

IDEALISM

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Philosophy

- Search for knowledge
- Love for Wisdom
- Mother of All Sciences



Philosophy

Definitions : -

“ Philosophy is concerned with everything as a universal science” – Herbert Spencer

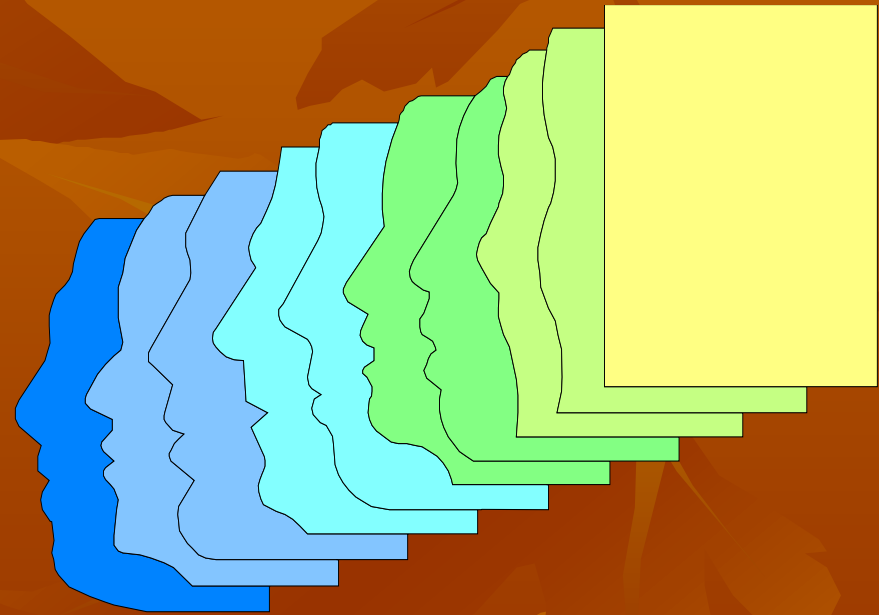
“ Philosophy is essentially a spirit or method of approaching experience rather than a body of conclusions and results” – Edgar S Brightman

Three Major Branches of Philosophy

- Metaphysics - the nature of reality
- Axiology - the nature of values
- Epistemology - the nature of knowledge

Schools of Philosophy

- IDEALISM
- PRAGMATISM
- NATURALISM
- REALISM
- EXISTENTIALISM
- HUMANISM



Idealism

Oldest Philosophy



Idealism (Idea-ism)

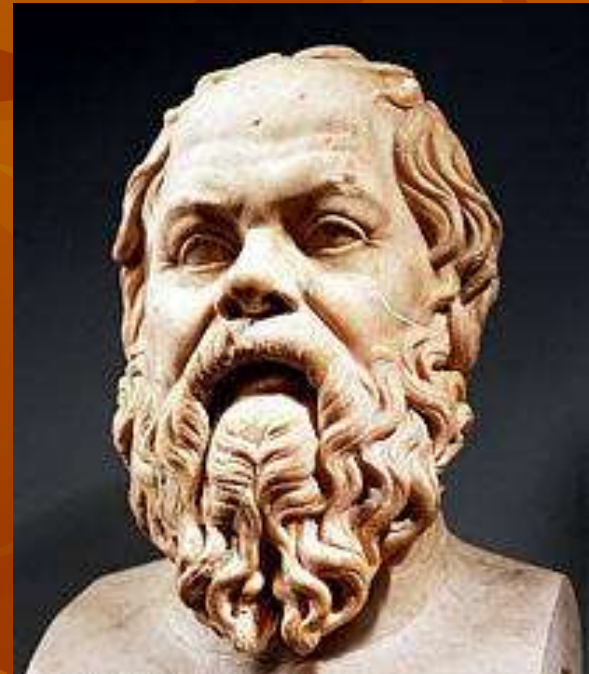
- Idealist believe that ideas are the only true reality.
- The material world is characterized by change, instability, and uncertainty; some ideas are enduring

Idealism

- We should be concerned primarily with the search for truth. Since truth is perfect and eternal, it cannot be found in the world of matter that is both imperfect and constantly changing.

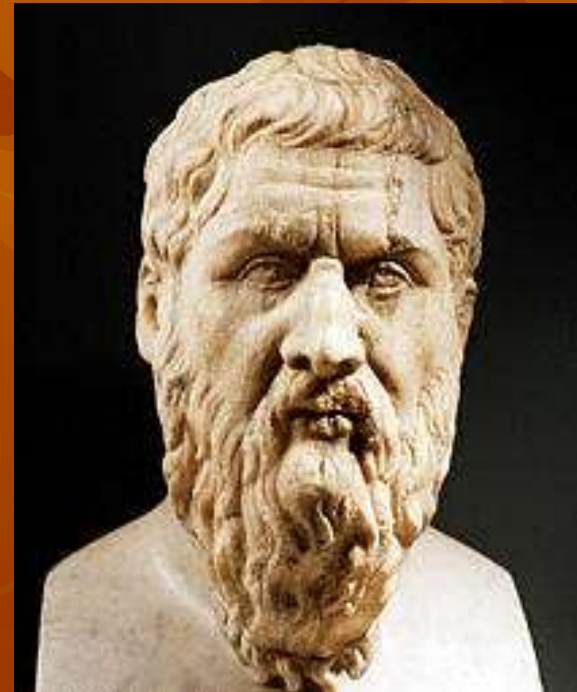
Chief Exponents of Idealism (Western)

Socrates (469-399 BC)



Chief Exponents of Idealism (Western)

Plato (427-347 BC)



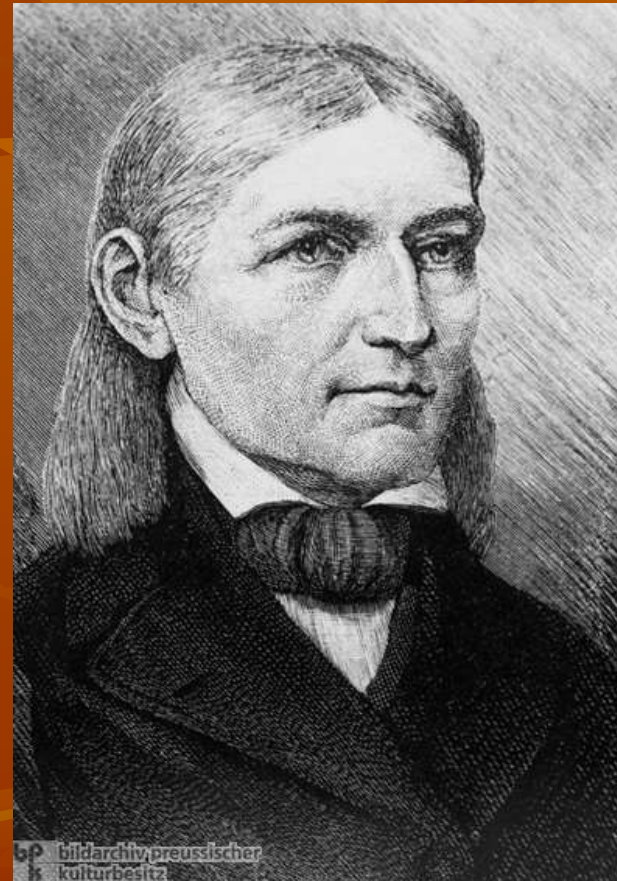
Chief Exponents of Idealism (Western)

Descartes (1596-1650)



Chief Exponents of Idealism (Western)

Froebel (1772-1852)



Chief Exponents of Idealism (Indian)

Vedic Rhishis (1500-600 BC)



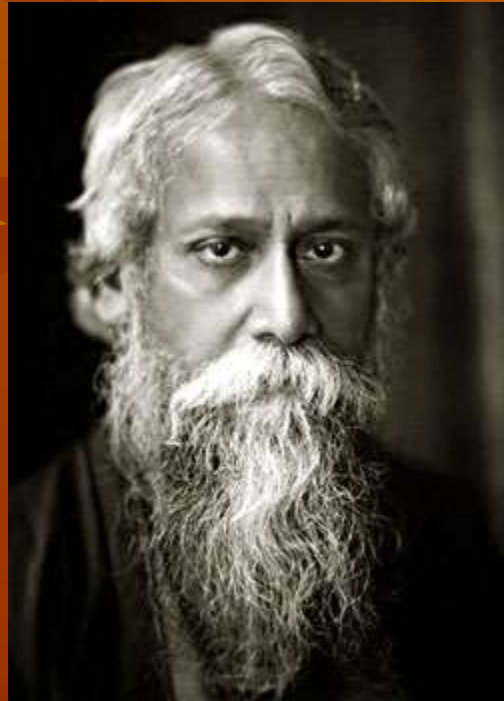
Chief Exponents of Idealism (Indian)

Swami Dayananda Saraswathi (1825-1883)



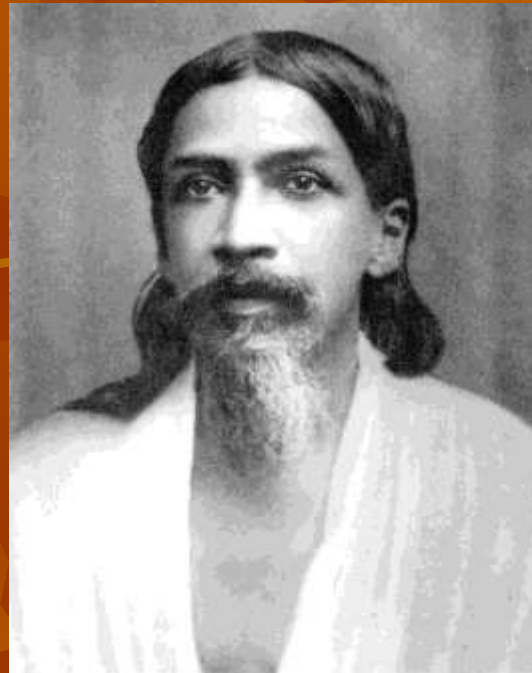
Chief Exponents of Idealism (Indian)

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)



Chief Exponents of Idealism (Indian)

Aurobindo Ghosh (1872-1950)



Upanishad Idealism

Asato ma sad gamaya

Tamaso ma jyotir gamaya

Mrityor ma amritam gamaya



Lead me from unreal to real....

Lead me from darkness to light....

Lead me from death to immortality....

-Bruhadaranyuk upanishad

Fundamental principles of Idealism

- Spirit and mind constitute reality.
- Man being spiritual is a supreme creation.
- God is the source of all knowledge.
- Values are absolute and unchanging.
- What is ultimately real is not the object itself but the idea behind it.
- Man is not the creator of values

Metaphysics of Idealism

- The self is the primary reality of individual experience
- Ultimate reality is self
- Ultimate reality maybe one or many
- The individual self has all the freedom



Axiology of Idealism

- Values are real existents.
- Evil is not real existent.
- The values of human life are what they are largely because there are individual persons to possess and enjoy them
- The individual person can realise value by actively relating parts and wholes

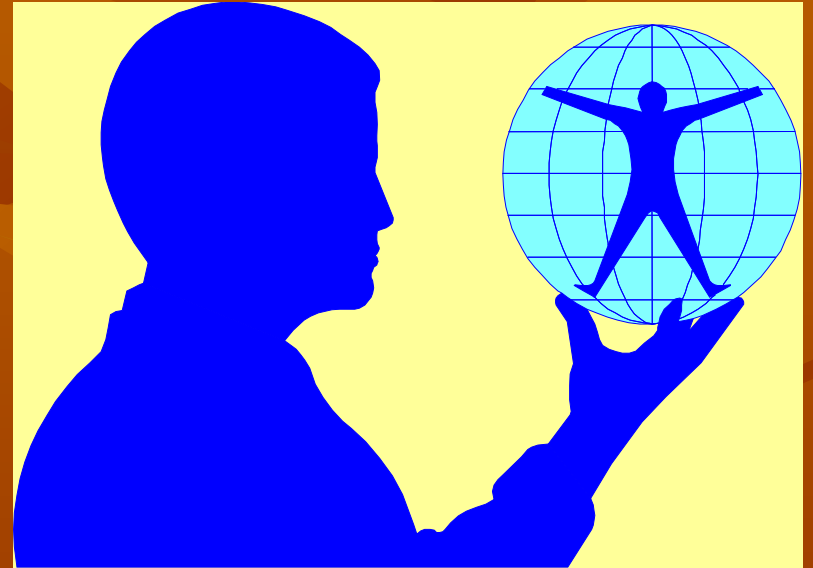


Epistemology of Idealism

- The ultimate knowledge is the knowledge on spirituality
- Idealism and critical realism are like in their treatment of perception to some extent
- Some idealists support direct experience of the self
- Surrounding world is important to experience the self
- Reality to be a logically unified total system, a Universal mind

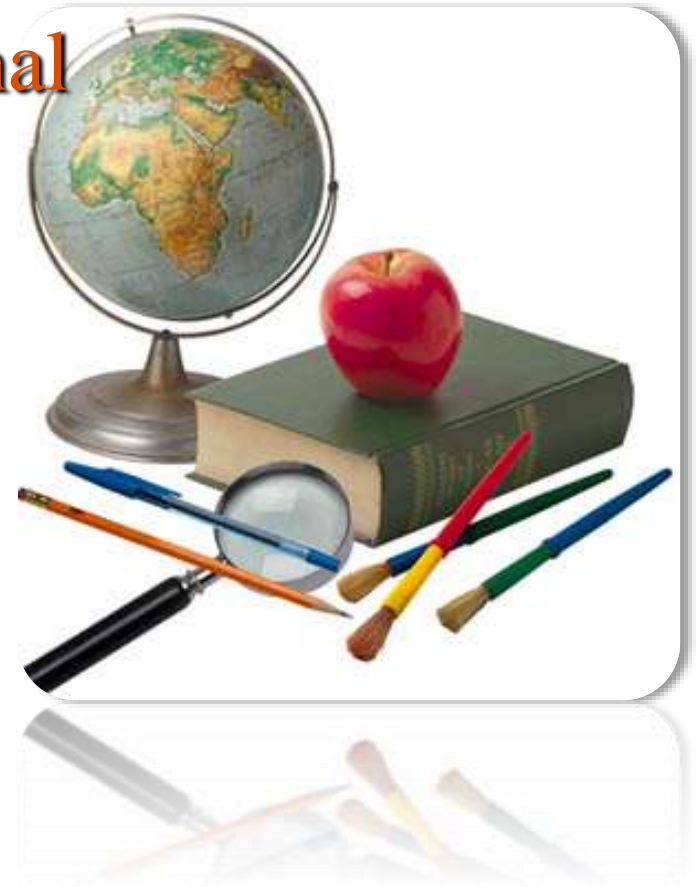
Educational Aims of Idealism

- Develop the mind
- Search for true ideas
- Character development
- Self-realization
- Preservation and transmission of culture
- Preparation for whole life



Curriculum

- Curriculum developed according to Ideals and eternal values
- Humanistic subjects
 - Religious studies
 - Spiritual studies
 - Literature
 - History
 - Fine arts

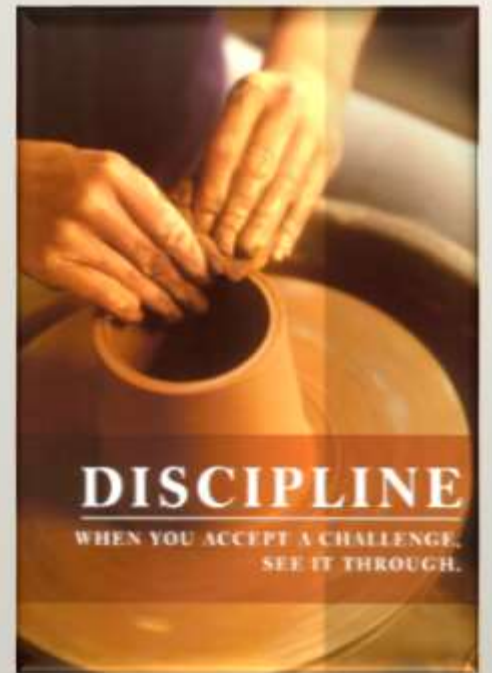


Discipline

Emphasis inner
discipline

Moral and Religious
instruction

Restraint on freedom



DISCIPLINE

WHEN YOU ACCEPT A CHALLENGE,
SEE IT THROUGH.

Role of Teacher

Supreme Role

Spiritual guide

Role Model





Reading

- Holy books
- Astronomy



Oral methods

- Lecture
- Discussion
- Dialogue



Traditional methods

- Sravana
- Manana
- Nididhyasana

Teaching Methods

Twenty first century Education



References

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