Realism

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



Department of Education University of Sargodha





BS Education 3

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Philosophy of Education

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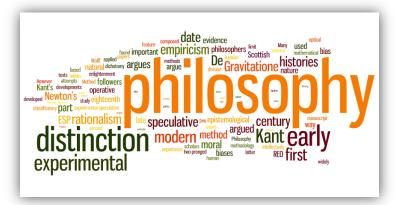
Content

- i. Philosophy
- ii. Major Schools of Philosophy
- iii. Proponents of Realism
- iv. Realism
- v. Metaphysics of Realism
- vi. Epistemology of Realism
- vii. Axiology of Realism
- viii. Fundamental Principles
- ix. Principle of Education
- x. Aims of Education
- xi. Curriculum
- xii. Methods of Teaching
- xiii. Role of Teacher
- xiv. Role of Students
- xv. References

Philosophy

Philosophy is a very old subject. If we look back in its history we don't know anything about it. We are reading its modern history. However, we know that it was a single subject from which many other subjects have come out e.g. mathematics, psychology and physics etc.

Philosophy is a combination of two Greek words, philo and Sophia, meaning love and wisdom.

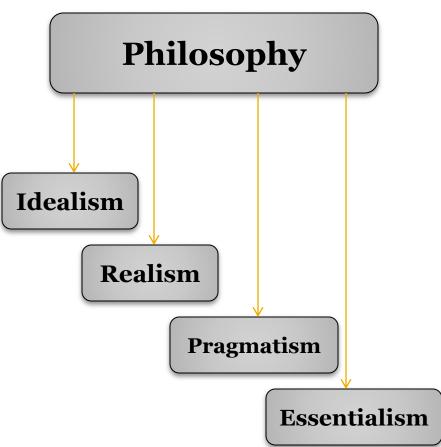


"Philosophy is essentially a spirit or method of approaching experience rather than a body of conclusion and results."

Edgar S. Brightman

Major Schools of Philosophy

- At the metaphysical level, there are four broad philosophical schools of thought that apply to education today.
 - i. Idealism
 - ii. Realism
- iii. Pragmatism
- iv. Existentialism



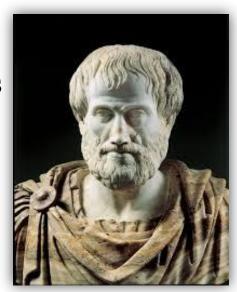
Proponents of Realism

Proponent:

A person who puts forward a proposition or proposal. A person who argues in favor of something e.g. an advocate.

> Aristotle:

Aristotle is a towering figure in ancient Greek philosophy. Aristotle, a student of Plato who broke with his mentor's idealist philosophy, is called the father of both Realism and the scientific method. He believed that people be much involved in studying and understanding the reality of all things. He believed that everything purpose and that human purpose is to think.



Sir Francis Bacon:

Bacon was a realistic man in the sense that his lifelong concern was to know the truth and facts about man and to improve human life. He argued that we can only study arguments for the existence of God. Information on his attributes (such as nature, action, and purposes) can only come from special contents.



and purposes) can only come from special revelation.

John Locke:

John Locke was among the most famous philosophers and political theorists of the 17th century. His major contribution was the development of an acute awareness of experience.



We are born tabula rasa (as a blank slate). He believed we gain knowledge from what we experience.

Realism

- Derived from the Greek word "Res" which means real.
- In defining realism we begin with its root real to be real means to have an actual physical existence that is not a product of the human intellect or imagination.
- Aristotle is the father of realism.
- "Form or ideas can exist even without matter but there can be no matter without form"

(Aristotle)

"Realism is The reinforcement of our common acceptance of this world as it appears to us"

(Butter)

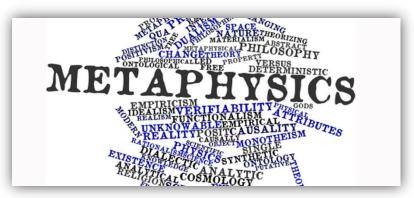
Metaphysics of Realism

Metaphysics:

- It is the study of the most fundamental Concept and beliefs about them. Such as being, knowing, identity and space.
- Abstract theory with no basis in reality.

Metaphysics in realism:

• Metaphysical realism is the view that most of the object that populate the word exist independently of our thoughts and have their natures independently of how if at all we conceive of them.



Epistemology of Realism

Epistemology: It comes from two Greek words Episteme means knowledge or understanding and logy mean science.

- Epistemology is a branch of philosophy that studies knowledge
- Concerned with the nature and scope of knowledge.



Epistemology in realism

• Epistemology realism is a philosophical position, a subcategory of objectivism, holding that what you know about an object exists independently of our mind it is opposed to epistemological idolism.

Objectivism: the concept of man as a Heroic being ,with his own happiness as the moral purpose of his life with, productive achievement as his Noble activity and reason as his only absolute.

Axiology of Realism

Axiology:

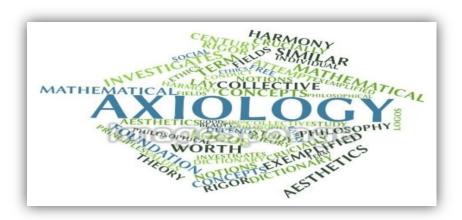
The study of nature of values and valuation, and of the kinds of things that are valuable.

Axiology in realism:

The axiology of realism is the development of values based on natural laws ,which are eternal and universal. like idealism, realism emphasize eternal knowledge as guiding the education process.

Types of Axiology:

- Ethics
- Aesthetic



Fundamental Principles:

- Fully scientific attitude.
- Based on Pluralistic concept.
- Cause and effect relationship and scientific principles are universal and universally accepted.
- It believes in importance of material world.





- Education is based on science only.
- Emphasize on behavior and experiment.
- It opposes book learning.
- It is liable to change according to a change of life.

• Child and his present life are the centre of

Education.



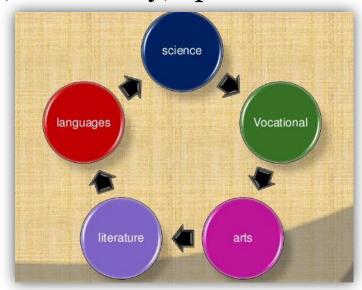


- Understanding the material world through inquiry.
- A need to know the world in order to ensure survival and good life.
- Prepare the child for real life.
- Developing the physical and mental power of child.
- Importing Vocational Education.
- Developing and training of senses.
- Transmit culture and develop human nature.





- Curriculum developed according to utility and needs.
- Subjects concerning day-to-day activity are included in the curriculum.
- Curriculum should be scientifically approached standardized and distinct discipline based.
- Subjects: Natural science, Biological science, Physical science, Health culture, Physical exercise, Mathematic, Geography, History, Astronomy, Sports etc.



Methods of Teaching:

- Scientific and object method of teaching.
- Experience and research experimental method heuristic method and correlation method.
- Demonstration and recitation.
- Audio visual aids.



Role of Teacher:

- Teacher role in supreme because he bring the child in touch with the external realities of life.
- The teacher impart scientific knowledge.
- To teach student that they need to survive.
- He must be able to expose and guide the students towards the hard realities of life.
- To give accurate information to the students.



Role of Students:

- To observe the world around them.
- To find out and discover new things.
- Learning by doing with experience.



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