

# **PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION- IDEALISM**

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“EDUCATION WITHOUT PHILOSOPHY IS  
BLIND AND PHILOSOPHY WITHOUT  
EDUCATION IS INVALID”

# 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.

## DEFINITIONS OF PHILOSOPHY

- ❑ Philosophy is the tenacious attempt of reasoning men to think through the most fundamental issues of life, to reach reasonable conclusions on first and last things, to suggest worthwhile goals that can command loyalty of individuals and groups. - Carlis Lamont
- ❑ Philosophy is a search for comprehensive view of nature, an attempt at a universal explanation of nature of things. – Alfred Weber
- ❑ Coleridge defined philosophy as the ‘Science of Sciences’.

- ❑ Philosophy is a persistent effort of both ordinary and persistent people to make life as intelligible and meaningful as possible. - Branold
  
- ❑ Dr. Ramnath Sharma states, 'Philosophy is a philosophical process of solving some characteristic methods, from a characteristic attitude and arriving at characteristic conclusions and results.'
  
- ❑ According John Dewey, 'Whenever philosophy has been taken seriously, it has always been assumed that it signified achieving as wisdom that would influence the conduct of life.'

# EDUCATION

- ❑ In literary 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

Education as:

- ☐ Acquisition of knowledge
- ☐ A tool to discipline the intellect
- ☐ A preparation for life
- ☐ Direction
- ☐ Growth
- ☐ Transmission of culture

## **PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION**

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



## **PHILOSOPHY AND EDUCATION- THEIR INTERDEPENDENCE**

- ❑ Philosophy and education are closely interrelated.
  
- ❑ Education is application of philosophy or philosophy of education is applied philosophy.
  
- ❑ It is the application of philosophy to study of the problems of education that is known as philosophy of education.

- ❑ According to Ross, “Philosophy and education are like the sides of a coin, presenting different views of the same thing, and that one is implied by the other”.
- ❑ Education is the strongest instrument for the realization of the ideals of life and a civilized attempt to bring about the desired development of human personality.
- ❑ This indicates the fact that plant of education draws its nourishment from the soil of philosophy.
- ❑ Philosophy answers all the ultimate questions of education.

## **EXPERTS VIEW IS GIVEN BELOW:**

1. John Dewey- “Philosophy may be defined as the theory of education in its most general phase”.
2. Spencer- “True education is practicable only to true philosophers”.
3. Gentile- “Education without philosophy would mean a failure to understand the precise nature of education”.
4. Dewey- “Education is a laboratory in which philosophical distinctions become concrete and are tested”.
5. Fichte- “The aim of education will never attain complete clearness without philosophy”.

From the given statements and views we can easily maintain that philosophy and education are closely interrelated.

# **TRADITIONAL AND CONTEMPORARY EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHIES**

The various schools of philosophies are:

- ☐ Idealism
- ☐ Naturalism
- ☐ Pragmatism

# **IDEALISM**

- ❑ 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:**

- ☐ Plato (427-347 BC)
- ☐ Kant (1724-1804)
- ☐ Hegel (1770-1831)
- ☐ Frobel (1732-1852)
- ☐ Dayananda (1825-1883)
- ☐ William T Haris (1835-1909)
- ☐ Tagore (1861-1950)

## CONCEPT OF IDEALISM

- ❑ Idealism is a philosophical position which adheres to the view that nothing exists except an idea in the mind of man, the mind of God or in a super or supra-natural realm.
- ❑ It deals with certain basic questions of human life.
- ❑ It holds that mind or spirit, as each man experiences it in himself, is fundamentally real and that the totality of the universe is somehow mind or spirit in its essence.
- ❑ To the idealist the reality is spiritual in nature rather than physical, mental rather than material. Ideas are eternal and unchanging.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF IDEALISM**

- ☐ The universe exists in spirit.
- ☐ Mechanical explanation of the universe is inadequate.
- ☐ Teleological explanation of the universe.
- ☐ Man is central in creation.
- ☐ Emphasis upon normative and social sciences.
- ☐ Normative description of the universe.
- ☐ Conceptualism.
- ☐ Universe is knowable.
- ☐ Greater emphasis upon the mental or spiritual aspect of the universe.



## **IDEALISM AND EDUCATION**

- ❑ An idealist's concept of education is something which leads one to the highest moral conduct and deepest spiritual insight.
- ❑ Education, according to idealism, is a spiritual necessity and not a natural necessity.
- ❑ Education must convert original nature of man into spiritual nature.
- ❑ In the words of Ruskin, 'Education must enable mankind through its culture to enter more and more fully into the spiritual realm'.

## **IDEALISM AND AIMS OF EDUCATION**

- ❑ Idealism has greatly contributed to the aims of education. They are:
- ✓ Exaltation of Human Personality.
- ✓ Universal education.
- ✓ Enrichment of cultural environment.
- ✓ Cultivation of moral Values.

## **IDEALISM AND DISCIPLINE**

Self-insight and self-analysis are the main disciplinary factors

# **IDEALISM AND TEACHER**

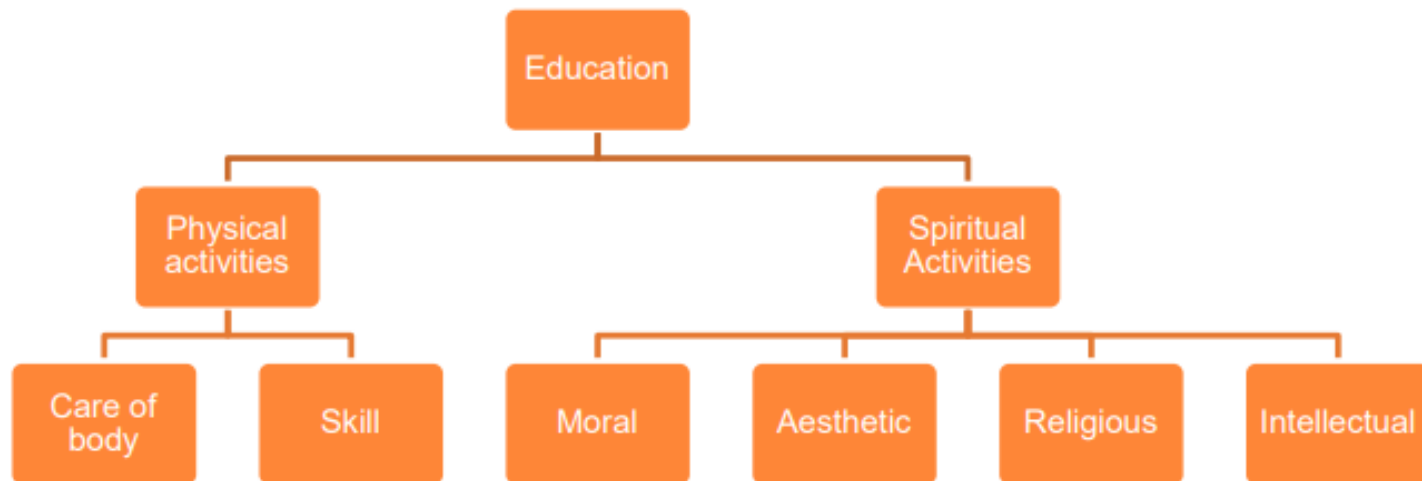
❑ Teacher should be:

- Role model
- Friend, philosopher and guide
- Perfector of mind
- Compendium of all virtues.
- Co-worker of God.
- Apostle of peace and progress.
- Maker of democracy.
- Priest of man's spiritual heritage.
- Personification of reality.

## **IDEALISM AND CURRICULUM**

- ❑ Idealism attaches great importance to those subjects which provide significant knowledge and wisdom.
  
- ❑ These experiences correspond to various activities through which one has to acquire the highest good and inherent values.

# IDEALISM AND CURRICULUM



# **IDEALISM AND METHOD OF TEACHING**

- ☐ Questioning
- ☐ Discussion
- ☐ Lecture Method
- ☐ Imitation

**THANK YOU**