

# Understanding Discipline and Subjects

**Course-V (1.1.5)**

**UNIT-1: Discipline and Subject**

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# Subject meaning

- It is an area of learning within the school curriculum that constitutes an institutionally defined field of knowledge and practice of teaching and learning
- subjects are the result of institutional selection, organization and framing content for social, economic, cultural, curricular and pedagogic purposes
- School subjects contain teaching and learning activity

# Definitions

- A school subject constitute an organizing frame works that gives meaning and shape to curriculum, content and learning activities-

Karmon-2007

- Is defined as an area of knowledge that is studied in school

Britannica encyclopedia

# SCHOOL SUBJECTS

MATHS



MUSIC



ART



ENGLISH



SPANISH



GEOGRAPHY



HISTORY



SCIENCE



IT

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

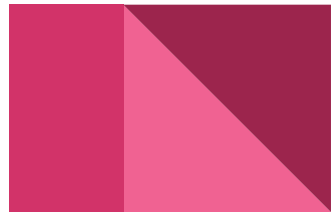
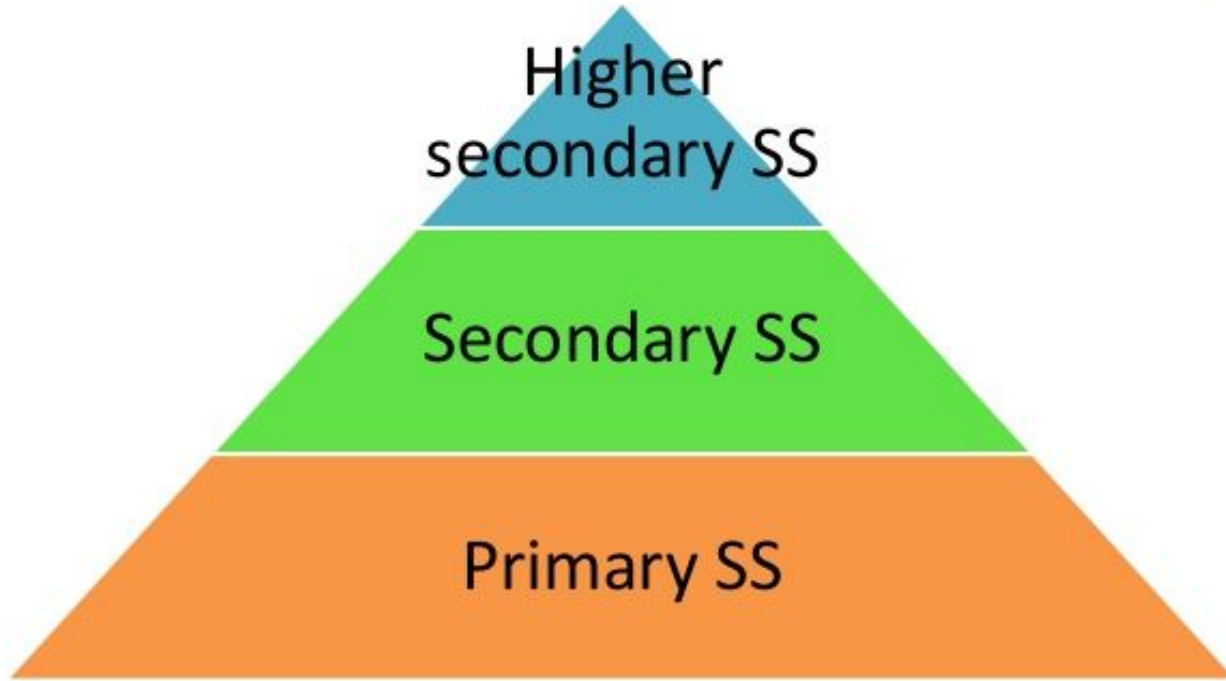


P.E.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION



Subjects are the part into which learning can be divided



# Curricular areas (NCF)



# Importance of school subject

- Mastering the basic maths, history, science, English( reading, writing and arithmetic)
- Insisting on high standard and expectations
- Ensuring discipline in the classroom
- Conveying a grasp of our moral and political principles
- Nurturing the character of young people
- Social , cultural, political reconstruction and transmission



# Academic Discipline





# Meaning

- Discipline is a technical term for organization of learning and systematic production of new knowledge
- What one teach and researched as a part of higher education is the discipline of that person

# Definition

- An academic discipline or field of study is a branch of knowledge that is taught and researched as a part of higher education

Wikipedia

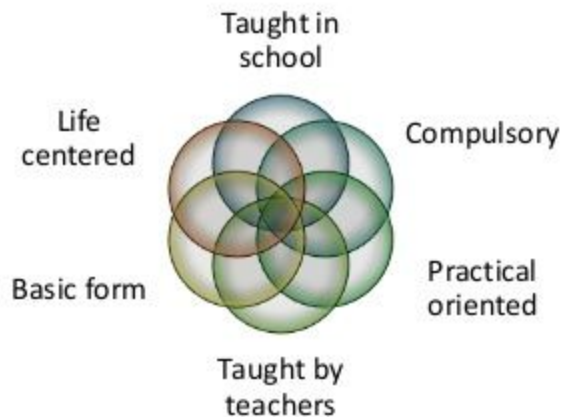
- Academic discipline is a vast accumulation of knowledge in a specific area

# Characteristics of AD

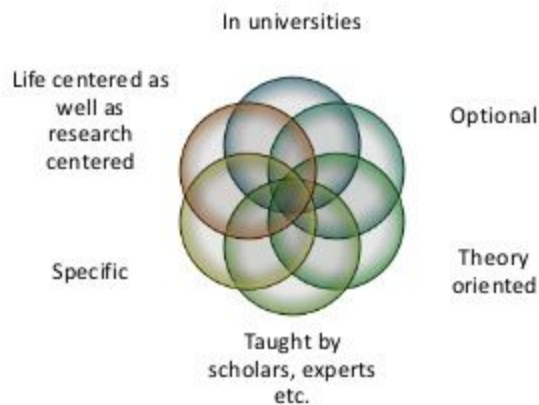
- Disciplines have a body of accumulated specific knowledge
- D have theories and concepts that can organize the accumulated specific knowledge effectively
- D use specific terminologies or a specific technical language
- D have developed specific research methods according to their specific research requirements

## Differences between School subjects and Academic Discipline

### School subjects



### Academic Discipline



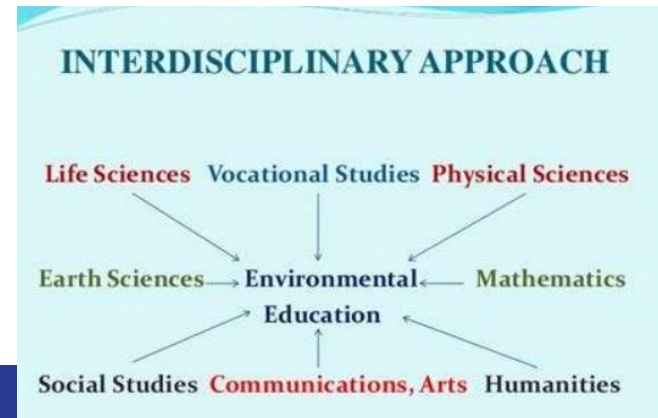
## ★ *Multidisciplinary*

The definition of multidisciplinary is something that combines several fields of study or academic interests.

*An example of a multidisciplinary course of study is when you study math, science, English and history.*

## ★ *Interdisciplinary*

Interdisciplinary studies involves the combination of two or more academic disciplines into one activity (e.g., a research project).



**Education as inter-disciplinary field of study.**



# Meaning of Education

- Etymological
  - Educare = To bring up.
  - Educere = To lead out.
  - Educatum = Act of teaching.
  - Educo = To lead forth.
- Broad Meaning
  - Life/ womb to tomb
- Narrow Meaning
  - Schooling/instruction
- Common meaning
  - Tripolar – educator, educand and social forces
- Synonyms to Education
  - Pedagogy, Vidya, Jnana




## Definitions

- By education, I mean an all round drawing out of the best in the child and man, body, mind and spirit – Gandhiji.
- Education is the Manifestation of Devine perfection already in man – Vivekananda.
- Education is the creation of sound mind in a sound body – Aristotle
- Education is the natural, harmonious and progressive development of man's innate powers – Pestalozzi.
- Education is the process of living through a continuous reconstruction of experiences – John Dewey.

# Interdisciplinary

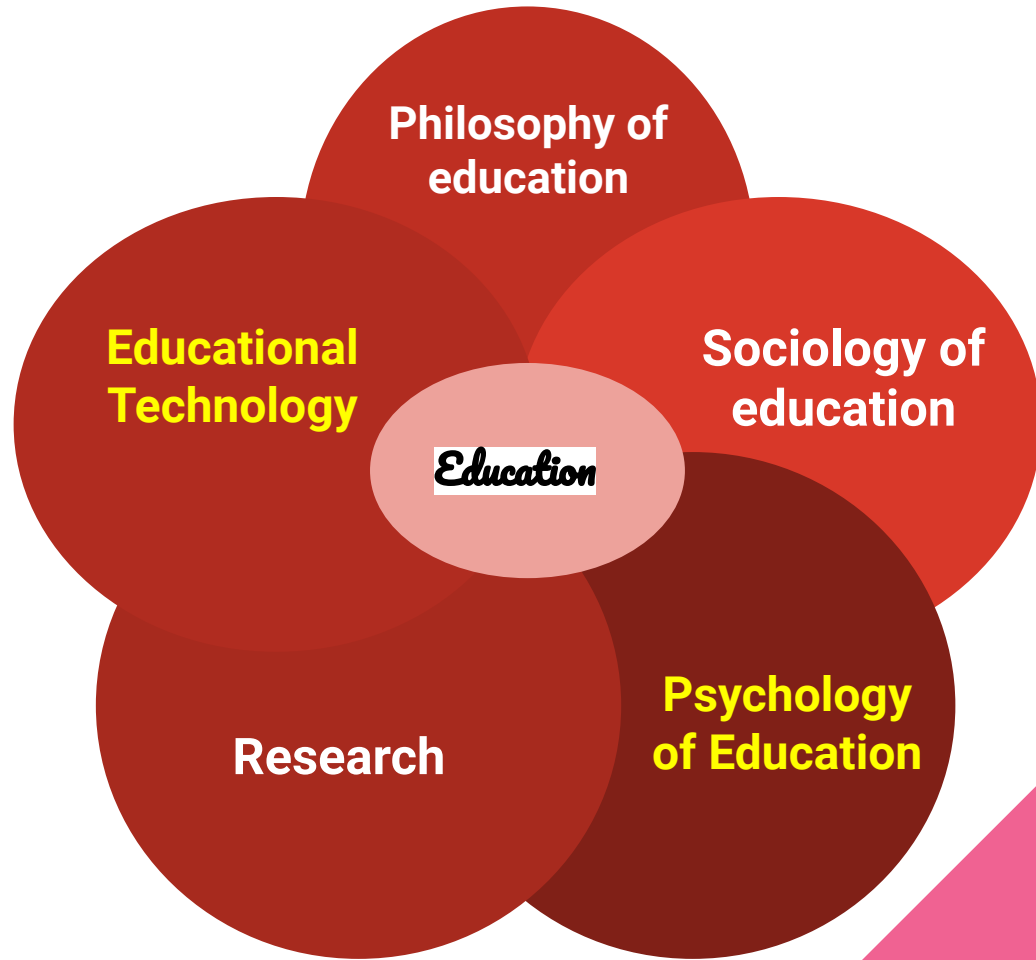
Interdisciplinary refers to the combination of two or more academic disciplines into one. Education is a process of human development as well as an independent field of study or discipline. Most of the content of education is the result of an interdisciplinary approach. or example- educational philosophy, educational psychology, and educational sociology, etc. The interdisciplinary approach combines the expertise of two or more disciplines to jointly address an area of common concern.



# Inter-disciplinary Nature of Education

- Efforts to make education a science
- Applicability
- Holistic development of content
- Used to solve educational problems.
- Transform from 'colony' to 'empire'
- Relationship with

- Philosophy
- Sociology
- Psychology
- Economics
- History
- Politics
- anthropology




# Education as inter-disciplinary

1. Measurement and Evaluation
  2. Educational Administration and Management
  3. Guidance and Counselling
  4. Yoga Education
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# Interdisciplinary Promotes *Significant Learning*

1. **Foundational Knowledge** acquiring information and understanding ideas
2. **Application** – acquiring an understanding of how and when to use skills
3. **Integration** – the capacity to connect ideas
4. **Human Dimension** - recognition of the social and personal implications of issues
5. **Learning *How-to-Learn*** – obtaining insights into the process of learning

# Benefits

1. Develop Critical thinking skills.
  2. Students begin to consolidate learning by synthesising ideas from many perspectives and consider an alternative way of acquiring knowledge.
  3. Learn creative solutions to some of today's most challenging problems.
  4. Students cover topics in more depth because they are considering the many and varied perspectives from which a topic can be explored.
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Authentic,  
Real Life  
Learning



Increased  
Critical Thinking  
and Problem  
Solving Skills



Increased  
Cognitive Gains



# Benefits of Interdisciplinary Learning

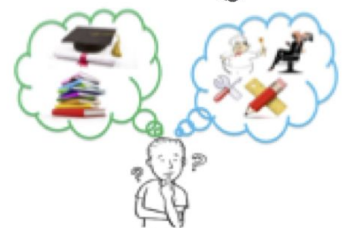
Highly  
Engaging



Student-Centric



Highlights  
Learner Strengths



Opens Doors  
for students to  
Develop Interest  
in a Variety of  
Content Areas



# Strengths of Interdisciplinary Education

1. Collaboration with disciplines
2. Expose with issues and apply holistic approach
3. Develop critical vision and address a problem from multiple perspective
4. Promote group dynamism
5. Expanding understanding and achievement between all discipline
6. Individual become independent and confident
7. Metacognition: Critical and independent thinking
8. Epistemological development

*Thank you*





