Introduction

Education is usually understood as a course of study to acquire a body of knowledge or skills undertaken to enhance one’s ability to do a particular job and be able to earn more money. The more liberal definitions of education, where it is understood as development and refinement of one’s personality, without necessarily an eye to economic advantage, have been out of use for long, and one finds only scattered instances of the practice of education with such aims. Even so, what has been envisaged for Auroville is far beyond and above the goals set by liberal education. In relation to the education offered at the Centre of Education at the Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Mother had pointed out that “We are not here to do (only a little better) what others do. We are here to do what others cannot do because they do not have the idea that it can be done.”

Education is a term which is more easily understood than defined. It has been derived from the Latin word “educatum” which means the act of teaching or training.

According to some, it has also come from another Latin term “educare” which means “to bring up”, “to raise”. Some also believe that it has been originated from the Latin word “educere” which means “to lead forth” or “to come out”.

Thus education is regarded as “a process of drawing out from within”. That is why, Gandhijee meant “By education I
mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man, body, mind and spirit”.

Education is thus a process of self-expression. An individual expresses himself through education. These innate powers and potentialities are developed and drawn out through education. It is a means of adjustment of an individual with the society. It is a process by which he is brought into proper relationship with the ideas and Meals, customs and traditions of the society.

The child is weak, helpless and ignorant at birth. But he gradually grows and develops. He acquires knowledge and skills. He realizes thoughts into actions and satisfies his needs. He changes his behavior according to his environment. Such changes, growth and development of the individual are his education. This is the result of his learning and maturation.

Learning is living. Learning is the modification of behavior. Thus education is the process by which the knowledge, character and behavior of an individual are formed and modified. One’s conduct and behavior are changed and refined according to the desired standard of the society. This is the result of education.

**EDUCATION AND EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY – MEANING AND DEFINITION**

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves. Education can take place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational. The methodology of teaching is called pedagogy.

Education is commonly and formally divided into stages such as preschool or kindergarten, primary school, secondary school and then college, university or apprenticeship.

A right to education has been recognized by some governments, including at the global level: Article 13 of the
United Nations’ 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognizes a universal right to education. In most regions education is compulsory up to a certain age.

**Etymology**

Etymologically, the word “education” is derived from the Latin *educâtiô* ("A breeding, a bringing up, a rearing") from *çducô* ("I educate, I train") which is related to the homonym *çducô* ("I lead forth, I take out; I raise up, I erect") from ç- ("from, out of") and *ducô* ("I lead, I conduct").

**Meaning:**

According to some learned people, the word “Education” has been derived from the Latin term “Educatum” which means the act of teaching or training. A group of educationists say that it has come from another Latin word “Educare” which means “to bring up” or “to raise”.

According to a few others, the word “Education” has originated from another Latin term “Educere” which means “to lead forth” or “to come out”. All these meanings indicate that education seeks to nourish the good qualities in man and draw out the best in every individual. Education seeks to develop the innate inner capacities of man.

By educating an individual we attempt to give him some desirable knowledge, understanding, skills, interests, attitudes and critical ‘thinking. That is, he acquires knowledge of history, geography, arithmetic, languages and sciences.

He develops some understanding about the deeper things in life, the complex human relations, and the cause and effect relationship and so on. He gets some skills in writing, speaking, calculating, drawing, operating some equipment etc. He develops some interests in and attitudes towards social work, democratic living, co-operative management and so on.

As an individual in the society, he has to think critically about various issues in life and take decisions about them being free from bias and prejudices, superstitions and blind beliefs.
Thus, he has to learn all these qualities of head, hand and heart through the process of education.

**Definitions of Education:**

The Concepts of Education as given by prominent Indian educationists are as follows.

**Principles of Education and School Organization:**

1. **Rigved**: “Education is something which makes man self-reliant and selfless”.
2. **Upanishad**: “Education is for liberation”.
3. **Bhagavad Gita**: “Nothing is more purifying on earth than wisdom.”
4. **Shankaracharya**: “Education is the realization of self’.
5. **Gunrunner**: “Education is self realization and service to people”.
6. **Kautilya**: “Education means training of the country and love of the nation”.
7. **Panini**: “Human education means the training which one gets from nature”.
8. **Vivekanand**: “Education is the manifestation of the divine perfection, already existing in man.”
9. **Gandhi**: “By education, I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in the Child and man body, mind and spirit.”
10. **Tagore**: “The widest road leading to the solution of all our problems is education.”
11. **Sri Aurobindo**: “Education which will offer the tools whereby one can live for the divine, for the country, for oneself and for others and this must be the ideal of every school which calls itself national”.

Concepts of Education as defined by Western philosophers.

1. **Socrates**: “Education means the bringing out of the ideas of universal validity which are latent in the mind of every man”.
2. **Plato**: “Education is the capacity to feel pleasure and pain at the right moment. It develops in the body and in the soul
of the pupil all the beauty and all the perfection which he is capable of.”

3. Aristotle: “Education is the creation of a sound mind in a sound body. It develops man’s faculty, especially his mind so that he may be able to enjoy the contemplation of supreme truth, goodness and beauty of which perfect happiness essentially consists.

4. Rousseau: “Education of man commences at his birth; before he can speak, before he can understand he is already instructed. Experience is the forerunner of the perfect”.

5. Herbert Spencer: “Education is complete living”.

6. Heinrich Pestalozzi: “Education is natural harmonious and progressive development of man’s innate powers”.

7. Friedrich Willian Froebel: “Education is unfoldment of what is already enfolded in the germ. It is the process through which the child makes internal external”.

Educational technology is the effective use of technological tools in learning. As a concept, it concerns an array of tools, such as media, machines and networking hardware, as well as considering underlying theoretical perspectives for their effective application.

Educational technology is not restricted to high technology. Nonetheless, electronic educational technology, also called e-learning, has become an important part of society today, comprising an extensive array of digitization approaches, components and delivery methods. For example, m-learning emphasizes mobility, but is otherwise indistinguishable in principle from educational technology.

Educational technology includes numerous types of media that deliver text, audio, images, animation, and streaming video, and includes technology applications and processes such as audio or video tape, satellite TV, CD-ROM, and computer-based learning, as well as local intranet/extranet and web-based learning. Information and communication systems, whether free-standing or based on either local networks or the Internet in networked learning, underlie many e-learning processes.