

# **Philosophical Foundation of Education**

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- *“Education without philosophy is blind and philosophy without education is invalid”*

# *Philosophy:*

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- The term has been derived from two Greek words 'Philos' mean love and 'Sophia' mean wisdom.
- Philosophy means love for knowledge or passion of learning.

# *Meaning of Philosophy*

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- Philosophy as:
- Love of Knowledge
- An Activity
- A comprehensive picture of the universe
- A guide to way of life
- Philosophy and Science

# *Definition Of Philosophy*

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- According to John Dewey, ‘Whenever philosophy has been taken seriously , it has always been assumed it signified achieving as wisdom that would influence the conduct of life.’
- Coleridge defined philosophy as the ‘science of sciences’.
- As prof .James said “Philosophy is an unusually persistent effort to think clearly”.

# *Education*

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- In literacy sense , Education owes its origin to the two Latin words: **‘Educare’** and **‘Educere’**.
- Educare- means ‘to nourish’ ‘to bring up’ ‘to raise’.
- Educere- means ‘to bring forth’ ‘to draw out’ ‘to lead out’.
- **Educatum** –means ‘the act of teaching and training’.

# *Meaning of Education*

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- Education as:
- Acquisition of Knowledge.
- A tool to discipline the intellect.
- A preparation for life .
- Direction.
- Growth .
- Transmission of culture.

# *Philosophy of Education*

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



# *Main Philosophies of Education*

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- Main philosophies of education are:

1) Idealism

2) Realism

3) Pragmatism

4) Re-constructionism

# *Idealism*

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- The word 'idealism' signifies two terms: 'idea' and 'ideal'.
- Plato conceived of ideas as the basis of his philosophy.
- His philosophy of idealism which represents more of ideas can better be known as idealism.
- It is an old philosophy.

# *Exponents of idealism*

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- Plato (427-347 BC)
- Kant (1724-1804)
- Hegel (1770-1831)
- Frobel (1732-1852)
- William T Haris (1835-1909)

# *Principles of Idealism*

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- Principle of universal mind
- Man is a spiritual being
- Ideas and values are superior to materialistic world
- Real knowledge is perceived in mind

# *Aim of Education*

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

# *Methods of teaching and idealism*

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- Questioning .
- Discussion.
- Lecture method.
- Limitation.

# *Discipline*

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- Self-insight and self- analysis are the main disciplinary factor.
- Unrestrained freedom is not allowed.
- Emphasizes regulated freedom.
- Emphasizes impressionistic discipline.
- Self-discipline.

# *Idealism and Teacher*

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Teacher should be :

Role model.

Friend philosopher and Guide.

Perfector of Mind.

Marker of democracy.

Priest of man's spiritual heritage.

Personification of reality



# *Contribution of idealism to Education*

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- Idealism has given higher place to mental and spiritual than to physical world. Thus, the aim of education is the perfection of the individual.
- Idealism holds that every human being must receive a chance to be educated and the goal of idealists is universal education.
- Idealistic philosophy provides clear and direct guidelines for the aim in education, curricula, teacher's role and method of teaching.

# *Realism*

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- Realism is sometimes called objectivism.
- It is concerned with the existence of thing.
- Realism is the theory that holds the existence of object is real.

# *Exponents of Realism*

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- Aristotle (322-383 BC)
- John Lock(1690-1781)
- Johann Fredrich Herbart (1776-1841)
- Herbert Spencer (1820-1903)

# *Principles of Realism*

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- Real knowledge is obtained by analysis and experiencing sensation.
- It looks at man like a physical being controlled by rules and laws.
- It accepts only sensory experiences of external world as real.
- Worldly realities of everyday life are true.

# *Realism and aims of education*

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- **Harmonious society:**

To develop child's natural tendencies and activities in accordance with natural and universal laws.

- **Scientific:**

To increase the scientific knowledge of man about all things in his environment so that he can further utilize it.

- **Religious, intellectual, and practical:**

To attain eternal happiness with God and to use the wealth of our knowledge.

- **Scientific Method:**

To develop a scientific method of teaching and learning according to natural laws operating in the mind of the learner.

# *Realism and method of teaching*

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- Realist thinkers emphasize objectively , knowledge of scientific facts and the knowledge of the real .
- The method of teaching should change according to the requirements of the child.

# *Realism and the teacher*

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- **1).** A teacher should be such that he himself be educated and well versed with the customs of belief and rights and duties of people, and the trends of all ages and places.
- **2).** He must have full mastery of the knowledge of present life.
- **3).** He must guide the student towards the hard realities of life. He is neither pessimist, nor optimist.
- **4).** He must be able to expose children to the problems of life and the world around.
- **5).** There should be a co-relation between utility in daily life and education

# *Pragmatism*

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- It suggest an emphasis upon the partialities of life and the partible is real.
- It is an American philosophy typical in nature and practical in approach .
- Charles Pierce introduces this word philosophy.



# *Exponents*

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- John Dewey
- William James
- S Kilpatrick
- Charles S pierce

# *Principle of pragmatism*

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- Truth is not absolute , but changes according to time ,ideal and place.
- The work gives satisfaction and pleasure is practical and useful.
- Aims and beliefs of life are not certain because truth is changeable.
- Knowledge on basis of activity.
- Education of sociability.

# *Pragmatism and aims of Education*

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- The aim of education is more education.
- Harmonious development of individual.
- Continuous growth .
- Personal and social adjustment .

# *Pragmatism and Methods of teaching*

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- Does not believe in a fixed method of teaching .
- Their emphasize on child's activities ,integration and experimentation.

# *Pragmatism and discipline*

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- Pragmatism favors social ideas.
- Activities develop self control and hence no problem in discipline .

# *Re- constructionism*

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- The re constructionistic philosophy is based on early socialistic and utopian ideas of 19<sup>th</sup> century .
- It is society –centered philosophy.
- **Exponent:**
- Theodore Brameld is often considers the originator of the term reconstructionism in1950.

# *Reconstructionism and curriculum*

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- For reconstructionism analysis , interpretation and ovulation of problems are insufficient commitment and action by students and teachers are needed .

# *Reconstructionism and methods of teaching*

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- The teaching methods favored by re-constructionist are:
- The pupil-teacher dialogue
- Problem- solving method (scientific method) to real life problems



## *Reconstructionism and teacher*

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- Facilitates learning activities.
- Stimulate learning.
- Facilitating learning means that the teacher avails opportunities to learners to experience and work with subject matter in question.

*Thank*

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