



**THE PEOPLE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC
PRINCIPLES AND EDUCATION**

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ABSTRACT

The present education system is progressing towards the scientific and technological advancement which is necessary for a nation to mark the presence among developed nation of the world. In the race of expanding our capabilities through machines, we are forgetting that it is merely one aspect i.e, why we are preparing the citizens without SENSITIZATION. The teacher must think that how many students have realization to do something for their nation expect earning money and living a luxuries lifestyle Æ And, do they feel bad when the politicians of their country discuss the “Beef Ban or not” to pull down their behaviour , and code of conduct. The paper will also discuss the strategies to develop spirituality within and beyond the classrooms.

Keywords : People, Interrelationship, Democracy, Education

INTRODUCTION

Democracy believes in giving freedom to the people. But if people are not educated than their freedom may lead to anarchy and indiscipline. Democracy have always found education as its greatest support and constant company. Without education, democracy has limited relevance and effectiveness , and without democracy education loses its meaning .Thus democracy and education are reciprocal to each other. For democracy to continue to prosper, citizens must be taught to democratic value , principles as a way of life. The necessary aspect for building

democracy does not cultivate automatically among citizens. Therefore democracy should be a key aspect in every form of education at the earliest stage of education .

Democracy is currently the most widely accepted and promoted goal of development in societies around the world . democracy is closely linked to the realization of human rights, granting political and civil liberties to all people . It open the space for civil society to participate in decision-making, to demand rights and interests , and to hold political leaders accountable. Democracy provides the best political environment available for the peaceful solution and prevention of disputes and conflicts . In India , in spite of her strong commitment to democracy , democratization of education is still a distance vision. We have achieved political democracy , but we are striving hard to realize social and economic democracy . Education has not yet been reoriented and reorganized to impart adequate knowledge , understanding, interest, skills for success of democracy.

The Nation Curriculum Framework (NCF 2005), similarly strongly advocates values like cooperation, respect for human rights , tolerance, justice, responsible citizenship, diversity, reverence towards democracy and peaceful conflict resolution.

Basic aims of education for democratic development

Democracy , in all of its historic and contemporary forms, has played a pivotal role in shaping conceptions of public education. The entire education system its aim, curriculum, methodology , class management , school management , supervision etc. has to be democratized in order to make democracy as well as education a success.

Democracy believes in giving freedom to the people . But if they are not educated then their freedom may lead to anarchy and indiscipline. There should be economic betterment of the basic needs of the people remain unfulfilled. Democracy can function properly only when the people are educated and are conscious of their rights and duties. Education provides people with the capacity for better judgment regarding right and wrong, just and unjust. The skills and dispositions needed to actively participate in all aspect of democratic life includes : the ability to think critically, a sense of efficacy , a commitment to compassionate action, and a desire to actively participate in political life by engaging in local decision-making processes, lobbying, voting, etc., as well as the basic need to be able to read , write and do arithmetic.

- ◆ A balanced and harmonious human personality
- ◆ Building of character that is moral and ethical development
- ◆ Training for an efficient and productive existence in a society or culture

The development of a well-integrated and harmonious of an individual is essential in a democracy. The association for education in citizenship has mentioned that each student

should be given a full chance to develop himself as an individual personality so that he might be able to enjoy life through the exercise of holistic capacities and should be alive to the realities and possibilities of the world around him. He should know how to play his part as an active member of his community . He should be equipped adequately to contribute to society through his occupation . He should also know how to be in effective communication with his fellow men by articulation and creative activities .

In a modern world of strife, stress and strain a balanced and harmonious personality can only seek and fine adjustment with the surroundings. Hence, education should develop character , dynamism and social outlook for this purpose. Prof. Humayun Kabir has rightly said, “education should equal importance to the humanities , the sciences and technology, so that it can fit a man to perform justly and magnanimously to all the offices.” The Association for Education in citizenship has mentioned that each student should be given a full chance to develop himself as an individual personality so that he might be able to enjoy life through the exercise of his capacities and should be alive to the realities and possibilities of the world around him.

Character building involves moral and ethical development of individuals. This means inculcation of human values such as honesty, sincerity, commitment and integrity. These are essential qualities for members of a democracy, and education has to develop these in individuals.

Since students of today are the citizen of tomorrow , they need to be trained in citizenship for an efficient and productive existence in a democratic society or culture . To be effective, a democratic citizen should have the understanding and the intellectual integrity to shift truth from falsehood, and must develop a scientific attitude to think objectively and base his conclusions on tested grounds.

Democratic principles as applied to education

The principles of democracy liberty, equality, fraternity, brotherhood, cooperation are to be introduced, practiced so that education will not only be democratic in form but also in spirit. There might be unprecedented expansion of education at all levels leading to grater numbers of people having access to education, but the standards might not be up to the mark. Such an expansion of education would not be of much use to any democratic society.

1. Equality in Education: All human being are born with a potential to achieve excellence in one field or the other. They grow and develop with experience which vary from person to person. It is, therefore, imperative to provide adequate facilities to children to develop their abilities to the optimum.

2. liberty/freedom in education : Pestalozzi, one of the early educationists conceived that aim of education as freedom from dependence and achievement of self – reliance. He states that “ Education through freedom is emphasized in democracy and the child is to be educated in an atmosphere of freedom.

3. Justice in Education : Equalization of educational opportunities, liberty and fraternity are citizenship. It is necessary that an ideal of social and economic justice is inculcated in them.

4. Cooperation in Education : as a corollary to the above, democracy as well as education is cooperative enterprises. Cooperation as a principle of democracy has to be utilized in education in all its aspects-starting from planning to execution, from teaching to evaluation, from administration top supervision.

5. Sharing responsibilities in Education : Education is a joint responsibility of all concerned students, teachers parents, supervisors and so on. Every group has to share responsibility in the total process of education in their own way and according to their own capacities.

Strategies to democratic principles as applied to education

1. Academic Learning : Democratic schools give platform to students the opportunity to choose what when and how they learn. This based on the idea that each person gains knowledge and skill in different ways, and that young adult who are directly involved in their academic process will find value and enjoyment in their education. Though this approach students have choice in setting and reaching their academic goals. They may also choose the process by which they reach these goals, such as classes independent study, internship, projects, field trip and more.

2. Personal Development : Democratic education gives equal attention to personal development and academic learning. It recognizes that young adults face many challenges in preparing themselves for life after high school graduation. In addition to academic goals, students also set personal goals into their program.

3. Problem Solving : At democratic education system, students and teachers and staff work together to solve inter-personal and comm. Unity problems. Democratic problem solving processes empower students to stand up for themselves and treat each other with respect.

4. Decision Making : Direct democracy of various forms will be utilized for group decision making in democratic schools,. Schools meetings address a variety of concerns that affect the school community and involve equal involvement of staff and students. This

ensures that minority options are given equal weight, and also teaches students compromise and community consciousness.

5. Community Involvement : Democratic schools not only teaches students citizenship, but also encourage awareness and concern for their community. Direct involvement in their education and in the school community consciousness and concern for others. Democratic schools also teach respect for human rights and equally among individuals. and Autonomy System of education and educational resources should be structured so as to maximize autonomy. Wherever possible, learners should be guided and also able to guide themselves, according to their own goals, purposes, objectives or values. It is recognition that insofar as a person shares values with other members of a community and associates with those members. It is a sharing freely undertaken of their own volition based on the evidence, reason and beliefs they find appropriate and the Diversity System of education and educational resources should be structured so as to maximize autonomy. The internal and design of such a system should not be in some way make everybody the same., but rather to foster creativity and diversity among its members, so that each person in a society instantiates and represent, a unique perspective, based on personal experience and insights, constituting a valuable contribution to the whole..

6. Openness : System of education and educational recourses should be structured so as to maximize openness. People should be able to freely enter and leave the system and there ought to be a free flow of ideas and artifacts within the system. This is not preclude the possibility of privacy not to preclude the possibility that groups may wish to sent themselves apart from the whole ; openness works both ways, and one ought to be able to opt out as well as in.

7. Interactivity : System of education and educational recourses should be structured so as to maximize interactivity. This is a recognition both that learning results from a process of immersion in a community of society and second that the knowledge of that community or society even that resulting form individual insight. It is a product of the cumulative interactions of the society as a whole. Just as a language represent the collective wisdom of a society, so also an insight represented in that language is based on that collective insight.

CONCLUSION

Democratization of education is not merely equality of educational opportunities or increase in the member of individuals enrolled in educational institutions. It also implies standardization of educational facilities. UNESCO has taken various concept of Equality of Educational Opportunity and made different Endeavour's in order to "arouse sensitivity in responsible educational circles concerning the problems of democracy".

Education is concerned essential for success of democracy, for desirable social change and social and national development and peace and progress throughout world. As early as in 1948 therefore the international community charged UNSECO with the responsibility for promoting education throughout the world. In 1948 the UNO proclaimed the universal declaration of human rights including right to education. Article 26 (1) says everyone has the rights to education. Education shall be at least at the elementary and fundamental stages should be compulsory. Democracy cannot be established by more government decrees and directives. Translation of the basics tenets of democracy into real life is a very slow process which is possible only through gradual modification of behavior and continuous social change. Democratization is possible when democracy not only becomes functional but also gets reflected in the entire educational system and conduct of all person therein.

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