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## M.K. Gandhi's Philosophy of Education in The Context of Present Education System of India

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**Abstract:** *According to Gandhi, acquiring the right knowledge and all-round development of body, mind and spirit should be the goal of our education. He is not in favour of the present-day system of education. Because the present-day system of education merely imparts instructions, or makes man literate. But Literacy or Capacity to read and write and accordingly simply acquiring degrees is not education according to Gandhi. It is only a means to it. Gandhi believed that the aim of education is to cultivate an element of goodness that essentially present in every man. In this research paper an attempt has been made to analyse how far Gandhi's thoughts on education are relevant in the age of globalization, particularly in Indian context.*

**Key Words:** instructions, relevant, globalization, spirit, Literacy, development, education, instructions.

Gandhi philosophy of education comprises all essential elements which any good or adequate philosophy of education should possess. He advocates the concept of value education, which is based on morality. According to Gandhi moral and ethical knowledge is the first point of any good philosophy of education. Any education system that lacks moral and ethical knowledge cannot be termed as good.

The underlying meaning behind this thought is that, without morality or ethical knowledge no student in the real sense can be considered to be healthy-both mentally and physically. A person, who lacks the knowledge of morality, who does not differentiate between right and wrong, who has no control on himself, cannot be called educated in the true sense. For Gandhi morality and righteousness should always be considered as an essential part of an education, so that every student would be able to gain in terms of knowledge and spirituality. Every student should gain education under the strict regimen of high morals, self-control and right thinking. On the other hand, they would also be expected to provide service to the society in general

**Gandhi's Philosophy of Education-** Education was recognized as a source of illumination, which provided correct lead in the various spheres of life. According to the contemporary thinking, education was the 'third eye' of man, which gave him insight into all affairs and taught him how to act.<sup>5</sup> If we see from the perspective of Indian education system, definitely we can say that Gandhi's philosophy of education has a great relevance.

In India when a child starts his formal education, he enters at primary level and step by step, at an age of twenty or twenty-two, he has completed his graduation or post-graduation from colleges or university. And after that he should definitely have a clear direction for their future.

**Overview-** If we look in to the Gandhi's philosophy of education in the light of contemporary needs of our country it becomes clear that his educational philosophy which underlies the basic scheme of education have certain important shortcomings and limitations.

One most important shortcoming is that his scheme is opposed to the machine-age civilization which exploits the poor and the weak. It is feared that such attitude may make us ignore the rapid mechanical and technological advances that India is making and may, thus hinder industrial progress. Besides this there are other limitations also. They are- neglect of English, neglect of physical education and the play activities of children according to developmental needs, absence of modern techniques of evaluation of children's education etc.

Despite some of the shortcomings Gandhi's philosophy of education is still relevant. Because his philosophy of education lies in the fact that education should necessarily be helpful in employment and its foundations should be laid on morality. As the demand of time, we may apply Gandhi's educational philosophy. His views on value education and result oriented education are unique; these are not only important but also worth applying not only in India but also rest of the world.

**Conclusion-** Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of education, rooted in the principles of simplicity, self-reliance, and holistic development, remains profoundly relevant in contemporary India. This paper explores Gandhi's educational ideals, such as Nai Talim (Basic Education), and examines their applicability to the modern education system. It highlights the potential of Gandhian principles to address issues like rote learning, lack of vocational training, and the disconnection



between education and real-life skills.

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