture, its political system and economic system. At present, psychology and science also play a great role in their determination, and because change occurs in them continuously, so the form of educational aims of a particular society too keeps changing. For example, we can take the education being imparted in our own country from time to time.

Even in the present age, the educationalists and philosophers are trying their best for organizing the system of education in a way which may help in continuous development and promotion of culture.

As said by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, "India has to choose for herself a culture that derives inspiration from what is noble in our ancient culture and at the same time does not ignore the demands of the present age."

#### 1.2 Aims of Education in India

##### • Vedic Period (2500 BC to 500 BC)

1. The Vedic philosophy ruled the roost, there was class system in the society, culture was religion dominated, small states of the nation were like independent countries, and arrangement of education was not their responsibility.

2. Agriculture and cottage industry formed the chief economic system, our sages were aware of human psychology but modern physical science had not developed.
3. At that time, the final aim of life was considered to be emancipation, and for it, devotion to God was emphasized the most.
4. At that time, the educational aims were preservation and enrichment of health, development of knowledge, understanding of social and national duties, preservation and development of culture, moral and character development and spiritual development.
5. Spiritual development was considered to be the ultimate aim, and all other aims were considered to be the means of achieving this ultimate aim.

The form of all these aims too was different from that of present.

##### • Ancient India: Education in ancient India was in the hands of the Brahmins, and religion played an important role in the life of an individual. Indian education aimed at

1. Inculcating a spirit of piety and religiousness.
2. Formation of character.
3. Development of personality.
4. Inculcation of civic and social duties.
5. Promotion of social efficiency and happiness.
6. Preservation and propagation of culture.
7. Real training for living life according to spiritual and moral values.

##### • Medieval India: The aim was religious and the educator was required to produce pious and religious minded people. *Makrabs* and *Madarsas* were the places where education was imparted. These institutions were generally run in mosques. Education was aimed at

1. Propagation of Islam.
2. Spread of education among Muslims.
3. Extension of Islamic kingdom.
4. Development of morality.
5. Building character.

6. Propagation of “Shariyat”.
7. Achievement of material well-being.

- **British India:** There was a radical change in the aims of education with the advent of British rule in India. Lord Macaulay laid down the aims of education in the famous Minutes of 1835. The aim of the education was to train an army of individuals who could assist the British in the administration of this country. Macaulay wanted an educational system which might bring about the cultural conquest of the people of India by the British. The aims of education at that time were

1. Consolidation of British Empire.
2. Recruitment of clerks.
3. Spreading English literature.
4. Promoting craze for English articles and English textiles.
5. Preparing a class of interpreters of English laws.
6. Translating literary master pieces of Indian religious books into English.

- **Today India (Modern India):** Our country has attained independence after centuries of slavery. So the education system was neither based on Indian culture nor was it having any national objective. After attaining independence, our democratic government, educationists, philosophers and social reformers experienced the necessity of formulating new aims of education in order to base education on Indian culture and to make successful democratic society. It is essential to formulate aims and objectives of education with special reference to the needs and aspirations of our people. Since the needs of a country change from time to time, the education must be reformulated. Today, people of different philosophies and religions live in our country and they have their respective cultures. Educational aims in our country in present scenario are very extensive. At the present juncture, social, political and economic conditions of India are changing fast and new problems are coming up.

### 1.3 Important aims in India today are

1. Individual aim of education.
2. Social aim of education.
3. Vocational aim of education.
4. Liberal aim of education.
5. Harmonious development aim.
6. Moral or character building aim.
7. Culture as an aim of education.
8. Complete living as an aim of education.
9. Spiritual aim of education.
10. Democratic aim.

### 1.4 Individual aim of education

1. **Narrow Meaning of Individual Aim:** In narrow sense, aim of education is based on naturalistic philosophy; child should be given complete freedom to develop according to his instincts. It also includes self-expression, all round development of child's power and natural development.
2. **Wider Meaning of Individual Aim:** In wider sense, aim of education can be described as self-realization. According to which, while keeping in view needs, interests and abilities, the child should be given all those opportunities

which may help him in total development of all his powers and making him an excellent individual.

3. Education aims at development of individual abilities of a child. Individual and not the society should be the centre of all educational efforts.
4. Modern psychology places a lot of emphasis on individual differences. All individuals differ from each other in respect of their interests, attitude, abilities and personality. *The aim of education is to develop each child in conformity with its special abilities.*
5. Spiritual development of a man is individual; education should produce such conditions as would be conducive to the highest development of an individual's innate powers. In other words, education should lead the individual to self-realization.
6. Democracy emphasizes the freedom of an individual. Democratic state should provide facilities for all individuals to develop in any direction they conceive to be useful to themselves.

### 1.5 Social aim of education

1. The social aim is quite in opposition to the individual aim. It was aimed that society is considered to be more important than the individual.
2. Welfare of society should be emphasized in education. It is the society that makes him cultured and civilized. Qualities like sympathy, social service, obedience, kindness, love, brotherhood are developed in the society. He is socialized through society.
3. Development of individual is possible only in the society. Hence every individual should be ready to sacrifice his greatest interest for betterment of society.
4. Education should prepare the individual for state. Man cannot have peace, justice and security without social organization.

### 1.6 Vocational aim of education

1. Education should enable the individual to earn his living. It should lead to social efficiency rather which in turn depends upon vocational efficiency. Education should therefore have utilitarian aim and enable the pupil to make both ends meet in order to live happily.
2. Education with vocational aim in the foreground will prepare each individual for an occupation which can solve economic problems, helps in attaining happiness and one can expect high moral, intellectual and cultural level from an educated individual.

### 1.7 Liberal aim of education

1. **Etymological Definition:** The word liberal means free. So liberal education is that which frees and enlarges the mind.
2. It liberalizes our mind. It implies freedom of mind and spirit – freedom to use one's intellectual and emotional powers, freedom from cramping influence of ignorance, prejudice, obsessions and wrong beliefs and freedom to think independently.
3. Liberal education aims at understanding of world and to contribute to the understanding of its problems. It helps man to understand human society as a whole.
4. Liberal education helps an individual in the process of self-control and making adjustment to the environment.

5. Liberal education enables a man to refine physical, intellectual, emotional, aesthetic and moral aspects of his personality for drinking deep into the accumulated best experiences of his race.

### 1.8 Harmonious Development Aim

1. Harmonious development aim is to produce a well-balanced personality. It means harmonious cultivation of physical, intellectual, aesthetic, moral and spiritual sides of human nature.
2. It has valuable intrinsic value and survives till this day. It hints at the need for paying attention to the maximum possible development of every aspect of child's personality.

### 1.9 Moral and Character Building Aim

1. Education emphasized ethical character as the ultimate goal of education.
2. The teacher should develop strength and purity of child's character.
3. Moral qualities like tolerance, truthfulness, honesty, sincerity, justice, fellow-feeling, freedom, temperance, self-control and forgiveness promote the social efficiency of an individual.

### 1.10 Culture as an Aim of Education

1. Education aimed at conservation, transmission and promotion of culture.
2. **Narrow Meaning:** In the narrow sense, the advocates of culture aim want the individual to be trained in mode of dress, manners of speech and external manifestation of behavior.
3. **Wider Meaning:** In broader sense, culture aims at the cultivation and propagation of such knowledge and habits of thought which will beautify human personality and add grace to human life.
4. It aims at resigning physical, intellectual, aesthetic and moral aspects of personality.
5. Education aimed at understanding and improving society and survival of the nation.

### 1.11 Complete Living as the Aim of Education

1. Education should aim at our acquaintance with the laws and ways of complete living.
2. Sufficient importance to the religious, spiritual and the biological aspect should be given.

### 1.12 Spiritual Aim of Education

1. Education should aim at the maximum development of human soul and mind.
2. Educational aimed at the betterment of the world.
3. It will make him co-operative, humble, broad-minded, tolerant, enlightened, and progressive and peace loving.
4. It aimed at causing happiness, order and contentment in the world by cultivating faith in truth, beauty and goodness.

### 1.13 Democratic Aim

1. In the complete sense, democracy means a way of living and organisation of community that has unity in its political, economic and social aspects. It is a way of living that stresses the dignity of the individual and the

sacredness of human personality in which individuals establish their social relationship on the basis of co-operation, tolerance, mutual respect, fellow feeling and fair play.

2. Adult education was given more attention.
3. Education for leisure, national integration and international understanding is also imparted.
4. It should develop worthy citizenship which involves recognition and fulfillment by an individual of the obligations towards himself and his fellow-men. Education in democracy must inspire in the youths the spirit of co-operation, social sensitiveness, tolerance and spirit of discipline.
5. Democratic education strikes a happy balance between materialism and spiritualism. It keeps the individual enjoying a decent standard of living and striving for higher values of life. Thus, education has a cultural basis.
6. Democratic education should be child centered. It is to be given in accordance with child's needs, interests, abilities and aptitudes.
7. Democratic education has a reference to the social demands as well as the needs of the individual. It is given in accordance with the problems, needs and interests of the community. In other words, education is community-centered.

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