

Realism

Presented by:

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Realism

- Physical World alone is Objective
- Knowledge acquired through senses only is real
- Universe is independent of ideas
- Things exist whether or not the human mind perceives them.
- Objects are characterized by their properties, such as:
 - Size
 - Weight
 - Color
 - Shape

DEFENITIONS

- “The doctrine of Realism asserts that there is a real world of things behind and corresponding to the objects of our perceptions.” – **J.S Ross**
- “Realism means a belief or theory which looks upon the world as it seems to us to be a mere phenomenon.” – **Swami Ram Tirth**

CHIEF EXPONENTS

- ARISTOTLE
- IRASMUS
- REBELLIAS
- MILTON
- LORD MONTAIGNE
- JOHN LOCKE
- MULCASTER
- FRANCIS BACON
- COMINIUS
- WHITEHEAD
- BERTRAND RUSSEL

Forms of REALISM

- Humanistic Realism
- Social Realism
- Sense Realism
- Neo-realism

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF REALISM

- ◉ Phenomenal World is True
- ◉ Senses are the doors of Knowledge
- ◉ Opposition of Idealism
- ◉ Man is a Part of Material World
- ◉ Emphasis on Experiment and Observation
- ◉ Importance of Present Applied Life

Principles of Education

- Based on science only
- Emphasizes on behaviour and experiment
- Child and his present life are the centres of education
- It opposes book learning
- Both the individual and the society are valued

Realism and Aims of Education

- ◉ Preparing the Child for happy and successful life
- ◉ Preparing the child for a real life
- ◉ Developing the physical and mental powers of the child
- ◉ Developing and training of senses
- ◉ Acquainting the child with nature and social environment
- ◉ Imparting vocational education

REALISM AND CURRICULAM

- ◉ Developed according to Utility and Needs
- ◉ Subjects concerning day to day activities
- ◉ Main subjects are – natural science, physical science, health culture, physical exercise, maths, geography, history, astronomy

Method of Teaching

- ◉ Scientific and objective Method
- ◉ Informal Method
- ◉ Self experience and Research
- ◉ Experimental Method
- ◉ Heuristic Method
- ◉ Correlation Method

Teacher

- ◉ Supreme – brings the child in touch with external realities of life
- ◉ Imparts scientific knowledge in an easy and effective way
- ◉ *Gets testing results that can help prove that the students are learning the material*

Discipline

- Emphasizes a synthetic form of impressionistic and emancipatory discipline according to natural and social procedures

School

- Socially well planned institution
- Mirror of the society

Realism in the Classroom

- Focuses on the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic.
- Classroom environment is highly structured and organized.
- Utilization of standardized testing.
- Education should be fun and interesting for the student.
- Education should prepare students for life in the real world.



Advantages of Realism

- Practical and Utilitarian
- Related to needs of individual and demand of society
- Revolutionary changes in Method of Teaching
- Importance to Science
- Impressionistic and Emancipatory Discipline
- Changed the Organizational Pattern of Schools

Disadvantages of Realism

- Great stress upon physical world.
- Realism accepts real needs and real feelings only. It doesn't believe in imagination and sentiments.
- Realism emphasizes on scientific subjects and neglects art and literature. This creates imbalanced curriculum.
- Doesn't give any importance to ideals and values.
- Fails to answer illusion and faulty knowledge.

Thank You