

Philosophical Foundation of Education

1. Remembering:

- Identify and recall the key principles and concepts of the Indian Schools of Philosophy (Samkhya, Vedanta, Islamic, Buddhist) with a focus on Vidya and Dayanand Darshan, as well as the Western Schools of Philosophy (Naturalism, Idealism, Pragmatism, Marxism).
- Recognize the central beliefs and values upheld by each school of thought.

2. Understanding:

- Explain the significance of knowledge, values, reality, and educational implications within each Indian and Western School of Philosophy.
- Differentiate between the philosophical perspectives of each school and how they shape educational practices and beliefs.

3. Applying:

- Analyze how the principles of Samkhya, Vedanta, Islamic, Buddhist, Naturalism, Idealism, Pragmatism, and Marxism can be applied to educational contexts.
- Propose strategies for integrating the philosophies of education into teaching and learning practices.

4. Analyzing:

- Compare and contrast the similarities and differences between the Indian and Western Schools of Philosophy in terms of their views on education.
- Evaluate the implications of each philosophical perspective on the role of educators, learners, and the educational system.

5. Evaluating:

- Critically assess the strengths and limitations of each School of Philosophy in relation to educational theories and practices.
- Judge the effectiveness of implementing specific philosophical principles in educational settings.

6. Creating:

- Develop a personalized educational philosophy by integrating elements from the Indian and Western Schools of Philosophy.
- Design an innovative educational approach that reflects a balanced consideration of different philosophical perspectives.

