

# Philosophy

BS Education-III  
Philosophy of Education (EDU-203)



Department of Education  
University of Sargodha



## **BS Education Semester 3 Self-Support**

### **Topic**

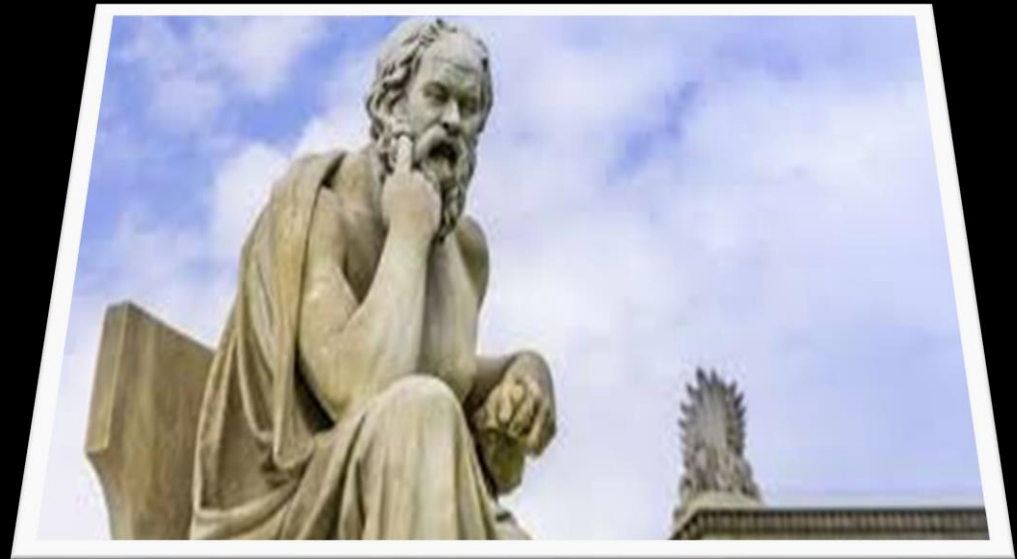
- ✓ What is Philosophy?
- ✓ Scope of Philosophy
- ✓ Metaphysics
- ✓ Epistemology
- ✓ Axiology
- ✓ Logic

### **Presented by**

**44 Tajammal Abbas**  
**15 Alina Hamid**  
**20 Shaiza Shaid**  
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# What is Philosophy?

- ❑ Scope of Philosophy
- ❑ Metaphysics
- ❑ Epistemology
- ❑ Axiology
- ❑ Logic
- ❑ Deductive logic
- ❑ Inductive logic



# Definitions of 'Philosophy'

**Philosophy is the study of general and fundamental problems such as those connected with existence, Knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language.**

- 'Philosophy' is used in a variety of ways. Indeed, dictionaries give multiple entries for 'philosophy'. Roughly, these entries can be divided into 3 groups:
  - 1. 'Philosophy' as an academic discipline
  - 2. 'Philosophy' as a set of beliefs or worldview
  - 3. 'Philosophy' as a study or inquiry

# Scope of Philosophy

- **First**, philosophy may provide answers to difficult questions, even if this takes a lot of time. In fact, science is one example where philosophy became very successful (‘natural philosophy’).
- **Second**, even if philosophy does not provide one with any clear answers, it may still be able to say that certain answers are better than others.
- **And third**, even if philosophy seems to be going absolutely nowhere, just the act of doing philosophy can still be very useful:

# Scope of Philosophy

## Some Common Important factor about Philosophy

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- Doing philosophy will improve your critical thinking skills, and those can be successfully applied to almost any aspect of life
- Philosophy will open your mind, and get us out of our rut. It is, as Bertrand Russell called it, ‘liberating doubt’.
- Philosophy forces one to be precise, clear, and rigorous. These are all useful qualities to have as well.

# Bertrand Russell

- (1872) Born May 18 at Ravenscroft in Trelleck, Monmouthshire, UK.
- (1896) Appointed lecturer at the London School of Economics; lectures in the US at Johns Hopkins and Bryn Mawr.
- (1899) Appointed lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge
- (1939) Appointed professor of philosophy at the University of California at Los Angeles.

# Russell and philosophy

- Together with [G.E. Moore](#), Russell is generally recognized as one of the founders of modern analytic philosophy.
- His famous [paradox](#), [theory of types](#) and work with [A.N. Whitehead](#) on [Principia Mathematica](#) invigorated the study of logic throughout the twentieth century (Schilpp 1944, xiii; Wilczek 2010, 74).
- Russell also made important contributions to a broad range of other subjects, including [ethics](#), politics, educational theory and religious studies, cheerfully ignoring Hooke's admonition to the Royal Society against "meddling with Divinity, Metaphysics, Moralls, Politicks, Grammar, Rhetorick, or Logick" (Kreisel 1973, 24).



# Three main types of philosophy

- **Natural philosophy**

This part is concerned with studying the natural and physical world around us

- **Moral philosophy**

This part is focussed on the study of right and wrong, justice and morality as a whole

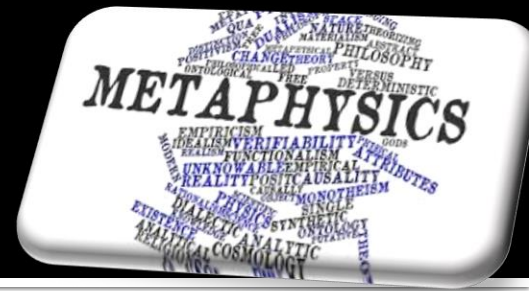
- **Metaphysical philosophy**

This is the study of existence, God and logic

# Kinds of Philosophies

<b>Traditional philosophy</b>	<b>Modern contemporary philosophy</b>
Naturalism	Existentialism
Idealism	Progressivism
Pragmatism	Behaviorism
Realism	Humanism
	Experimentalism
	Eclectism
	Reconstructionalism

# Metaphysics

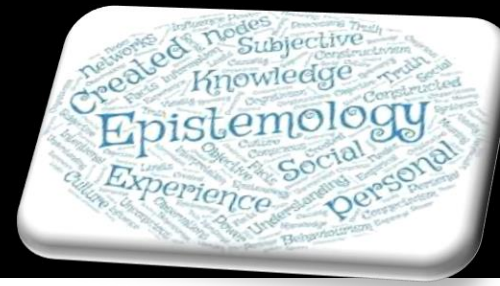


Metaphysics is the branch of philosophy concerned with the nature of existence, being and the world.

**It asks questions like:**

- ▶ What is the nature of reality?
- ▶ How does the world exist, and what is its origin or source of creation?
- ▶ Does the world exist outside the mind?
- ▶ How can the incorporeal mind affect the physical body?
- ▶ If things exist, what is their objective nature?
- ▶ Is there a God (or many gods, or no god at all)

# Epistemology



- Epistemology is the study of [knowledge](#). Epistemologists concern themselves with a number of tasks, which we might sort into two categories.

**First, we must determine the *nature* of knowledge;**

This is a matter of understanding what knowledge is, and how to distinguish between cases in which someone knows something and cases in which someone does not know something.

**Second, we must determine the *extent* of human knowledge;**

How can we use our reason, our senses, the testimony of others, and other resources to acquire knowledge? Are there limits to what we can know?

# Metaphysics vs. Epistemology

## Metaphysics

What is causality?

What is time?

Is there such a thing as free will?

What is a substance?

## Epistemology

How can we know whether one thing caused another?

Is time part of the structure of reality that we experience, or is it just part of the structure of our own minds?

# Axiology

Axiology is the branch of philosophy that studies judgments about values including both of ethics and aesthetics (Chopra,2005).

## Ethics

Ethics investigates the concepts of “right” and “good” in individual and social conduct.

**It deals with such questions as:**

- (a)What is good for all men?
- (b)How one should behave?
- (c)What is right?
- (d)What is morally wrong?

## Aesthetics

Aesthetics studies the concepts of “beauty” and “harmony.”

# Axiology in our Daily life

We are busy in “axiological thinking” or “thinking on value” when we refer to such notions as:

- “Success” and “Failure”
- “Progress” and “Regress”
- “Better” and “Worse”
- “More efficient” and “less efficient”
- “Needed” and “Not Needed”
- “More important” and “Less Important”

(Skowronski,2009)



# Logic

- Logic is the former discipline, and it tells us how we *ought* to reason if we want to reason correctly.

## Inductive reasoning

**Inductive reasoning** is the process of reasoning from the specific to the general.

**From specific propositions such as:**

- This raven is a black bird.
- This rifle recoils when it is fired.

**To general propositions:**

- All ravens are black birds.
- For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

## Deductive reasoning

**Deductive reasoning** is the process of reasoning from the general to the specific.

**From general propositions:**

- All ravens are black birds.
- For every action, there is an opposite and equal reaction.

**To specific propositions such as:**

- This bird is a raven, therefore it is black
- This rifle will recoil when it is fired.



# Reference

- Chisholm, Roderick, 1966. *Theory of Knowledge*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Chisholm, Roderick, 1977. *Theory of Knowledge*, 2nd edition. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Chisholm, Roderick, 1989. *Theory of Knowledge*, 3rd edition. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- <https://www.twinkl.es/teaching-wiki/philosophy>
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# We had Discussed

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**Thanks for  
Attention**



**Any Question or Comments ?  
please share!**

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