

The Wardha scheme of Education

How it started ?

On 31 July 1937 Gandhiji had published an article in Harijan . Based upon the article an all India National conference was held on October 22 and 23 ,1937 .The conference is called wardha Educational conference and the president of this conference was Mahatma Gandhi himself

1 जुलै 1937 रोजी गांधीजींनी हरिजन मध्ये एक लेख प्रकाशित केला होता. या लेखाच्या आधारे २२ ऑक्टोबर आणि 23 ऑक्टोबर रोजी अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय परिषद झाली .या संमेलनाला वर्धा शैक्षणिक परिषद म्हणतात आणि या परिषदेचे अध्यक्ष स्वतः महात्मा गांधी होते.



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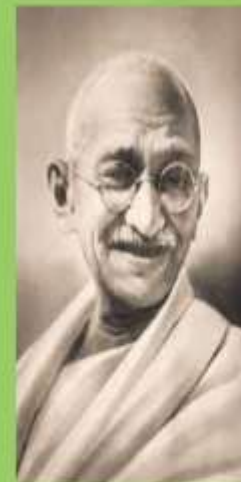
The Wardha scheme of Education, popularly known as 'Basic education' occupies a unique place in the field of elementary education in India. This scheme was the first attempt to develop an indigenous scheme of education in British India by Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation

मूलभूत शिक्षण' म्हणून प्रसिद्ध असलेल्या शिक्षणाची वर्धा योजना भारतातील प्राथमिक शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात एक विशिष्ट स्थान आहे. आमच्या देशाचे जनक महात्मा गांधी यांनी ब्रिटीश भारतात शिक्षणाची स्वदेशी योजना विकसित करण्याचा हा पहिला प्रयत्न होता



Wardha Scheme of Education

- Wardha Scheme of Education was approved by Mahatma Gandhi in March 1938
- The recommendations were made by a committee headed by Dr. Zakir Hussain
- The purpose of the committee was to make every citizen self-sufficient and self-reliant



WARDHA SCHEME OF BASIC EDUCATION, 1937

- ❑ Popularly known as 'Basic education' occupies a unique place in the field of elementary education in India. This scheme was the first attempt to develop an indigenous scheme of education.
- ❑ Gandhiji placed his Basic Education System to the nation in the Wardha Conference in 1937.
- ❑ Removing the teaching of English from earlier years in school and beginning it only from standard VIII onwards

"There is no school equal to a decent home and no teacher equal to a virtuous parent."

- Gandhi



Wardha education-- 1937

Meaning of education –

. “By Education ,it mean an all round development out of the best in the child and man ,body ,mind and spirit.”

"शिक्षणाद्वारे, याचा अर्थ असा होतो की मूल आणि मनुष्य, शरीर, मन आणि आत्मा यांच्यात सर्वांगीण विकास होईल."

“Literacy in itself not a education.” साक्षरता म्हणजे शिक्षण नाही.

All the same...

- Basic Education Scheme
- Nayi Talim
- Buniyadi Shiksha
- Craft-based Education scheme
- Wardha Scheme



AIMS OF BASIC EDUCATION

1. All round development personality *सर्वांगीण विकास व्यक्तिमत्व*
2. To earn their livelihoods & fulfill main needs *उदरनिर्वाहासाठी आणि मुख्य गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी*
3. Self supporting aim *स्व-समर्थन ध्येय*
4. Cultural development *सांस्कृतिक विकास*
5. Character building *चारित्र्य संवर्धन*
6. Cultivation of higher values of life *जीवनातील उच्च मूल्यांची मशागत*
7. Social uplift and welfare *सामाजिक उत्थान आणि कल्याण*



1. Basic crafts like agriculture ,spinning, weaving ,wood craft, fishing , gardening, basket making ,metal work ,book binding ,leather work. शेती, कताई, विणकाम, लाकूड हस्तकला, मासेमारी, बागकाम, बास्केट बनविणे, धातूचे काम, पुस्तक बंधनकारक, चामड्याचे काम यासारख्या मूलभूत हस्तकला.

2. Syllabs –math's, social studies ,general sciences ,Nature study ,elementary education , astronomy ,home science –girls . अभ्यासक्रम , सामाजिक अभ्यास, सामान्य विज्ञान, निसर्ग अभ्यास, प्राथमिक शिक्षण, खगोलशास्त्र, गृहविज्ञान.

3. Drawing ,music and P.T. Drawing ,music and P.T. रेखांकन, संगीत आणि पी.टी.

4. Mother tongue as the medium of instruction मातृभाषा शिक्षणाचे माध्यम



Methods of Teaching

- Teaching through creative and productive activities
- Learning by doing
- Correlation technique
- Lecture & discussion methods



The Principles of Gandhi Basic Education

- From 7 to 14 years of age, education of each child should be free, compulsory,
- 7 ते 14 वर्षे वयोगटातील प्रत्येक मुलाचे शिक्षण विनामूल्य, सक्तीचे पाहिजे.
- The medium of teaching the students should be in mother-tongue.
- विद्यार्थ्यांना शिकवण्याचे माध्यम मातृभाषेत असले पाहिजे.
- There should be no place for English in the education of a child. मुलाच्या शिक्षणामध्ये इंग्रजीला कोणतेही स्थान नसावे.
- Mere literacy cannot be equal to education.
- फक्त साक्षरता शिक्षणाइतकी असू शकत नाही.



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THANKS!!

