

## The Educational Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi

Ms. Shubhangi Nivrutti Lavate, Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya,  
Ramanandnagar(Burli)

---

### 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

should be given. For physical development games and mass physical Training and through education student's inborn qualities and mental capacities should be developed.

**Development of Social commitment:**

Gandhiji says that education should be in the perspective of student's physical and social atmosphere. When a child takes education in the perspective of his physical and social atmosphere, it helps to develop his feeling of social commitment.

**Character building:**

Gandhiji has given much importance on character building of a students. Education should create character of high level among the student. Education is the most important tool of character building.

**Development of Liberty:**

In the views of Gandhiji Education is a tool of liberty. He has a belief in the principle, सा (sa) विद्या (Vidya) या (Ya) विमुक्तये (vimukaye) Gandhiji believed in self-discipline.

**Curriculum:**

According to Gandhiji the following subjects should be included in a syllabus of a curriculum. They are 1) Fundamental crafts (Agriculture, weaving, gardening etc.)

2) Mother tongue - Education must be given only in mother tongue.

3) Mathematics - Mathematics for daily usage of life.

Social Studies: Geography, history and civics.

General Science: It is to secure the knowledge of nature as well as to develop scientific attitude.

Physical Education: Exercise only for physical development.

Drawing and music: To develop the as the aesthetic beauty and express the feelings and emotions about aesthetic beauty.

**Learning - Teaching Methodology**

1) Educations through an action:

Gandhiji says that a student can get an education only through the use of his sensory organs. They are Nose, ears, tongue, skin, eyes and hand.

2) Educations through coordination:

According to Gandhiji coordination should be established between various subjects in education and life. He says knowledge should be integrated instead of synthesis of subjects.

3) Educations through self –experience:

In the views of Gandhiji self- experience is essential in learning. Child get can achieve more knowledge through self-experience. But these experiences should base on life.

**Discipline:**

Gandhiji emphasized on self- discipline. So teacher must be self- disciplined; then and then only a students would be a follower of self discipline.

**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.

**REFERENCES:**

- Basic Education–M. K. Gandhi
- Gandhiji's experiment in Education–T. S. Avinashlingam
- Report of the assessment committee on Basic Education (1957)–Ministry of Education and Scientific Research
- Educational Idea and Ideals of Gandhi and Tagore–Dr. R.S. Mani on Learning–J.Krishnamur
- Mahatma Gandhi on Education: Philosophical Perspective