

MED- 102

History & political Economy of Education

objectives of course

1. To understand the process of historical development in India before independence & after independence.
2. To understand know the interaction between political process , economic condition & education
3. To know the impact on Globalization on education on at different levels.
4. To improve Human Development index , educational reforms for improving Human Development index



UNIT NO -1

HISTORY OF EDUCATION

1.1 Education in India before independence

1.2 Education in India before independence



1.1 Education in India before independence

- **East India company & India**
- **Lord Macaulay's dispatch**

- **Woods Dispatch 1854**

**Adams dispatch lord Curzon's
Education Policy**

**vardha scheme of Education {basic
Education}**



Introduction

- The period when Aryans first settled in India is known as **Early Vedic Period** i.e. between **1500- 1000 BC**.
- And the period between **1000 to 500 BC** when Aryans developed and started using Iron and other metals is called as the **Later Vedic Period**.



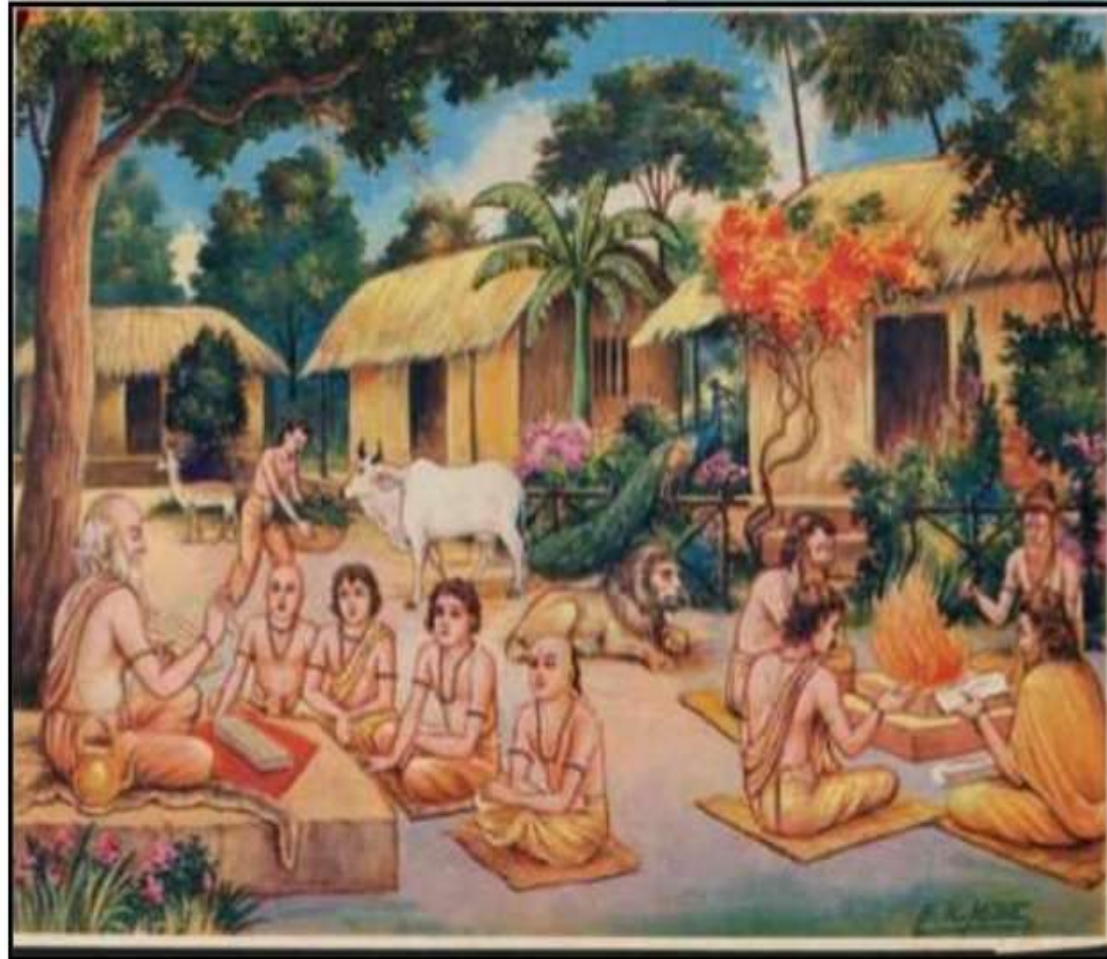
ORGIN OF VEDAS

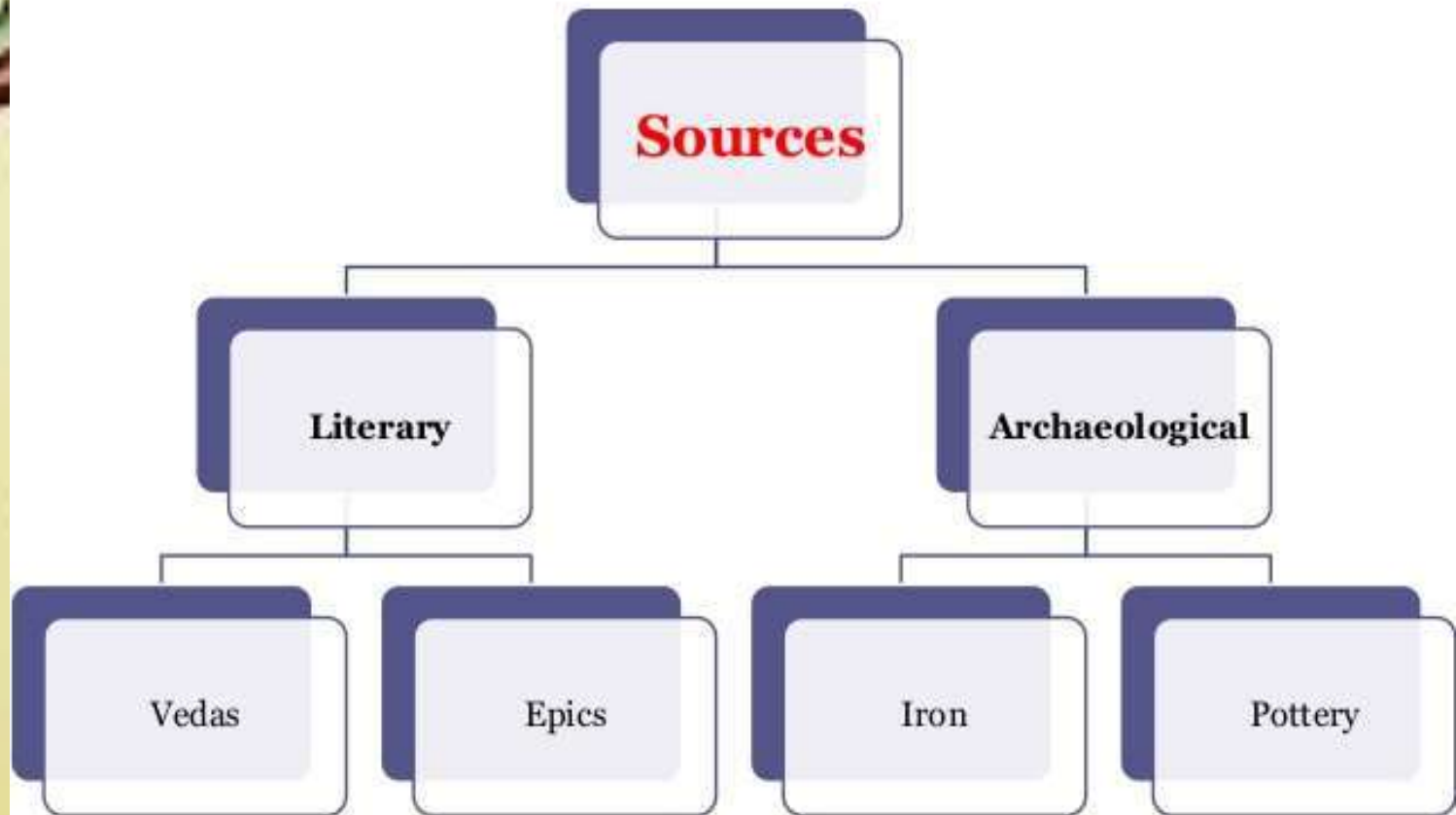
- The word veda has been derived from the verb vid , with a prefix dhayan – means spiritual emotion , action(karma) and result.
- Orgin of vedas from
 - Smrithi
 - Sruthi



VEDIC EDUCATION

- ◉ Vedic education is the mirror of all the education.
- ◉ System of culture of India lies in the vedic education.
- ◉ Reflection of spiritual knowledge
- ◉ There are 4 vedas
 - Rig veda
 - Sam veda
 - Yajur veda
 - Athar veda







Aims of vedic education

- Ultimate aim is MUKTI or self realization.
- Development of personality.
- Formation of character.
- Preservation and transmission of culture.



Education in India before independence ----

Education India during Vedic Education

Vedic literature consist of

1. Four Vedas चार वेद
2. Six vedangas सहा वेदांग
3. Four upavedas चार उपवेडस
4. Four Brahmanas चार ब्रह्मानाके
5. 180 Upanishads १८० उपनिषद
6. Bhagvatgita भगवतगीता
7. Smritis स्मृतीस



MAIN FEATURE OF VEDIC EDUCATION

1. Free Education in ancient period प्राचीन काळात मोफत शिक्षण
2. No state control of Education शिक्षणासाठी कोणतीही राज्य सीमा नव्हती
3. High status Teacher शिक्षकांचा उच्च दर्जा असतो
4. Teachers as a parents शिक्षक पालकांसारखे
5. Residential School रहिवासी शाळा
6. Curriculum अभ्यासक्रम
7. Methods of instruction माहितीची पद्धत
8. Individual Teaching वैयक्तिक अध्यापन
9. Methods of study अभ्यासपद्धती



MAIN FEATURE OF VEDIC EDUCATION

9. Methods of study अभ्यासपद्धती

10. Sanskrit as a medium of instruction संस्कृत हे माहितीचे माध्यम

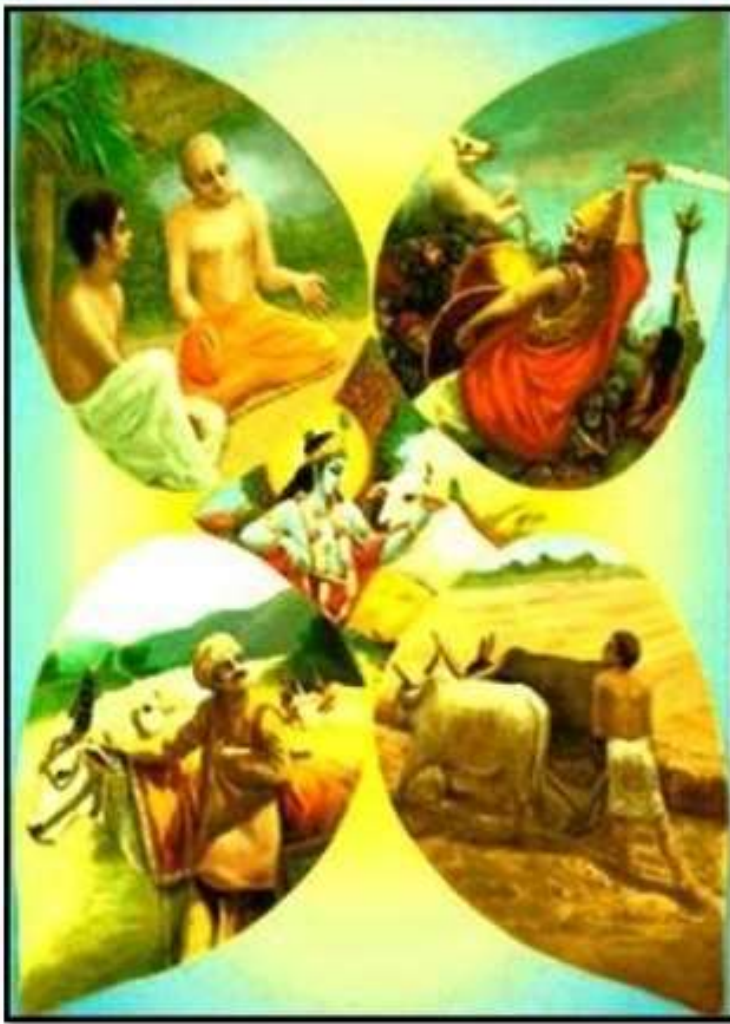
11. Self control & Self discipline स्व नियंत्रण आणि स्व शिस्त

12. Wide spread Education for women स्त्रियांसाठी व्यापक स्वरूपातील शिक्षण

13. Ultimate aim of Education –Moksha अंतिम ध्येय मोक्ष

14. Other aims इतर ध्येय

15. Subjects – विषय



Vedic Society



Curriculum

- Curriculum varied according to the intrinsic needs of the different classes

Brahmin Class

(siksha, vyakarana, kalpa, jyotisha)


Kshatriyas

(Archery, Horsemanship, other arts of warfare)

Vaisyas

(agriculture and trade)

Ayurveda , Bhutavidya taught in accordance with the aptitude of the students.



Curriculum

According to recent researches, following disciplines were included in the curriculum in the graded forms in accordance with the stages of education.

1. Anthropology मानववंशशास्त्र
2. Astronomy ज्योतिषशास्त्र
3. Economics अर्थशास्त्र
4. Epistemology ज्ञानमीमांसा
5. Eschatology वेदांताशी संबंधित
6. Ethnology नैतिकता
7. Geology भूशास्त्र
8. Human eugenics मानव वंश विकास
9. Mathematics गणित
10. Military Science सैन्य विज्ञान

The system of education was well-organized. It was suited to the needs of the society education was considered as the greatest gift in ancient India. It was aimed at the development of personality of an individual to his maximum extent.



Teacher –pupil relationship

- Every student was required to serve his teacher compulsorily.
- The students obeyed the guru, any violation of Guru's instructions give punishment.
- Guru had full autonomy.
- Teacher centered education
- Lecture method is used



Role of teacher

- Teacher influenced the learner through his life model.
- Teacher was considered as the spiritual father of the students.
- Teachers are higher calibers
- Teacher possessed high moral character.



Classical method of study

- Sravana - listening of text
- Manana – reflection on their meaning
- Nididhasana – constant meditation on the self as described in those text.



Women edu in Vedic period

- During vedic age women were given full status with men.
- Women edu was peak at this time.
- In those days some womens have deep scholarship and penance were regarded as women Rishis.
- Women Rishis were called Rishikas or Brahmavadinis.
- The rig veda makes mentoin of several such women sages as Lopamudra,Urvasi and Savithri.



Ceremonies associated with vedic Education

- Vidhyarambha विद्यारंभ
- Upanayana उपनयन
- Upakarma उपासरंजना
- Upasarjana उपासरंजना
- Samavarthana सामावर्थना



Different stages of life

- Brahmacharya ब्रह्मचर्य
- Garhastya गृहस्थ
- Vanaprastha वानप्रस्थाश्रम
- Sannyasa सन्यास संतुलित

for develop a balanced personality.

व्यक्तिमत्त्वासाठी विकास



Discipline in Vedic period

- Students were promoted to maintain self discipline through life.
- Punishment were given for indiscipline
- Schedule were maintained to reduce the incidence of interpersonal conflicts and indiscipline.
- Compulsory Brahmacharya



Merits

- ◉ Vedic period paid attention to the formation of character and development of personality of child.
- ◉ Social skills evolved through training in the fulfillment of duties.
- ◉ Efforts were made for preservation of culture.
- ◉ Education was free
- ◉ Its expenses borne by society and the king .
- ◉ Begging for alms developed humility and tolerance in students.



- Treated their students as their own children.
- Education on women also received proper attention during vedic period.
- Music and dancing were also taught to girls.
- Arts and handicrafts were highly respected.
- The teacher enjoyed the highest social status.



Demerits

- The vedic education laid undue stress on spiritual matters.
- The secular and material aspects of life were not given adequate importance.
- This was because the goal of life was self –realisation and education was not considered as the birth right of a person.



POSITION OF WOMEN

Early (Rig) Vedic Age

- Women were treated **equal with men**
- They took part in all **social and religious functions** and gatherings. They could offer sacrifices with husbands.
- They were given **education**
- They had **freedom to choose their husbands**
- **Monogamy** was usually practiced, however polygamy was also seen.
- **Widows** were **allowed to re-marry**
- Child marriage, Sati, Purdah **didn't exist**.
- Women scholars existed who composed hymns and knew all sacred scriptures.

Later Vedic Age

- **Status** of Women **reduced**
- They took part in all **social and religious functions** and gatherings.
- Few women received **education of high order**.
- **Widows weren't allowed to re-marry**.
- **Polygamy** was more common especially in higher sections of the society. The discourses of women are preserved in Upanishads.



FOUR FOLD VARNA (CASTE) SYSTEM

Early (Rig) Vedic Age

- Early Vedic society was divided into four varnas (orders):
 - a) **Brahmins:** who explained vedic texts and performed religious ceremonies
 - b) **Kshatriyas:** warriors, nobles & ruling class
 - c) **Vaisyas:** common people engaged in trade, agriculture and industry.
 - d) **Shudras:** servants and laborers, they didn't own any property/land.
- **Society had mobility.** Food cooked by Shudras wasn't banned. There were no restrictions on inter-marriages or change of occupation.

Later Vedic Age

- Later society was also divided into the four varnas similar to early Vedic age.
- Culture of sacrifice increased so **Brahmins enjoyed powers and privileges that of Kshatriyas.**
- These privileges and powers weren't enjoyed by Vaisyas & Shudras.
- **New varnas** like chariot makers, tanners, carpenters, smiths, fishermen came into existence.
- Membership of Varna became hereditary.
- **Life of Shudras was miserable** during later vedic period. They were called as 'untouchables' weren't allowed to learn sacred texts, perform sacrifices and were forced to stay outside the village.



Trade & Industry

Early (Rig) Vedic Age

- They **traded clothes & leather goods.**
- **Barter system** was practiced.
- **Cow was the standard unit of value.**
- They used **horses and bullocks** to carry goods.
- They also transported goods through **inland rivers.**

Later Vedic Age

- **Many changes** were seen in trade and commerce.
- **Nishka & Satmana (coins)** were used as units of value.
- **Ships** were used & inland **maritime trade flourished.**
- **Guilds were formed** which controlled prices and ensures quality of goods.

