601 SUBJECTIVE AN.K COMPILATION

Three Forms of Democracy? 3 Marks

Institutional Republicanism - Popular Democracy - Deep Democracy

Characteristics of bloom philosophy?? 2

• Knowledge • Comprehension • Application • Analysis • Synthesis

Jean Piaget. Repeat

Jean Piaget was a Swiss psychologist known for his work on child development. Piaget's theory of cognitive development and epistemological view are together called "genetic epistemology". Piaget placed great importance on the education of children.

Task of school repeated

According to the parents, four main tasks of the school are: 1. learning to learn -find and process information (73.3%), 2. learn to co- operate and get along with others (60%), 3. to impart maximum knowledge and skills to pupils (58.3%) and 4. To arouse interest in learning (48.3%)

According gardner mind of unschooled person 2 repeated

Gardner believes that in nearly every older student who has gone through the rigorous schooling experience, there is a five-year-old 'unschooled' mind struggling to get out and express itself.

What Are The Criticism On Maria Montessori Prepared Environment? 2 Marks What do you know about Rousseau Emile? and emile focus? 5 marks

Criticism on Maria Montessori prepared environment. - A prepared environment is artificial. - One cannot decide which prepared environment is best.

Criticism on bloom philosophy? (2)criticism on philosophy of ALLEN Bloom.

- Closing of the American mind - Great Book - Social Issues - Philosopher

Trivium steps? 3 imp

As its name implies, there are three stages represented in the Trivium: Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric. While each stage has a primary focus of skill development, all skills are developed during all stages.

How education is defined by John Holt.

Holt defines education as something that some people do to others for their own good, molding and shaping them, and trying to make them learn what they think they ought to know.

Deep democracy repeated imp

Deep Democracy advocates full participation in all aspects of social and civic life--'political'. not only those Conventionally identified as Beyond the teaching of core democratic values and dominant institutional arrangements, public Education is to provide direct experience with practices of collective civic engagement. Young citizens are to enact complex processes of teaching / learning that lead to deliberati ve Competence, social imagination, and inclusive participation in social transformation. Deep Democracy and its educational imperatives have yet to be widely established and sustained. Confronted with fundamentally nondemocratic social structures, civic education for Deep Democracy Faces formidable resistance.

According gardner mind of unschooled person 2

Gardner believes that in nearly every older student who has gone through the rigorous schooling experience, there is a five-year-old 'unschooled' mind struggling to get out and express itself.

Why democracy education is important 3

Today, the developed world at large believes in democracy as the preferred form of government. - It makes sense for the preference of a democratic education which would produce men and women who are trained from a young age to be responsible and accountable citizens of a democracy.

Sensorial Education and its aims? 3 Marks repeated

Montessori made it clear to the educators that the senses were the most neglected in the learning process - Montessori used sensory materials to provide sensorial education to the children. - Each child was introduced to each piece of material individually. - The aim was self-instruction regarding each material. - The reward was waiting for the spontaneous reaction of children and observing it.

Aims of Sensorial Education

- Attention and concentration - Order of the mind - Errors & Self-correction

Teaching implications of Jean Piaget (past) imp

A focus on the process of children's thinking, not just its products. 2. Recognition of the crucial role of children's self-initiated, active involvement in learning activities. 3. A de-emphasis on practices aimed at making children adult like in their thinking. 4. Acceptance of individual differences in developmental progress.

Five reasons why parents prefer home schooling repeatedly

Transportation & convenience

- Inaccessibility of schools

- Behaviour problems of children

- Concerns over safety

Traditional learners repeat

Traditional students are often defined as students who have entered college after high school and non-traditional students are commonly agreed to be those who have returned to school some time after.

Progressivism

Progressivists believe that education should focus on the whole child, rather than on the

content or the teacher.

Importance of free School

Free education is important because it guarantees every student in a country some level of education. This means that each student has an equal opportunity to access this level of education on the sam e scale. 2. Secured life: Education is the key to a secured life. Free education can help underprivileged people to further their studies and eventually improve their quality of life. There are poor children that grow up in Malaysia without the resources t hat other children in Malaysia have. Some children have to worry about whether or not they will have a meal to eat, whether or not they have clothes to wear to school, and whether or not they are focused enough to obtain a valuable education.

define unschool

Unschooling is a style of home education that allows the student's interests and curiosities to drive the path of learning. Rather than using a defined curriculum, unschoolers trust children to gain knowledge organically.

Types of democracy

Direct democracy. **Representative democracy**. **Constitutional democracy Monitory democracy**.

Home school past

Homeschooling or home schooling, also known as home education or elective home education, is the education of school-aged children at home or a variety of places other than school.

Difference between inituitative, traditional and expert learners

The Intuitive Learner

- The Intuitive learner reflects neurobiological and developmental constraints which are purely genetic in

nature.

Traditional Learner

Traditional students are often defined as students who have entered college after high school and non-traditional students are commonly agreed to be those who have returned to school some time after

Expert Learner

- Expert learner faces certain disciplinary and epistemological constraints that comes to operate within

any field of expertise over the years

Five common laws of unschooling 5

Freeform learning 3 past

Freeform learning or unschooling is an approach used by parents who are severe critics of the traditional schooling.

Who was Paulo freire 2

1921-1997 - A Brazilian whose experiences living in poverty led him to champion education and literacy as the vehicle for social change.

Social Issues

Critics point out that Bloom discussed all major social and political issues in the lives of

students of his time but was silent on gay rights despite the rapid spread of the concept at that

time.

Maria montissori curriculum

Montessori made numerous changes in the curriculum.

- Curriculum ought not be what adults thought it should be, rather it should be based upon the

interests of individual children who were interested in everything.

- All learning was aimed to help and promote the development of the child.

- The fact that children thought differently at each plane of development was to be considered.

What is exchange learning 2 imp

A student exchange program is a program in which students from a secondary school or university study abroad at one of their institution's partner institutions. A student exchange program may involve international travel, but does not necessarily require the student to study outside their home country.

Unschooling founder and main idea

Rahul Varma CEO and Co(from Google) Founder introduce unschooling first time.

Main idea:

A fundamental premise of unschooling is that learning is a natural process constantly taking place and that curiosity is innate and children want to learn

Who introduce schooling first time?? (from Google)

Horace Mann invented school States' modern school system

Bagley's philosophy

William C. Bagley (1874–1946) was one of the most influential advocates of essentialism. Bagley believed that education was not supposed to change society but to preserve it.

Liberal Education:

- The liberally educated person is one who is able to resist the easy and preferred answers, not

because he is obstinate but because he knows others worthy of consideration.

Liberal education should give the student the sense that learning must and can be both

synoptic and precise.

Trivium and its stages repeated

Classical education depends upon a three-part process called the Trivium Developmental Stages

▪ Grammar ▪ Logic ▪ Rhetoric

The trivium covers elementary through high school ages.

Learning Trivium-based education organizes learning around the maturing capacity of a child's mind by using teaching methods and materials specific to each stage of development. Grammar of trivium in your own words

Piaget developmental stages repeated

Piaget believed that all children, beginning from infancy, pass through an orderly succession of

developmental stages and sub stages. Their current stage of development determines the way they

interpret experiences, structure problems, and seek solutions. It is therefore important to understand

a child's current developmental stage before devising a method of instruction.

nature of bloom's knowledge ? 2 marks

Nature of Education: For Bloom, education is not real or meaningful, if it does not respond to a felt need. Education must be in response to a need of humanity.

Unschooling by gardener? 2 marks

American developmental psychologist. Theory of Multiple Intelligences. Gardner proclaim to be a die, himself doesn't hard 'unschooler', however his theory of multiple Intelligence suggests that school are unable to cater to the individual needs of children

Maria Montessori counting? 3 marks how Maria montissori start counting?

How Maria Montessori start teaching counting?? Observed that typical children very easily learn numeration which consists of counting objects. Focused on m aterials for the introduction of counting. Observed the many opportunities in daily life when children could count objects in their Immediate environment

Points of formal education. (from Google)

Formal education is structured hierarchically.It is planned and deliberate. Scheduled fees are paid regularly. It has a chronological grading system

Write any two sources that purpose bloom for student enlightenment.

- **Movies**
- **Political gatherings**

Teacher's role Essentialism

For essentialists, the teacher is an authority in a discipline and passes the discipline's knowledge to the student, who also learns the cognitive skills needed to master the knowledge taught. - The teacher is the focus of the classroom activity. - The teacher decides what students ought to learn and is responsible for presenting the subject matter in a logical sequence and has the right to discipline students to create a conducive learning environment.

John holt point of view about Education.2marks

During the 1960s and 1970s, John Holt was developing his own vision of education based on his experiences teaching children rather than on any school of educational theory or technique. ... John wrote in many articles and books about ways that school and society can be better aligned to help children learn.

Recognition crucial role of children's self-initiated active involvement in learning activities.

In a Piagetian classroom, children are encourage to discover themselves through spontaneous Interaction with the environment, rather than the presentation of readymade knowledge.

A de-emphasis on practices aimed at making children adult like in their thinking.

This refers to what Piaget referred to as the "American question" which is "How can we speed up d evelopment?" His belief is that trying to speed up and accelerate children's process through the stages could be worse than no teaching at all

Acceptance of individual differences in developmental progressges.

Piaget's theory asserts that children go through all the same developmental stages, however they do So at different rates. Because of this, teachers must make special effort to arrange classroom activities for individuals and Groups of children rather than for the whole class group.

Visual learner? (3)

Visual learning is a type of learning style in which students prefer to use images, graphics, colors and maps to communicate ideas and thoughts. Visual learners must see information in order to learn it. ... Visual learning refers to a mode of learning where students rely on graphic aids to remember and learn material.

approximately 7

used to show that something is almost, but not completely, accurate or exact

Explain progressivism in you're own words...3marks

Progressivism is a way of thinking that focuses on social progress. It is a philosophical movement and political movement. The idea of progress is the belief that human society is improving over time. In the 18th century, many philosophers began holding this belief as part of the Age of Enlightenment

Popular democracy

Popular democracy is a notion of direct democracy based on referendums and other devices of empowerment and concretization of popular will

FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS

Ami's of classical education 5 (past)

The ancient and medieval scholars started their educational program by defining the end goal — the study of philosophy and theology. - They understood that students must work through the Trivium and Quadrivium as preparation for these higher orders of thought. Moving from the Trivium to the Quadrivium, Classical educationalists hope to sharpen the abilities of maturing wise students who are thoroughly preparing for their university studies. - Classical education is focused on presenting information and skills in a logical sequence at an age-appropriate time, thoroughly and continuously preparing students to progress to higher levels of thought. - The unity of the seven liberal arts and their proper study aims at producing an individual with a harmonious and well-ordered soul who would reason well, judge rightly, and live virtuously. - Classical education hopes to contribute to the

formation of a generation of leaders who are life-long learners, educated and articulate citizens who are capable of understanding complex issues, discerning noble choices, and living virtuously in service to others.

Teacher role according to jean Piaget 3 and 5 marks

Facilitation:

- The teachers' main role is the facilitation of learning by providing various experiences for the

students.

Discovery Learning:

- "Discovery Learning" allows opportunities for students to explore and experiment, while

encouraging new understandings.

Opportunities:

- Opportunities that allow learners of different cognitive levels to work together often help

encourage less mature students to advance to a higher understanding of the material.

Hands on Experience:

- Teachers can also assess students with the use of hands on experiences to help students

learn.

Learning:

- Children are innately curious and motivated to learn, whether or not they receive external

rewards and encouragement.

Assimilation & Accommodation: - Assimilation occurs when we modify or change new information to fit into our schemas (what we already know). ... Accomodation is when we restructure of modify what we already know so that new information can fit in better.

Role of school according to Karl jaspers /what task school perform Tasks of School: -

Firstly, the schools must arouse the historical spirit of the community and of life through the symbols of that community. This can be done through consideration of the previous history of the community & through contact between young people & their educators. - Secondly, schools must enable students to learn & practice everything which is necessary for work and for a profession. - This is a matter of deliberate planning.

Role of Primary School:

- Jaspers emphasizes the exceptionally important role of the primary school that lays the moral, intellectual & political foundation for the entire population.

formal and informal learning.

Formal Learning

Formal learning refers to a type of learning program in which the goals and objectives are defined by the training department, instructional designer, and/or instructor. ... Examples of formal learning include classroom instruction, web-based training, remote labs, e-learning courses, workshops, seminars, webinars, etc.

Informal Learning

Informal learning takes place outside schools and colleges and arises from the learner's involvement in activities that are not undertaken with a learning purpose in mind. Informal learning is involuntary and an inescapable part of daily life; for that reason, it is sometimes called experiential learning

Home schooling laws in pakistan repeated 5 OR Education law in pakistan.

Quality of Education

To ensure the quality of education, uniform syllabus and curriculum across the country must be established, however, provincial government's syllabus and curriculum varies from the federal government, in practice.

Private Schools

The private education institutions, according to this law, are also bound to reserve 10 per cent quota for poor children.

Imprisonment and Fine

Parents who would refuse to send their children to schools would be fined with penalty of 25,000 rupees and three month imprisonment.

Child Labour

Addressing the issue of child labour, the bill stated that people who would employ children for labour would be fined with the penalty of 50,000 rupees and six months imprisonment.

Implementation

This bill is intended to signal an official commitment to universal literacy, however it is quite useless as the government does not take any further action to implement it.

Homeschooling in Pakistan

There is no law regulating homeschooling practices in the country.

What is the philosophy of Allen bloom 2 time repeated

Blooms educational philosophy stems from his need to define the nature of education, democratic education & its implications, and the importance of liberal education.

Nature of Education:

- For Bloom, education is not real or meaningful, if it does not respond to a felt need.
- Education must be in response to a need of humanity.

Timeless Questions:

- What each generation is can be best discovered in its relation to the permanent concerns of mankind.

Liberal Education:

- Blooms educational philosophy promotes liberal education.

Human Completeness

- For Bloom, the goal of education must be human completeness.

Higher Education

- The focus of Bloom's educational philosophy was higher education, as he believed the

university education had vastly deteriorated owing to certain social and political issues of the

time.

Critics of Allen bloom

Bloom was often called vengeful, reactionary and antidemocratic, talking against the American

students and the American universities.

Closing of the American Mind:

▪ Bloom's choice of title was vastly criticized.

Philosopher

▪ Bloom's status as a philosopher was often criticized by critics who maintained that his writings

were only focused on a study of classics and there was no philosophy in it.

Great Books

▪ The Great Books course of Bloom was often criticized due to its restricted and narrow

conception of classics.

▪ Chomsky criticized Blooms emphasis on a Great Books curriculum,

Roles of teacher according to essentialist Role of Essentialist teacher ?5 repeated

1. The teacher teaches discipline and hard work. 2. The teacher is an expert of content knowledge. 3. The teacher is accountable for student learning. 4. Direct focused tasks Essentialism as a teacher-centered philosophy 5. The teacher is the focus of the classroom activity. 6. The teacher decides what students ought to learn and is responsible for presenting the subject matter in a logical sequence and has the right to discipline students to create a conducive learning environment. 7. For essentialists, the teacher is an authority in a discipline and passes the discipline's knowledge to the student, who also learns the cognitive skills needed to master the knowledge taught.

Nature or knowledge acoording to jasper. 5

Nature of knowledge by Jaspers. Reliable Knowledge: - Jaspers was particularly conscious of the theoretical difficulties of securing reliable knowledge. Objectivity: - Even if a particular kind of knowledge is universally valid, it is not absolutely objective. - Knowledge is the product of a particular method chosen by the investigator. Universal Validity: - Since knowledge cannot be completely objective, it cannot be universally valid; hence Jaspers definition of universal validity relies upon universal consensus. Scientific & Philosophical Knowledge: - Jaspers analyzed the relationship between science and philosophy, as he believed both to be an integral part of education. Methodical Knowledge: - Scientific knowledge is methodical knowledge, i.e. we know by what means it was arrived at and in what sense and within what limits it holds good. Certain Knowledge: Scientific knowledge is absolutely certain, i.e. it stands the test of any reasoning; it must be distinguished from the convictions by which man may live and be prepared to risk his life.

Criticism on teaching and research, Jaspers? -

Critics disapproved of Jaspers' belief that teaching & research are inseparable and a good teacher must be a good researcher as well. - Those who separate teaching and research tend to view all teaching as the transmission of basic information about a subject matter; thus, teaching becomes equated here wholly with scholastic instruction.

Five reasons why parents prefer home schooling 5

Lack of Confidence in the Educational System - Many parents believe they can provide better education then any public or private school.

Parents did not think that the academic standards of the schools were satisfactory.

Religious or Spiritual Beliefs - Parents feel that religion has fallen to a distant second place in a school education. - Some religions dictate rules or beliefs that are best adhered to or met in a homeschool setting.

Special Needs - A child with special needs may thrive in a homeschool environment. - These special needs may be specific to learning style, development level, or overall physical health. - These children may require more or specialized attention, instruction, and interaction from a teacher within a conventional classroom.

Parenting Philosophy - Parents believe that they can better foster desirable character traits and morals in their children than might be encouraged in a conventional school. - Through homeschooling, parents hope to instill their personal morals and values in their children.

Unattainable Private Schooling Many parents who prefer private schooling over public schooling chose to homeschool in case of inability to send their children to private schools due to various reasons.

Other Reasons - Transportation & convenience - Inaccessibility of schools - Behavior problems of children - Concerns over safety

Why Maria Montessori emphasis home environment?(5)

Home Environment - No set homework was given so child could be left to parent's discretion at home. - Parents were asked to complement the Montessori classroom at home by implementing its principles. - Parents were discouraged from practicing prizes and punishments activity Montessori helped parents understand the sensitive periods of the child. - Montessori emphasized on a harmonious relationship between the family, child and the teacher.

Qualities of good learner

A good student has a growth mindset. ...

A good student is brave. ...

A good student is organised. ...

A good student is consistent and persistent. ...

A good student is able to deal with failure. ...

A good student sets goals. ...

A good student is able to connect learning to life.

Differentiate between interpersonal and intrapersonal learners. 5 marks

Interpersonal learners love to interact and prefer learning through communication and interaction. Interpersonal learners are true people persons. They enjoy heading up committees, participating in group learning projects, and communicating with other learners and adults

An intrapersonal learner is someone who prefers working alone, which is the exact opposite of an 'interpersonal learner'. These are self-motivated learners that like to set individual goals, and prefer to study by themselves with their own thoughts and ideas rather than with others that intrude on those thoughts

The main difference between interpersonal and intrapersonal is that interpersonal happens between two or more people whereas intrapersonal happens within one's own inner self.

difference between scholastic and skilled learners

Something that's scholastic has to do with schools or learning. If you brag about your town's scholastic excellence, you mean that you've got great schools. ... The word is from the Latin scholasticus, "of a school," with the Greek root skholastikos, "devoting one's leisure to learning

Skilled learners are motivated and positive about learning. They seek knowledge and understanding and avoid failure. ... They define their goals and develop appropriate learning strategies. 3 They evaluate their progress visa-vis their goals and the effectiveness of the learning methods used.

Criticism of Gardener on current intelligence?3 marks repeated

Maria Montessori first experiment was" Case die bombini" 5 marks repeated

This school was established in 1907 in Rome. –

Work with atypical children as a guide for work with typical children.

Why did Maria Monsterri think that teacher training is necessary?5 marks

Montessori was able to repeat the successful results enjoyed in the first Case dei Bambini by

providing exactly the same learning conditions for children in the second Casa.

- She realized that teacher training was essential as she could not be everywhere to ensure the

same kind of learning environment.

- She felt that teachers needed to be trained as directresses rather than traditional instructors.

Who was Maria Montessori?Her major role in philosophy?

Montessori is an education philosophy and practice that fosters rigorous, self-motivated growth for children and adolescents in all areas of their development, with a goal of nurturing each child's natural desire for knowledge, understanding, and respect.

Explain the criticism of Bloom on the needs of students and developing reading habbit among students? 5 marks

Explain imagination, fantasy and creativity?5

imagination is essential to reality. Mental life could not exist without the imagination. Certainly creativity would be impossible without the imagination. A fantasy may originate from conflicts, desires, frustrations, or wishes when the imagination interacts with reality

Imagination is the experience that one has when they deal with reality, or how they deal with reality, while fantasy is an unrealistic byproduct of that imagination.

Creativity is a phenomenon whereby something somehow new and somehow valuable is formed. The created item may be intangible or a physical object.

Teachers role according to jasper?

Guiding Hand:

- Children must be educated according to their own inclinations & abilities under the guiding

hand of the educator.

Lifelong Education:

- Jaspers was in no doubt about the fact that the value of school is directly bound with the

quality of its teachers who can only perform their task of educating young people through life-

long self-education & training.

Need for Substance:

- Good teachers must recognize the need for substance in their teaching, which only research

can provide.

Write a note on Democracy policy

points of preoperational stage?

2 - 7 years

- The preschool child is in the preoperational stage of development.

- In contrast to the infant, the preschool child recognizes that objects exist even when he does not touch them.

- The preschooler has developed his own system of symbols (images, props, and words) to represent objects in the real world.

- Learns to use language and to represent objects by images and words.

- Thinking is still egocentric.

- The child has difficulty taking the viewpoint of others.

- Classifies objects by a single feature: e.g. groups together all the red blocks regardless of shape or all the square blocks regardless of colour.

Formal Approach. 5 Marks

School-at-Home

This school-at-home, or formal approach means that the education process is the same as at school,

except that it is taking place at home.

Parent-Teacher

The parent or parents who are responsible for the education of the child act as a traditional classroom

teacher during the study hours.

School Rooms at Home

Homeschooling parents employing the formal approach often specify a room at home to act as a

traditional classroom.

School Schedules

Homeschooling parents using this approach also prescribe schedules for their children to adhere by.

Curriculum

Homeschooling parents using this approach strictly follow a school like curriculum in the process of

educating their child.

Summer School

Often, these parents incorporate summer school (at home) in their children's schedules as well.

Extracurricular Activities

Like at a traditional school, extra-curricular activities are also an important part of the formal approach

to homeschooling.

Developmental stage "grammer" 5

The grammar stage is the first few years of schooling typically from k to 5th grades.

- These are the years in which the building blocks for all other learning are laid.

- Young children have a natural fondness for memorization and repetition.

- Children at this age actually find memorization fun.

- The mind is ready to absorb information.

- Rules of various disciplines are learned.

- This stage puts together the basic building blocks for the second stage of education.

Concrete operational development/Write five points of preoperational Piaget development stage? (5)

Concrete Operational Stage: - 7 - 11 years

In this stage children evolve from prelogical, egocentric thinking to a more ruleregulated type of thinking.

Logic: - Child can think logically about objects and events. - Some of the rules of logic include reversibility, identity, and compensation.

Understanding of Numbers: - Child achieves understanding of number (age 6), mass (age 7), and weight (age 9).

Object Classification: Classifies objects according to several features and can order them in series along a single dimension such as size.

John holt learning experience 5

Learning Experiences - Holt criticizes the commonly held belief about there being two kinds of learning experiences, i.e. experiences from which we learn, and experiences from which we don't learn anything. - Holt believes that there is no experience from which we don't learn. - We learn something from everything we do, and everything that happens to us or is done to us.

How take place learning in unschooling environment?(5)

Holt believed that learning happens through:

- Play - Household responsibilities
- Personal Interests
- Curiosity - Internships
- Work Experience
- Travel - Books
- Elective Classes
- Mentors
- Social Interaction

Why Stability Of Education is criticisized? 2 Marks

Four Aims Of Classical Education? 5 Marks

The ancient and medieval scholars started their educational program by defining the end goal

— the study of philosophy and theology.

- They understood that students must work through the Trivium and Quadrivium as preparation

for these higher orders of thought.

- Moving from the Trivium to the Quadrivium, Classical educationalists hope to sharpen the

abilities of maturing wise students who are thoroughly preparing for their university studies.

- Classical education is focused on presenting information and skills in a logical sequence at an

age-appropriate time, thoroughly and continuously preparing students to progress to higher

levels of thought.

How Unschooling is important? 5 marks

Unschooling promotes individualized learning by allowing the learner to make their own choices regarding what and how they learn. The role of the parent is to provide the learner with an environment that fosters their natural curiosity

There are many reasons why you might choose to unschool your child. The benefits of unschooling include:

providing a safer learning environment

improving learning outcomes with more effective teaching methods

teaching your child in a manner that is more in-line with your family's values

providing a customized, tailored approach to your child

Unschooling is multi-aged and interest-sorted

Children in schools are graded by age, not by interests or abilities. Thus, they are often corralled into the wrong group for their actual level with no movement for personalized learning.

- Unschooling promotes questions without punishment.
- Problem solving is encouraged

When schools have problems, teachers, principals, and support staff are expected to solve them. Children are rarely consulted. Most problem solving in the education system ignores the central stakeholder—the learner. Problems involving students are "solved" by using punishments and bribery, not by consulting and collaborating. Yet success in life is attained by solving problems. In unschooling, children are free to practice problem solving.

Changes by maria montessori

She established the first of her Montessori schools, in a ghetto of Rome, on January 6, 1907. "La Casa dei Bambini," the Children's Home, became the foundation of her Montessori educational system. So successful was the Montessori system, it spread worldwide.

Maria Montessori Parent Involvement 5 marks Parents play a very important role in a child's education. Montessori believed in the union of the family and the school in the matter of educational aims. Mothers were allowed to visit the classroom at any time to observe. Idea of collective ownership of school by parents & teachers was promoted. Teachers must be available to parents for regular discussions of their child's development. Child psychology in education was discussed with parents.

. Criticism on classical education?

Joy of Learning - Many critics believe classical education to be too formal. - They believe it makes learning a chore rather than a joyous activity.

Knowledge Transmission - Classical education is often seen as transference of the accumulated knowledge of the society to its youth. - Critics believe that education should be more than just the transmission of knowledge. - They question whether classical education imparts wisdom.

Individuality - Classical education is criticized because it fails to satisfy the individual needs, interests and capabilities of students.

Education for Virtue - Most classical educationalists or philosophers focused on education as a way to make the student virtuous.