

## JOHN HEINRICH PESTALOZZI

### Introduction of Pestalozzi :-

According to Pestalozzi education depends on the inner development of the child. Therefore it should not be imposed from outside. The Principles of education should be discovered through observation and experiment in the field of education. The success of the teacher depends upon teaching according to the interests of the child. Childhood is the most important period in a person's education. Education is the birth right of every individual. It aims at the all round development of his capacities and capabilities. The teacher should know various subjects but should also be conversant with best teaching methods.

## Educational Aims in Life:-

He was focussed to concentrate on the fundamentals of education for as Herbart remarks, "the most pressing needs are the more universal." Thus he was forced to formulate a practical scheme of education suitable for all and to lay the foundation of elementary school system.

Although the title and the form of Pestalozzi's chief work mentioned above were unfortunate it was nevertheless the main source of his contribution to the Psychology, Sociology and Philosophy of education of the Pestalozzian method Herbart says "Its peculiar merit consist in having laid hold more boldly and more zealously than any former method of the duty of building up the child's mind, of constructing in it a definite experience

in the light of clear sense perception not acting as if the child had already an experience but taking care.

**Concept of Anschauung:-** By Anschauung is to be understood the immediate experience of object or situations. Term used by English and American writers to convey the same idea include immediate awareness, direct acquaintance, direct appreciation, concrete experience personal contact first-hand impression, face to face knowledge, the direct impact of things and persons.

Anschauung is the basis of all knowledge and experience. It is not, however, restricted to mere awareness of object. It comprises also spontaneous appreciation of moral actions and direct-realisation of situations. It emphasises the immediacy of the experience,

but does not imply simplification in the process. Negatively it excludes the intervention of an object or process between the subject and his experience. Its primary purpose, for Pestalozzi, was to further the converse of man with his world.