

# PRAGMATISM

- Pragmatism is midway between idealism and naturalism.
- According to James, the term 'pragmatism' is derived from the Greek word 'pragma' which means action or practice or activity from which in the words 'practice' and 'practical' have been derived.
- Charles Pierce introduced this word philosophy.
- It suggests an emphasis upon the practicalities of life and the practicable is the real.
- It is an American philosophy typical in nature and practical in approach.



# CHARACTERISTICS OF PRAGMATISM

- Pragmatism, a revolt against traditionalism and absolutism.
- Rejects ultimate values.
- Thought in subordinate to action.
- Pragmatism as instrumentalism
- Pragmatism as experimentalism
- Pragmatism as humanism
- Philosophy as theory of education.
- Man creates his own values.
- Faith in democracy.



# BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PRAGMATISM

- Truth is not absolute, but changes according to time, ideal and place.
- The work gives satisfaction and pleasure is practical and useful.
- Aims and beliefs of life are not certain because truth is changeable.
- Knowledge on the basis of activity.
- Education of sociability.



# PRAGMATISM IN EDUCATION

- It gives a clear-cut concept of education based upon a close relationship between theory and practice of education.
  - Education as a social necessity.
  - Progressive education.
  - Freedom and worth of the individual.
  - Education is a continuous process.



# PRAGMATISM AND AIMS OF EDUCATION

- The aim of education is more education.
- Harmonious development of an individual.
- Continuous reconstruction of experiences.
- Social efficiency.
- Continuous growth.
- Personal and social adjustment.



# PRAGMATISM AND CURRICULUM

- Principle of utility form.
- Principle of interest of the child.
- Principle of integration.
- Principle of organization.
- Principle of activity and experience of the child.



# PRAGMATISM AND METHOD OF TEACHING

- Does not believe in a fixed method of teaching.
- Their emphasis is on child's activities, integration and experimentation.



# PRAGMATISM AND DISCIPLINE

- Pragmatism favors social ideas
- Activities develop self-control and hence no problem in discipline.



# REALISM

- Realism is also sometimes called objectivism.
- It is concerned with the existence of things.
- Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) was a naturalist as a realist.
- Complete living is the aim of education and also the aim of life.
- Realism is the theory that holds the existence of objects is real.



# CHARACTERISTICS OF REALISM

- Existence of objects is independent of knowledge.
- Qualities are inherent in known objects.
- Knowledge does not affect the object.
- Knowledge of objects is direct.
- Objects are common.
- Relation between object and thought.



# PRINCIPLES OF REALISM

- Worldly realities of everyday life are true.
- It does not believe in the existence of any absolute truth.
- It accepts only sensory experiences of the external world as real.
- It looks at man like a physical being controlled by rules and laws.
- Real knowledge is obtained by analysis and experiencing sensations.
- It advocates the methods and principles of physical science for acquired knowledge.



# REALISM AND AIMS OF EDUCATION

- The realistic aim of education is a happy and integrated life.
- According to the American educationalist Franklin Bobit, happiness in life may be achieved by fulfillment of human responsibilities and obligations such as:
  - Activities concerned with language
  - Activities concerned with hygiene
  - Citizenship activities
  - Ordinary social activities
  - Leisure activities
  - Activities of mental health
  - Religious activities
  - Activities concerning race-preservation
  - Vocational behaviour activities.
  - Vocational activities.



# REALISM AND CURRICULUM

- It prefers subjects and activities which can prepare children for day to day living.
- Science and vocational subjects enjoy predominant position in curriculum followed by arts, literature and languages.



# REALISM AND METHODS OF TEACHING

- Realist thinkers emphasize objectivity, knowledge of scientific facts and knowledge of the real.
- The method of teaching should change according to the requirement of the child



**1. Write any five difference between realism and pragmatism.**

