

CRAFT – CENTRED CURRICULUM AS SUGGESTED BY GANDHI JI

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According to Gandhi ji in Order to train whole man, Education need to be craft centred because it develops skills among the student and further it leads them to be self – sufficient. Craft Centred education logs emphasis on experiences and activities as wall as correlation of subjects with varieties of craft. It Help to develop on all – round personality in which knowledge, action and feelings are evenly balanced. The children of ter completing their course of education should be able to earn their livelihood lte also suggested integration of craft in curriculam not only to use craft as an is olated practice but as a means of livelihood.

The curriculum aims at the all round development of the learner should have the following :-

1. A basic craft in accordonce with the local need and condition
2. Mother tongue be the medium of instruction
3. Arithmetic
4. Social studies
5. Genral science including nature study botany,zoology Physiology, hygiene, chemistry and physical calmer
6. Art work
7. Music
8. Domestic science for girls.

Gandhi's

Craft centered Education encourage collaborative and cooperative activities and out of these two emerge a sort of social.

Control or social discipline. The concept of social discipline also is evident from his emphasis on the ideals of citizenship thought education. Craft – Centred education. In

the next section. The basic education System has been explained and also the pedagogy to be used in order to provide this.

Characteristics of craft

1. Hand work is done by hand instead of large machines.
2. Hand work are done naturally with available resource which are available in the surrounding Environment.
3. The importance of spindle and spinning yarn has been given in importance in handi craft work
4. The main basic of handicraft is considered to be labor and emphasis has been laid on training of labor.
5. Handcraft is Associated with production
6. Emphasis has been laid on training of various types of skills through hand crafts'
7. Emphasis has been laid on making handicrafts the medium of livelihood.

Meaning of craft Education :-

Meaning education through which a specific kind of skill training is imparted which later becomes the basis of earning of that student.

Important to Art and craft :-

The principal of true art is not to portray. But to evoke.” Edgar Degas

Integral part of a culture of any society. It is especially important for children and has a special significance in parenting. Art and craft help develop appreciation of visual aesthetics and function as building blocks for the development of children.

All-round development of children . It facilitates language develop motor skills as it involves different movements like drawing and expanding their vocabulary. It also help develop motor skills as involves different movements like drawing ,cutting with scissor, holding a paint brush to paint. It develops dexterity in kinds .

Art and craft are nurture creativity and skills innovative abilities in children. It inspires them to think out of box and seek out new ways of achieve their goals instead of following directions. It also develops critical thinking and problem-solving skills in children .Arts promotes visual-spatial skills in children and help them identify interpret and implement visual information.

Parents can use art craft to inspire creativity in children . parents encourage the children to be imaginative and teach them to work with less guidance. Parents can help

children get different perspectives of their work and encourage the child to share his or her view. It is also an enjoyable way of spending quality time with the children and encourage them in their learning process. Overall art and craft can play a significant role in overall development of a child and help parents to contribute to it meaningfully.

Merits of Basic Education :-

1. It is helpful for rapid Expansion of elementary education with less burden on the public exchequer. Gandhi ji himself attached great importance to the self supporting aspect of Basic Education. Since he wanted to find out a solution to the problem of school education.
2. It is also economically proactive as it is based on the principle of work. Craft education recognizes the educational importance of work . It is production. Oriented and help in the program of economic.
3. Craft education is democratic and socialistic in nature. In it class and caste distinctions disappear. Thus, it helps to bring social solidarity and nation integration.
4. It remove the barriers between the educated and the non educated ,between the poor and the rich, the village and to con.
5. Craft education is based on the principle of activity in education . It is activity-centered education. The child learns through a productive and useful craft
6. In framing the curriculum in child's natural and social environment is also considered. Basic curriculum is essentially on activity curriculum.
7. Craft education ends the divorce between the school and the community. Hence ,Basic education can be termed as community education.
8. Craft education is child-centric. The child is the center of activity in Basic education and he learning by doing or through self-activity and self-study.
9. It is based on the cultural heritage and social values of our country. It inculcate certain social and moral values in the minds of the pupils.
10. Craft education is based on the sound educational principle of co-relation. All educational activities and lessons are correlated to a basic craft.

Demerit of Craft Education:-

1. The self-supporting aspect of craft education is subject of severe criticism in the academic circle. This aspect was neglected by teacher, social leaders and educational administration. The sergeant report remarked-"Education at any stage and particularly at the lowest stage cannot or should not be expected to pay for

work.” A product of a basic school in no way can compete with a finished product in the market.

2. The second criticism leveled against Art education is its too much emphasis on a craft education and neglect of liberal education which have sophisticated influence on student.

A basic must have immense educational possibilities and social significance. A craft is chosen to the utter neglect of these basic facts. It has not been taken seriously either by the state or by social leaders or by the educationists or teachers.

3. Basic education is now regarded as an inferior type of education and meant for the common strata of the society.

The general public even has no confidence in basic school because of the degraded social value accorded to it. Thus Basic Education has failed utterly to become an integral part of our national system of education.

4. Some people think that the scheme can in no way help rapid industrialisation and economic regeneration of the country. Which is the need of the day. We want rapid change and modernisation of our society. This can be done through the application of modern science and technology in the fields and factories.

5. Another serious complaint is that instruction in this system of education is craft-centered. A single craft can and should not be the basis of the entire educational of liberal education. It may be between the vocational and intellectual education.

6. The curriculum is as a result from the view of allocation of time is devoted to the craft work and as such, less importance is attached to other academic subjects. And less time is allocated to these subjects.

Thus, within the same educational institution dualism is followed between practical and academic work.

Again, the craft is taught mechanically and not scientifically and without proper understanding.

7. The success of the scheme of craft education depends to a great extent on the cooperation of the community as a whole, because it is community-centered education. To make it a success, a close connection between the basic school and the community should be established.

If the child is imparted thought some craft or productive work. The impact goes very high because it is a mixture of skill and creativity which are the potential of a child. If the teaching way is by handicraft in which at least any one small-scale industry is to be taught then it gives the child self-dependency. It is desirable because it relieves the child from the tyranny of theoretical instruction against which his active nature is always making a healthy

protest. The introduction of such practical protective work in education , to be participated environment. There is no pressure of examination as it is taken in a free atmosphere.

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