

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Presented by:

Samina Khan
FDC Risalpur

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What is philosophy?



- The term has been derived from two Greek words, ‘**Philos**’ means **love** and ‘**Sophia**’ means **wisdom**.
 - Philosophy means love for knowledge or passion for learning.
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Continued...

- It is the study of general and fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind and language.
 - Such questions are often posed as problems to be studied or resolved.
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Educational Philosophy

- A set of values and beliefs about education that guide the professional behavior of educator.

It asks-

What is the purpose of education?

Continued...

- It may be defined as the application of the fundamental principles of a philosophy of life to the work of education.
 - It offers a definite set of aims and definite set of objectives.
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Aims of Philosophy of Education

- The aims of the philosophy of education are synthesized in the multifaceted development of personality.
 - All round development consists of all the aspects - physical, mental, moral, social, emotional and spiritual.
 - Education consists in the development of all the capacities in the individual.
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Continued...

- Philosophical thought gives logic, rational sequence and system to education.
 - philosophy of education is not only the application of philosophers views to educational problems, but also that both philosophers and educators who come together should have a common concern and commitment about the nature of education that is required to uphold the dignity of human beings.
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Scope of Philosophy of Education

- The scope of the philosophy of education includes the critical evaluation of aims, ideas and education, analysis of human nature, educational values, the theory of knowledge and the relationship of education and social progress.
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Functions of educational philosophy

- Philosophy of education performs various functions.

A] Determining the aspects of education:

1. Aims of education
 2. Curriculum
 3. Methods of teaching
 4. Discipline
 5. Teacher & Student
 6. Administration
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Continued...

B] Harmonizing old and new traditions in the field of education.

C] Providing the educational planners, administrators and educators with the progressive vision to achieve educational development

D] Preparing the young generation to face the challenges of the modern time

A: Determining the aspects of education

Aims of education

- Philosophy of education provides original ideas regarding all aspects of education particularly educational aims, method of teaching, curriculum, teacher, students etc.
 - It guides the process of education by suggesting suitable aims from the diversities of life and selecting the means accordingly.
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Curriculum

- It helps curriculum designer to construct curriculum according to the need, ability and interest of the learner.
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Methods of teaching

- Educational philosophy is very much helpful to adopt suitable methods of teaching.
 - We get the knowledge of different methods of teaching, i.e. ‘Learning by doing’ in naturalism, ‘lecture method’ in idealism and ‘experimental method’ in pragmatism.
 - It helps us to choose the suitable methods of teaching according to the nature of the subject and school environment
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Discipline

- Discipline reflects the philosophy of life.
- Idealism advocates strict discipline and self control where as naturalism emphasis freedom and natural discipline , and pragmatism stressed social discipline.
- These disciplines are known from the study of different educational philosophies.
- The knowledge of educational philosophy is essential to follow a desirable discipline.

Teacher & Student


- Educational philosophy determines the role and quality of teacher as well as the student in diversified society.
 - With the help of educational philosophy, we get knowledge pertaining to the role of the teacher as well as student in the school and relationship with each other.
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Administration

- The knowledge of what kind of administration we should adopt for an educational institute is determined by educational philosophy.
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B: Harmonizing old and new traditions in the field of education.

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- In the process of social development the old traditions become outdated for the people. They are replaced by the new traditions.
 - This process of replacement is not always smooth. It is faced with lots of opposition from certain orthodox sections of the society.
 - It must be kept in mind that every ‘old’ is not outdated and every ‘new’ is not perfect, Therefore, there is a need of co-coordinating the two in order to maintain the harmony between both.
 - This function can be performed by philosophy of education




C: Providing the educational planners, administrators and educators with the progressive vision to achieve educational development

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- Philosophy of education provides the educational planners, administrators and educators with the right vision which guides them to attain the educational goals efficiently.
 - It is very much useful to educational practitioner for his work and its place in the general scheme of life.
 - Educational philosophy helps teacher, administrator or students to interpret his professional experiences with that of acquired theoretical knowledge and vice versa.



D: Preparing the young generation to face the challenges of the modern time

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- Society is not static; it changes its value, tradition, custom, culture etc. from time to time.
 - Philosophy of education is a guiding, steering and liberating force that helps young people to and society at large to face the challenges of the modern time. It helps the individual to understand the relationship between his goal and day to day routine work and develop critical attitude towards life in diverse society
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Major philosophies of education

- Perennialism
 - Progressivism
 - Social reconstructivism
 - Existentialism
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Perennialism

- To develop the mind of rationale beings to control our emotions.
 - Perennialists urge that students read the Great Books and develop their understanding of the philosophical concepts that underlie human knowledge.
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Progressivism

- Active rather than passive learning.
 - The whole focus is student.
 - To develop the curriculum according to the personal experiences, interests and needs of the students.
 - It should be relevant to the students in order for hem to learn.
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Social reconstructivism


- Community based learning, addressing real problems.
 - Combining study and social action, believe that education can and should go hand in hand with ameliorating social problems.
 - Active participation in the change of the world.
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Existentialism

- It is derived from a powerful belief in human free will, and the need for individuals to shape their own futures.
 - Emphasizes the ability of an individual to determine the course and nature of his life and the importance of personal decision making.
 - Students are encouraged to understand and appreciate their uniqueness and to assume responsibility for their actions
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Conclusion

- Philosophy is rational enquire to the reality of world which aims to find out Truth for the sake of attaining wisdom.
 - Education is a social process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills and values from one generation to another.
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- Philosophy and education are complementary to each other in the sense that both deal with nature of human being.
 - Philosophy determines the various aspects of education such as: aims, curriculum, methods of teaching, role of teacher etc.
 - It provides theoretical guideline to the education where as education make it into practice.
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