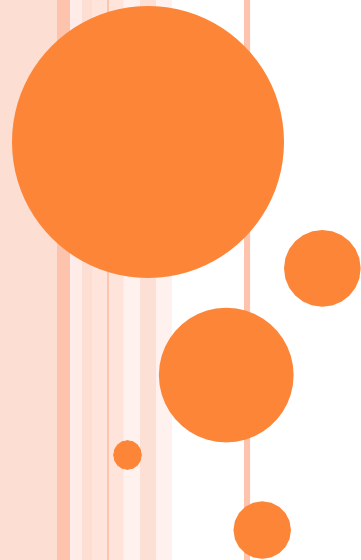


PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION- NATURALISM



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NATURALISM

- Naturalism is concerned with ‘natural self’ or ‘real self’.
- Dr. Premnath observes, ‘Naturalism is an attitude rather than a specific system of philosophy’.
- James Ward says, ‘Naturalism is the doctrine that separates nature from God, subordinates spirit to matter and set up unchangeable laws as supreme’.



EXPONENTS

- Democritus (460-360 BC)
- Epicurus (341-270 BC)
- Bacon (1562-1626)
- JA Comenius (1529-1670)
- Rousseau (1712-1788)
- Herbert Spencer (1820-1903)



CONCEPT OF NATURALISM

- Naturalism is a distinct philosophy according to which reality and nature are identical and that beyond nature there is no reality.
- According to Naturalism, 'material world is the real world'. It emphasizes 'matter' and the physical world.
- It does not believe in sentimentalism, spiritualism and supernaturalism.
- Naturalism believes that nature alone contains normal and the only final answer to all philosophical problems.



PRINCIPLES OF NATURALISM

- Child centered education.
- Education as the natural development of the child's power and capacities.
- Negative education in early childhood.
- Education should be based on child's psychology.
- The role of teacher should be that of a guide.



CHARACTERISTICS OF NATURALISM

- Nature is the ultimate reality.
- No distinction between mind and body.
- Scientific Knowledge.
- Inductive Method
- Values are resident in nature.
- Man-an offspring of nature.
- Senses are the gateways of knowledge.
- Laws of nature are unchangeable and the whole universe is governed by them.



NATURALISM IN EDUCATION

- Naturalism may be regarded as a revolt against the stereotyped system of education.
- It believes that education should be strict conformity with the nature of the child.
- The cores of naturalistic thoughts in education are:
 - Naturalism is against the autocratic and intellectual pretension.
 - It rejects all authority that interferes with the spontaneous development of children.
 - Naturalism gives the central position to the child.
 - Naturalism gives maximum freedom to child.



NATURALISM AND AIMS OF EDUCATION

1. Self-Expression- Naturalists believe that students should be provided with an opportunity to express their ideas and talents.
2. Self-Preservation- In naturalistic point of view, self-security or self-preservation is an unavoidable aspect in life and education should enable the child to develop these qualities.
3. Redirection of human instincts- Naturalists believes that each child is born with certain instincts, which are the guiding force behind all human conduct.
4. Struggle for existence- Naturalists says that individual child may have to face several painful and stress laden situations in the physical world.
5. Education according to nature- While educating the child, his whole nature i.e, tendencies, developmental status, capacities, instincts, likes and dislikes should be considered.
6. Perfect development of individuality- Education should aim at developing the aim at developing the child into joyous, rational, balanced useful and mature person.

NATURALISM AND DISCIPLINE

- Naturalism gives freedom to the child to grow in the natural way.
- There is no external discipline required.



NATURALISM AND TEACHER

- Should be:
 - An observer
 - Able to understand nature of the child
 - Stage setter



NATURALISM AND CURRICULUM

- No rigid curriculum.
- Focal point should be with simplicity and objectivity.
- Study of past experiences.
- Literary and aesthetic culture.



THANK YOU

