PHILOSOPHICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES IN EDUCATION

Course Objectives:

The prospective teacher-educators will be able to:

1. acquire the knowledge of the concepts and meaning of philosophy andeducation

2. describe the philosophy of Indian schools ofthought

3. describe the philosophy of Western schools ofthought

4. analyse the educational contributions of Indian and Westernthinkers

5. explain the basic concepts of sociology ofeducation

6. explain the relationship between social system andeducation

7. analyse the role of education in culturalchange

8. explain various agencies ofeducation

9. identify the role of education in promoting the national integration andinternational understandings

10. discuss the diverse trends ineducation.

Unit I: Fundamentals of Philosophy of Education

   Philosophy of Education: Meaning, concept and importance - Philosophy and Education - Scope and functions of Educational Philosophy.

Unit II: Indian Schools of Philosophy

   Indian Schools of Philosophy: Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vedanta, Buddhism, Jainism and Islamic traditions.

Unit III: Western Schools of Philosophy

   Western Schools of Philosophy: Idealism, Naturalism, Realism, Pragmatism, Existentialism.

Unit IV: Educational Thinkers

   Indian Educational Thinkers: Thiruvalluvar, Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, J. Krishnamoorthy - Western Educational Thinkers: Pavlov, Dewey, Rousseau, Comenius, Froebel,Confucius.

Unit V: Sociology and Education

Sociology of Education: Meaning, concept and importance - Sociology and Education - Scope and functions of Educational Sociology.

Unit VI: Social System and Education

Social System: Meaning, concept and characteristics - Education as a Sub-system – Educationand Social Change: Social mobility, Social stratification, Social deviants, Constraints on social change in India (caste, ethnicity, class, language, religion,regionalism).

Unit VII: Education in Cultural Context

Cult ure: Meaning, concept and characteristics - Education and Cultural change - Cultural lag: Meaning, concept, major causes and its effect on education - Education for multi-lingual and multi-cultural Indian society.

Unit VIII: Process of Socialisation

Agencies of Socialization: Family, School, Religion, Community - Education as a social system, social process and social progress - Technologies and Socialisation: Industrialisation, Modernisation and Urbanization.

Unit IX: Education and Democracy

Democracy: Meaning and concept - Education and Democracy - Education for national integration and international understanding - Constitutional Ideals and Education – Social equity and equality of educational opportunities – Education for socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society: SC/ST/OBC/Women/Disabled and Ruralpopulation.

Unit X: Diverse Trends in Education

Women's Education - Human Rights Education - Vocational Education - Workers' Education - Environmental Education - Value Education - Peace Education - Effects of Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization on education.

Suggested Activities

1. Discussion on the relationship between Philosophy andEducation.

2. Analysis on the Educational thoughts of any one of the Indian or Westernthinkers.

3. Presentation on the constraints of social change inIndia.

4. Discussion on social equity and equality of educationalopportunities.

5. Power Point presentation on educational sociology and their educationalimplications.

References:

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2. Agarwal, J.C. (2002). Theory and principles of education. New Delhi: VikasPublishing House.
3. Davan, M.L. (2005). Philosophy of education. Delhi: IshaBooks.
4. GaraLatchanna (2013). Foundations of education. Hyderabad: NeelkamalPublication.