

NASA B.Ed ACADEMY

B.Ed., 2021 - 2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs./Miss Subhashree Acharya

bearing the Register Number 21360576110

has successfully completed his/her Activity Record work for
Philosophical Foundations of Education


as a part of B.Ed., (Regular) Course for the semester One
2021-2023

Signature of the Lecturer

Principal

Date :





Declaration

I, Mr. / Mrs. / Miss Subhashree Acharya the
Teacher Trainee of Ashok Kumar Reddy B.Ed
College, Obulapuram
affiliated to Yogivemana University 2021-2023
submit that the Philosophy Foundation Of Education
Activity Record has been prepared by me under the
guidance of Mr. Prangyanjyoti Borai
lecturer in _____

I abide by the rules & regulations of the university.

Date: 29/07/22

Subhashree Acharya
Signature of the Candidate



ACTIVITY-1

MEANING, NATURE AND SCOPE OF

PHILOSOPHY

Meaning Of Philosophy:-

Philosophy is the study of general and fundamental problems, such as those connected with reality, existence, values, mind, and language. Philosophy is distinguished from other ways of addressing problems by its critical, generally systematic approach and its reliance on rational argument. In more casual speech, by extension, "philosophy" can refer to "the most basic beliefs, concepts and attitudes of an individual or group".

The word "philosophy" has a Greek origin. The word "philosophy" comes from the Ancient Greek "philosophia". A Greek word 'philosophia' consists of two words, i.e. 'philos' meaning love and 'sophia'.

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meaning Wisdom. The etymological meaning of the word 'philosophy' is "Love of wisdom" "Love of Learning"

It is an intellectual quest for truth and search for knowledge. The word philosophy refers to a certain way of thinking. It attempts to find the deeper meanings of problems.

Definitions Philosophy:

1. Knowledge of the true nature of different things is philosophy.
- PLATO
2. Philosophy is a science which discover the real nature of supernatural elements.
- ARISTOTLE
3. Philosophy is critical reviewing of just those particular things.
- JOHN DEWEY
4. Philosophy is the mother of all arts and the true medicine of the mind.
- CICERO

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5. Philosophy is an interpretation of the world in order to change it.

- KARL MARX

6. Philosophy is a logical inquiry into the nature of reality.

- DR. SARVAPALLY RADHAKRISHNAN

Nature Of Philosophy:

The nature of philosophy in one sense is philosophical. It explains the philosophical problems, philosophical attitude and philosophical activities. In its critical and synthetic aspect, the problems of philosophy are the examination and synthesis of the postulates and conclusion of different science. The nature of philosophy always is trying to find out the solution for all our problems. It is deeper understanding towards truth and reality.

Philosophical attitude begins with doubt. It is critical, reflective, tolerant, detached, continually progressive, directed by experience and reasoning.

It deals with educational problem in a philosophical way. Philosophical Problems such as,

- What is knowledge?
- What is world?
- Who has created the world?
- Who am I?
- What is the aim of life?
- Why should I live?
- What is the purpose of world? etc.

The Philosophical method is critical, compressive and synthetic. They are inductive, deductive, dialectical, Analytical and synthesis etc.

⇒ Philosophy analyzes the foundation and presuppositions underlying other disciplines.

⇒ Philosophy attempts to develop a comprehensive conception or apprehension of the world.

⇒ Philosophy studies and critically evaluates our most deeply held beliefs and attitudes; in particular, those

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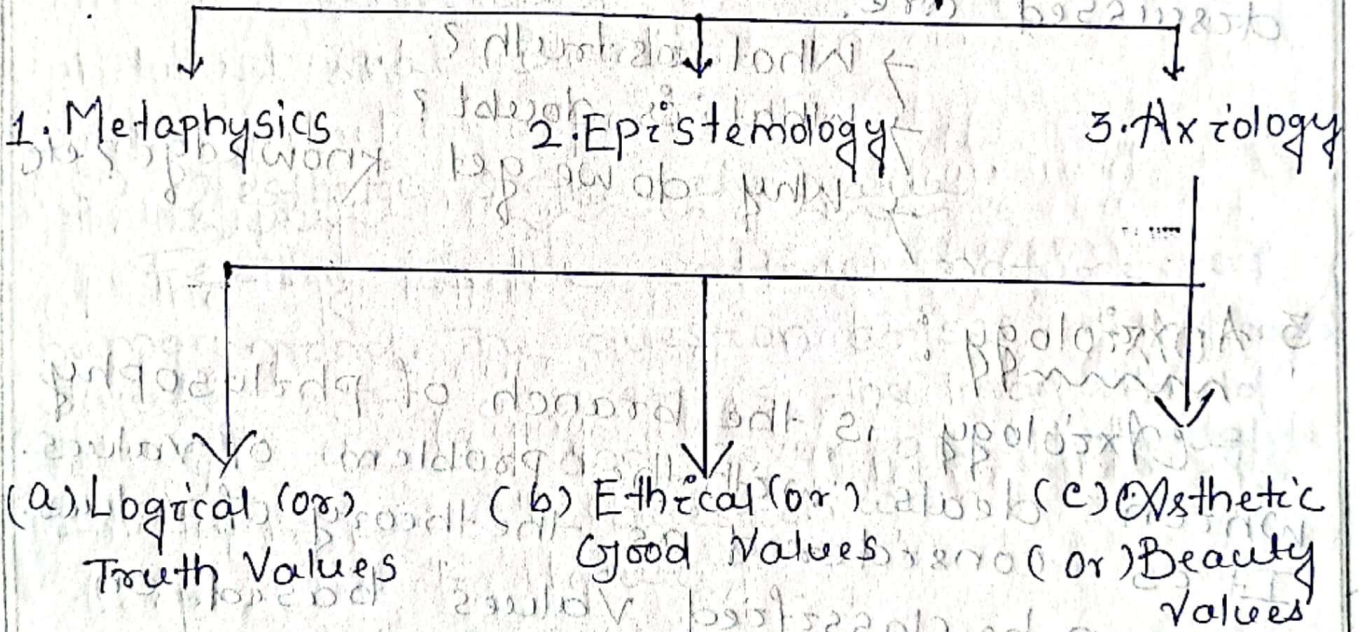
Which are often held uncritically.

Scope Of Philosophy:

The scope of philosophy is so vast. Francis Bacon, a great English philosopher regarded philosophy as "the great mother of sciences". The scope of philosophy can be understood by seeing the branches of philosophy.

There are mainly three branches. They are

Scope Of Philosophy



1. Metaphysics:

Metaphysics is the branch of philosophy which deals with the problem of reality. It is considered as beyond physics. It is the

theory of reality. It is deeper study for finding truths. It studies about man world and ultimate of God. Question usually discussed are:

- What is the nature of the universe we live?
- What is reality.
- What is living being? etc

2. Epistemology:

Epistemology is the branch of philosophy which deals with the problem of knowledge. It is considered as theory of knowledge. Questions discussed are:

- What is truth?
- What is doubt?
- Why do we get knowledge? etc

3. Axiology:

Axiology is the branch of philosophy which deals with the problem of values. It is considered as the theory of values. It can be classified values based on the instinct nature of human mind.

(a) Logical (or) Truth Value
knowing is the instinct nature of human mind. The question arises, What

Should know and when our mind can satisfy?
The answer is man should know only truths.
By knowing truth only our mind can be
classified. Our mind never accepts the
contradictions.

(b) Ethical (or) Good Values:

'Willing' or 'desire' is the instinct nature
of human mind. The question arises that
what should desire? How our mind can be
satisfied. The answer is the man should
desire only good. The study related question
are like;

→ What is good?

→ What is evil?

(c) Aesthetic or Beauty Value:

Feeling is the instinct nature of
human mind. The question arises what should
satisfied? The answer is the man should
feel our beauty and never accept the ugly.
It deals with the question with

→ What is beauty?

→ What is ugly?

It is clear that all the philosopher
and philosophy deal with in a deeper way
and found many truths.

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ACTIVITY - 2

THOUGHTS OF EDUCATION ACCORDING TO RAVINDRANATH TAGORE

Introduction:

Rabindranath Tagore was born at Kolkata in a rich and educated family in the year 1861. He was taught Sanskrit, Indian philosophy and astronomy first by his father Debendranath Tagore. He became famous of his stories, novels and poems. He became popular as a philosopher and a painter. He translated his Gitanjali into English. He received nobel prize and world recognition.

1. Philosophical Thoughts:

He was successful by incorporating Idealism into Naturalism. He wanted to study nature by observation and experimentation. Nature is very much reflected in his poetry, novels, stories and painting. He was a humanist and regarded man as a reflection of God.

2. Meaning Of Philosophy:

Tagore said "Education is highest which not only imparts information and technology to us but also promotes love and fellow feeling between us and other living beings of the world."

3. Aims Of Education:

- ⇒ Physical development of the child through education should be given first priority.
- ⇒ Promotion of moral and spiritual development of the child.
- ⇒ In order to promote mental development of the child, their curiosity should be aroused through activities, self experiences and self learning.
- ⇒ Education should also develop international understanding and sensitivity among children.

4. Method Of Teaching:

Tagore was totally against the dull and mechanical methods of teaching prevailing at that time. They should be based on real problems of life. Child should be given more and more opportunities to understand the phenomenon by his own activities, experiences and gain knowledge directly.

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5. Curriculum :

The Curriculum should be wide and comprehensive. It should cover all aspects of human life - physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual. Keeping in view, the spontaneous "Interest" of the child, the curriculum was designed.

Languages & Literature, Mother tongue, Indian languages & Foreign languages like German, Latin, French etc. Mathematics
Natural science & health education,
Social Sciences like History, civics, Geography,
Economics, Agriculture & Technical subjects
Arts, Music, Dance etc.

6. Discipline :

Child is given full freedom for own's own activities and experiences without lowering down the status of the teacher in the class, the teacher considers the children as innocent and behaves with them with great love, affection and sympathy.

7. The Teacher :

Tagore gave much emphasis on the role of the teacher in educative process. The teacher alone can create a creative atmosphere. He is the person who can knock on the doors of the mind.

The real teaching is a gift. It is a sacrifice, it is the fulfilment of knowledge of the teacher himself.

8. The Student :

A school becomes complete only through the students. A child should be treated as a child and not as an adult. The subconscious mind of the child is more important than the active mind of the child. The main principles advocated by Tagore for child's education are freedom, fullness and naturalness.

Conclusion :

His own personality reflected a divine humanity which inspired both his students and teachers.

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ACTIVITY-3

YOGA PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

Introduction :

Maharshi Patanjali has been the propounder of the Yoga Philosophy. So some people call it Patanjali Philosophy. The literature of Yoga Philosophy is not so extensive as those of other Indian Philosophy but it is very scientific philosophy. All Philosophies accept its importance. That is why it is considered of great significance. It is being very widely advertised these days throughout the world. This philosophy believes that the mind can be pure only when the body is healthy and the purity of mind will lead to facility of mental process.

The Main Principles Of Yoga Philosophy:

The form of Yoga :-

Patanjali Yoga is the control of the aspiration and ambition of mind. The purpose of Yoga is to understand the real form of soul. But this form can be understood only

When all the aspirations and ambitions of the mind are controlled, the perfect control over the aspirations and ambitions is the status of Yoga.

The Aspects Of Yoga :

There are eight aspects of yoga. They are called Ashtang Yoga. These eight parts are:

1. Yama
2. Niyam
3. Asan
4. Pranayam
5. Pratyahar
6. Dharana
7. Dhyan
8. Samadhi

1. Yama :

Yama means observance, absence of violence, untruth, stealing, intercourse and seising in Yama.

2. Niyam :

The Niyama (rules) are five viz.

- Shauch (or) Purity
- Santosh (or) Contentment

- Tap (or) Penance
- Swadhyaya (or) continuous study of Vedas.
- Ishwar Pranidhan (or) Concentration in God.

3. Asan :

The stability and feeling comfort in a posture in asan.

4. Pranayan :

The control of breath while inhaling (Purak) keeping it in lungs for some time (Kumbhat) and exhaling out (Rechak) are the three processes of Pranayam.

5. Pratyahar :

Pratyahar is controlling the mind by keeping away the organs of sense from external attractions. In but the relationship of the various sense organs from their respective subject is pratyahar.

6. Dharana :

To apply the mind to some internal subject is Dharana.

7. Dhyan :

To concentrate attention on a particular subject of the mind is Dhyan.

8. Samadhi :
Samadhi is attained when attention becomes the objective. All these stages, the object of attention is not separate from the process of attention.

Aims Of Yoga :

The main aim of Yoga is the realization of the self. Yoga mainly aim 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 aim of the man.

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* Yogo 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 extend 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 thoughts is found in the Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, be been written in the Second Century B.C. This text is divided into four sections - Sadhanapada, Vibhutipada and Kairalyapada.

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

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Philosophy.

Yoga Philosophy Specialize in the presentation of means to achieve Liberation the time of the Upanisads right up to the present day, Indian Philosophers, from Yajan Aurobindo, have considered Yoga to be the most potent and indispensable method to attain. In India, different types of Yogo have been developed. Here we are concerned only developed by Patanjali in his "Yoga Sutra".

Summary:

The main aim of Yoga philosophy is to control the aspirations and ambitions of the mind and to understand the real form of soul.

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ACTIVITY-4

VALUE

EDUCATION

Concept Of Values:

Axiology is the branch of philosophy which deals with the system of values. It is considered as theory of values. Values are very important for human life for success in material life and social life of the individuals. Incultation of values from school onwards is very important in the development of character and good personality among individuals and it can solve the problem of value arises in the society.

Values are important because every human action is the reflection of an individual value and every human institution the out growth of social values. Values are that the result of any activity should be good, useful and acceptable. This philosopher should be greatly concerned with values.

Meaning Of Value:

Value is that which is important, that which is the object of the individual efforts, it is that for which one lives and for which he is prepared to make the greatest sacrifices. Value signifies that quality of an individual or thing which make that individual or thing important, respectables and useful. This quality may be internal or external or both. Based on philosophical or educational interpretation; values signifies neither a thing nor an individual but a thought or point of view. As such; anything which is useful to an individual becomes valuable to him. From the philosophical standpoint, a value is directly related to a view point or thought. Anything that satisfy human desire is considered as value.

JOHN DEWEY views values as, "The values means primarily to esteem, to appraise, to estimate. It means the act of cherishing something, holding dear and also the act of passing judgement

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upon the nature and amounts of values as compared with something else.

According to W.H. KIPATRICK, "That out of man's capacity for goal sticking behaviour arises his hand and efforts and out of these come in consciously chosen ends a mean. Because ends conflict. Man is led to weigh his goals against each other. When this is done in artificially enough values emerge.

HENDERSON says, "It has been pointed out that man acts to satisfy his wants, anything which satisfies a human want becomes thereby a value.

Definitions Of Educational Values:

Educational values are related to activities which are good, useful and valuable from the point of view of education.

According to ADAMS, Education is a bipolar process which has two parts
(1) Teacher and (2) Child.

The teacher in order to mould and modify the behaviour of the child employs various strategies and techniques to achieve the desired behavioural change in the child. He performs all these activities, because he thinks them as valuable for the purpose in view. As the teacher provides an environment of utility and value to the child in the same manner the child participates only in those activities which he thinks useful and valuable. Thus the teacher and the child participate only in those activities which they consider as educationally useful and valuable.

According to CUNNINGHAM, educational values become aims of education. According to these qualities, activities and capacities are promoted in the individuals, which are inherently values of life.

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Classification Of Values :

Values has been classified in a number of ways.

Classification - I - Ultimate Values

Philosophically, it can be classified values based on the instinct nature of human mind. There are mainly three kinds of values.

(1) Logical (or) Truth Values (Satyam)

"Knowing" is the instinct nature of human mind. Our mind satisfies only when we know the truths. Our mind never accepts the contradictions. Truth values are considered ultimate values.

(2) Ethical (or) Good Values (Shivam)

"Willing" is the instinct nature of mind. Our mind satisfies only when we know the acceptance of good and avoid bad desire.

(3) Aesthetic (or) Beauty Values (Sundaram)

"Feeling" is the instinct nature of mind. Our mind satisfy only with beauty feeling and never accepts the ugly.

According to PLATO, Truth, Good and Beauty values are at every individual and at every where.

Classification - II :

Brubacher, in his book - MODERN PHILOSOPHIES OF EDUCATION, has divided educational values into two categories as under.

1. Related to Liter
(or) Immediate Value

2. Related to Intelligent
(or) Remote Value

Classification - III :

Some philosopher maintain an objective attitude. They are

1. Physical Values

2. Economic Values.

3. Spiritual values

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Approaches To Inculcate Of Values

Values are closely related with aims of education. The value oriented education helps young people to lead more personally satisfying and socially constructive lives. Values are the dominion of what is right and wrong. It also help in developing certain skills like knowing oneself, self esteem, goal setting ability, communication and social skills. It also teaches certain traditional values, develops internal qualities that have always been admired with goodness virtues and moral maturity.

Value Education both formal and informal may encourage developing moral codes such as honesty, justice and truthfulness. It helps them to make socially responsible behavior.

The National Policy on Education 1986, also stressed on inculcation of social and moral values among the children. "The growing concern over the erosion of essential values and increasing cynicism has brought to focus the need for readjustments in curriculum in order to make education a forceful tool for the cultivation of social and moral values."

By this it is very clear that education should focus on cultivation of moral, social and spiritual values. By providing favorable environment the children can practice various virtues and values. There are some important activities to be undertaken in the school

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Classification - IV:

We can speak of universal values, because ever since human beings have lived in community, they have had to establish principles to guide their behaviour towards them. In this sense honesty, truth, responsibility, solidarity, respect and peace among others, are considered universal values.

However, in order to understand them better, it is useful to classify values according to the following criteria:

1. Personal Values
2. Family Values
3. Social-Cultural Values
4. Material Values
5. Spiritual Values
6. Moral Values
7. Democratic Values
8. Vedic Values.

ACTIVITY-5

THE TEACHER AS A NATION BUILDER

☆ 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. It is our dear teachers who mould our character, our personality and shows us the right direction which leads us to our final destination.

☆ Flourishing national development and a society truly purpose with knowledge all begins from its teachers while the role of knowledge and a skilled society with various and aspirations in the success of a nation can't be stressed out, it should be also be remembered that knowledge cannot be acquired if it is not sought and received through the help of other teacher. This is why everyone should put efforts into seeking as much knowledge as possible, and appreciate the teacher's importance.

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★ The teacher is a representative of Society who inculcates moral precepts. In the development of the country, great attention has to be paid to education, and learning, as well as good morals, and nobody is more suited to assist in this process than the humble teacher. Without teachers, both knowledge and morals are suffers.

★ The role of a teacher is a multi-faceted one comprising academic, Pedagogical and social roles. Academic roles comprise teaching, counselling and supervisory roles while pedagogical roles included instructional, evaluation and facilitating roles. As a facilitator of maintaining control in the classroom and the school in general and creating a conducive environment for learning to take place. Social roles of the teacher includes among others socializing roles which is preparing pupils to participate in the way of life of the society.

★ Teachers therefore, have to play a cardinal role in the building up of the teachers of the next generation. It is the fact that a civilization cannot rise out of a skeleton of mere ideas and abstract concepts. Civilization finds a concrete shape in the practical behaviour.

Once the practical aspect is gone, based on these principles and concepts, and the civilization also disappears and can also be studied through its remnants preserved in museums and chronicles. This necessitates the provisions of a learning atmosphere throbbing with life in our educational institutions through the presence of the teacher, with a view of infuse confidence in our students and to enable them to be proud of their culture, to respect their national character and national emblem and to ornament themselves with societal conduct and morals. They should stand for the countries and foundations of their cultural traditions.

★ The essence of the nation builder cannot be overemphasised. Good teachers need to themselves constantly seeking knowledge, be of good character, have high motivation and be creative, innovative and effective in their teaching strategies. The good ideas of teachers are great, because of them, we will grow to become knowledgeable people who will be of use to society, religion and our nation and country.