

The Overall Goal of Education and General Purpose

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Abstract

His physical mental moral and social development through creative development of the person's innate ability and qualities. To give the student the opportunity to develop according to his own talent and tendency and to nurture his creativity. Making skilled, productive and manpower necessary for the socioeconomic development and progress of the country by applying education. To help the student acquire the necessary qualifications and skills in order to earn a living according to his talents and trends. To inspire the student in the open expression of basic thought and to develop liberal thinking and life-oriented, objective and positive outlook in the society.

Keywords: Knowledge; Skill; Aspect; Outlook; Values; Good organization.

1. Introduction

While many purposes of education exist, and many people have their own ideas of what education should be, listed and explained below are several generally accepted purposes for schooling that spring from our educational history in America and modern beliefs about education. Education gives us the ability to differentiate between what is right and wrong, what is immoral and moral & what is just and unjust. Education gives a person hope to solve the problems humanity faces today. Education gives you the power to question anything wrong. Education helps you learn the right way to execute yourself and behave positively. Education helps you find the truth and it forces you to think in different aspects. Proper education removes ill beliefs. It makes you more aware and confident. The one continuing purpose of education, since ancient times, has been to bring people to as full a realization as possible of what it is to be a human being. Other statements of educational purpose have also been widely accepted: to develop the intellect, to serve social needs, to contribute to the economy, to create an effective work force, to prepare students for a job or career, to promote a particular social or political system. These purposes offered are undesirably limited in scope, and in some instances they conflict with the broad purpose I have indicated; they imply a distorted human existence. The broader humanistic purpose includes all of them, and goes beyond them, for it seeks to encompass all the dimensions of human experience.

2. Knowledge

Epistemology is a branch of philosophy concerned with the theory of knowledge. The main problems with which epistemology is concerned are the definition of knowledge and related concepts, the sources and criteria of knowledge, the kinds of knowledge possible and the degree to which each is certain, and the exact relation between the one who knows and the object known. Knowledge is a familiarity, awareness, or understanding of someone or something, such as facts, information, descriptions, or skills, which is acquired through experience or education by perceiving, discovering, or learning. The definition of knowledge is a matter of ongoing debate among philosophers in the field of epistemology. The classical definition, described but not ultimately endorsed by Plato, specifies that a statement must meet three criteria in order to be considered knowledge: it must be justified, true, and believed. Some claim that these conditions are not sufficient, as Gettier case examples allegedly demonstrate. There are a number of alternatives proposed, including Robert Nozick's arguments for a requirement that knowledge 'tracks the truth' and Simon Blackburn's additional requirement that we do not want to say that those who meet any of these conditions 'through a defect, flaw, or failure' have knowledge. Knowledge is essentially "information in context" which is interpreted and acted upon by those who must perform a given function. Organizational Knowledge, unlike individual or personal knowledge, is only of value if it is shared with those who need it. By

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implication then, the popular statement that “Knowledge is Power” is therefore only true, if it drives appropriate action. The term knowledge is also used to mean the confident understanding of a subject with the ability to use it for a specific purpose, if appropriate.

- (a) The fact or condition of knowing something with familiarity gained through experience or association
- (b) Acquaintance with or understanding of a science, art, or technique
- (c) The fact or condition of being aware of something
- (d) The range of one's information or understanding
- (e) The circumstance or condition of apprehending truth or fact through reasoning: cognition
- (f) The fact or condition of having information or of being learned
- (g) The sum of what is known: the body of truth, information, and principles acquired by mankind

3. Types of Knowledge

- A. a priori knowledge
 - a. comes before knowledge perceived through senses
 - b. considered to be universally true
- B. a posteriori knowledge
 - a. knowledge verifiable through the senses
 - b. may not always be reliable
- C. procedural knowledge
 - a. knowing how to do something
- D. declarative knowledge
 - a. knowing that something is true or false
- E. tacit knowledge
 - a. knowledge not easily expressed by language

4. Skill

Skill means the ability to do something well; expertise. An ability and capacity acquired through deliberate, systematic, and sustained effort to smoothly and adaptively carryout complex activities or job functions involving ideas (cognitive skills), things (technical skills), and/or people (interpersonal skills). Example as like “The skill of the applicant was high as he had years of experience working as a systems administrator for a law firm. “It is the familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in

execution or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes; power to discern and execute; ability to perceive and perform; expertness; aptitude; as, the skill of a mathematician, physician, surgeon, mechanic, etc.

5. Good Organization

A great organization is one that delivers superior performance and makes a distinctive impact over a long period of time. Working individuals spend almost one-third of their lives at their workplace with a major part of their productive lives is dedicated to their organizations. There is a greater realization in the industry today that employees are a valuable human resource, and that their ability to function to the best of their capabilities is determined among other things by the environment they are subjected to at work. So there are three characteristics of a great organization. They are:

- a) Superior performance
- b) Distinctive impact
- c) Lasting endurance

I think we ought to aim to build great organizations, and so it is helpful to have a good outline of what that means. It's not enough to just say "we should seek to make our organizations great." We need to know what that means. This is a good start. For companies to achieve long-term success, they must create and maintain healthy environments in the workplace. Healthy organizations understand that it takes a collaborative effort to compete in their market segment and produce continuous profits. Recognizing and understanding the characteristics of healthy organizations can help you detect problems in your company if it is unprofitable and take corrective steps to operate a successful business. A healthy organization shares its business goals with employees at every level of the organization. Management shares goals with employees and gets them on board with the mission and vision of the organization. Employees and managers understand what is required to reach these shared goals and make every effort to achieve them. Another characteristic is teamwork. Healthy companies know how to develop teams that collaborate to achieve common goals. Employees and managers readily offer their assistance to each other to meet corporate objectives. Companies provide on-the-job training and opportunities for employees to enhance their work-related skills. Organizations bring in other individuals to provide necessary departmental and corporate-wide training. Companies also offer opportunities to pursue certification and continual education. A good organization has a clearly defined purpose and cultivates the attitude that purpose is more important than process. That means that supervisors stay focused on how effective employees are in doing their job, not just whether or not they followed procedure to the letter. Sometimes that means that the quality of the work trumps the quantity. It's

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not how many telephone calls the worker makes or how many pages his report contains --- it's how successful the calls were and how efficient the report is. To compete effectively, organizations must be adaptable to a changing environment. The organization has to be capable of seizing an opportunity and dealing with unexpected problems. This means that precedence isn't valued over flexibility: It's not enough to do something because it was always done that way.

6. Aspects of Education

Education enhances the student experience and be proactive throughout the student journey through unified communications and self-service applications. Higher education institutions have numerous student engagement points that span across the entire student journey from enrollment to graduation. This can pose many challenges when it comes to implementing recruitment and retention strategies. Today's students want immediate access to information, instant turn around on their enquiries, and the ability to serve themselves. Aspect's solutions help universities and colleges deliver outstanding services and support to their students through omni-channel, self-service solutions and mobile applications that give students access to information and instant gratification. The self-concept of ability (largely equivalent with subjective competence, achievement-related self-confidence, expectation of success, self-efficacy; see Self-concepts: Educational Aspects; Self-efficacy: Educational Aspects) represents the expectancy component within the framework of an expectancy x value approach, according to which subjective competence (expectancy aspect) and subjective importance (value aspect) are central components of motivation. Security teams should really approach an Information Security program as if they are consultants hired to help guide the business. The majority of their time should be spent interpreting security policies and standards, and helping the organization to understand how and when to apply them. If they are spending all their time with enforcement, then either the educational aspects of the program are failing or they don't have the necessary support from the leaders in the organization. Developments in scientific information affect not only the way we do research, but the way we do education as well. Information technology has introduced new applications of communication in education through a multitude of combinations of synchronous and asynchronous interaction, and the end of this development is not yet in sight. I want students to learn to use the resources around them. I want them to read something or see something they are interested in and follow up on it. I want them to have an idea and then get on the phone and call people they can talk to about it, or pick up a book and read more about it, or sit down and write about it. When I imagine one of my students as an adult, I imagine a person who is a thinker and a doer, and who follows his or her passions. I see an adult who is strong enough to stand up and speak for what he or she wants and believes, and who cares about himself or herself and the world. Someone who understands himself or herself and understands learning.

Creativity, passion, courage, and perseverance are the personal qualities I want to see in my graduates. I want them to come upon things they've seen every day and look at them in a whole new way. I want them to feel good about themselves and be good, honest people in the way they live their lives. And, catchphrase or not, I want my students to score high on the “tests of emotional IQ” that life will inevitably throw at them over and over again.

6. Importance of Education

Education is so important because it gives us the knowledge of the world around us. It develops in us a perspective of looking at life. Also it gives the key to a person's future. If you have a good education it will help you to achieve all types of goals. Education for all means has been the most important debate in all stages of society, progress and development. This might build in you the question as to why everyone is running behind education. What is it that makes us bind to education and makes it the center of attraction to all the aristocrats, law makers, parents and elders? Education isn't about my marks or your standard it's about knowledge and how well you are aware of the happenings around you. A person who is awakened knows what's best for him/her, knows the difference between right and wrong and that's when he is known as educated.

For a living, it has become mandatory for a citizen to be educated. Not only they are termed as barriers or qualifications to cross before coming in for an interview, but education also decides your performance in an interview. An educated person is aware of his surroundings and therefore can give explicit answers to questions asked whereas an illiterate might not be able to comprehend the questions that shall be bombarded on him. Moreover to apply for a job, the educational qualifications of a student act as the eligibility criteria which is must before the student is able to fill an application. Education opens to the world of our own where we can earn and form a living for ourselves. When you are educated, you shall get a job easily. A career can be established by your credits and achievements in the educational field. This not only makes you independent but also helps you create a living. Stability comes when you are on your own, this cannot be achieved until you can excel in all forms and fields with a rigorous effort on scrubbing your caliber. We are all blank frames until and unless a drawing is not drawn, the frame shall remain unnoticed and blank. If it is a good image, carefully drawn, specialized by critics the final result shall be explicit compared to rough drawings done by an unexperienced artist hence to be stable and be valued by the world we need education. Education shall support our endeavor and also speak on our behalf of our credits. Education makes you knowledgeable, it makes you stand tall in a discussion and participate enthusiastically with no shame of going dumb. Knowledge makes you aware, potentially updated and also open minded. A person who lacks knowledge is considered to be foolish and regarded as either a learner or an illiterate. Though knowledge

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might turn to against you if not used in the best of intentions and calibre. Education makes your growth optimum and helps you become independent to start your own life. It makes you reliable on your instincts and knowledge to take the right decision that does not harm your image and respect. An independent thought process is developed when your brain is open to all the forms of life and knowledge about how advanced the world has become and you witness the improvement in lifestyle. This makes you create your own mentality rather than being a herd follower of your ancestors it also gives you a broader outlook towards life and your career.

The lower class of the society is often faced with the issue of not being literate like those who are more privileged, living in urban dynasties. Hence often the selfish urban tend to use the innocence and illiteracy of the uneducated in their favor. Often we come across cases where the farmers sign across wrong papers and have to face long life penalty for giving their land to someone else. This is only because the farmer is illiterate and hence can be easily fooled by words. Whereas an educated person is smart enough to demarcate the cunningness of those around and is less probable to be shot by such cases.

For education also makes us gain the knowledge of differentiating between different aspects of work, life and curriculum. For a person who isn't educated he/she cannot discriminate as to when he is being fooled or when the stats are true. Country works on a certain curriculum, to follow those routes like in banks, government offices and day to day needs we need to be educated so that no one can hoax us with their knowledge. Your way of talking, perception and interaction in a social gathering shall always stand out compared to the one who is illiterate.

We live in an ever progressing and developing society. Education in this society is not only a demarcation of the wealthy and poor but also of the uneducated and educated. Your reputation and social image is dependent on your educational qualifications. More than your salary, caste, creed or religion, people care about your degree for it demarks you from the rest. Society is also a cluster of different people, to deal with each we need knowledge of the system as well as our rights and duties which is only taught to us through different mediums of education. This helps us become a member of the society we live in and participate actively in the changes and development required in the society.

Most children today are starting to study before their age is in its right position, it's because they feel easier to study when they grow up to that position.... It is also helping the child to get an extra knowledge of what he/she has gained. But it is very important to know that it does not go beyond the level. Importance of Education Remembering, Understanding, Applying, Analyzing, Evaluating, Creating.

7. Education's Action

- a) Education gives us the ability to differentiate between what is right and wrong, what is immoral and moral & what is just and unjust.
- b) Education gives a person hope to solve the problems humanity faces today.
- c) Education gives you the power to question anything wrong.
- d) Education helps you learn the right way to execute yourself and behave positively.
- e) Education helps you find the truth and it forces you to think in different aspects.
- f) Proper education removes ill beliefs.
- g) It makes you more aware and confident.

8. General Purpose of Education

The belief that schools should concentrate on activities, exercises, and courses of study that develop one's mind or intellectual ability. This belief is based upon the assumption that the brain is like a muscle that develops with mental exercise and schools should challenge the learner with tasks that stimulate the brain. Teachers worldwide always have asked themselves what the ultimate goal of education is. For centuries, we've been learning and teaching because we have become accustomed of living in such a system. Not many times, we can stop and think about why we do what we are doing. The broad picture of a personal life is how an individual develops into a productive and constructive citizen. To achieve this goal an individual needs to undergo education, in general and in particular. General education consists of elementary and secondary education through high school, and particular education consists of special training, either by vocational schools or universities. The aims of education are simply to prepare or develop an individual into a competent citizen for career and mature life. There are different paths for different individuals and these paths may vary throughout one's life, in a more and more competitive and integrated world. It becomes fast evolving and highly technological. Therefore, the general education is under great pressure to transform itself so as to adapt to this trend and particular education is under even more pressure to move along the Industry 4.0 bandwagon. Fundamentally, the aims of education have to be evolutionary and adaptive, or even leading. The main aim of education is to enhance our knowledge on daily basis by listening to the lectures given by the educators. The input can be received by two types of learning namely classroom education or e-learning. The real goal of education, and of school, is becoming—becoming a "good" person and becoming a more capable person than when you started. Learning is nothing but a means of accomplishing that goal, and it is dangerous to confuse the ends with the means. Learning would be the right aspiration, if we wanted our children to become learned (in the old sense of "knowing stuff") or scholars, as some parents and teachers still demand. But that's hardly today's ambition for most of us or our kids. Instead, very few educators or

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parents have learning or scholarship in their hearts as the endgame for their children, except in the sense of their kids' getting good grades. Most of us would prefer our children become the very best people they can be, capable of effective thinking, acting, relating, and accomplishing in whatever field they enjoy and have a passion for. The exception of some independent schools and the small character-based education movement, the only type of becoming that our conversation about education and school seems to focus on is the one in which young people "become" a member of a particular college class. School focuses almost exclusively on kids' learning four basic subjects: math, language arts, science, and social studies. Our tests—big and small—are an attempt to put numbers around that learning and to rank students in their acquisition of it. We ask, ad infinitum: How much are our kids learning? Are they learning enough? What is the best way to measure their learning? How do they learn best? What gets in the way of their learning? Are their schools making adequate yearly progress? We might ask our kids, what did you learn in school today? But most of us, I submit, don't really care, nor do I think we should. Why aren't we asking them, what did you become that you weren't before? Have you moved in a positive direction to better yourself and society? That's the information we really want to know as concerned parents, citizens, employers, and taxpayers. The idea that schools serve the larger society by producing students who can function in the American democracy. This purpose recognizes that an educated citizen is essential to maintaining the American economic and political system.

The multiple paradigms of our society, and more specifically, of our education, are going through a relevant and irreversible transformation. As we are facing the 4th industrial revolution, we are changing hierarchical positions to become more flat and horizontal, and we live in a world where information is -always- just around the corner. The aim/purpose of education is to grow children into productive citizens that use their knowledge, talents, and learned skills to sustain themselves and help others while pushing the human race forward in areas of equality, equity, and harmony. Therefore, we became curious and we wanted to know what is the ultimate goal of education, according to those educators (and STEM advocates) who live, teach and learn according to these new paradigms. The goal of education is also to form children into human persons committed to work for the creation of human communities of love, fellowship, freedom, justice and harmony. Students are to be molded only by making them experience the significance of these values in the school itself. Teachers could achieve this only by the lived example of their lives manifested in hundreds of small and big transactions with students in word and deed.

9. Ultimate Goal of Education

The ultimate goal of education is (or should be) to help people reach their maximum potential in the areas they love, moving away from standardized evaluations. There is no education without passion, and if we

want to make this world a better place, we should start by collaborating to this macro mission from those places we both love and we're good at. The ultimate goal of education is to inspire the next generation of learners to find their passions, talents, and continue the quest for personal growth in all aspects of their lives. The ultimate goal of education is to help all of us become better people. When I watch kids walk into the building on their first day of school, I think about what I want them to be like when they walk out on their last day. Some ultimate goals are-

- a) be lifelong learners
- b) be passionate
- c) be ready to take risks
- d) be able to problem-solve and think critically
- e) be able to look at things differently
- f) be able to work independently and with others
- g) be creative
- h) care and want to give back to their community
- i) persevere
- j) have integrity and self-respect
- k) have moral courage
- l) be able to use the world around them well
- m) speak well, write well, read well, and work well with numbers
- n) Truly enjoy their life and their work.

10. Individual and Social Aims of Education

Individual aims and social aims are the most important aims of education. They are opposed to each other individual aims gives importance for the development of the individuality. Social aim gives importance to the development of society through individual not fulfilling his desire. But it will be seen that development of individuality assumes meaning only in a social environment. Sir Percy Nunn observes, "Nothing goods enters into the human world except in and through the free activities of individual men and women and that educational practice must be shaped the individual. Education should give scope to develop the inborn potentialities through maximum freedom."

The supporters believe that society or state is supreme or real. The individual is only a means. The progress of the society is the aim of education. Education is for the society and of the society. The function of education is for the welfare of the state. The state will make the individual as it desires. It prepares the

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individual to play different roles in society. Individuality has no value, and personality is meaningless apart from society. If society will develop individual will develop automatically. Here society plays an important role.

Individual aim and social aim of education go independently. Both are opposing to each other. It is not in reality. Neither the individual nor the society can exist. The individual is the product of the society while society finds its advancement in the development of its individual member.

Individual cannot develop in vacuum. According to John Adams, "Individuality requires a social medium to grow." And T.P. Nunn says, "Individuality develops in social environment." According to James Ross, "The aim of education is the development of valuable personality and spiritual individuality." The true aim of education cannot be other than the highest development of the individual as a member of society. Let education burn the individual flame, feeding it with the oil of society. Education for Citizenship is the idea that schools serve the larger society by producing students who can function in the American democracy. This purpose recognizes that an educated citizen is essential to maintaining the American economic and political system.

11. Causes behind Aims

- a) Biologists believe that every individual is different from others. Every child is a new and unique product and a new experiment with life. Thompson says, "Education is for the individual". Individual should be the centre of all educational efforts and activities.
- b) Naturalists believe that central aim of education is the autonomous development of the individual. Rousseau said, "Everything is good as it comes from the hands of the Author of Nature, but everything degenerates in the hands of man." God makes all things good, man meddles with them and they become evil. God creates everything good man makes it evil. So individual should be given maximum freedom for its own development.
- c) Psychologists believe that education is an individual process because of individual differences. No two individuals are alike. So education should be according to the interest of the individual.

12. Other Aims

For an atheist, the main purpose of education is to enable one to read, write and do some basic maths, study and excel in whatever possible field to live and work successfully while living in harmony with the world also attempting to do maximum good for maximum people to the extent possible.

From theistic point of view, main aim of education is (apart from teaching 3 R's) to teach youngsters to differentiate between right and wrong, good and bad, and show them the way to realize God (along with helping them to earn their livelihood in a dharmic - religiously suitable - manner)

Any civilized person is educated and all educated people are generally expected to possess a good deal of General Knowledge (or hereafter referred to as GK) regarding different spheres of life.

As the very term indicates, GK is the general (as opposed to specialized) knowledge which is usually available in the public domain for all the interested people. This GK is clearly distinguished from Specialized Knowledge in any field which may be available to a small coterie of people.

Being educated or literate means the following things:

Being able to read at least one language

Being able to write at least one language

Being able to do basic arithmetic, i.e.

Be able to do bare minimum addition, subtraction, multiplication or division in order to perform the activities of counting things, knowing total amounts spent, etc.

Having the basic civic sense of what is right/wrong behavior in different situations and behaving well.

Being able to operate some basic computers/or electronic gadgets, entering inputs and getting outputs from the devices and understanding them (as the computers/smartphones/electronic measuring gadgets have pervaded the world and can help us to lead our lives with less difficulty)

Possessing basic knowledge of the world around us in things such as - which is a good school for children, which is a good/reasonable shop for certain products, or the knowledge of what is available where, etc. I.e. Some basic consumer knowledge when we use different things in life.

There are various advantages of possessing a good GK and I have listed a few here:

- a) Being able to buy the right things we want at right prices.
- b) Reducing unnecessary hardship in life.
- c) Saving time and energy in life.
- d) Assisting others in getting their work done.
- e) Suggesting better solutions to problems based on GK.
- f) Taking right decisions in life.

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- g) Being able to converse and interact better/interestingly with people from different backgrounds/places as one can understand different people with a good GK.
- h) It may also help us in winning QUIZ competitions as it is a useful hobby.
- i) Helps us to keep abreast of the developments in various fields.
- j) Helps us speak better on different topics (may impress others)
- k) Having good GK may make a person important/dependable as people may turn to him/her for advice.
- l) It can help us to have an edge over others academically, socially, and professionally.
- m) Knowing who can help with what can make all our efforts easy and fruitful.
- n) Last but not the least, GK helps us avoid being cheated by others easily.

Education is the key that makes the rest of your life better and easier. It's the investment we make in ourselves that allows us to do what we want in life, and live the life we choose instead of one that's chosen by others for us. The more you focus on educating yourself when you are young, the easier every day of your life will be afterwards as a result. Consider it almost like a bank account; the more education you put in, the better, higher quality life you can draw from later. Why do some people work long hours digging ditches in their middle age when others work in fields they love and live the lives they want? Education. What's the difference between people who love their jobs and are financially independent and those who are forced to take whatever they can to pay bills? Education. What's the difference between someone who must face a boss and working conditions they hate, versus someone who has options and can hold out for the right fit for them? Education. The key is taking tests early on to determine what you love, are good at, and where a need exists. Then, educate yourself so that you can do what you love for the rest of your life.

Even if you choose to work for yourself, you still need a base level of education and specialized knowledge in order to be any good at it. The world is looking for people who are easily misled and taken advantage of. Education is your defense against this.

13. Value Education

Value education in another word can be describe as character education or moral education. It is an education where learners learn value from educators and implement them in future to lead a better life, the life of humanity where religion has no importance, the thing that value most is your character. Value education starts from home and it continues throughout the life, but value education in schools plays a major part in a man's life so it should be taught in each and every school to add values to the children for their better tomorrow. It makes cooperation in asking questions to teachers. It shows responsibility in doing homework. It increases capacity to work independently. It makes implementation their learning in their

practical life. It makes student attentive in class. It helps students to make their own decisions. It develops healthy mind in them. Value based education shape their future and add purpose to their life. It helps them to learn the right way to live their life. A primary approach to quality learning where it teaches them to remain connected to their parents as well as to other community. It makes them learn how to deal with their day to day activities. Helps them to gain self-responsibility for their behaviour. The school is a model of the world so the goal of value-based education in school is to nourish the learners with moral values, virtues based on which their actions will reflect their behaviour. So, by educating the children with value education, you are creating a better world for tomorrow to live in.

14.Conclusion

Why is education so important because it is a part of our life. Education is so much important for success in life. Education is important for the personal, social and economic development of the nation. Education is important to live with happiness and prosperity. Education empowers minds that will be able to conceive good thoughts and ideas. Education enables students to do the analysis while making life decisions. Life gives various survival challenges for humans. But education guide human to fight the with failure and get success in life. Education is only one thing that can remove corruption, unemployment, and environmental problems. Education is not about doing degree it is about how you can live with your own feet. As a student, you are investing time and money into your studies. The main goal of education is to make you ready for life as an independent adult. A big component of problem-solving is being able to think creativity. Laxman mind machine from Neurotropic helps you entrain your brain. The flashing lights and entrancing sounds lead you into a state of meditation.

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