

Philosophy, Psychology & Archaeology

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Abstract

This paper brings into focus the conception of Philosophy, Psychology & Archaeology in Teacher Education. This paper advanced the study to lay the groundwork, comprehensive & descriptive study of Philosophy, Psychology & Archaeology. This paper aims to identify the importance of considering Philosophy, Psychology & Archaeology in Teacher Education. Philosophy is critical analysis and one who does it is a philosopher. A teacher is philosopher as he is lover of freedom and evaluates things using the methodology of logical analysis. He on the other hand is an educational psychologist as he deals with human subject matter related to psyche like personality, intelligence, learning of educational aspects of life of human being. The philosophical thinking about these aspects is important to understand the human material more explicitly and objectivity. When these aspects are studied with respect to the time perspective i.e., within the archaeological domain that is related to old times. Man of old times in the historical perspective can be studied with more precision if the three Philosophy, Psychology and archaeology are studied in relation to one another. This study leads to better understanding and hence possible solutions in the field of teacher education

Keywords: Philosophy, Psychology, Archaeology, Teacher Education

Introduction

The teacher occupies a very important place in society because he leads the students from the darkness of ignorance to the light of knowledge and understanding and helps to keep the lamp of civilization burning bright. Philosophy of education is the study of philosophical ideas that have influenced educational thought and developments in the world. Psychology helps in better understanding of early childhood development, learning how children grow, learn and develop. It helps the teacher to get the knowledge of each child and helps develop their strength and work on their weaknesses. Archaeology is a rapidly expanding science that involves the specialist study of antiquities. It is usually defined as the science of the treatment of the material remains in the human past. In teaching archaeological thinking is an educational tool in itself, creating a learning environment which is instantly engaging and introducing subject matter which is broadly relatable.

Philosophy

Philosophy ordinarily means a set of beliefs, religious or secular, in accordance with which one tries to live. It deals with the ultimate realities of the universe and the general causes and

principles of these things that human being observes and experiences. The word 'Philosophy' is derived from two Greek words- "Philo" and "Sophos". 'Philo' means love and 'Sophos' means wisdom. Philosophy, then, is the love of wisdom.

"Philosophy"= love for knowledge or passion for learning

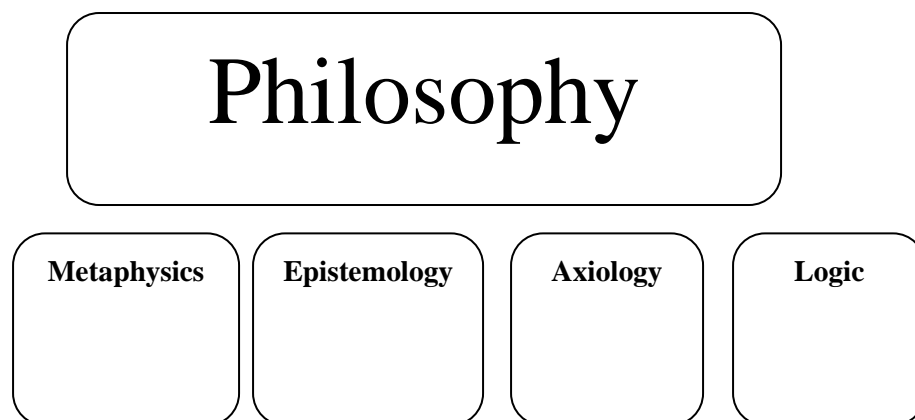
According to Fichte "Philosophy is the science of knowledge"

Alfred Weber defines, "Philosophy is a search for comprehensive view of nature, an attempt at a universal explanation of nature of things".

Features of Philosophy

- Philosophy is the never ending trust for knowledge.
- It answers the ultimate questions of life.
- Philosophy is a living force and way of life.
- It is the oldest and original discipline of thought.
- It is a search for truth and reality.
- It is based on inquiry about life and existence.
- It is ever growing and developing
- It is logical in its approach.
- It is a method of critical thinking.

Branches of Philosophy



Metaphysics

It is branch of philosophy that studies ultimate nature of reality or existence. Ultimate reality has been cited from the absolute mind. The term metaphysics derived from the Greek word 'Meta' means 'beyond', 'upon' or 'after' and "Physika" means 'physics' or 'nature'. It tries to answer the quest 'what is real' and 'what exist'.

Epistemology

It answers the question "how to know the real or truth?" it is concerned with the nature and source of knowledge. It also referred to as 'theory of knowledge'. The word epistemology has

been derived from the Greek word 'episteme' meaning 'knowledge'. 'understanding' and 'logous' meaning 'study of'.

Axiology

It specifies the nature of values, kinds of values and the values worth possessing. Axiology is derived from Greek words 'axios' meaning 'value', 'worth' and 'logous' meaning 'study of'. Hence axiology is study of values.

Logic

It refers to the philosophical study of correct reasoning. It deals with principles of sound arguments. Logic is also connected with axiology, since there are values which are distinctly logical. Hence logic comes under the province of axiology

Meaning of Psychology

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. Behavior includes all of our outward or overt actions and reactions such as verbal and facial expressions and movements. Psychology as a discipline encompasses a wide range of studies including perception, attention, comprehension, intelligence, emotions, personality, behavior, relationships, and even the subconscious. Psychology is concerned with social behavior, so in many ways it is related to the social sciences and humanities.

The word "psychology" comes from the Greek words 'psyche' and 'logos'. Respectively these mean 'mind or soul' and 'science or study'

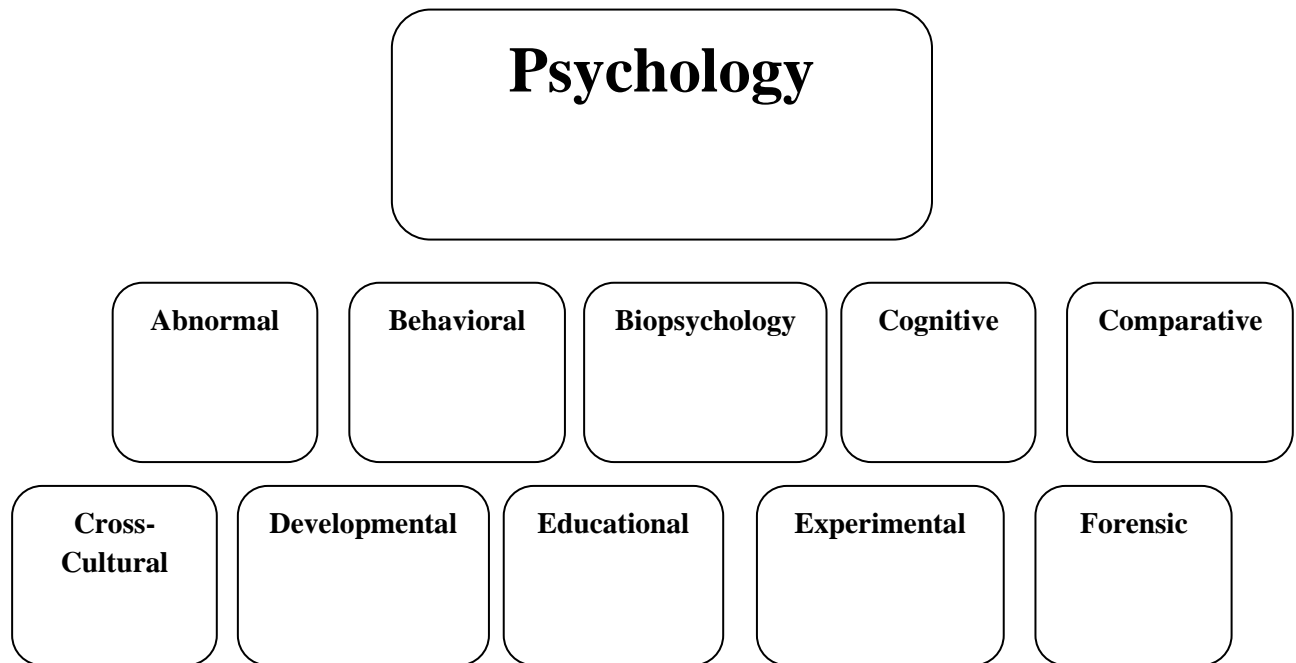
Psychology means the study of mind or through the study of behavior

David G. Myers (1997) defined psychology as "the science of behavior and mental processes"

American Psychological Association defines, "Psychology is the study of mind and behavior. The discipline embraces all aspects of the human experience from the functions of the brain to the actions of nations, from child development to care for the aged. In every conceivable setting from scientific research centers to mental healthcare services. The understanding of behavior is the enterprise of psychologists".

From definitions, it is conclude that Psychology is the study of the mind and behavior.

Branches of Psychology



Abnormal psychology

It covers a broad range of disorders from depression to obsession-compulsion to sex deviation and many more.

Behavioral psychology

It is a theory of learning based upon the idea that all behaviors are acquired through conditioning.

Biopsychology

It focused on the study of how the brain influences behavior.

Cognitive psychology

It focuses on internal states, such as motivation, problem solving, decision making, thinking and attention.

Comparative psychology

Study of animal behavior can lead to a deeper and broader understanding of human psychology.

Cross-cultural psychology

It looks at how cultural factors influence human behavior.

Developmental psychology

Scientific study of human growth and development over the lifespan, including physical, cognitive, social, intellectual, personality and emotional.

Educational psychology

It is concerned with the learner, the educand, the child or the individual in relation to educational environment or situations.

Experimental psychology

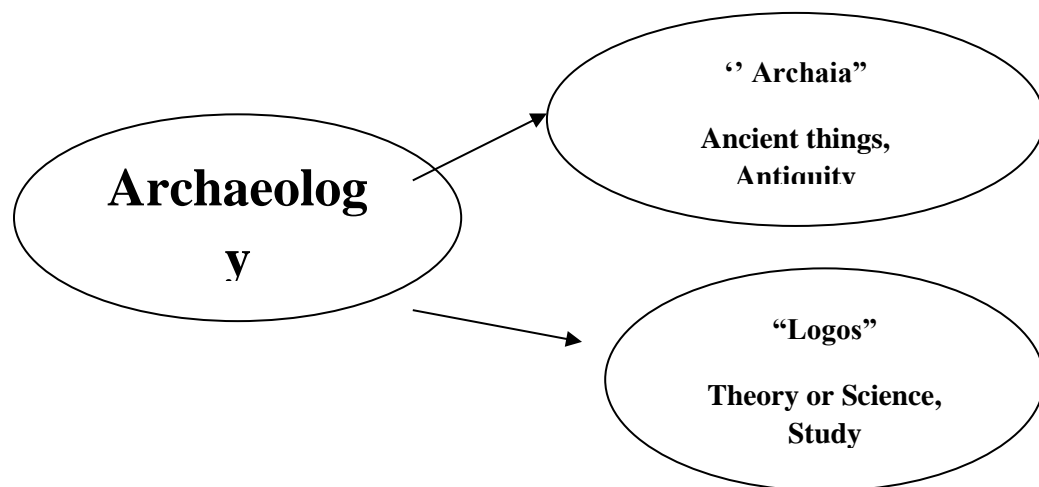
Utilizes the scientific methods to research the brain and behaviour.

Forensic psychology

Study of issues related to psychology and law.

Meaning of Archaeology

Archaeology is the process of discovering, interpreting and preserving the past. It is the study of the ancient and recent human past through the recovery and analysis of material remains. Archaeology is an important discipline with a methodology of its own. It recovers antiquarian remains of various kinds from the field through laborious techniques including excavation.



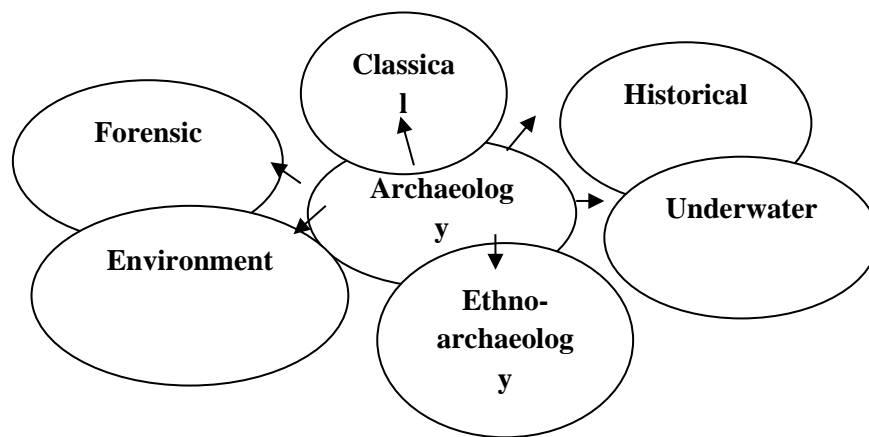
“Archaeology” is the study of human past or antiquity

According to David Clarke (1973) “Archaeology is the discipline with the theory and practice for the recovery of unobservable hominid behavior patterns from indirect traces in bad samples”.

According to Larry J. Zimmerman, “Archaeology is the systematic study of peoples of the past...their culture and their relationship with their environment. The purpose of archaeology is to understand how humans in the past interacted with their environment, and to conserve this history for present and future learning”.

Features of Archaeology

- It is a scientific and descriptive study of antiquities.
- It is the study of the human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture.
- Archaeology also see intrinsic aesthetics, cultural and spiritual reasons for human interest in their past.
- It touches on the entire spectrum of human behavior and so inspires a never ending series of questions.
- It developing sensitivity to other people and varied culture.
- It focuses specially on analyzing material remains such as relic and architectural remnants.
- It can be considered both a social science and a branch of humanities.



Classical Archaeology

It involves the study of the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations and in relation to other contemporary civilizations of that period.

Historical Archaeology

It is the study of the period of history of mankind from which we have ample written sources that tell us a huge variety of things.

Underwater Archaeology

It is the study of underwater evidences such as shipwrecks, water-buried cities, and other inundated archaeological sites. It is also known as marine or maritime archaeology.

Ethno-Archaeology

It deals with the ethnographic investigation of living communities in order to acquire knowledge of the past.

Environment Archaeology

It investigates the interrelationship between the ancient people and their natural environment

Forensic Archaeology

It employed by the security services in order to investigate crimes and catch the culprits. This technique is use in finding evidences on crime scenes.

Meaning of Teacher Education

Teacher education is a programme that is related to the development of teacher efficiency and competence that would enable and facilitate the teacher to meet the requirements of the profession and face the challenges therein. The quality and extent of learner achievement are determined primarily by teacher proficiency, competence, sensitivity and teacher motivation.

According to Bruner's , “ Teacher education is systematic development of attitude, knowledge, skill, behavior patterns required by an individual in order to perform adequately a given job or task”.

Good's Dictionary of Education defines Teacher education means “all the formal and informal activities and experiences that help to qualify a person to assume the responsibilities as a member of the educational profession or to discharge his responsibilities in effective manner”.

Role of Philosophy, Psychology & Archaeology in Teacher Education

	Philosophy	Psychology	Archaeology
Teacher Education	It enables teachers to understand how to deal with the students and unite them as one.	The knowledge of theories and research findings on the psychology of teachers learning may be meaningful and important for students	It engage the students in the study of past and to also increase awareness of environmental and cultural heritage conservation
	Produce individuals who are intellectually, spiritually, emotionally and physically balanced and harmonic	Sense of discipline, group work, and kindness towards each other	Developing a sensitivity to other people and diverse cultures
	Knowing and adapt better teaching strategies and guidance	Gives a teacher sense of direction in his/her own work.	Potential for fostering more intelligent, involved , global citizen is considerable
	Learner centered or teacher centered	Quantitative methods including testing and measurement	Teachers move from lectures to hands on learning
	Improving their thinking as well as reasoning capacities in everyday life	Knowing the diverse needs of the learner and prepare or facilitate the academic achievement and social success of their students	Teacher and students become better informed global citizens

Conclusion

The conclusion of this paper is that Philosophy, Psychology & Archaeology plays an important role in teacher education. Philosophy is critical analysis and one who does it is a philosopher. A teacher is philosopher as he is lover of freedom and evaluates things using the methodology of logical analysis. He on the other hand is an educational psychologist as he deals with human subject matter related to psyche like personality, intelligence, learning of educational aspects of

life of human being. Archaeology is related to old times. Man of old times in the historical perspective can be studied with more precision if the three Philosophy, Psychology and archaeology are studied in relation to one another. This study leads to better understanding and hence possible solutions in the field of teacher education

It can be conclude that Philosophy Psychology & Archaeology are not an end itself but should rather be integrated in the teacher education Improving their thinking as well as reasoning capacities become better informed global citizens.

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