

UTKAL UNIVERSITY

+3 CBCS SYLLABUS

1ST SEMESTER

EDUCATION

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CORE-1: BASICS IN EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION :

The Philosophical foundation is a unique educational charity whose aim is to bring philosophy to schools and the wider community. Through doing philosophy in the classroom the primary concern is to improve the educational practices and provide opportunities for the disadvantaged. Philosophical enquiry develops speaking and listening skills vital for literacy and emotional development, helps children who find it difficult to access other classes, and encourages critical and creative thinking essential in the 21st Century. And it will prepare students to apply knowledge, sensibility, skills and dispositions of philosophical inquiry, analysis, and interpretation to educational practices.

Course Objectives

- after completion of the paper, students shall be able to:
- explain the concept of education and its relationship with philosophy
- list areas of philosophy and narrate their educational implications.
- describe the contribution of Philosophy to the field of education.
- appreciate the contribution of various Indian Schools of Philosophy to the field of education.
- evaluate the impact of Western Philosophies on Indian Education.
- narrate the contribution of the Great Indian Thinkers.

Unit – 1 Bases of Education

- Meaning, Nature and purpose of Education
- Aims of Education: Education for individual development and education for social efficiency
- Functions of education

Unit – 2 Philosophical foundations of education

- Concept of Philosophy
- Inter dependence of philosophy and education
- Branches of philosophy and their educational implications – Metaphysics, Epistemology and Axiology.

Unit – 3 Reflections of Indian schools of Philosophy on education

- Common characteristics of Indian Philosophy
- Sankhya and Vedanta as Philosophical systems
- Educational implications of Sankhya and Vedanta.

Unit – 4 - Western Schools of Philosophy and their educational implication.

- Idealism
- Naturalism
- Pragmatism

Unit – 5 Doctrines of Great Educators of East and West and their influence on the practices of school education with special reference to Aims and ideals of Education, Curriculum, method of teaching and the role of teacher.

- Gandhi
- Sri Aurobindo
- Rousseau
- Dewey

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- University of London Press Ltd.
- Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Wingo, G. Max. *Philosophies of Education*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.

C1 Practical

Book Review

Each Student is required to review a Book / Journal / Educational Article and Write a report.

CORE-2: EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

INTRODUCTION

Education is a sub-system of the society. The aims of education are determined by the aims of the society. The relationships between the two concepts i.e., education and society are so strong that it is not possible to separate them because what happens to one affects the other. It is impossible to think purposefully about many contemporary problems and issues of education without thinking about the society. Educational institutions are micro-societies, which reflect the entire society. The education system in any given society prepares the child for future life and instils in him those skills that will enable him to live a useful life and contribute to the development of the society. Education as a social phenomenon does not take place in a vacuum or isolation; it takes place in the society. This paper will deal with the functioning of education vis-a-vis the society. Education as a sub-system of society and how other sub-systems affect education will be discussed. Various agencies which are involved towards promotion of education will be discussed at length. Special emphasis is placed on issues relating to equality of educational opportunity with specific reference to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and women. Special attention is also given how education plays an important role towards social change, national integration and international understanding in a diverse social context.

Course Objectives

After completion of this paper, students shall be able to:

- justify education as a social process and explain its function.
- describe the aims of education from sociological perspective.
- list various agencies of education and their function.
- justify education as a sub-system of society and how other sub-systems affect education;
- appreciate the importance of education for social change.

Unit – 1 Education and society

- Society : Meaning and characteristics
- Types of society : Agricultural, Industrial, rural and urban
- Interrelationship between education and society
- Views of Indian thinkers on Education and Society : Radhakrishnan and Sri Aurobindo on Education
- Views of Western Thinkers on Education and Society: Dewey and Illich

Unit – 2 Education and culture

- Meaning and concept of culture
- Characteristics and types of culture

- Cultural lag and acculturation
- Cultural dimensions of Education
- Inter relationship between education, custom and value system.

Unit – 3 Education, Social process and Institution

- Education and socialization
- Education and social change
- Education and social mobility
- Role of Education for the development of the marginalised
- Education and Affirmative action

Unit – 4 Education and Globalisation

- Education, Growth and Development
- Globalisation and liberalization
- Educational system in Europe
- Educational system in SAARC countries
- Education in Global context

Unit – 5 Education and state

- Concept of Democracy
- Education in totalitarian and welfare state
- Interrelationship of state and education
- Role of education in Nation building
- State Control of Education and Autonomy in Education.

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C2 Practical

Field Study

Each student is required to visit a school observe the school functioning and prepare a report

DSC-1: BASICS IN EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION :

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C1 Practical

Book Review

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GE-1.1: VISION OF EDUCATION IN INDIA : ISSUES AND CONCERNS

INTRODUCTION

Education is essentially a normative endeavour, hence is intentional. It intends, rather deliberately, to socialize children into a value frame or normative structure. That is why history reveals that every education system, at different historical periods, had been guided by certain value concerns. In contemporary times, the education system in India derives its values from the Constitution of India. While socializing children education has to negotiate within the frame of Constitutional values. Indian Constitution envisioned a humane society based on freedom, equality and justice, and this led to evolving many institutions to realize the vision. In this regard, education has been considered as an agency of social transformation and classroom as the shaper of the envisioned destiny. Since teachers ought to play crucial role in realizing the vision, they are to be informed the Constitutional vision so as to develop normative perspectives regarding education and thereby emerging concerns and issues. This normative perspective a teacher holds in turn guides his/her actions and acquires a meaning to action.

Education being an operational area, every citizen perceives several issues related to it through personal experience. The student-teachers need to understand the main issues that touch their functioning as also situate themselves in context. Such an understanding on at least a few issues and concerns will equip student teachers to be ready for dealing with other issues and concerns in the field. This is very relevant as it may not be possible to bring under scrutiny all issues and concerns.

Since, concerns and issues cannot and should not be 'informed' like 'ready to cook facts', the course is designed in such a fashion that prospective teachers would be encouraged to come to terms with concerns and issues that would emerge out of their reasoned engagement with contemporary educational reality in the light of professed humanistic values,

Course Objectives

On completion of the course the students shall be able to:

- explain normative vision of Indian Society
- explain the view points of Indian thinkers on Education
- elaborate the contemporary issues like universalisation of school education, RTE act - 2009 and Rastriya Madhyamika sikshya Abhiyan

- identify importance of common school system

Unit – 1 Normative vision of Indian Education

- Normative orientation of Indian Education: A historical enquiry.
- Constitutional provisions on education that reflect national ideas : Democracy, Equity, Liberty, Secularism and social justice
- India as an evolving nation state : Vision, nature and salient feature – Democratic and secular polity, federal structure : Implications for educational system .
- Aims and purposes of education drawn from the normative vision.

Unit – 2 Vision of Indian Education : Four Indian thinkers

- An overview of salient features of the “Philosophy and Practice” of education advocated by these thinkers.
 - Rabindranath Tagore : Liberationist pedagogy
 - M.K. Gandhi : Basic Education
 - Jiddu Krishnamurty : Education for Individual and social Transformation
 - Sir Aurobindo : integral Education

Unit – 3 Concern for Equality in Education: Concerns and Issues

- Universalisation of school education
 - (i) Issues of
 - (a) Universal enrollment
 - (b) Universal Retention
 - (c) Universal success
 - (ii) Issues of quality and equity

Unit – 4 Concern for Equality in Education

- Equality of Educational opportunity
- Prevailing nature and forms of inequality including Dominant and Minor groups and the related issues.
- Inequality in schooling : Public-private schools, Rural-urban schools, single teachers schools and many other forms of inequalities in school systems and the process leading to disparity.
- Idea of common school system

Unit – 5 **Education and Development – an interface**

- Education for National Development : Education Commission (1964-66)
- Emerging trends in the interface between:
 - Political process and education
 - Economic Development and Education
 - Social cultural – changes in Education

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GE-1 Practical

Term paper

Each student is required to prepare a term paper on the educational ideas of any Indian Thinkers or on any contemporary issues on Education.