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**A STUDY ON PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION OF ANCIENT INDIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The term "philosophy" can be used to signify "love of knowledge" in a more general meaning. It seeks immediate and distant knowledge about man. Its concerns span such wide-ranging issues as what it is to be human, how one's life will end, what kind of society we live in, whether or not there is a God, how one should conduct oneself, etc. A nation's guiding philosophy represents the pinnacle of its way of life and intellectual achievements. A society's educational philosophy is shaped by its cultural norms and its members' worldview. The quest for understanding stems from man's inherent logicity. A major goal of philosophical inquiry is to appease this logical bent. Therefore, it is not a luxury but rather a must. The significance of philosophy to the human condition has been stressed by many prominent thinkers and philosophers. The Western thinkers Socrates and John Comenius emphasised the need of learning about oneself and the world. The great English author Aldous Huxley makes the observation "Men act in line with their worldview and guiding ethos. A metaphysic is essential to human existence." According to R.R. Rusk, "A life philosophy and an educational philosophy are indispensable; you can't do without them. People who want to think of themselves as above philosophy really have their own philosophy."