Naturalism

BS Education-III Philosophy of Education (EDU-203)



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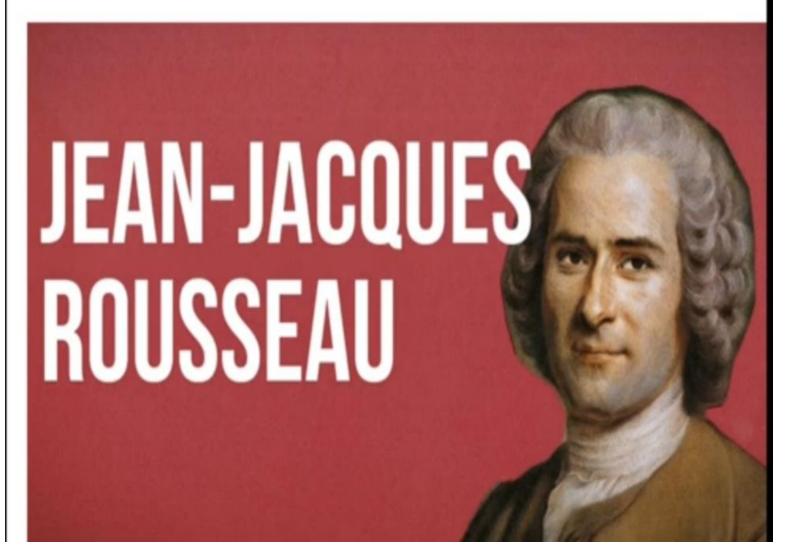
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HISTORY OF NATURALISM

- Naturalism is considered as an old philosophy.
- In the 6th century B.C., Thales considered water as the basic original cause Of the world.
- Heraclitus regarded fire as the origin of the world.
- Democritius was considered as the champion of Nucclearism and the ancestor of naturalism. He regarded the whole world made and managed by atom.
- Indian philosophy has considered the creation of this world out of the five elements like air, water ,earth , ether, sky , and fire etc.
- **Rousseau** in the 18th century is considered the champion of naturalism.
- After him Huxley, Herbert spencer, bernard shaw, samuel butler etc.
 contributed significantly to naturalism.



Jean jacques Rousseau - 1712



ABOUT ROUSSEAU

- Jean jacques Rousseau, was born in 1712in Geneva.
- His father was a watchmaker,he lost his mother soon after his birth,he has a very little formal education.
- His early life is full of shameful acts which he mentioned in his book "confession".
- His other work like "The progress of the art and science, the origin of inequalities among men, social contract, Email or concerning education.
- In his 5th part of emile Rousseau discussed the education of an imaginary girl named sophy in which he said woman should not posses any individuality of her own, she should be regarded subordinate to men and provides subjects like domestic works, morality and religion.

NATURALISM

- Naturalism considered nature as the most important and ultimate reality. Nature alone has the answer to all philosophy problems.
- They believe that each object is produced in the nature and disappears in this " Everything comes from nature and return to nature.
- There is nothing beyond nature , behind nature ,and other than nature.
- This doctrine does not believe in the existence of God and immortality of the soul ,it considers spiritual word is a figment of imagination. Nature is true ,So this is considered the staunch opponent of idealism.
- Naturlism is also termed as materialism (matter).
- "Naturalism is the doctrine that separates nature from God, subordinates spirit to matter and set up unchangeable laws as supreme".Ward.

METAPHYSICS (Reality) For NATURALISM

- Nature alone is the ultimate reality. Reality and nature are identical.
 Beyond nature there is no reality.
- "Return to nature and break the chains of the society, are it's slogans.
- Naturalism considered material world is real and true .All things are originated from matter and all are ultimately to be reduced to that.
- Matter is made up of atoms, protons, empty space and motion.
- Man himself is matter and his mind is the result of brain functioning.
 Brain is matter .Man is the supreme creation ,he had talents and qualities.
- They don't believe in divine spirit or God ,heaven , hell etc. anything that can be perceived by sense organs is real.

EPISTEMOLOGY (SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE) FOR NATURALISM

- Knowledge comes to through senses.
- Senses are the gateways of knowledge.
- The final truth can be know through senses.
- Believe in direct knowledge not bookish knowledge.
- Empirical and experimental.
- Inductive method of bacon-maticulous observation of data ,exhaustive collection, careful classification, intelligent interpretation and finally cautioned generalization.
- Epicurus and leuctetius started that all knowledge comes us through perception, it is like photographic reconstruction of sensation".

AXIOLOGY (VALUES)

- Naturalistic are Hedonistic: for them , pleasure is the highest good.
- There is no external, absolute or ultimate values or spiritual values.
 Values reside in reside in nature.
- Too realise the values of nature one has to live in harmony with nature.
- Values of life are created by needs and conditions of life.

Types Of Naturalism

- **Physical naturalism :** it interprets the universe through matter or physical science, no faith in morality freedom .Laws of physical science is supreme.
- Mechanical naturalism: it considered man as machine which is made
 of matter and Speed.
- **Biologicall and evolutionary :** theory of evolution of darwin " believe that human development has taken place from lower level to higher.
- <u>Two principal:</u>
- I. Struggle for existence
- 2. Survival of the fittest

PRINCIPAL OF EDUCATION

- Naturalism is a inevitable reaction in education when education had been practically killed by the oppressive weight of tradition, Stern discipline,rules of schools dry curriculum, and the formal Behavior of teacher.
- According to them the old system had degenerated with undue emphasis on the study of books, so naturalism do not depend
 Upon schools and books but upon the laws of natural life of the educand.

They believe that a child is a child who develops gradually through four stages namely:**Infancy-childhood -adolescence-adulthood.** All these stages have there own needs and problem. Education should meet these needs and develop the capacity to solve the problem particular to each Stage.

• <u>Negative education:</u>

Progressive education:

Rousseaue Wanted that the first education of the child should be negative .The negative education consist not to teach the principal of virtue or truth but to teach how to guide the heart against the **vice (BAD HABIT)** and mind against the error . Rousseau throught society is Essentially bad, the child must be protected from evil influence first.Hence during the age of **5tol2** the child should be given negative education. CHARACTERS OF NEGATIVE
 EDUCATION

- I. No time- saving
- 2. No formal lesson
- 3. No direct moral lesson
- 4. No Book learning
- 5. No habit formation

NEGATIVE EDUCATION: Is to perfect the organs that are the instrument of knowledge –ROSSEAU

POSITIVE EDUCATION: Freedom and physical education, experience about life, Sense training.

AIMS OF EDUCATION

- Self expression or self preservation.
- Perfection of women machine. So that he could perform more complicated tasks.
- Adjustment: live in harmony with his surrounding.
- Education according to the nature of a child.
- Struggle from existence and seeking adjustment.

<u>CURRICULUM</u>

- Basic science: physics, chemistry, biology etc.
- Mathematics and language.
- History and social studies.
- Drawing: freedom to express ideas.
- No place for religious education.
- Moral education should be given through experience rather than instructions.
- Herbert spencer:self preservation subjects like Physical science ,health, hygiene.
- Essential needs subjects : agriculture, biology ,maths etc.
- Rearing up the child: home science, psychology ,etc

<u>METHOD</u>

- Direct experience our self experience: Rousseau, give your scholar no verbal lesson, he should be taught by experience alone, tech by doing by whatever you can and fall back in words. When doing is out of question Books knowledge is a little as possible".
- Maximum use of senses.
- Play way
- Heuristic method (self discovering method).
- Other methods likes
- Dalton method
- Through observation etc.

ON DISCIPLINE

- Full freedom
- Naturalism believes in discipline by natural conseuences.

Spencer observes "when a child falls over runs its head against the table, it suffers pain, the remembrance of which tends to make it more careful and by repetition of search experiences, it is this disciplined into proper guidance of its movement". But Spencers warns that this principle should not be applied during infancy.

A 3 real child playing with an open razor cannot be allowed to learn by this discipline and it's conquences may be too serious".

JOHN STUART MILL does not agree with spencer and says that warning should be given at each stage.

On teacher

- Teacher as a protector
- Nature as a great teacher
- Teacher as a observer
- As a stage-setter and also provide material.

<u>Reference</u>

- <u>https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naturalism</u>
 <u>(philosophy)</u>
- <u>https://www.slideshare.net/mobile/srmica/</u> <u>naturalism-in-education</u>
- <u>https://youtu.be/-fwl_045oZl</u>



Thank you