PEDAGOGICS AS A SCIENCE

1. Beginnings of European education.
2. Pedagogics as a science.
3. The basic categories of pedagogics.
4. Education.
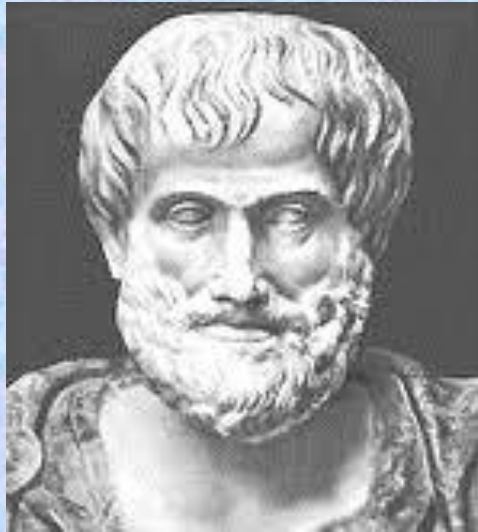5. Upbringing.

Pedagogics (pedagogy)

Pedagogics is a science about specially organized, goal-oriented, and systematic forming of a human being; the science of the content, forms, and methods of upbringing, education, and instruction.

Meaning of the word

The word comes from the Ancient Greek word literally meaning "to lead the child". In Ancient Greece, "pedagogos" was (usually) a slave who supervised the education of his master's son (girls were not publicly educated). This involved taking him to school or a gym, looking after him and carrying his equipment.

Development of ancient pedagogics

Aristotle (384– 322 BC) was a Greek philosopher and polymath, a student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great. He is one of the most important founding figures in Western philosophy.

Alexander III of Macedon the Great (356 – 323 BC) was a Greek ruler of Macedon, tutored by Aristotle until the age of 16. By the age of 30, he had created one of the largest empires of the ancient world, stretching from the Ionian Sea to the Himalayas.
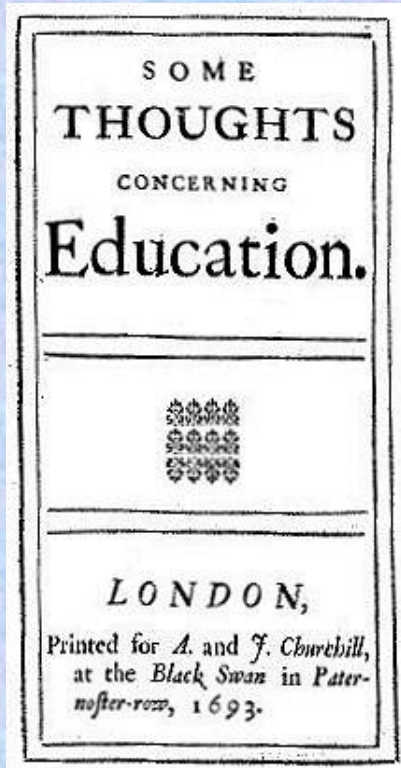
Medieval European Education

In medieval Western Europe, education was typically a charge of the church: the monastic schools and universities were the chief centers, and virtually all students took orders. Lay education consisted of apprentice training for a small group of the common people, or education in the usages of chivalry for the more privileged.

With the Renaissance,

education of boys (and some girls) in classics and mathematics became widespread. After the Reformation both Protestant and Roman Catholic groups began to offer formal education to more people, and there was a great increase in the number of private and public schools, although the norm remained the classical-mathematical curriculum.

Education in the Ukraine

The Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, the school's predecessor, was established in 1632. Alumni of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy played a formative role in the intellectual and church life of Ukraine and Russia in 17th and 18th centuries. Among the most notable alumni were hetman Ivan Masepa and philosopher Hryhorij Skovoroda.

The Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

Hryhorii Skovoroda

Hryhorii Skovoroda (1722–1794) was a Ukrainian philosopher, poet, teacher and composer who made important contributions to Ukrainian philosophy, culture and pedagogics (e.g. proposed the Principle of Familiar Work).
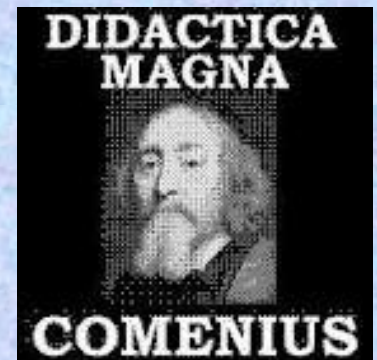
2. Pedagogics as a science

Pedagogy as an independent experimental field of study began at the beginning of the XVII cent., when **Francis Bacon (1561-1626)** proposed a new classification of sciences. This classification included pedagogy as guidance of reading.

Jan Amos Comenius

After Bacon's theories, **Jan Amos Comenius (1592-1670)**, Czech scientist, wrote his work 'The Great Didactic', where he first proposed system of common learning, including **mother school** (till the age of 6 years old), **elementary school** (6-12), **gymnasia** (12-18) and **academia** (18-24).

3. The basic categories of pedagogics are

personality formation
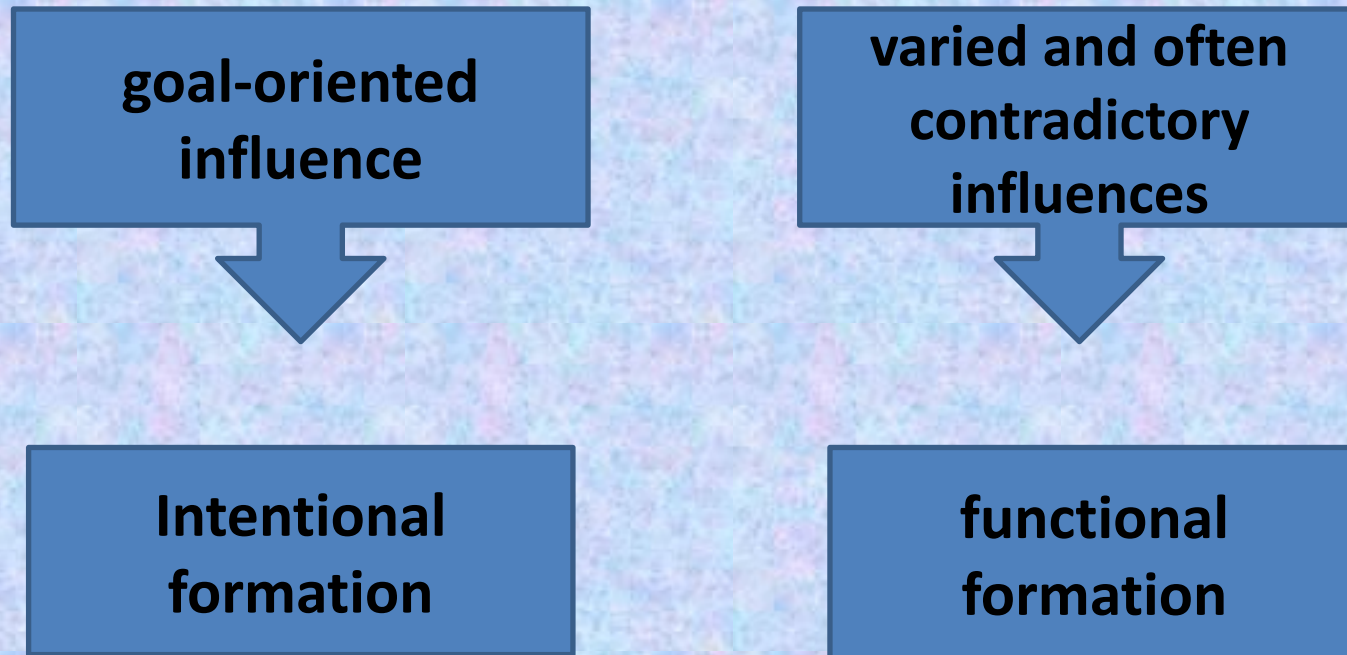
instruction

education

upbringing

Personality formation

Personality formation is a process of shaping an individual by means of goal-oriented influence (upbringing in the true sense of the word) and of the varied and often contradictory influences of the environment.

Two types of Personality Formation

goal-oriented influence	varied and often contradictory influences
↓	↓
Intentional formation	functional formation

Upbringing

Upbringing is a purposeful, systematic shaping of a personality in preparation for active participation in public, productive, and cultural life. In this sense upbringing takes place as a process of organized, joint activity of the family and school, preschool and extracurricular institutions, children's and youth organizations, and society as a whole.

4.Education

Education is a process and result of the acquisition of systematized knowledge and skills

Education
(continuation)

Associated with education are the transfer from one generation to the next of knowledge of all of mankind's cultural riches; the mastery of sociohistorical knowledge, as reflected in the natural sciences, social sciences, technology, and art; and the acquisition of work habits and skills.

Education
(continuation)

Education is essential to preparing for life and work. It is the basic means by which people come to know and acquire culture, and it is the foundation of culture's development.

Four Types of education:

Formal education:

Adult education:

Alternative education:

Special education

Formal education

Formal education can be defined as a hierarchically structured and chronologically graded education system. It comprises of primary education, higher education and full time professional training. This education system is referred to as mainstream or traditional education.

Adult education

As the name suggests, adult education refers to a practice of educating adults. There are different forms of adult education, namely, formal class based learning, e-learning and self-directed learning. Some of the common career specific courses are real estate license, medical billing, bookkeeping, etc. Most of these courses are available online.

Alternative education

This type of education is actually an alternative approach to traditional or mainstream education. This educational alternative is often rooted in several philosophies that are quite different from that of mainstream education.

Special education

There are some students who require special learning needs, which are addressed through special education. According to IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act), a child is first identified as one who requires special education support; then, the child is evaluated and on its basis, his/her eligibility is determined.

Four Stages in formal education:
Nursery education

Often referred to as preschool education, nursery education is the basic stage of formal teaching. It comprises of nursery school and kindergarten, which serves as a transition from home to the beginning of formal education. With the help of social interaction and creative play, children (between 3-5 years of age) are taught how to develop basic skills.

Primary education

Elementary or primary education refers to a first few years of structured, formal education. Usually, it consists of 6-8 years of schooling that usually starts from the age of 5 or 6. Most of the countries have made it compulsory for students to receive primary education. Apart from basic literacy, the main aim of primary education is to establish foundations in a variety of subjects, such as, mathematics and social sciences.

Secondary education

It is the final stage of school education that is offered during a child's adolescence. This stage is characterized by transition from a comprehensive primary education to an optional and selective form of training. In this stage, a child develops in depth knowledge on specialized subjects.

Higher education

Tertiary or higher education is a non-compulsory educational level, which comprises of undergraduate and post graduate education along with vocational education and training. Usually, a person needs to admit in a college or a university to receive higher education. It is the most specialized form of an educational system.

Instruction

Instruction is the process of transmitting and acquiring knowledge, skills, and work habits; the basic means of preparing an individual for life and work.

Instruction (continuation)

Although the main way of obtaining an education is through instruction in various kinds of educational institutions, instruction takes place not only in schools but in the family, on the job, in daily life, and in other spheres.

Instruction (continuation)

The goals of education and upbringing are realized through instruction. In addition to specially organized instruction, carried out under the supervision of instructors, self-instruction, usually called self-education, is of great importance.

5.Upbringing

Upbringing is closely linked with instruction; many of its most important tasks are accomplished through instruction. At the same time, the entire tenor of the life of a society and the development of science and technology, literature, art, and the mass media (the press, radio, and television) also have an effect on a person's upbringing.

Self-upbringing

At a certain point in the spiritual development of a personality there arises a need for self-improvement, and this to a large degree depends on self-upbringing.

The Main Types of Upbringing

The main types of upbringing are family (or domestic) and social (public and organized). The latter, during the history of society's development, has acquired ever-increasing importance in the shaping of the personality.

Family Upbringing

Family Upbringing the systematic, purposeful influence of the adult members of a family and family ways on the child. The main, general objective of family upbringing is to prepare children for life under existing social conditions. The more narrow, specific objective is to make sure that children master the knowledge, skills, and habits necessary for normal personality development in the family.

Family Upbringing (continuation)

Among the main aspects of family upbringing are constant but unobtrusive guidance of the child's activity, including play and, later, participation in domestic affairs.

Family upbringing also includes helping children to broaden their ideological and intellectual outlook and providing serious thoughtful explanations of phenomena about which children should know and in which they show an interest.

Family Upbringing (continuation)

Another important part of family upbringing is the formation of higher moral qualities in children, including respect for elders, honesty and truthfulness, discipline and a conscientious attitude toward family obligations, a solicitous attitude toward things as the results of human labor, and a love for nature and an ability to perceive its beauty.

Family Upbringing (continuation)

Family upbringing also involves acquainting children with works of literature and art and encouraging them to participate in physical exercise and sports.

Social upbringing

Social upbringing is the process by which an individual acquires specific knowledge and values and accepts standards that enable him to function as a full and equal member of society. It includes the socially imposed processes of the purposeful shaping of personality as well as the inherent and spontaneous processes that affect the formation of personality.

Upbringing of Adults

Adults can also be subject to educational influences. The upbringing of adults takes place during their productive and social life and as a result of educational work conducted by party, state, and social organizations and cultural and educational institutions (libraries, clubs, palaces and houses of culture, museums, lecture halls, and so on).