Émile; or On Education is a philosophical novel by Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Published in 1762, it describes the education and training of a young boy named Emile during various stages of his life. Rousseau's goal was to show the shortcomings of the educational system of his time. The book was banned and publicly burned in Paris, giving rise to a widespread readership and making it one of the most influential works of the Enlightenment.

Rousseau's Émile introduces the character of Emile, who is born into a poor family and is brought up by his mother. The novel is divided into five books, each dealing with a different stage of Emile's life:

- Book I: The Education of Emile
- Book II: The Education of the Mother
- Book III: The Education of the Teacher
- Book IV: The Education of the Public
- Book V: The Education of the Youth

Rousseau's philosophy in Émile is based on the idea that education should be based on the child's natural instincts and abilities. He argues that society should not intervene too much in the child's development, and that education should be focused on promoting the child's self-realization and personal growth. The novel is considered to be one of the most influential works of the Enlightenment, and it has had a profound impact on the development of modern educational theory and practice.

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