

# **BLENDED LEARNING MODULE**



## **EDUCATION**

**(Honours)**

**Semester:- 1**

**Paper:- Core- 1 Unit:- II**

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## Plan Unit- II

### Unit -2

#### Formal Schools of Philosophy and Educational Implication.

- i. Idealism, Naturalism, Pragmatism with reference to aims of Education, Curriculum methods of teaching, role of teacher discipline.

##### Learning Objective

- a. To able describe aims of education, curriculum, method of teaching, role of teacher discipline according to Idealism.
- b. To able describe aims of education, curriculum, method of teaching, role of teacher discipline according to Naturalism.
- c. To able describe aims of education, curriculum, method of teaching, role of teacher discipline according to Pragmatism.

#### **IDEALISM:-**

The philosophy of idealism is an old philosophy. Etymologically idealism word has been derivate the greek word “ideals” and “idein” . idealism word has root from greek word “idein” means “to see”. According to idealism the idea has the grater validity than the physical world . because physical world perisable . “ ideal” and “idea” are the central point of the philosophy. Idealism emphasis that ultimate reality in the world is spirituality. Idealism has no faith in material world. Which is destroyable and changeable . It cannot give real happiness to man. It gives importance to man ,mind and soul . Nothing is true except idea in the mind of man and mind of god . The real world is spiritual world and it has been created by god . idealism gives importance to mind then the matter.

## **CHIEF PRINCIPLES OF IDEALISM**

### **1-UNIVERSAL MIND**

Idealism believes that besides physical or material world there is also a spiritual world which has been created by a universal mind and god . he is the creator and destroyer who has created us and the total universe. Human mind is the part of universal mind .

### **2-MAN IS A SPIRITUAL BEING**

According to idealism man is a spiritual being whose chief aim of life is to develop his spiritual nature. Due to spirituality man is different from other lower creatures.

### **3-REAL KNOWLEDGE IS PERCEIVED THROUGH MIND**

The knowledge which is achieved through the activity and creativity of mind is much more important than the knowledge acquired through sense organs.

### **4-IMPORTANCE OF WORLD OF IDEALS AND IDEAS**

Idealism has full faith in the higher and eternal values which never changes. They can neither be created nor destroyed. According to plato “the eternal values are the truth ,beauty and goodness” man has appreciate and obey this values.

## **BASES OF IDEALISM**

1-Metaphysics

2-Epistemology

3-Axiology

### 1-METAPHYSICS

Idealism holds the view that the reality lies in mind or spirit that each man experiences in himself is real and truth. The physical world is a part of the real world. The material or physical world is changeable and distractible/ perishable. But the spirituality and the idea behind every object can never vanish and perish for example- Rose may die or fade away but the idea of rose remains forever. So physical world is not the real world. A man putting on blue goggles the man may say that the world appears blue. When he puts red goggles the world appears red. But actually reality is different and that reality is in the mind of the man.

### 2-EPISTEMOLOGY

Idealism says that reality is the self spirit or Brahman. Therefore the real knowledge is the knowledge about the "Brahman". The real knowledge is provided through mind. Self realization and Brahman gyana is the real knowledge. The knowledge acquired through activity and creativity is much more important than acquired through sense again.

### 3-AXIOLOGY

Idealism gives importance to higher values of life. These values are fixed, perennial and eternal which never change. These values can never be destroyed man must be realized this higher value in life. These higher values are truth, beauty and goodness in other words satyam, sivam, sundaram truth is intellectual value, beauty is aesthetic value and goodness is moral value.

### NEEDS AND IMPORTANCE OF IDEALISM IN EDUCATION

#### SPIRITUAL NECESSITY

Human life is the best creation of God. It has both biological and cultural or social needs. Biological needs are fulfilled easily. But cultural needs are to be fulfilled by education. We cannot ignore the spirituality and divinity that is within us. Therefore education is essential for the realization of spiritual nature within us.

## **SOCIAL NECESSITY**

Man is a social animal. He is dependent upon the society and this society is based on truth beauty and goodness for the realization of this higher values of life. Education is essentially required for the existence of the society.

## **IDEALISM AND EDUCATION**

### **AIMS OF EDUCATION**

#### **1-UNIVERSAL EDUCATION**

As idealism advocates for the self realization and salvation so education must help all the human beings irrespective of cast , creed , colour , sex , religion , status to attain salvation . so the aim of education is helping all human beings by providing universal education.

#### **2-EXALTATION OF PERSONALITY**

The aim of education should be the integrated development of the personality of the child. It must enable them to become perfect.

#### **3- SELF REALISATION**

The aim of education is to enable the man to realize his own self. It means individual should realize his self and try to establish harmony with his own self and universal self.

#### **4-ENRICHMENT AND TRNSMISSION OF CULTURE**

Man has created his own cultural patterns at the great coast of time and labour. It must be weekly. It needs to be preserved, enriched and at the same time transmitted to the next generation.

#### **5-DEVELOPMENT OF MORALITY**

Education must have to develop the moral sence in the child to enable him to differentiate between right and wrong, good and bad etc.

#### **6-REALISATION OF HIGHER VALUES OF LIFE**

According to idealism the higher values of life are truth beauty and goodness. That means intellectual, aesthetic and moral values. Through education one must be able to develop the goodness, morality, truthfulness and sense of beauty or aesthetic values in life. These values are essential part of our life.

#### **7-SUBLIMATION OF ANIMAL INSTINCTS**

At the time of birth the child has certain natural instincts. It is education which must help one to sublimate the animal instincts and to develop the spiritual qualities.

#### **8-DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLETE MAN**

Full and harmonious development of human personality is the chief aim of education according to idealism. According to them a complete man must have developed religious, moral, spiritual, intellectual, aesthetic and physical characteristics.

#### **9-SIMPLE LIVING WITH HIGH THINKING**

Idealists aim at simple living with high thinking. It means to adopt higher principles and values in life. Nanak has said "remain as small as small grass. Other plants will wither away but grass will remain ever green."

**10-DEVELOPMENT OF INVENTIVE AND CREATIVE POWER** Man will have to be inventive and creative always because the world is ever changing so to adjust oneself to the changing physical environment one must develop the inventive and creative power.

#### **CURRICULUM**

Curriculum is the reflection of aims of education. Idealists prefer to include subjects that are conducive for the development of ideal and spiritual self. They give importance to humanities then physical science.

### **1-FOR PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT**

Physical exercises, hygiene, gymnastic, aesthetic have been suggested.

### **2- FOR INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT**

Science, literature, philosophy, social studies etc.

### **3-FOR SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT**

Poetry, fine arts, religion, aesthetics, music etc.

### **METHODS OF TEACHING**

It is the weakest point of the idealism because no particular method is suitable or superior to others.

1. Socrates- question answer method.
2. Plato- inductive and deductive method.
3. Descartes-simple to complex method.
4. Hegel-logical method
5. Froebel-kinder garten method.
6. Pestalozzi-five formal steps of teaching.

### **ROLE OF TEACHING ->TEACHER->**

Idealism gives too much importance to a teacher it should be an ideal person. And attain self realization. He compared with an ancient guru. He must be virtuous. He must not be professional. He should consider teaching not as a profession but as life. The teacher should be a continuous learner.

## **DISCIPLINE**

Discipline is the cry of idealist. They are against free discipline of freedom because it leads the child astray. Only through spiritual perfection one can make his life discipline. The freedom of the child should be restricted, regulated and guided so that the child may not go way ward. They emphasis on self discipline.

## **SCHOOL**

According to idealism school is the mind of the society. It should have a congenially atmosphere for the all-round development of the child.

## **MERITS OF IDEALISM**

- 1- Like naturalists it gives importance to the development of human personality. The desired goal but it goes a step further by sounding more on spiritual development which is ultimate aim of life without this life is nothing.
- 2- Idealism has provided a few lofty aims of education. The aims of education in any education system have a key role to play. Idealism therefore has influenced educational through and practice through its aims.
- 3- It gives emphasis on humanities and ideals in life.
- 4- It emphasis spiritual side of human life which is the greatest contribution to the field of spiritualism.
- 5- Idealism lays stress on higher value of life truth, beauty and goodness, wisdom, honesty etc.
- 6- Idealism sounds a note of urgency of universal education which is inviatable to modern state.
- 7- It highlights and glorifies the human and personal elements of life.

## **DEMERITS OF IDEALISM**

- 1- Through the aims of education are well laid it lags behind in educational methods.
- 2- It is right and dogmatic philosophy with immutable and fixed aims allowing the mental and moral energies to freeze instead of retaining an increasing impetus.



- 3- Idealism always talks of ultimate, absolute, supreme, truth etc. which are controversial in nature and are difficult to attain.
- 4- Experimentalists criticize idealism because it says that values are static.
- 5- Idealism gives undue emphasis on subject and teacher but modern education is based on cooperative and democratic approach.
- 6- It is also criticised because it under rates the study of science and technology and its against experiment of method teaching.
- 7- It is also criticised because it supports dependence of students on teacher.

### **ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IDEALISM**

- 1- Idealism believes in the universality of one ultimate reality.
- 2- Idealism regards man as a spiritual being.
- 3- The world of ideas and values are more importance than the world of matter.
- 4- Value are absolute and fixed.
- 5- Evil is not a real existent value but it is the negative values.
- 6- Idealism doesnot recognize the independent existence of nature.
- 7- Besides the material world there is a mental world which is more meaningful than a material world.
- 8- This world is the expression of mind.
- 9- The world is not purposeless it is purposeful creation.
- 10- Human life has its aim it is not aimless.
- 11- There is an inner harmony between the soul of man and the heart of the universe.
- 12- It believes that man is more than a mere animal he has a mind or spirit.

### RELEVANCE OF IDEALISM TO PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF INDIA

- 1- In this age of crisis in character and loss of moral values idealism is essentially required.
- 2- It is urgently needed for disseminating our student about cultural, social and moral values.
- 3- In this materialistic world human people of mind has lost so idealistic education can only reestablish peace and happiness.
- 4- Idealism is required to establish honestly, impartially, good conduct in human beings.
- 5- The lost teacher student relationship can be made more good and perennial only through idealism.
- 6- Idealism gives importance to education for all through idealism universalization of primary education is possible in India.
- 7- Idealism can alone develop truth beauty and goodness in true sense among people.

### NATURALISM:-

- i. Naturalism is a Dalton's which separates nature from goal, subordinates spirit to matter and sets up unchanged laws to be supreme. (James Ward)

#### **Meaning-**

- ii. A philosophy which considers nature or (matter) as very thing and it denies the existence of spirit and God. It is one and only philosophy naturalism. This philosophy belittles that nature alone represents the entire reality. There is nothing behind the nature; human life is a part of this nature. It gives importance to matter and physical world. The material world is governed by certain natural laws

- iii. Rusk-Naturalism is a philosophical position adopted by those who appoint philosophy from purely scientific point of view.
- iv. Hopkins-naturalism is a series the existence of anything beyond nature. such as super natural or other worldly. naturalism is concurred with natural self or real self.

**Main features-**

- 1. it separate nature from god.
- 2. Nature is more superior than god or spirit
- 3. Material world is controlled by some unchangeable laws.
- 4. It denies existence of anything except/beyond nature.
- 5. there is no existence of super natural power or spiritual world.
- 6. nature is real and matter is true.

**Forms of naturalism-**

**Physical naturalism-**

It explains the universe in terms of physical science. the laws of physical nature govern the laws of human life. The reality exists outside the individual that is physical world. The external world is controlled by the laws of nature so we should obey the natural laws. it has not wide influence.

**Biological naturalism-**

This believes in the theory of evolution. it explains in terms of lower form of life. From which man has developed. The basic points of this naturalism are-

- a-Each creature has an urge to live.
- b-And his struggle to survive.
- c-The fittest survives and the weakest dies.
- d -Self-preservation is the law of nature.

### **Mechanical naturalism-**

It interprets individual like a machine in function. It dictates soul. Matter is everything. Man is also a matter. Man is a machine and he is governed by mechanical laws. It has given birth to behaviourism in psychology.

### **Metaphysics or reality-**

It believes that nature is the final and ultimate reality. Nature is material; it denies the existence of God or soul. There is nothing beyond and other than nature. Mind is also a matter. Because it is the result of brain function.

### **EPISTEMOLOGY-**

They believed that knowledge is a guard through sense organs with the help of brain. Scientific knowledge is the real knowledge. The best method of acquiring knowledge is inductive method. This includes observation, then collection, then classification, description, interpretation of data and generalisation. Bacon is the father of this method.

### **AXIOLOGY-**

Naturalism has no faith in spiritual values. Values exist in nature. So to realize values one has to live in harmony with nature. Follow the nature is the slogan of this philosophy. Avoiding pains and seeking pleasure is highest nature in life.

### **Fundamental features of naturalism-**

- 1-Nature is the final reality.
- 2-Every matter including man is governed by natural laws.
- 3-Child must be developed in a natural way.
- 4-Man should maintain harmony with nature.
- 5-Freedom is the watchword of this philosophy.
- 6-Child should be given full freedom for natural growth.

7-human behaviour is mechanical.

8-Real knowledge comes through, sense organs, experience and experimentation.

9-naturalism do not believes in existence of “god”.

10-it gives less importance to the teacher and discipline.

11-naturalism belives in “evolution”.

12-matter is the reality and the material world is the real world.

13-individual is important than society because it is artificial.

14-Nature is the best book.

[Sources : <https://youtu.be/MVSpuhXqmM8>]

### **PRAGMATISM:-**

Pragmatism is a midway between idealism and naturalism .Neither support legalism not naturalism . Rather it brings a compromise between the two extreme and opposite school off through .

#### **Meaning –**

Etiologically the word pragmatism has been derived from the Greek word . “Pragma” means action and “ Pragmatics” which means practicability or experimentation and it believes in utility and flexibilion .This philosophy is also known as experimentalism .Pragmatism text the utility of any idea , ideals on values through experiment and verification . then only believe on it . the ideas , ideals values must be useful and practical . To pragmatism what ever good is useful and what ever useful is good .Thus pragmatism believe in utilitarianism .it is synonymous to prayojnrabad .

### **Historical back ground –**

It is an American philosophy scientific in nature and practical in utility or approach in 18<sup>th</sup> century the puritan settlers who went American face many problems in establishing their civilization , in the new environment . they found that their old traditional ideas and experiences did not help them in solving their day to problems . as a fault they build up a new philosophy of the based on their experiences and fixed and determine values .the changing circumstances shapes the ideals and ideologies, from time to time . the chief exponent of pragmatism are William James , John Dewey Kilpatrick and C.tl . peril .

### **FORMS OF PRAGMATISM –**

#### **1. Humanistic pragmatism –**

It means that every act should be for the benefit of man . the satisfaction of mans wonts and deters is the exec of this philosophy . satisfaction of human nature is the criteria of utility.

#### **2 . Experimental Pragmatism –**

Pragmatism advocates experimental method . only the thing which is true , useful and practicable on the basis of experiment can be acceptable .

#### **3 . Biological Pragmatism –**

It believes that ability and potentiality of an individual . Is all Important and useful It enables a human being to successfully adjust with changing environment .

## **PHTIOSOPHYCAL BASES OF PRAGMATISM -**

**Metaphysis** – pragmatism dose not believe in permanent reality is a state of change . To pragmatist reality reality is a state of change . there is nothing absolute , permanent ,fixed or eternal .Always there is change in the physical world on environment . As the world is subject to change one must be prepared for the worth through hoping for the best . Essence of a things lies on its reality.

**Epistemology** – To pragmatist all knowledge is like a tree and different surtitles are its branches .real knowledge is gained through experience and action , not through abstract reasoning . knowledge is development through action , doing and living useful knowledge is which helped the individual in the present situation .

### **AXIOLOGY-**

Pragmatism do not believe in absolute external values . values are not static . It can be created .It evolves through human experience , through social interaction, validity of a value is to be determined from the consequences of putting it in it action .

## **BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PRAGMATISM -**

The following are some of the important principles of pragmatism-

**1 . No ultimate values** – Pragmatist believe that man creates his own values during the course of his action the environment . there is no absolute truth or value for a time . they are subject to change . what even fulfills ones purpose and desires and develops his lite is true .

**2 . Emphasis on Experimentation-** Pragmatism lays a special trees on the value of experimentation . it stands for testing every statement by finding out its practical implication . if will be accepted other wise reject .

### **3 . Believes in Practical philosophy –**

Pragmatism believes that philosophy is not simply a wisdom of the past . True philosophy is one that helps. In the solution of practical problems of life . they believe that a true philosophy has practicability and usefulness in influencing the conduct of life .

**4 . Human development according to environment –** Pragmatism believes that growth and development of human personality take place through interaction with the environment man tries to adjust himself to his environment and this results in his growth . he also tries to mold the environment according to his needs , purpose and desires .

**5 . Faith in democracy –** Pragmatism has deep faith in democracy .Through democracy and individual can realize maximum development of his personality . said development is possible through individual development .

Thus a democratic social order is highly essential for the healthy growth of individual .

### **6 . Revolt against traditionalism –**

Pragmatism revolts against traditionalism and absolutism . they believe in change . A truth of today may be untruth tomorrow.

### **7 . Thought is subordinate to Action –**

It gives highest place to action . Action is more important than the idea of thought .

**8 . Thought in Humanism –** Pragmatism are humanist they believe that science should be utilized for human welfare and solution of problems of society.



## **PRAGMATISM AND EDUCATION**

**1 . Need of education in Pragmatism** - -Human child is mostly helpless in comparison to other animals. He depend on other for his development . It has to learn many things which is not need in other creatures . also he has certain in born natural instincts . so education is a natural necessity.

### **2 . social Necessity –**

Through education individual is socialized . socialization which is essential for with out education. So education is a social necessity .

## **AIM OF EDUCATION**

Pragmatism does not believe in fixed ultimate .eternal and predetermined aim of education. It does not have general aim of education.

The world is fast changing in the fast changing world , general aim of education do not fit for all time

**ROSS-**As , life is experimental ,there is no definite goal words which the child must advance .”

Education must help to solve day to day problems of his life .

**1 .Development of natural potentialities** – education must enable the child to develop the inner potentialities by maintain standard healthy and requisite physical skills.

### **2. Development of social efficiency –**

Education must develop the various efficiencies in the child to be spit for the society because man is a social animal .

### **3.Industrial Completely –**

Education enable the child to attain certain skills in order to become economic self –sufficient .so in order to enable him to become elf-reliant.

Education should aim at imparting vocational and industrial trimming .

**4.Good citizenship** - the aim of education is to enable the child to become a good citizen of the country . Good citizenship Includes the ability to scientific discoveries , logical thinking ,utilize time for reaction an attitude towards co-operation .

### **Other Aims –**

- a . Cultivation of Scientific test , temperament attitudes .
- b . Cultivation of dynamic mind to adjust in all situation and solve all problems intelligently .
- c . Enable the child or prepare him to be fit to meet the struggle of life .
- d . Education should enable the child to make personal and social adjustment in life .
- e . Education must enable the child to satisfy the needs of child for the present and future .
- f . Development of well –balanced and well integrated personal of the child in a natural way.

## **CONTRIBUTION (MERITS)**

- 1 . The vital contribution of pragmatism is realism to education .It emphasizes practicability of lite by which we can see the world as a real world not as an abstract world.

2 . utility is the key word at pragmatism to them curriculum , method of teaching should have utilitarian values which give useful thing to child in daily life.

3 . Pragmatists advocates that child is the central point of education .The likes dislikes ,interests and aptitude.

4 . Education is not bound by tradition ,pragmatists of pragmatists advised to test every thing through one's own experiences.

5 . Method of teaching is the significant Contribution of pragmatism which is similar to the modern method of teaching .

6. Through pragmatic education child will meet the demands of the changing circumstances.

The child can adjust in this world through pragmatic education .

7 . To pragmatic education the role of the teachers is tremendous according o this philosophy. Teacher role is not to impose but Guide the students and create real life situation to learn.

8. Development of educational and

Vocational Guidant for the benefit of the pupils . It the need of the our according to pragmatism .

9 . News paper ,radio ,Television are the important media of education . U.G.C program in T.V is the reflection of American pragmatic education.

10 . It emphasizes self discipline and social discipline through co-operative , purposeful activities .

11. it seriously criticize fundamentalism , absolutism , formalism , artificiality, and regimentation in philosophy .

## **LIMITATIONS (DEMERIT)**

- 1 . Pragmatism rejects the higher or spiritual values of life . but we people believe that there is spirit and essence in every sphere .
- 2 . It dose not encourage the development of individuality .It emphasis only upon social rules of life.
- 3 . Pragmatists believes only in material on physical words . But they forget that the universe is the combination of both physical and spiritual.
- 5 . It highly emphasis on problem solving method , where the student choose and solve his own problem but the small children are unable to choose problem related with real life situation .
- 6 . The role of the teacher is a crucial one. It is very difficult to create real life situation for Every students is very situation . It is possible only by gifted and resourceful teacher .
7. Pragmatism has been fertilized in America soil . thus it has a little implication in Indian society .
- 8 . Some criticizes it as anti-intellectual it aims only at a practical man.

[Sources : <https://youtu.be/IC5PXbePhU8>]

## **QUESTIONS:-**

### **Multiple choice Questions**

1. Who gave the concept of negative education ?

- a. Sartre
- b. Dewey
- c. Rousseau
- d. Pestalozzi

2. 'Emile' is first treatise on:-

- a. Idealism
- b. Realism
- c. Naturalism
- d. Pragmatism

3. The principle of back to nature in education was given by:-

- a. Shri Aurobindo
- b. Vivekananda
- c. Rousseau
- d. Dewey

4. Emile was written by:-

- a. Plato
- b. Rousseau
- c. Mahatma Gandhi

5. Which philosophy of education believes in the "punishment from natural consequence".

- a. Naturalism
- b. Realism
- c. Idealism
- d. Marxism

6.Which of the following is not a form of Naturalism

- a.Physical naturalism
- b.Psycological naturalism
- c.Mechanical naturalism
- d.Biological naturalism

7."Reverse the usual practice and you will almost always do right" was the dictum of:-

- a.Plato
- b.Rousseau
- c.Mahatma Gandhi
- d.Dewey

8.Who gave the slogan 'back to nature '?

- a.Rousseau
- b.Kilpatrick
- c.Kant
- d.Froebel

9.What is the medium of instruction according to Tagore and Rousseau ?

- a.English
- b.Hindi
- c.Mother tongue
- d.All of the above

10. Naturalism does not believe in existence of :-

- a. Existence of God
- b. Soul
- c. Spiritual development
- d. All of the above

11. Which statement is/are true as per naturalism philosophy?

- a. Naturalism is opposed to freedom .
- b. Social development of children was not taken into consideration.
- c. Kindergarten is an example of naturalism education.
- d. Naturalism emphasizes scientific education
- e. Naturalism made the educational process child-centric.

12. Contribution of Rousseau to education

- a. Education for freedom
- b. Education for democracy
- c. Education for state control
- d. Education for naturalism

13. The idealist curriculum is developed on the basis of :-

- a. Study of mathematics
- b. Natural and physical science
- c. Business and management
- d. Ethics and study of humanities

14.The idealist claimed that reality exist in the:-

- a.Natural world
- b.In the spirit of man
- c.Self disciplined
- d.Empirically tested truth

15.Who emphasized realization of truth ,beauty and goodness as the aims of education?

- a.Pragmatists
- b.Idealists
- c.Realists
- d.Naturalist

16.The idealist give much importance on:-

- a.Self realization
- b.Self expression
- c.Self concept
- d.Self perception

17.According to which school of philosophy of education exaltation of individuals personality is a function of education

- a.Realism
- b.Pragmatism
- c.Naturalism
- d.Idealism



18. Idealism recognizes ideas, feelings and ideals more important than :-

- a. Education
- b. Human soul
- c. Material object
- d. Spiritual essence

19. Idealism stresses the central role of the ideal or:-

- a. Spiritual
- b. Physical world
- c. Material world
- d. Experience

20. According to idealism the essential nature of man is :-

- a. Spiritual
- b. Practical
- c. Material
- d. None of the above

21. Father of idealism of education was:-

- a. Rousseau
- b. Dewey
- c. Plato
- d. None of the above

22. According to which school of philosophy of education, exaltation of individuals' personality is a function of education?

- a. Marxism
- b. Idealism
- c. Idealism and Marxism both
- d. Pragmatism

23. Which school of philosophy has no faith in permanent values and aims of education?

- a. Idealism
- b. Naturalism
- c. Realism
- d. Pragmatism

24. Who among the following is not a follower of pragmatism philosophy?

- a. William James
- b. Aristotle
- c. John Dewey
- d. Kilpatrick

25. "The child needs to learn in an autonomous and natural environment" who supports?

- a. Pragmatism
- b. Realism
- c. Idealism
- d. Existentialism

26. In teaching grammar, the structure of grammar should be linked with the structure of life. This instructional strategy is emphasized by:-

- a. Existentialism
- b. Idealism
- c. Pragmatism
- d. Realism

27. Pragmatism believes in:-

- a. Permanent values
- b. Changing values
- c. Perennial values
- d. Social values

### **Long Questions**

1. What is idealism? What are the aims of education according to idealism?
2. What is meant by pragmatism? What are the main features of pragmatism? Discuss the aims of education as suggested by pragmatism?
3. What is naturalism? What are the salient features? What are the aims of education according to naturalism?
4. State the principles of idealism. What are its contributions towards educational theory and practice?

- 5.What is naturalism ?How far naturalism has influenced educational theory and practice?
- 6.What is pragmatism ?What are the influences of pragmatism in modern education ?
- 7.Give a comparative analysis of aims of education recommended by idealism ,Naturalism and pragmatism .