



# The role of philosophy in educational development

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**Abstract**

This article highlights the inextricable connection between philosophy and education, the emergence of the concept of educational philosophy, the importance of educational philosophy in the educational process.

**Keywords:**

Philosophy, education, pedagogy, worldview, critical thinking, cultural transmission, moral norms.

Philosophy has always played a major role in the development of education. First, philosophy has always been a source of new ideas in the field of education. These are ideas that are primarily related to the ways of knowing defined in philosophy. Various philosophical ideas about the structure of society also led to the emergence of ideas about determining the purpose and content of education. Philosophical anthropology has produced many models of education, ranging from "free education" to various variants of "person-centered education". In other words, behind any new idea in the field of education, its implementation leads to the creation of a new model and technology of education, there are philosophical teachings that form the theoretical basis of pedagogical research and pedagogical practice.

Secondly, philosophical knowledge forms the core of the methodological basis of pedagogy, which arises as a set of approaches to the organization of pedagogical activities for research, design and organization of the educational process. It was philosophical research that started the use of such approaches

as systematic, activity, cultural, axiological, etc. in pedagogy, and this, in turn, contributed to the development of education.

Thirdly, since the 20th century, within the framework of the philosophy of science, the problem of the characteristics of social and humanitarian knowledge, including pedagogy, has been raised and solved. Different views on solving this problem led to the emergence of very different theoretical foundations for the construction of the educational process.

Fourthly, only turning to the philosophical way of knowing helps to understand the place of education both in the existence of the individual and in the social existence, to find a way to harmonize these opposite aspects of the whole existence of the individual, which often contradict each other. [1]

Philosophical foundations of education and training are already found in the thoughts of ancient philosophers, the beginning of the philosophical analysis of education in the history of civilization begins with Plato. The philosophy of education began to take shape in the 19th century. This process is closely related

to the formation of pedagogy as a science, and in this process, it was realized that both philosophical knowledge and knowledge developed in other disciplines serve as the theoretical basis for building the educational process.

In Russian philosophy, S.I. Hessen in his "Fundamentals of Pedagogy. In his work "Introduction to practical philosophy", philosophy is the theoretical basis of pedagogy, and pedagogy is practical philosophy.[2] The relationship between philosophy and pedagogy, understood in this way, is undeniable, because the analysis of the theoretical foundations of any educational model always reveals one or another philosophical doctrine.

Philosophy develops a broad worldview and helps answer questions such as why schools are important, what subjects are important, how students should learn, and what materials and methods should be used. Philosophy provides a starting point for educational decisions.

Many sources consider philosophy to be "the study of basic ideas about knowledge, truth, right and wrong." . . and the nature of the meaning of life." English philosopher John Locke defines philosophy as "the process of getting rid of ignorance and prejudice." (Curriculum Studies, 2023). (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The philosophy of education is important because it is the basis for understanding the nature and purpose of education. This allows us to consider questions at the heart of education, such as: What is the purpose of education? How to teach students? What knowledge and skills should be taught to students? How to evaluate students?

It also allows to examine the impact of various educational theories and practices on student learning. It helps us to consider the moral and ethical implications of educating students and to think about the role of technology in education. By understanding the philosophy of education, teachers can gain valuable insight into their profession and the knowledge of their students.

The science of philosophy contributes in an integral way to the realization of four goals that should be the main ones for any higher

education institution: formation of critical thinking habits in students; improve their reading, writing and speaking skills; conveying cultural heritage to them; encouraging them to engage with fundamental questions about reality, knowledge and value.

Studying philosophy helps students develop critical thinking skills and dispositions. Other subjects also help in this task, but philosophy makes a unique, intensive, and extensive contribution to a student's critical thinking skills. Many philosophy departments regularly offer a course devoted solely to the topic of critical thinking.

Philosophy departments typically offer introductory ethics courses in which students are exposed to basic ways of thinking about ethical issues and to a range of contemporary ethical issues. These courses aim to provide students with the conceptual tools needed to think more deeply about ethical issues, to appreciate competing ethical positions, and to develop and present their own ethical views. Some of the key questions that can be addressed in ethics courses are: What is the relationship between morality, self-interest, religion, and the law? What, if any, are the basic moral rights of individuals? What moral obligations do we have to other people, animals, the environment and future generations? No other discipline addresses these questions in the same comprehensive and systematic way.

Also, ongoing debates on a range of issues that transcend national borders, such as environmental pollution, global climate change, and the state of global ecosystems; human rights; war; international law; terrorism; demographic problems; Several global problems, such as the elimination of hunger, are also topics that need philosophical consideration.

In conclusion, it can be said that the teaching of philosophy is defined as a map that provides direction for moving forward. A person without a map can feel lost. In the same way, unless a specific path is defined, students cannot be made to learn something until the teacher knows why and how he wants to teach while teaching. So you always need a map to make informed moves.

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