

# COURSE: BD4E1 VALUES AND PEACE EDUCATION

Unit - II

**FOSTERING VALUES** 

# DEVELOPMENT OF VALUES



#### Introduction

- Modern India is witnessing a revival of traditional values through a renewed emphasis on value-based education.
- Parents prioritize holistic development for their children by combining academic learning with moral teachings.
- Value education aims to cultivate strong character and ethics in students, enabling them to apply their knowledge for the common good.
- Schools and educational institutions are integrating value education into their curriculums, recognizing its essential role in shaping responsible individuals who contribute positively to society.

## DEVELOPMENT OF VALUES

# **ATTITUDE AND PERSONAL QUALITIES**



## **Concept of Attitudes**

• An attitude is a general and long-lasting positive or negative opinion or feeling about a person, object, or problem.

#### **Definitions of Attitudes**

• "Attitudes are underpinned by values and beliefs and have an influence on behaviour."

#### **-UNESCO**

• "It reflects a disposition to react to something or someone positively or negatively and attitudes can vary according to specific contexts and situations."

#### -Haste

# DEVELOPMENT OF VALUES (ATTITUDES)



Attitudes are developed through direct experiences, social influence, or media exposure. They are built on three pillars:

- emotions,
- behaviour, and
- cognition.

#### **Process of Attitude Formation**

When someone is applauded for adopting a 'suitable' attitude, that process of attitude formation has the following two categories:

- Determinants of attitude formation
- Theoretical perspectives

We now know that various factors impact attitudes, including needs, social learning, group relationships, personality traits, and cultural influences. We have discussed the process of altering one's mindset.

# DEVELOPMENT OF VALUES (PERSONAL QUALITIES)



- •Personal development is essential to realizing your professional goals and aspirations in life.
- Some personal skills include integrity, communication, work ethic, leadership, problem-solving, confidence and interpersonal skills.

# **CORE VALUES**



# Concept

- Core values are a set of beliefs, ideals or practices that inform how you conduct your life, both personally and professionally.
- These can help an organization determine how to allocate resources, make important decisions and grow.

# **CORE VALUES**



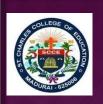
## Concept

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## **Example of Core values**

- Achievement
- Adventure
- Bravery
- Community
- Creativity
- Curiosity

- Family
- Friendship
- Growth
- Happiness
- Hard work
- Honesty



## **Role of Parents**

- •Parents are usually the first and most influential role models for children in shaping their values.
- •Good manners ensure that a person is universally loved, respected, and welcomed everywhere.
- Children often learn good manners more through observing their parents than through formal teaching.



# **Role of Parents**

- Ways to inculcate good values.
- Keep Things Positive
- Be Realistic With Your Expectations
- Encourage Family Bonding
- Set Strong Ground Rules
- Make Him Understand
- Reward a Child
- Show Respect



## **Role of Teachers**

- Teachers have the power to bring about extraordinary change in society through their everyday actions.
- A teacher should lead by example, practicing what they teach.
- Teachers serve as role models for their students, with their actions speaking louder than words.
- Students learn values primarily from observing their teachers' behavior rather than from their words.
- Teachers have a significant impact on shaping students' personalities during their formative years.
- Students absorb both virtues and vices from these role models, consciously and unconsciously.
- Teachers demonstrate appropriate behavior, influencing their students through their actions.



# **Role of Teachers**

Teacher can impart values in students by giving them instructions through discussion, experimentation and lectures and by the following mentioned ways:

- Teachers can maintain a case-study register to closely observe the students and note down the positive and negative traits of their personality.
- Teachers should also tell the students to maintain a spiritual diary in which they will surrender themselves to God and take an oath to follow the path shown buy him.
- By organizing cultural and sports events values like team spirit, sharing, spirit of cooperation, patience, courtesy etc... can be imparted.
- National and religious festivals must be celebrated to foster a feeling of homogeneity.
- "Thought for the Day" should be employed in assemblies. Moral thoughts trigger in them moral thinking.



# **Role of Teachers (Cont.)**

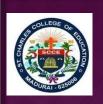
- Teachers should give importance to cooperative learning.
- Skits, role plays propagating moral values can be performed by students under the guidance of teacher.
- Teacher must tell the students to go to the libraries- the treasure house of knowledge. Classics available in the library are morally rich and inspiring.
- Teacher must explain the students the importance of meditation& yoga practices for realization or the attainment of oneness with God.
- Every day a Teacher must spent at least 5 minutes on moral lecturing.
- Impart knowledge of foreign languages to make them know different cultures. games, excursions, visits to places of historical importance.



# **Role of Society**

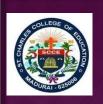
The child is initiated into learning in the society to which he/she is a bonafide member with all facilities at disposal. The society may be assigned new roles to play effectively and vigorously towards development and inculcation of values of multi-dimension.

- Create a consistent environment where children learn ethics, behavior, cooperation, empathy, and service together.
- Demonstrate simplicity, honesty, kindness, and fairness to cultivate positive habits, attitudes, and inner strength in children.
- Offer maximum freedom for children's holistic growth through experiences and guidance, fostering their development as advocated by Spencer and Mill.
- Explain traditions, rituals, mythological stories, and their impact on modern society to instill cultural understanding and values..



# **Role of Society**

- Teach children Gandhian principles such as refraining from speaking, hearing, or seeing ill of others.
- Educate children on cultural, socio-economic life patterns, and values from scriptures like the Vedas, Upanishads,
- Geeta, Quran, Bible, and teachings of saints and great personalities.
- Promote emotional integration among children to practice values like unity, cooperation, neighborliness, love, empathy for the less fortunate, sincerity, and commitment in society.



# **Role of Peer Group**

- Peer groups consist of age-matched individuals who share similar interests and maintain informal relationships, providing friendship, security, self-esteem, and identity for young people.
- They significantly influence the values and behavior of children and adolescents.
- Youth actively engage in peer group activities and demonstrate loyalty to their peers, making peer groups a crucial influence on their values.
- Peer groups continue to be influential throughout life, shaping individuals' values and behaviors within society.



# **Role of Religion**

- According to **Swami Krishnananda**, "Religion is the language of the spirit within man. It is the inner urge of the soul, the response of the whole human being to the call of the Absolute."
- Vivekananda states, "Among all the forces shaping the destiny of humanity, none is as powerful as the manifestation we call religion.".
- According to **Dr.Radhakrishnan**, "Religion tends to converge, if we look on the spiritual facts on which they are based and the moral universalism which they teach".

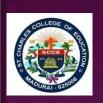
#### Gandhiji views

- Religion as the expression of humanity's enduring essence, purifying and elevating one's character.
- Religion creates a spiritual restlessness in individuals, prompting them to strive for what is right and good, fostering true moral development.
- According to Gandhi, religion involves a sincere and conscious pursuit of truth.



# **Role of Religion (Hinduism)**

- Hinduism seeks to understand ultimate reality beyond surface appearances, using experience to test truth.
- Brahman or Atman is regarded as the ultimate reality in Hindu philosophy.
- Maya is considered the material cause of the universe according to Hindu teachings.
- Hindu ethics begins with positive actions and progresses towards liberation.
- Hinduism promotes the ideals of Purusharthas, which include Artha (prosperity), Kama (desire), Dharma (duty), and Moksha (liberation), pursued through the stages of Brahmacharya (student life), Grahastha (householder life), Vanaprastha (retired life), and Sanyas (renunciate life).
- Mystic experiences are integral to Hinduism and are found in various world religions.
- Morality is a fundamental aspect of Hindu ethics, with modern interpretations often rejecting the caste system.



# Role of Religion (Christianity)

- Spend time regularly with God in prayer and bible study.
- •Live with a clear conscience.
- •Finish what you start.
- Strive for excellence in all what you do.
- Handle criticism in a Godly manner.
- ●Be peaceful-avoid strife. Live by faith one day at a time.
- Live by discernment.
- •Be a giver.



# Role of Religion (Islam)

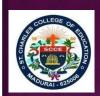
Islam preaches and promotes the following behaviour-based values:

- Honesty
- Humility
- Politeness
- Forgiveness
- Goodness
- Courage
- Reliability
- Patience
- Sympathy

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# Role of Government organization

- Government organizes resources locally and globally for a sustainable nation.
- It facilitates greater participation in education, making higher education purposeful.
- Various organizations promote truth, goodness, beauty, and cultural values in India.
- Reports highlight continuous erosion of values in society, urging value inculcation in children.
- Families and schools must instill values in children to shape future citizens.
- Education is crucial for social change and control, yet societal progress remains a challenge.
- A nation's progress hinges on citizens' dedication to their duties towards society.



#### Role of Mass Media

#### **Books**

- Books reflect the intellectual thoughts and values of their authors, offering deep insights into different perspectives.
- Books serve as effective mediums for spreading thoughts and values, influencing readers' thinking patterns and social norms.
- Indian books blend traditional and contemporary aspects of life, portraying diverse realities and enhancing cultural understanding.

#### **Newspapers**

- Newspapers, accessible to readers who can read, report and discuss reality, shaping public ideology and fostering critical thinking.
- Newspapers provide up-to-date information and promote freedom of journalism to reveal truth and global events.

#### **Magazines**

• Magazines focus on selective interests like nature, politics, or culture, shaping attitudes and values through consistent exposure.

# Role of Voluntary organization

- Charity: Giving food, clothing, medicine, alms in cash and in lend land, buildings etc.
- Welfare: Providing facilities for education, health, drinking water, roads, communications, etc.
- Relief: Responding to call of duties during natural calamities like floods, drought, earthquakes, and man made calamities like refugee influx, ravages of war.
- Rehabilitation: Continuing and follow up of the work in areas struck by calamities and starting activities that are durable in nature.
- Services: Building up infrastructure in depressed backward areas.
- Development of socio economic environment around human beings.

# RATH'S PROCESS OF VALUING

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- Raths' "Values and Teaching" (1966, 1978) introduced "values clarification," gaining popularity among educators in the late 1960s and early 1970s.
- It contrasted with Lawrence Kohlberg's theory by rejecting traditional moral instruction methods.
- Critics, including academics and conservatives like William Bennett and Phyllis Schafly, argued that values clarification was ineffective.
- Raths privately disagreed with much of this criticism, noting that critics often misunderstood the theory he endorsed.

# RATH'S PROCESS OF VALUING

- Raths was influenced by Dewey's ideas on character development, particularly in "Human Nature and Conduct" (1928).
- He identified eight key habits—such as **aspirations**, **attitudes**, **and beliefs**—that shape character and form the basis of values clarification.
- Raths emphasized the importance of "value indicators," behaviors that show potential for values development but are not fully realized.
- Teachers were advised to listen for these indicators as opportunities for meaningful values clarification dialogues.



## RATH'S PROCESS OF VALUING



# Value indicators encompass various aspects of an individual's thoughts and behaviors:

- Expressions of purposes or aims
- Aspirations
- Attitudes
- Interests
- Feelings
- Worries, problems, obstacles
- Activities
- Beliefs and convictions

# **FAMILY VALUES**



#### Introduction

- Family values are core principles that guide how members interact within the home and with society.
- These principles form the foundation of a family and are typically handed down through generations.

#### **Definitions**

- Family values, especially of the traditional kind, are the fundamental principles and beliefs that are held to promote the sound functioning of the home and to strengthen the fabric of society.
- Family values involve all the ideas of how a family exists and functions, and they are often passed down from previous generations.
- They include social, moral, religious, economic, and political principles that a family holds as important and believe in.

# **FAMILY VALUES**



#### Categories of family values

- Although different households have different fundamental principles and beliefs, almost all family values fall under the primary values listed in the following categories.
- Social values Social principles consist of things like peace, justice, freedom, equality, and service to one's community.
- Religious values These center around the expectations that people have about themselves and others based on the beliefs of their faith. Although each faith has its beliefs, there are common beliefs and principles that many faiths tend to share.
- Moral values Moral principles are people's individual convictions about what they think is right and wrong. Moral values are the foundation from which you make decisions. Morals are learned from your parents, schools, your experiences, etc.,
- Recreational values refer to anything that involves fun and play. Recreation is important in the family because it fosters closeness in the home and creates opportunities for learning, creating memories, improving social skills, and developing empathy.



#### Introduction

- Character education is the process of learning common attitudes, beliefs and behaviors that are important for people to have as responsible citizens.
- Good character education can provide ground rules for life for adults and young people, and it stresses the importance of helping children learn and practice behaviors that reflect universal ethical values.

### Character education helps children and youth become:

- Conscious of the right thing to do.
- Committed to doing the right thing.
- Competent in doing the right thing.



## **Major components**

Peck et. al. (1962) found six major components, factors or vectors which contribute to the overall maturity of one's character. These components are:

- Moral stability (the tendency to follow moral code willingly and with satisfaction)
- Ego-strength (perceptual accuracy, rational judgement and appropriate action)
- Super-ego strength (the degree of inner control over behaviour or conscience)
- Spontaneity (direct expression of feelings and wishes)
- Friendliness (generalized warmth of feeling for others)
- Hostility-guilt complex (strong feelings of hostility and guilt)



#### Principles of effective character education

- The school community promotes core ethical and performance values as the foundation of good character.
- The school defines "character" comprehensively to include thinking, feeling, and doing.
- The school uses a comprehensive, intentional, and proactive approach to character development.
- The school creates a caring community.
- The school provides students with opportunities for moral action.
- The school offers a meaningful and challenging academic curriculum that respects all learners, develops their character, and helps them to succeed.



## **Principles of effective character education (Cont.)**

- The school fosters students' self-motivation.
- The school staff is an ethical learning community that shares responsibility for character education and adheres to the same core values that guide the students.
- The school fosters shared leadership and long-range support of the character education initiative.
- The school engages families and community members as partners in the character-building effort.
- The school regularly assesses its culture and climate, the functioning of its staff as character educators, and the extent to which its students manifest good character.