

The background of the cover is a photograph of a mangrove forest. The water in the foreground is a deep, dark green, reflecting the surrounding foliage. The trees are dense and vibrant green, with various types of mangrove plants visible, including some with long, thin leaves and others with more complex, branching structures. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

PHYLOSOPHY

SIKSHYA SATYAM, BHUBANESWAR

UNIT - I

INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY AND EDUCATION

1. Write the concept of Philosophy ? Discuss the scope of philosophy ?

Ans : Meaning of Philosophy :

The word philosophy is made up of two Greek words - 'Phileo' and 'Sophia'. "Phileo" means love and "Sophia" Means wisdom. The term philosophy means "Love of Wisdom". Philosophy is also the practice of making and assessing arguments.

Definitions of philosophy

The following dejunctions of philosophy help us to understand the true meaning of philosophy.

- * *Philosophy is a daily activity* - Socrates
- * *Philosophy is the science of sciences* - Brubacher
- * *Philosophy is a view of Life, It gives a direction to life, offers a design for Living* - S.Radha Krishnan
- " *Philosophy is a point of view, out look on life* - Kilpatric

Scope of Philosophy :

The scope of philosophy is basically on three aspects. They are

1) Metaphysical problems :

The problems of reality are solved by different philosophers in different ways. There are three basic aspects of reality a) God b) Self-mind and body c) World - Dalton atoms.

2) Epistemological problems :

The universe is full of knowledge. We have a number of

problems like the questions concerning Man's life, place and prospects in the universe.

3) Axiology :

It is a study of values and value judgments.

2. Define meaning of Education ? Describe the scope of Education.

Ans: Meaning of Education : The word "Education" is derived from the Latin roots as under

1. Educatum	To train, act of teaching or training
2. Educere	To lead out, to draw out
3. Educare	To bring up, To raise, to educate

The Latin word 'Educatum' Means to train.

'E' means from inside and 'DUCO' means to draw out, to lead out or to bring up.

Definition of Education :

* *Education means the bringing out of the Ideas of universal validity which are latent in the mind of every man.* "Socrates"

* *"Education means the manifestation of the divine perfection, already existing in man".* - Vivekananda

* *"Education is a natural, harmonious and progressive development of Man's Innate powers".* - Pestalozzi

"Education is complete Living" - Spencer

Scope of Education

Education is a comprehensive concept which comprehends the knowledge obtained through Newspapers, radio, T.V. and other Means, in addition to the formal education provided in colleges. Briefly, the scope of education is as follows :

General Education : It aims at developing the general qualities of the child, so that its personality can develop and it can become capable of adjusting to its environment.

Specific Education :

Specific education plays a very important role in a nation's development because it provides specially trained personnel in every field who can serve society and enhance the welfare of the nation.

Philosophy of Education :

Philosophy determines all the aspects of education - nature of education, curriculum, method of teaching, evaluation etc and education makes them practical

Sociology of Education :

Sociology of education may be defined briefly, as a study of relation between education and society. This branch of study deals with the aims of education, methods of teaching, economic, cultural and religious force of the society in which they take place.

Education Psychology :

Teachers at present should be equipped with those psychological skills and competencies which are badly needed for the guidance of learning, growth of the child.

Economics of Education :

It helps for the teachers to understand the demand of education returns in education, problems of financing education etc.

3. Explain the relationship between Education and Philosophy ?

Ans: Philosophy and Education both aim to impart knowledge of the truths and realities of life and develop the child accordingly. Both philosophy and education are integrally and interdependently related to each other.

The following statements give better understanding of the relation between philosophy and education.

* *Philosophy and education are two sides of coin* - "ROSS".

* *Education is dynamic side of philosophy* - John Adams

Education is dependent on philosophy due to following reasons

Philosophy determines the real destination towards which education has to go :

Spencer has rightly remarked - "True education is practicable only by a true philosophy". Philosophy determines the goal of life and also provides suitable and effective guidance and supervision for education to achieve that Goal.

Philosophy determines the various aspects of Education:

"Philosophy and education are like the sides of the same coin, present different views of the same thing and that one is implied by the other" - ROSS

Philosophy has been influencing all aspects of education since the very beginning and will go on influencing education for all times to come.

Great philosophers have been Great Educationists also:

All great philosophers have employed education as a means to translate their philosophical ideas into practice for the people to follow and develop themselves.

Philosophy is dependent on education due to following reasons:**Education is the dynamic side of philosophy :**

It is obvious that philosophy provides the purpose or the aim and education makes it practical.

Education is a means to achieve the Goal :

* *"Education has no time to make holiday till all the philosophical questions are once for all cleared up"* - Herbart

Philosophy determines aims of education, curriculum, methods of teaching, nature of text books, evaluation etc.

4. Discuss the functions of Educational Philosophy?

Ans: The meaning, definitions, characteristics, needs of educational philosophy reveal its functions which are as follows:

* It provides the answers of the basic current questions related to education and society.

- * It prepares young generation for future life.
- * It provides the solution of educational problems by employing philosophical thinking and approach or out look.
- * It includes the universal values and social norms in the process of education.
- * It develops the education system to fulfil the national needs and requirements.

5. Write a short note on - types of Education.

Ans: According to teacher, curriculum and methods of teaching, education can be classified into the following categories.

Formal and Informal Education : Formal Education is that Education where according to pre determined aims and methods of teaching.

Informal education is natural and incidental. There are no predetermined aims, curricula, methods, teachers and places where children receive informal education.

Direct and Indirect Education :

Direct education is that education in which the teacher and the child are face to face and predetermined doses of knowledge are given to the child in a specific way during a specific duration of time.

Indirect education is not a predetermined plan. It has no aims, no methods and no fixed duration of time.

General and specific education :

General education is also called liberal education the aim of General education is Imparting General education for all children upto a certain stage.

Specific education has specific aim. The aim of specific education is to prepare a child for a specific vocation.

Individual and collective Education :

Individual education is that education which is provided to each child separately according to his interests, need collective education is imparted to Group.

UNIT - II INDIAN EDUCATION : HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Teacher - Pupil relationship:

Teacher was a model before the students. He was the symbol of purity. The teacher was regarded as the main source of inspiration for the student.

2. Explain briefly Buddhist Education.

Introduction: Jainism is much more ancient faith than Buddhism. Jinas or Thirthankars are founders of Jainism. There are 24 Tirthankaras in Jainism. Rishabanath was founder of Jainism and first Tirthankara. The last Tirthankara was Vardamana Mahaveera.

Aims:

Liberalism is implied in Jaina system of education. This system stresses social, Economic, moral and spiritual aims of Education.

Curriculum:

Jaina curriculum includes social sciences, natural science, moral education, vocational education and various co-curricular activities and yoga exercises.

Methods of teaching:

This system emphasized socialised techniques, experiments, learning by doing, coordination etc.

Teachers:

In jainism Gurus are considered as Gods.

Discipline:

Self discipline and self - restraint.

3. Discuss Gandhiji's philosophy of education in detail.

Life: Gandhiji was born on 02-10-1869 at Porbandar. Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893 to work as an assistant lawyer. He died on 30-01-1948.

Philosophy of life:

Gandhiji's philosophy of life is based upon the philosophy of Idealism. He believed in God implicitly. His philosophy of life has four elements namely truth, non violence, fearlessness and Satyagraha.

Basic principles of educational philosophy: The following are the basic principles of Gandhiji's philosophy of Education - ✦ there should be no place for English in the education of a child. ✦ education should be made self - supporting through some productive work. ✦ The medium of instruction should be mother tongue. ✦ Education should lead to economic independence and self - reliance for livelihood.

Meaning of Education:

According to Gandhi "Literacy is neither the beginning nor the end of education. This is only a means through which man or woman can be educated".

Aims of Gandhian Education:

Gandhiji has divided educational aims into two categories as

1. Immediate aims of Education:

Immediate aims of Gandhiji's education are given below.

a) Vocational aim:

Gandhi wished that each child should earn while engaged in learning and gain some learning as he is busy with earning.

b) Cultural aim:

Gandhi wished that education should develop Indian culture hence he advocated that together with vocational education, cultural advancement should also be achieved.

c) Perfect development aim:

Gandhiji insisted that education should develop all aspects of individuality harmoniously.

2. Ultimate aim of Education:

According to Gandhiji, the ultimate aim of education is to realize god. Gandhiji himself writes "To develop the self is to build character and to prepare the self for complete realization and realization of Godliness".

Curriculum:

Gandhiji's scheme of education is known as basic education. Its curriculum is activity centered. In this activity centered curriculum, Gandhiji included mother tongue, basic craft, sociology, Art, music etc.

Methods of teaching:

He emphasized the importance of the following principles in his method of teaching -

1. To achieve mental development, training of senses and parts of the body should be given. 2. Reading should precede the teaching of writing. 3. More opportunities should be given to learning by experience.

Discipline:

Self - discipline, freedom is essential.

Q 4. Evaluate the educational philosophy of Tagore.

Ans: Life sketch: Ravindranath Tagore was born on 06-

1861 in Bengal in an educated, rich and respected family. Tagore got education mostly at home by self-study. He translated his world famous work "Gitanjali" into English which brought him Nobel prize in 1913. On 22nd September 1921, he established the famous 'Vishwa Bharati'. From 1921 to 1941 the poet laboured hard to add new Bhavans to his institution such as Kala Bhavan, Cheena Bhavan and others.

Tagore's Philosophy of Education:

Rabindranath's philosophy of Education is connected with his philosophy of life. His educational philosophy may be discussed under the following heads:

- * The medium of instruction should be mother tongue.
- * During education, a child should enjoy full freedom.
- * Child should be educated in the laps of nature far away from towns.
- * Children should be provided full freedom to live in natural environment and learn by doing or their own experiences.

Aims of education:

The following lines we discuss the chief aims of education as advocated by Tagore.

- a. Physical development:** To develop the child physically by providing various physical activities such as games and sports.
- b. Mental development:** To promote mental development by providing more activities.
- c. Moral and spiritual development:** To promote the moral and spiritual development of the child through self discipline, tolerance.

Curriculum:

Curriculum includes history, geography, agriculture, arts and technical subjects. Co-curriculum includes singing, dancing etc.

Methods of teaching:

Tagore advocated question-answer, discussion method of teaching. He believed that "Teaching while walking is the best method of education".

Teacher: Tagore gave a very important place to teacher in his scheme of education. He has compared a teacher with a lamp which is burning on its own flame.

5. Discuss the philosophical thoughts of Jiddu Krishnamurthy?

Ans : Jiddu Krishnamurthy was an eloquent speaker and a great thinker and philosopher. He was deeply interested in education and in schools. He founded eight schools in different parts of the world. His views on education are contained in his book education and the significance of life.

Aims of Education: Krishnamurthy often stated that the purpose of education to bring about freedom, love, "the flowering of goodness" and the complete transformation.

Curriculum: The lower school is run based on Krishnamurthy's philosophy along with a curriculum of science and humanities. Higher classes follow a standard ICSE curriculum.

Main features of the educational philosophy of Krishnamurthy:

Integral education: According to him "The highest function of education is to bring about an integrated individual who is capable of dealing with life as a whole". Education according to him was a transformation of human mind and creation of new culture. Education must free the mind and spirit of children.

Educator's role: The teacher himself should be a properly integrated human being. For a true teacher, teaching was not a technique but a way of life

Responsibility of the parents: Krishnamurthy said "The problem is not the child but the parent and the teacher, the problem is to educate the educator".

6. Discuss the philosophy of education according to "Aurobindo".

Life:

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh was not only a great philosopher but an eminent educationist also. He was born 15-8-1872 in Calcutta. His idealistic philosophy of life based on Vedanta philosophy of Upanishads.

Basic principles of education philosophy:

The basic principles of Shri Aurobindo's educational philosophy are given below-

1. Education should be child centered. 2. Education should develop consciousness. 3. Education should train the senses of child. 4. Subject of education should be interesting. 5. Education should be imparted through the medium of mother-tongue.

Concept of education:

According to him our education should be in accordance with the needs of our real modern life. Aurobindo thus writes - "Education to be true must not be a machine made fabric, but a true building or living evocation of the powers of the mind and spirit of human being".

Aims of education:

According to Aurobindo, the aims of education are given below-

1. Physical development and purity. 2. Development of senses. 3. Mental development. 4. Development of morality. 5. Development of conscience 6. Spiritual development.

Curriculum:

Primary stage: Curriculum includes mother tongue, English, History, General science.

Secondary stage: English, mother tongue, arithmetic, psychology, social sciences.

University stage: Indian and western philosophy, sociology, chemistry, physics.

Methods of teaching: Aurobindo has laid stress upon the following principles of methods of teaching- a) Freedom of child b) educational according to the nature of child c) love and sympathy for the child d) education through self-experience.

Place of teacher: about the teacher Aurobindo has himself written- "The teacher is not an instructor, he is a helper and guide. His business is to suggest and not to impose.



UNIT - III
EASTERN SYSTEMS AND
WESTERN SCHOOLS OF
PHILOSOPHY

1. Discuss in detail the education according to naturalism philosophy.

Ans : Meaning of Naturalism:

Naturalism is also termed as materialism. According to this philosophy, the basis of the world is matter. Mind is also a form of matter or a synthesis of both. According to naturalism, only nature is everything. Nothing is before and beyond it. Protagonists of naturalism are Aristotle, Hobbes, Bacon, Herbert, Spencer etc.

Definition of naturalism:

To make the meaning of naturalism more clear we give some definitions as under:

"Naturalism is the type of metaphysics which takes nature as the whole of reality. That is, it excludes whatever is super natural or other worldly". - Hocking, W.F.

"Naturalism is a system whose silent characteristic is the exclusion of whatever is spiritual or indeed whatever is transcendental of experience. - Joyce.

Educational aims:

The main aim is the development of the child in conformity with his nature and to foster his individuality.

Naturalism and curriculum:

Naturalists regard religious education as useless. According to them, curriculum should consist of subjects and items which reflect the inborn tendencies natural interests, natural activities. As such curriculum should contain games, sports, History, Biology etc.

Naturalism and methods of teaching:

Naturalism prescribed 1.learning by doing, 2.learning by experience and 3.learning by play as the bases of teaching. The principles advocated by naturalists have brought into being the modern methods of teaching which are observation method, play way method, Dalton method and experimental methods.

Naturalism and teacher:

He is not to interfere with the activities of children. He is to see that their education is the free development of their interest and motives.

Naturalism and discipline:

The naturalists believe in freedom rather than control with regards to the problems of discipline. The theory of discipline by natural consequences is often advocated by them.

Merits of naturalism:

1. **Development of child psychology:** It emphasizes the development of the child according to his natural interests, inclinations and capacities.
2. **Scientific study of society and sociology:** This has contributed much to the aims and processes of development in all areas and fields.

3. **Import contribution in field of methods of teaching:** Natural brough about revolutionary changes in the field of methodology.

2. Describe the education according to idealism philosophy.

Meaning of idealism: The English word "Idealism" is derived from the Greek work 'Idea'. Idealism is derived from two words, these are idea and ideals. Idealism as a philosophy doctrine is represented by Socrates, Plato, Descartes, Fichte, Kant and others.

Definition of idealism:

"Idealism holds that ultimate reality is spritualism". - D.M.Dutta.

"Idealistic philosophy takes many and varied forms, but the postulate underlying all this is that mind or spirit is the essential world stuff, that the true reality of a mental character". - J.S.Ross.

Aims of Education:

According to the Idealistic school, is the exaltation of human personality or self-realization. It is to transmit the spiritual heritage of man from generation to generation. Education should help man and direct his efforts towards the attainment of rationality in the universe.

Idealism and methods of teaching:

According to idealists no specific method is to be adhered to. In their opinion every method may be employed to realize the ideals set and determined before. Socrates used question - Answer method. Aristotle advocated inductive - deductive method.

Curriculum:

It should be based on certain inherent values, moral in nature. Ex: truth, beauty, goodness or religion. The humanities as well as sciences should be included in the curriculum.

Idealism and the teacher:

Idealists have high expectations of the teacher. He is like the gardener, whose function is to carefully tend the little human plants in his charge. He had to Idealize the educand's environment.

Discipline:

Idealists are at once against free discipline and external restraint. Discipline is necessary for self - realization and here the teacher's guidance is essential.

Merits of idealism:

1) Idealistic education aims at self - realization of all individuals by one's own efforts. Hence it promotes universal education. 2) In the process of idealistic education, the teacher is assigned a very important role. 3) Idealism has influenced other philosophies as well.

3. Describe the education according to pragmatism philosophy.

Pragmatism as a school of philosophy:

Pragmatism is derived from the Greek word "prgma" which means activity or the work done. Some other scholars think that the word pragmatism has been derived from the Greek word "pragmatikos". Which means practicability or utility. Pragmatism is first developed by Charles Pierce and reformulated by William James, developed by John Dewey and F.C.S.Schille:.

Definition of pragmatism:

"Pragmatism offers us a theory of meaning, a theory of truth of knowledge, and a theory of reality" - James B. Prett.

Aims of education:

Goals to which educative efforts should be directed have to be created by man himself. The function of education is to enable the child to create his own values and to cultivate a dynamic, adoptable mind.

Curriculum-construction:

Utility, the natural interest of the child, his occupations and experiences in a particular environment and their integration are the several pragmatic principles of the curriculum-construction.

Pragmatism and methods of education:

Methods should be forged a fresh in the light of real situations of life. The child's interests and desires must be taken into consideration. Pragmatists follow experimental method, project method.

Pragmatism and the teacher:

According to pragmatists a teacher should be in the capacity of a guide and social worker.

Discipline:

The pragmatists are in favour of social discipline through the conjoint activities in the school.

Merits:

1) In the field of methods of teaching pragmatism has given birth to project method. 2) Pragmatism makes education child-centered. 3) The principle of "Learning by doing" is the main

contribution of pragmatism.

4. Describe in detail about the existentialism and education.

Existentialism emphasizes an individual existence, freedom, choice and believes in the personal Interpretation of the world. Jean-Paul, Friedrich, Nietzsche, Carl Rogers are chief exponents of existentialism. Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard the father of existentialism.

Meaning of existence:

To existentialism, the existence of the individual does not mean only "his being alive". It stands for the full, responsible and progressive life of the individual in the ever-developing industrial society.

Aims of education:

To develop creativity in children from the very beginning by education. To make children self-dependent in place of being dependent on God.

Content:

Existentialism central place is given to "humanities", poetry, drama, art etc. Second place is given to social sciences.

Methods of education:

The most favoured method is the Socratic method. However the methods preferred are: discussion method, method of induction, methods to develop creativity. In this more preference was given to education at home than in school.

Teacher:

According to existentialism the teacher is the main pillar of the entire educational process. The teacher has to be a guide.

Existentialism and discipline:

Existentialists provide freedom to children what they want to be come.

5. Explain the "Sankhya" system?

Sankhya is the oldest of the orthodox philosophical systems in Hinduism, with origins in the 1st millennium BCE. It is a rationalist school of Indian philosophy and had a strong influence on other schools of Indian philosophies. Sankhya is an enumerationist philosophy whose epistemology accepted three of six pramanas as the only reliable means of gaining knowledge. These included Pratyaksa (perception), Anumana (inference), and Sabda (Aptavacana).

Sankhya regards the universe as consisting of two realities. Purusa (consciousness) and Prakriti (matter). Jiva (a living being) is the state in which purusa is bonded to prakriti in some form.

Sankhya philosophy includes a theory of gunas (qualities, innate tendencies, psyche) Guna, it states are of three types. 1. Sattva 2. Rajas 3. Tamas. Sankhya theorises a pluralism of souls (Jeevatmas) who possess consciousness but denies the existence of Ishvara (God) classical Sankhya is considered an atheist Hindu philosophy.

6. Discuss the philosophy of Yoga?**Ans : Introduction:**

Yoga is an ancient discipline. It is recognized as one of the most important and valuable gifts of our culture. Yoga helps the man to evoke the hidden potentialities of man in systematic and scientific way by which man becomes a fuller individual. Yoga is the best path to remove the animal tendencies, to make the man humane and to make him to realize the ultimate bliss.

Definitions: Patanjali defined Yoga as "CITTAUTHI NIRODHAH".

Bhagavadgita defines Yoga as "Samatvam Yoga Uchayata" and also "Yogahkarmasu". According to Paramahansa Yogananda the word means union of the individual consciousness or soul with universal consciousness or spirit".

Aims of Yoga:

The main aim of yoga is the realization of the self. Yoga mainly aims at eliminating association with everything seemingly true and providing a direct and continuous contact with everlasting and ultimate truth.

Objectives of Yoga:

✦ Yoga emerged as a knowledge and counseling unit with the objectives as mentioned below.

✦ Yoga reduces tension by promoting silence. ✦ Yoga makes the mind prone for serenity and calmness. ✦ Yoga makes the peace and bliss as the aims of the man. ✦ Yoga provides a befitting body to deal with the cosmic challenges.

The philosophy of Yoga:

The practice of yogic techniques to control the I and the sense organs had existed in India from very ancient times. Very great attached to Yoga in the Samkhya philosophy, so much so that in the Gita the two are identical. The importance of Yoga as a technique of purifying the mind is accepted ever. In its earliest extant form, Yogic thought is found in the Yoga Sutra of Pantanjali, be been written in the second century B.C. This text is divided into four sections - Sadhanapada, Vibhutipada and Kaivalyapada.

A critique of this text was prepared by Vyas, and later on was followed by learned interpretations of it, all of which help to

explain the yogic philosophy.

Yoga philosophy specializes in the presentation of means to achieve liberation the time of the Upanisads right up to the present day, Indian philosophers, from Yajna Aurobindo, have considered Yoga to be the most potent and indispensable method to attain In India, different types of Yoga have been developed. Here we are concerned only developed by Patanjali in his 'Yoga Sutra'

7. Briefly comment on the Nyaya system?

Ans : The Nyaya philosophy represents the finest development of logic in the Indian Philosophy tradition, so much so that Nyaya and logic are considered synonymous. Nyanya Sutra, the text of this philosophy, was composed by Gautama. A study of this text reveals this it was primary to dispose of the arguments of the supproters of the Buddhist sect, although obster it, too, aimed as finding a way out of the grip of pain and suffering. Because of its obcriticism of the Buddhist thought, many efforts, were made by the Buddhies to destroy it. On the other hand, the theistic schools of thought made strenuous efforts to prevent its destruction. Its most refined expression is to be found in the Nyaya Suchi Nibandha written by Vachaspali which is the only extant text of Nyaya philosophy. Of the many elaborate treatises written on this text, the most famous is the treatise of Vatsyayana which was written in the second century A.D. Many other treatises came to be written on the subject. In the twelfth century, a school of though known as Neo-Nyaya philosophy came into existence due to the efforts of Gangesh Undhyaya of Mithila, and as a result all previous texts came to be considered ancient. But the latest treatise differed from the earlier philosophy as it concentrated merely on the intricacies of logic while its predecessor had been concerned with salvation. Hence, the means itself became and end. But it must be remembered that Nyaya philosophy retains its importance in Indian Philosophy as a technique of logical thinking.

8. Briefly comment on the Vedanta System?

Ans : Vedanta:

The Vedanta school built upon the teachings of the Upanishads and Brahma Sutras from the first millennium BCE and is the most developed and well known of the Hindu schools. The epistemology of the Vedantins included, depending on the sub-school, five or six methods as proper and reliable means of gaining and form of knowledge pratyaksa (perception) anumana (inference), upamana (comparison and analogy) arthapatti (postulation, derivation from circumstances), anupalabdi (non-perception, negative/ cognitive proof) and sabda (word, testimony of past or present reliable experts) Each of these have been further categorized in terms of conditionality, completeness, confidence and possibility of error, by each sub-school of Vedanta.

The emergence of Vedana school represented a period when a more knowledge - centered understnading began to emerge. These focussed on jnana (knowledge) driven aspects of the Vedic religion and the Upanishads. This included metaphysical concepts such as at man and Brahman, and emphasized meditation, self-discipline, self-knowledge and abstract spirituality, rather than ritualism. The Upanishdas were variously interpreted by ancient and medieval era Vedanta scholars. Consequently, the Vedanta separated into many sub-schools, ranging from theistic dualism to non-theistic monism, each interpreting the text in its own way and producing its own series of sub-commentaries.



UNIT - 4 VALUE EDUCATION

1. What do you mean by Values ?

Ans: Values relate to the aims of human life. The term values has been used variously to refer to Interests, Pleasures, likes, goals, needs and many other kinds of selective orientations.

Defintions :

Values are the Ideals, beliefs or norms which a society or the large majority of a society's members holds - "Kane"

Values are conscious or unconscious motivators and justifiers of the actions and judgement. - Hipple, T.W.

2. Write about classification values.

Ans: Personal Values : These are considered essential principles on which we build our life and guide us to relate with other people.

Moral values : The attitudes and behaviours that a society considers essential for coexistence, order and general well being.

Spiritual values : They refer to the importance we give to non-material aspects in our lives.

Material values: These values allow us to survive and are related to our basic needs as human beings such as food and clothing and protection from the environment.

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UNIT - 5 TEACHING AS A PROFESSION

1. Explain Teacher as a Nation Builder.

Ans : The teacher can be rightly called a nation builder. Teachers through their perseverance, love and sacrifices has shown us the right path in which great men have built our nation.

The teacher is a representative of the society who inculcates Moral Precepts. In the development of a country. The role of a teacher is a multi - faceted one comprising academic, pedagogical and social roles.

The essence of the teacher as a nation builder cannot be over - emphasized. Good teachers need to be themselves constantly speaking knowledge be of good character, have high motivation and be creative, Innovative and effective in their teaching strategies.

2. Write about professional ethics of teachers.

Ans : Basic values of the teaching profession :

a) Human values and human rights : The teacher work is founded of values and principles set down in universal human rights, especially the unconvencion on the rights of children.

b) Professional Integrity : Ethical consciousness and high professional competence are the basis of the profession's Integrity.

c) Privacy : Personal Information must be managed in ways that protect the integrity and dignity of children.

d) Respect and equality : Each individual persons personality and Integrity must be met with respect.

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