

Summary of the thesis

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THE CONCEPT OF VALUE ACCORDING TO R.B. Perry and John Dewey

ABSTRACT

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SUMMARY

The research is based on examining the "Concept of Value" according to R.B. PEREY and JOHN DEWEY.

The aim of this study is to show the value trend in pragmatic philosophy.

First : Since the aim of the view to the pragmatic trend is a view of accusation directed to them as it prefers work to meditation, and also accusing it of the lack of the ability to provide an approach that contains all values. Through the research, the following was concluded.

- 1- Pragmatic philosophy does not take any, thing for granted, but it always looks forward through practising the effectiveness of reaching the future.
- 2- At the first glance to examining the value in this pragmatic attitude it was apparent that Dewey and perrey are the two real pass ways for indicating the value of this age.

I have to show the concept of value according to both philosophers to face those who accuse the pragmatics of preferring material benefits, and economic aspects to all other approaches and also prefer work to meditation.

*** Among the philosophers:**

A - R.B. Perrey

Among the theories operrey in values a general theory in the sense that it does not deserve special attention.

Perrey divided it into various types of values corresponding to various types of interests. Values are like interests because they are functions. They can be diversified in a way that makes them inherited values or acquired ones, positive or negative, veal or imaginative and repeat themselves in a circle or advance in a straight line, aggressive or nonaggressive, subjective

Since there is no difference between meditation and work, human effectiveness is a wholesome unit and that is the core of Dewey's philosophy, and his philosophy is dynamic in nature, which allows it to move from observation to obligation, from science to values.

The research theory, according to Dewey is an effectiveness that is not restricted to the man of logic or the scientist, but it is the general framework within which everyone who faces his daily problems works. Hence, Dewey's logic puts us in the core of value philosophy.

Through the present research, Dewey differentiates between values that are ends in themselves and others that are means for subjective maximum ends, for behavior, according to him, is the results concluded, and later on influences behavior or satisfaction with the suitable stimulus provided for the explicit work.

The research in Dewey's views is a "relation for human development".

He adds that right is the realization of the utility of the idea and can never be any other thing. He sees life as an adjustment between the individual and his environment, and he never differentiates between the idea and life.

He also says that higher ideals arise as a result of man's circumstances, as they come from his surroundings and aim at changing his life.

His Derivative Dierin says that ideas, ideals and principles are but means that help man with directing his behavior towards achieving his needs and ends.

It was indicated that Dewey denied the existence of steady principles in the moral and social, political, religious and scientific traditions. And he moved towards reform that changes every thing until it becomes suitable to the conditions of life, keeping pace with the spirit of the new industrially age.

religraus trend. He overruns all this to reach a wholesome good will that includes all individuals which is called "the peligion of Humanity" to reach the wholesome comprehensive adjustment.

B- John Dewey:

Dewey has succeed in influencing many of his conternporories in the field of contemporary American intellect.

He combined two attitudes:

- 1- The scientific critical olrives.
2. The human natural trend.

But his attitude towards values does not occupy a definite place in his approach, it is the string from which he weaves the rest of his approach.

The value is all that has a role in directing behavior. This element of direction which is based on the Idea of the value applies to the world, as it applies to every thing else.

Value judgements are judgements about terms and results and are general judgements that must organize the composition of our wishes and demands and our enjoyments because what decides its composition will determine the basic path of our personal and social behavior.

Hence, the evaluation process is a part of the nature of the judgement as a judgement. The more problematic our position becomes, the more our research will need accuracy, and the more clarity the evaluation aspect acquires.

The attitude of Dewey in his philosophical activity was to rebuild philosophy so as to achieve a connection between values and morals on the one hand, and science on the other. Dewey was successful in combining among values and he sees no difference between the good of behavior and the good of intellect.

or objective. Perrey adds that the philosophy of values relates largely to morals and that the value is based on the interest, and the interest, according to Perrey, is an attitude towards the subject or against it, a desire in it or a repudiation of it; a series of events he identifies them by indicating their result.

Hence, the value is an interest, and if some objects are more valuable than others, this does not mean that some interests are more powerful than others. He declares that what is subject to evaluation differs from one place to another, from one person to another, and from one approach to another.

Despite that he maintains the relative research trend. Despite the separation of the interest from knowledge, both depend on one another in Perrey's philosophy.

Hence, the value judgements differ from the other scientific judgements in respect of judging them as true or false. The object is valuable means that the object is of interest.

Perrey praised psychology for taking a behavioral so he defined society by saying that, it is not a person and cannot be treated as such, but he defined it as a composition or interrelationships of human beings. In this composition, persons influence each other by their deeds, Consequently, interests can be integrated within the common goals and it is hoped to achieve a constructive integration among the conflicting interests of the humans in society and this depends on good cooperation.

Perrey also, says that the moral scale or "moral good" resembles good life morally, and resembles "adjusted happiness" and resembles a state of positive adjusted interests.

Thus Perrey moves in his natural trend from the biological position to the psychological one, then to the social, the democratic and finally to the

Dewey is not interested in facts or values in themselves, but he sees them as mere means for success in life and their function in to achieve man's aims and demands in a democratic society. Dewey took interest in the results of the Idea to know whether it is right or wrong. In the field of morals, he was keen to know the effects of the moral principle on our behavior to determine its righteousness.

It is observed that social life according to Dewey is based on taking and giving and the theory of search applies to physics as it applies to man and the human experience is the only final authority.

Dewey's philosophy, where values take an advanced place, is apparent in what is called "the Great Revolution", meaning the move of the standard of judgement from antecedents to the coming ups. This revolution helped Dewey to over come the traditional contradiction between Idealism and Realism and thus:

The research included five chapters. Chapter I "The Concept of value and its development across various ages. In chapter II, I shed light on indicating the value and its relation to man, and indicated the relationship between value and reality through chapter III and also indicated the relation between value and knowledge, in respect of Democracy and its relation to values.

In chapter IV, Idealt with the religious tendency of both. In chapter V, I conducted a comparative study about the points of agreements and points of disagreement between the two philosophers:

Points of agreement include the definition of value as the scientific pragmatic interest with concrete results and examining values.

They combined the science of life on the one hand, and morals and values on the other but it is a human science related to humanity.

They also agreed in the field of civilization and its relation to society and also to culture and freedom, and thus the human culture is balanced with the contexts of value.

They also agreed in respect of reality and knowledge and they rejected the Rational Principle and the emotional reality only. But they combined the two approaches and their new approach was known as the moral or experimental nature.

Right and reality are verification. They related reality to the research subject to observation and the experimental approach.

They followed the "Means Approach" and made the real knowledge the best of intellect and the best of behavior because there is no difference between definition of democracy and related it to freedom and equality. They also related democracy to education.

Points of difference between Perrey and Dewey include:

In respect of religious tendency, where Perrey says that religion does not contradict the humanistic approach because belief advocates the human freedom and defines religion as a growing object that helps man to enlightenment, and religion is the fruit of knowledge. He said the following phrase:

"Unless man has a religion, he must search for a religion. But Dewey rejected that religion and the religious tendency and advocated the human experience and the theory of search and rejected the Idea of the existence of differential God, for this leads to sterility and deterioration. But he advocated the Dertrunent Diesin.

From the critical study of both views that arise from the framework of the pragmatic philosophy in general, it is apparent that Dewey views values as human experience in a continuous state of growth and search.

As for Perrey, he views the value as man's experience subject to the value of worship or religion with the aim of reaching the pragmatic end, but he shed light on the belief. This disagreement is an explanatory position, where each of them was affected by different changes about the other day. But the established facts and the pillars of philosophy in the pragmatic approach are similar-he never disagree with it or leave its scope.

"Alloh may guide us"