

John Dewey Educational Philosophy

- Basic principles of education
- Aims of education
- Concept of school
- Methods of teaching
- Role of teacher
- Discipline



SUBSCRIBE

▶ **Educational Contributions of John Dewey**

▶ **(1859-1952)**

▶ **1. His life :**

- John Dewey, the American Philosopher, Psychologist and
- ▶ (Practical teacher) He was born in vermont in new England in 1859.
- He was the son of a shopkeeper.
- The experience of early years brought to him two convictions :
 - ▶ i. That traditional methods of schooling were useless and
 - ▶ ii. That human contacts of everyday life provide unlimited, natural dynamic learning situations.
- ▶ **His Graduated :**
- From the university of vermont in 1879
- studied philosophy for another year of Johns Hopkins University.
- After two years he got his Ph.D., there and became a Lecturer in Philosophy at the University of Michigan.
- 1894 he was appointed the Head of the Department of Philosophy in the University of Chicago.
- In 1896 he founded his 'Laboratory school' in the University .

- In 1904 he became Professor of Philosophy at the Columbia University.
- In 1919 he lectured on the Philosophy of education at the University of Tokyo.
- Finally he died in 1952.

@ His Writings :

1. Relation of Theory to Practice in the Education of Teachers' – 1904
2. The School and the Child – 1907
3. Moral Principles in Education – 1909
4. How we Think – 1910
5. Schools of Tomorrow – 1915
6. Democracy and Education -1916
7. Education Today -1940

His Laboratory School :

- ❖ John Dewey 's Educational theory and Practice Originated in an experimental school opened in the University of Chicago in 1896.
- ❖ The school was officially called the University Elementary School.
- ❖ **Its main purpose was to carry on research and experiment in new ideas and methods of education.**
- ❖ Children between the age of 4 and 14 were admitted in this School.
- ❖ Experienced Teachers were appointed.
- ❖ The direction and supervision of the school was under John Dewey .
- ❖ The classes were small, that was the first ideal, and not more than 8 to 10 Pupils were given to each teacher.
- ❖ Here curriculum followed was that of a traditional Primary School.
- ❖ Dewey's Aim was to “ Create the conditions for the discovery of more natural ways of teaching and learning” – to given the Equipment and freedom from mass instruction.
- ❖ The teachers were required to discover ways and means of breaking down the barriers between school and community life.

“ To develop the attitude of to controlling the Environment and attitude of changing Environment among the pupil” is called Education.

Education Should be given by two ways

1. Based on Psychological

2. Based on Socially

1. Based on Psychological :

* He recognized the **individual Differences** and took into consideration the **impulses and interests** of Child when he expounded his theories of Education.

* He said that about the **mind is a product of activity** and if develops through activity.

* **Impulses and Interests.**

@His Philosophy :

He presented the Philosophy is **Pragmatism** – teaches

That which is useful – what works in a practical situation – is true, what does not work is false.

Pragmatism has enabled the Science of Education to assume that utility is the test of Educational Values and that the worth of an educational Experience is measured by the degree to which it functions in meeting the actual life needs of the individual and of Society.


It is in the course of putting ideas to the test of Experience that education is gained.

Experience was his great slogan.

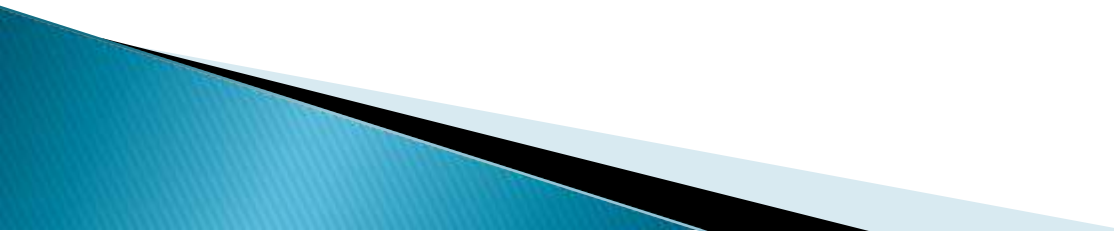
He wanted to give to his pupils wide opportunities for the practice and experience of purposeful enquiry.

- What is true today may be false tomorrow.
- He was an Education of, by and for experience.
- Dewey recognized the individual Differences.
- Impulses and Interests.
- Here given a opportunity for Self-Expression, Satisfaction and Development.
- ▶ That which is useful – what works in a Practical situation – is true,
- What does not work is false. Truth thus becomes not a fixed, eternal thing, but something that is subject to change.


@ He stress on the major five values

- They are
1. Capacity /Skill
 2. Interest Among Scientific
 3. Social Capacity and Socialistic
 4. Consciousness
 5. Asthetic values
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@ Aims of Education :

1. To develop the Social Efficiency .
 2. Social Impulse.
 3. Impulse to investigate into things.
 4. Constructing Impulse to make things.
 5. The impulse of artistic or Creative expression.
 6. To preparing for the life – living in the Society.
 7. To give the Importance of Child growth and Development.
 8. To Develop the Practical and the theoretical attitudes.
 9. Education is Experience.
 10. self-realisation of the individual.
 11. Existence.
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@ Dewey's Conception of Curriculum :

1. He did not believe in a Curriculum based upon fixed human knowledge.
 2. He wanted that the school curriculum should be organized round the child's activities and not subjects.
 3. Therefore they should be reached by children summarizing their own experiences.
 4. Subjects compartments are not necessary for children.
 5. He saw the child as a unity developing through its own activity but in a social setting.
 6. It was made what it is by Society and depends for its development on social agencies.
 7. Transformed by man in accordance with his social needs and aims, therefore essential that social experiences should form the main factors of Curriculum.
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9. The child to begin with social material food, shelter and clothing and come down to modes of social Communication like speech, writing, reading, drawing, moulding, modelling etc.

10. At the primary stage he wanted to exploit fully the child's interest in conversation, Enquiry, construction and artistic expression.

11. Must be given priority to abstract thought.

12. Re-Constructions of Experience.

13. To frame the Curriculum based on the values.

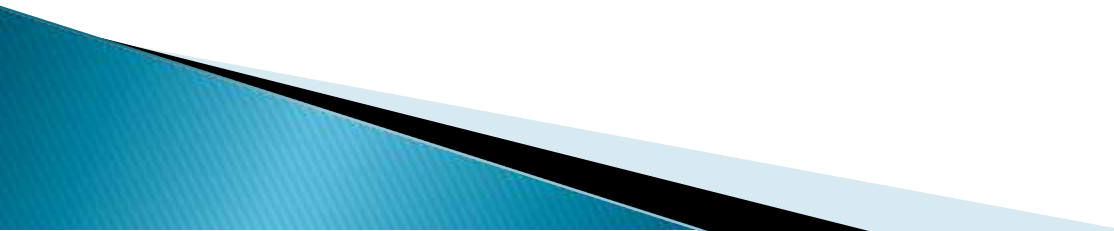
14. To develop the Creative Attitude.



15. Curriculum Should be related to the daily life.
16. Put it the Principles of Utility in the curriculum.
17. To frame the curriculum Should be equal for the Girls and boys.
18. Syllabus Should be different to primary to Higher stages.
19. Co-relation with the other Subjects.

@ Dewey's Methods of Teaching :

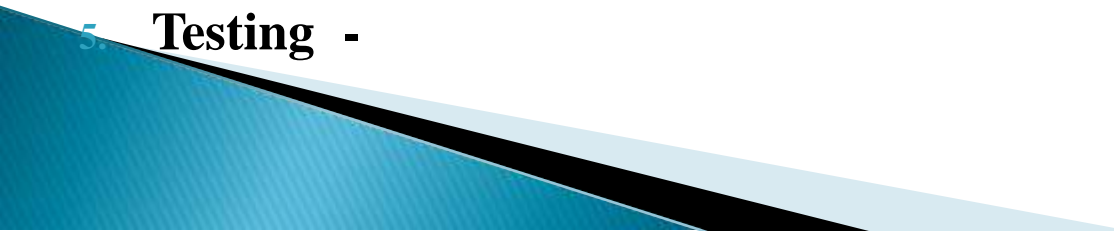
He is the greatest Philosopher and psychologist . And he was propounded by Pragmatism. His Teaching Methods framing based on the his pragmatism theory.

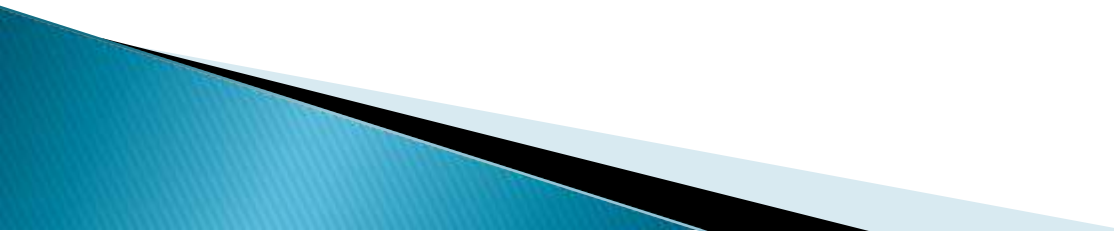


According to John Dewey says Consider these three Theories while following the Teaching Methods :

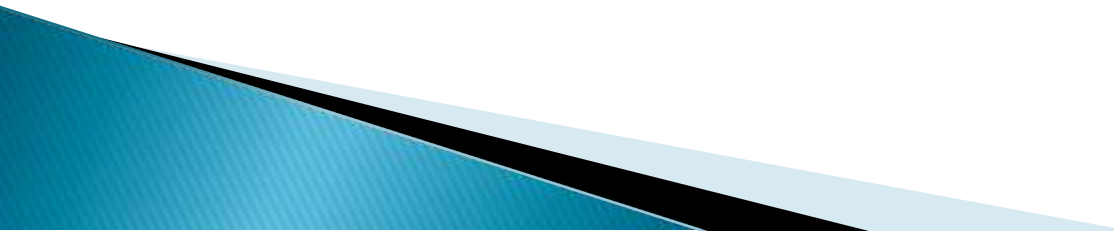
- 1. To adopting the method of Psychological.-** It is natural and needed.
- 2. To retention the problem method –** It develops the Critical Thinking capacity, Critical Analysis, and knowledge of Comparative.
- 3. To Elaborate the Scope of Social opportunities –** It develops the Social Consciousness and awareness of leading the good life of good citizens .

Important Step of the Teaching Methods :

- 1. Activity -**
 - 2. Problem -**
 - 3. Collection of Data -**
 - 4. Hypothesis -**
 - 5. Testing -**
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1. Learning by Doing Method Or Activity Method.
 2. Child Centered teaching method.
 3. Psychological based teaching method.
 4. Project method.
 5. Problem solving method.
 6. Experience Method.
 7. Self-Learning Method.
 8. Discipline and Co-Operation Method.
 9. Experiment Or Practical Method .
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The functions of Teachers in Dewey's Scheme :

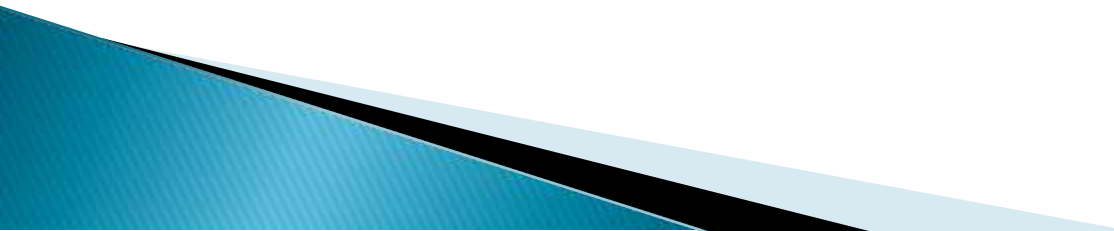
- Dewey gave a very important role to the teacher.
 - Teacher should be concerned more with the pupil's impulses and interests rather than the inculcation of knowledge.
 - His function is to guide the young through the complexities of life.
 - He should provide them opportunities to learn in the natural way with – out facing frustration and injury.
 - He gave stress for the freedom to the child. – But this freedom has to be regulated and organized by the teacher.
 - He gave the statement about the teacher “ as a stage manager is more powerful than the teacher as a player strutting and fretting”.
 - His role is he is a head of his pupils in experience.
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▶ **Dewey's view of Discipline :**

- He rejected the formal discipline.
- Teachers to develops the inner discipline among the students.
- To develops the social values among the students.
- Here Teachers role is important.
- To develop the discipline through the Environment.

• **Final of the Educational Contributions of dewey :**

- To create the Co-Relation among the school and Community.
 - He stress on the Children's Experience and also to get the good knowledge through the Experience.
 - He introducing the Democracy based on the education.
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- His School was the great contribution for a Educational field.
 - To give the opportunity for effective learning of the children through the Project method.
 - He propounded by the child centered education.
 - He introducing the new educational laboratory.
 - He gave the stress for the Independent .
 - He gave the stress for Education for Individual differences.
 - He gave the chance for to develop the values among the students.
 - To Create the good citizen among the students.
 - He propounded of the special curriculum frame work.
 - He introducing the innovative teaching methods.
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Thanking you

