

The Educational Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi

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Abstract:

Mahatma Gandhi was a great political leader of India. He was also a great philosopher. His philosophy was a practical philosophy. He has emphasized on the morality and moral principles. Such as saty (Truth), Ahinsa (non- violence), satyagrah, sarvodaya, internal voice of a soul, Rebirth, Work-dignity etc. He has believed only on truth, it was his real weapon to struggle against exploitation and injustice of British rules. He is called as a 'Father of Nation' by all Indians. From 1921, after the death of Lokmanyua Bal Gangadhar Tilak up to 1947, it was an era of Mahatma Gandhi. He fought against British rules with a way of nonviolence. He was not only a political leader but also a freedomfighter. Under his guidance all Indian people became aware about their liberty. They fought against British with an unity and they secured their freedom.

Mahatma Gandhi was also a great educationalist. According to him education should be based on the need of society. He explains the meaning of education as "The development of 3H means head, heart and hand is called education." He has explained Aims and objective which are based on overall development of a personality of a student or a person. The present paper focuses on Gandhi's Aims and objectives about Education, his views on curriculum, Learning - Teaching Methodology, discipline, women education and adult education.

Key Words:

3H, self- reliance, social commitment character building. Education through Action, self, experience co-ordination, discipline, women's education, Adult education.

Introduction:

Mohandas Karmachand Gandhi was great Indian political leader as well as a great freedomfighter. So he is called as a 'Father of Nation' by Indians. He was also a great philosopher and educationalist. He was a follower of two moral principles, those are 'Satya (Truth) and Ahinsa (non- violence) by which he is identified as an angel of peace. His educational philosophy is also practical and applicable in a society. We must think and apply his educational philosophy in the present scenario.

The Meaning of Education:

In the view of Gandhiji, "Education means the development of 3H i.e. the development of Head, Heart and Hand."

Objective of Education:

Gandhiji has stated the following objective of education.

Self-reliance:

According to Gandhiji, education should develop student's economic, physical and mental ability. For economic development, education which is based on entrepreneurship

Women Education:

Gandhiji has given equal status to both male and female. According to him for the upliftment of women, they must be educated. Education is essential to women to follow their duties about family and society as they are responsible constituents in our society.

Adult Education:

In the opinion of Gandhiji, Adult education is necessary for the upliftment of a society. Fundamental education should not only for the children but also for their guardians. It would be helpful to bring the people from darkness of ignorance to enlighten of life.

Conclusion:

Gandhiji was an educationalist and a best practitioner. With the help of Gandhi's educational philosophy I conclude that his philosophy is based on practice and useful in various aspects of life. In the present scenario we are facing so many temple problems such as poverty, unemployment, cooption pollution etc. Among these one is the major problem that is employment. Only theoretical knowledge is not sufficient to live the life. But practical knowledge is the most important to earn and live the life. If we apply the curriculum and teaching learning methodology. I assure that it will be decrease the ratio of unemployment which is mostly essential for developing the economics system of our nation.

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