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EDUCATIVE SCIENCE, PSYCHOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY AND THEIR RELATION ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

According to unity of science in other human science, educative topic is application of Interdisciplinary view. Studies among fields either combination and interaction among science and skills in different fields which tries to increase understanding and perception of various dimensions in studied topics, development of proper analysis, development of critical thought and creativity power, etc made its usage so common. Therefore, whenever in psychology or even educative science, considering theoretical base and psychological events and its relation to body and its role in training of person's b more, we approach more to philosophy and whenever, we focus on biology and physiology, then we approach more on educative and psychology pure topics.

Keywords: *Psychology, Educative Science, Education System*

INTRODUCTION

Interdisciplinary is one of topics in education system. Studies among fields either combination and interaction among science and skills in different fields which tries to increase understanding and perception of various dimensions in studied topics, development of proper analysis, development of critical thought and creativity power, etc. made its usage so common. In other hand, psychology philosophy is as one of human knowledge area which deals with such concepts. Success in execution of interdisciplinary, is obtained when its results be valid and can present knowledge, understand and valid solution for such problem. It can be said, Interdisciplinary view is considered as successful when it can use properly from experiences, knowledge and skill capacity and related appropriate methods in proper and appropriate place in effective way. In this article, by application of analysis- description method, we try to answer to this question: if interdisciplinary view point is used, what other science and fields can be combined to philosophy theoretically or practically. Since, psychological philosophy is as core of most human fields, it can use induction view point in knowledge areas such as psychology, sociology, art, religious and philosophy. According to obtained results and analysis, it can be concluded due to complexity of human nature and consequently variety and complexity of education, Human science and topic is greater than a specific field and application of an interdisciplinary field is essential, word of psychology has a Greek root and is a combination of psyche-which means soul and logo which means study and research. Psyche has various concepts. This word is the name of one of ancient Greek gods which had a human life at first but then he became as self-Perpetuation god.

Quality of soul is also due to perpetuation. According to above quality, there is no doubt that psychology knowledge has ancient history. This history is completely a philosophical aspect and has no condition of a practical science. Since, psychology is a new and young field, and it became as a practical science just in 19th century. In this respect, in spite of past philosophical history and so long ancient period, it has so short scientific history. Although, it had huge development during this short time which made it as one of most important and considerable human science.

Study of philosophic and psychology history, is required due to its importance in its development, and therefore it seems to be necessary to mention it's brief. Since, there are various different philosophic topics in psychology; multiple ratios can be used between these items. One of such aspects in science and philosophy is aspect of (Philosophy vs. science). In this state, two different are or knowledge can be supposed. Other aspect which is used for philosophy and science is to consider science as a subset of

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philosophy. If so, then psychology is a practical kind which is placed inside of philosophy. In this imagination, philosopher perform what psychologist do, in other word, psychology is beside of philosophy. Third type is to consider philosophy inside science.

In fact, philosophy consider itself as owner of psychology, since psychology searches started in the beginning of philosophy and psychology thinking was formed 24 centuries before, i.e. in Greek philosophy age, when it was considered as a part of psychology and it grew inside it (Henrik and Virginia, 1376)

Kingslypris (1956) after division of education philosophy in four subsidiary fields: educative analysis, Educative meta physics, educative morality, educative knowledge, has presented following definition after defining of education philosophy:

Educative analysis, accompany with attempt to make relation in specific way to Metaphysics, morality and epistemology.

According to his viewpoint, education analysis means a clarification of required word in education. Metaphysic education means explanation of realities which are explained in education problem, education morality means explanation and adjustment for morality advances, and educative epistemology means identification and explanation of required criteria for gaining required knowledge (p130).

Philosophy besides education means application of philosophy in education. Philosophy means education, or attempt to provide specific designs for educational analysis and politics. And finally education philosophy means education analysis in most important dimensions in a brief form to provide an educational theory.

Philp (1965) has explained concept of education in four types: Education philosophy, philosophy in education, philosophy for education and educational philosophy (Smith, 1965).

In fact, philosophers say that different topics about human performance in a part of philosophy are known as self-knowledge. In this way, psychology is known as self-knowledge in centuries, and it is thought in scientific centers in the world, and there is a rare philosopher from Aristotle to Mullasadra, who has no topics about sensing, thinking, and mental abilities. Although, among these topics, there are some semi practical methods, but in this period, there were some attempts which identified human mental life with philosophy methods.

According to this, it is possible to say that philosophy has formed theories during centuries which formed new philosophical psychological bases. In this aspect, philosophers may be considered as inventor of psychology. Because, with no doubt, they presented psychological fundamental topics of psychology for the first time. So, any psychological school which evolved through hidden and clear pre-suppose rooted in philosophy education and psychological theories was mostly affected by philosophy thoughts , and in a way which consider fundamental of philosophical schools, it can be related to past philosophical thoughts and even it can classify them according to philosophic base (Henrik and Virginia, 1376). Although it had a great effect on philosophical thought on modern psychology and it varies respect to different countries. Therefore, it is possible to say that: Generally, European psychology is more philosophic and sensitive to philosophic movements rather than American psychology.

Here, few ones of such effects are mentioned and since west Aristotle psychology is borned by modern aged, discussion is started by Aristotle. Although Aristotle never ignore wisdom, but he had positive view about practical observation, in a way which he believed that source of all sciences is sense experience. He, for explanation of his practical viewpoint, provide association rules and based his association fundamental dimensions according to principles which have most sever and direct effects on scientific psychology and still are considered as major part of psychology (Hergnan and Mitoach, 1376).

Descartes is also mentioned as one other philosopher who had deep and wide effect on his next generation and helped psychology so much.

Descartes, by comparison between human and machine, paved way for scientific study about human. He forced philologists to apply autopsy method to better identification of body machine and since he thought that human and animal are similar in physiology aspect, considered animal study as a special case. So, he paved way for psychology physiology and accommodation psychology.

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Tomas Hobbes, who considers sense effect as source of any science, reopened practical school and claims that human behavior is controlled by aversion and will, organized Jeremy Bentham viewpoint which says that: "Human behavior is under pleasure control and this is the same thought which is used by Froyd and other analysis psychologists (Hergenhan and Mitvach, 2001).

In the other hand, it is possible to refer to Kant. He believed: "what we observed in a wakeful way, is also affected by sensing experience from experimental world and also it is affected by mind, and therefore it is possible to consider Kant as leader of "broadcasting psychology" and epistemology. And finally it is possible to mention John Lock as an English practical philosopher which has behavioral viewpoint.

Therefore attempts which was performed during last centuries by philosophers in study of humanity, provided ground for great study about psychology and behavior and psychology schools were formed less than two centuries, one after another. Now, it is possible to agree with Brentano who said: psychology is a practical science and is also a non-practical and non-objective science and its nonobjective because it discusses about mental events and its relations and it is objective since it studies about mental status (Kamal and Ramezan, 1375).

According to this it is possible to say that, whenever psychology according to theoretical viewpoint and mental events and its relation to body is more, then we approach more toward philosophy and whenever we focus on biology basics, we just discuss about psychology.

Therefore it is not possible to consider psychology as complete practical science, since according to Jung, psychology is considered as a complete mental activity, special value and essential quality is lost immediately and internal tumor and it is considered in rank of physiology branches and according to Erick From, psychology is a science which has not its own main subject, i.e. Human's soul. In this way, psychology essentially should philosophical problem about mind and soul as basic fundamental and we cannot consider any fragment between body, self and psychology from philosophy. It is just like to accept interaction between philosophy and psychology.

Famous topic of self and body, and their interaction on each other is as some of philosophy topics which is so effective on psychology viewpoint and it is mentioned in psychology schools. It is a topic which was developed and grew in philosophy bed and it was studied by philosophy specific method and It was used in all cultures, religious and it was a general and human topic.

It seems that relation between self and body or its unity, as first and most solid relation between philosophy and psychology. It is true that psychologists mention essential effects of psychology and explain activities, fields, and material factors or behavioral epiphanies, and clarify its rule by practical ways, but a valid psychological science should be built on requirements and philosophy base and they should start their job by acceptance of soul and self and it is a logical base which builds valid psychological knowledge.

In the other hand, few psychological research results also tried to support or weaken some philosophic theories or they present new theories and in this way, philosophers also try to present valid theories and therefore they need solid psychological founds. Because all action and reaction, material an physiological which science has gained, are preface for psychological items and since, theorist present theories about complex act and activities, philosopher should start with this question whether he can suppose those material or not.

In this way, it is accepted in some extent that by pure philosophical topics and without considering nervous mind activities, and psychological data, it is not possible to justify general behavior. And in the other hand, by focus on nervous mechanism and without considering philosophic founds, it is not possible to find nature and relation of self and body. Therefore, according to obtained experience, some psychologists and philosophers have found common interesting topic and created a division in the name of (Philosophic psychology) which provide a field for discussion about different theoretical psychological topic in philosophic viewpoint.

Most common topics about knowledge of soul (or self) has root in Ancient Greek and philosophy of Plato and Aristotle or even before. In the past there was only philosophy which studied human nature and psychology and its effect such as memory, and in fact psychology was considered as a subset for

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philosophy. But this was not continued and in mid of 19th centuries, not only philosophy was separated from philosophy, but also psychologists declared their independency of philosophy. Maybe in first step, it seems to be a complete practical science, but epistemology analysis shows relation between philosophy and psychology, in a way which describe philosophy as an inspire source for philosophy.

Vicissitudinous relation between these two fields is accompanied by its redefinition and this attempt forms a branch of philosophy in the name of (Psychology philosophy). Few topics which philosophy discuss about it, include: Philosophy and psychology requirements, way of interaction between these two fields, way and effect of these on each other and on other scientific branches, possible obstacles which can create for psychology, study about presuppose of psychology philosophy

Human tried to identify him and quality of life, since he could get logical thought power but because his knowledge was limited so he tried to justify events and happenings in form of metaphysic. For example he thought gods guide natural activities such as raining, thunder, hurricane and in this way, he interpreted powers and forces inside himself through effects of soul's power. These souls were penetrated inside bodies and life event and motivation and in brief, what depends on life was created. Separation of these souls from body caused death. This consideration was the same as belief to soul world which limited human thinking for several centuries. Just in a part of history when such thinks formed logically and in that time Greek intellectual such as Plato and Aristotle h were emerged and when they died this scientific movement went down.

After Greek thought fall, philosophy itself went down until Descartes (1596-1650) again interpreted a bi-aspect of soul and body and built pre-practical psychology-although after Aristotle.

Spinoza and Libnits (1632-1667), Tomus (1558-1679), John (1632-1740), David (1711-1776), James (1773-1839), all presented theories about soul and body and way of his thoughts and also methods for show relation between individual and environment. But, German Scientific had great role on making psychology as practical.

Practical psychologist in German, since 1879, i.e. since will home Wont opened first formal psychological laboratory in Lipzic. Wont's attention was more toward experiment and practice in activity field. Although some of his writings has imaginary aspect, but Wont's role as a practical psychologist is irrefragable and in fact he can be considered as father of modern psychology.

Conclusion

One of most important aims in psychology, is scientific application of rules and principles and theoretical suppose which try to solve individual and social problems. This is the duty for psychologist who work in research and training- special services such as consulting- guiding and treatment for abnormal behaviors. This duty causes that psychologist activities field to be developed in today world. Today, psychologists are present in most of life science. Principally, psychology is a base for life science. In addition of life science, today psychology has entered in all of human aspects. In brief, although these psychology and philosophy have accepted these separation but psychology is affected by science and scientific methodology, has become independent from philosophic principles, but psychology is itself considered as a practical science and it is not easy for it to recombine with philosophy, but these two are separated just namely and there are plenty of signs which shows a good friendship is useful for both sides. Since psychological found results complete philosophical viewpoints about self and body and philosophic found has great help for solution of fundamental psychological problems. According to this, it is possible to say that: whenever we approach more toward theoretical base and psychological events and relations, and whenever we focus more on physiology, then we approach more toward pure psychological topics.

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