

**RAYAPATI VENKATA RANGA RAO  
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION**

**GUNTUR - 522006.**

**ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY**

**B.Ed COURSE : SEMESTER - I**

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Y22ED03020

**S I P - Course I  
Philosophical Foundations of Education**

**Practicum : Activities / Project / Record**

Name: S. Kajal Class No. M1

Group: Maths and physics Regd. No. Y22ED03020

# CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that Mr./Mrs/Kum<sup>✓</sup>.....SAHU. KAJAL.....

Class No. M1.....Regd No. Y22ED03020 of R.V.R.R. College of Education visited our institution and conducted the required activities / collected the required data regarding to philosophical foundation of Education.....practicum as a part of B.Ed. Course work stipulated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and approved by Acharya Nagarjuna University.

Signature of the Concerned Teacher

Signature of the Head of the Institution:

Name :

Name :

Seal :

This is to Certify that Mr./Mrs/Kum<sup>✓</sup>.....SAHU. KAJAL.....

Class No. M1.....Regd No. Y22ED03020 has completed the required activities regarding to philosophical foundation of Education.....practicum towards the fulfillment of B.Ed. Course work stipulated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and approved by Acharya Nagarjuna University.

This record is assessed.

Lecturer in-charge  
R.V.R.R. College of Education  
Guntur.



## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the Practicum : Project / Activity/ Record work of .....

Philosophical foundation of Education was done by me and the work is genuine.

Place : Guntur

Date :

S. Kajal

Signature of the Student-Teacher

Name : SAHU. KAJAL

Regd. No. 122ED03090

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## Activity-1

### Critical Review of a Selected book written by Contemporary Educationalist in India

#### Book Review:

Book Name: The post office

Author's Name: Rabindranath Tagore

Year of Publication: 1912

Translated By: Devabrata Mukharjee

Published By: Global Grey

#### Dramatic personae:

Madhav

Amal - his adopted child

Sudha - a little flower girl

The Doctor

Dairyman

Watch man

Gaffer

village Headman - a bully

King's Herald

Royal physician

#### Summary of the play:

The story of the play is simple. Amal is an orphan who has been adopted by Madhav. He is sick and Madhav is most anxious to preserve his life. On the advice of the village physician who has confined

Amal within a small room as his contact with the wind and sun is considered harmful. Amal looks at the stream of life in the outer world from the window of his room, and gets fascinated by it.

There is post office near Amal's window and he imagines that the king's postman will one day bring a letter from him. His physical condition deteriorates and one day he sinks into eternal sleep.

In these words, Yeats gave his appreciation of post office. The story embodied in the play - the sickening loneliness telling upon a child of an aristocratic house presents the child Rabindra's own experience of bondage and response of a lonely child. While it is also rich in symbolic meanings and gives full expression in the perception of the universal spirit in its eminent form.

A post office is opened in a little village. Amal, the invalid child is ordered to remain within doors. He has a limitless hunger for life and the post office exercises his imagination to the utmost. He sits at the window and makes

friends with the passing by touching each  
with a new just for life. It is all an  
allegory, It is not a drama of action of  
circumstance, it is permeated with mystical  
ideas and interpretation of life chiefly.  
It is about a child with sick body.

In the second act, the hour-glass  
reverses its position and the direction  
of the flow changes. Amal's condition has  
become worse on account of exposure  
to wind near the window. So he is now  
advised by madhav to keep to his bed.  
Soon Gaffer comes as phakir and descri-  
bes about the parrots' isle as a land  
of wonders and a haunt of birds that  
simply sing and fly. As he informs  
amal that he would build a small cabin  
for himself among their crowd of nests  
and passed his days counting the sea  
waves. Amal wishes that he were a bird.  
Then he expresses his desires to marry  
the curdseller's niece with a pair of pearl  
drops in her ears and dressed in the lovely  
sari Saree. He never likes to become the  
king's post man delivering his letters from  
door to door. There is a touch of pathos  
and a symbolic reference when amal  
expresses "I have been feeling a sort of

Darkness Coming over my eyes since the morning. Everything seems like a dream."

### Style of the play:

The post office is the genuine symbolic play, yielding more meaning at every successive reading. The play is successful because the naturalistic level is maintaining throughout. It is because plays roots are in reality, in life, that it can be what it is and at the same time radiate meanings and significance emotions.

### Conclusion of the play:

The plays of Rabindranath Tagore reveal an organic continuity, and a study accent in spiritual perception and psychological insight. As Tagore progressed in these qualities he also achieved a symbolic form of drama which was organically evolved by the inner causation of his art.

This little play shows that it is very well constructed and conveys to the right audience an emotion of gentleness and peace.

## Activity - II

# Thoughts and Reflections of Western Philosophical Schools and their relevance to the present Day Indian Education

## Idealism:

### Introduction:

The word Idealism is derived from two distinct sources - the "idea an ideal" means true and testified knowledge. The word ideal stand for the perfected from of an idea and ideas.

### 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.

### Idealism and Methods of Teaching:

According to Idealists no specific method is to be adhered to. Socrates used question - Answer method. Aristotle advocated inductive - deductive method.

### Curriculum:

It should be based on certain inherent values, morals in nature.

Ex:- True, Beauty, Goodness or religion.

## Idealism, and the teacher:

Idealism have "high" expectations of the teacher. He "is like" the gardener, whose function is to carefully tend the little human plants in his charge.

### Discipline:

Discipline is necessary for self-realization and here the teacher's guidance is essential.

### Merits:

Idealistic education "aim" at self-realization of all individuals by one's own efforts. Hence it promote universal education.

### Conclusion:

Idealism may be considered to be out model in the prevailing scientific world. Idealistic concepts like Spirit, mind, Soul in the classroom teaching.

### Pragmatism:

#### Introduction:

Pragmatism is derived from the greek word "Pragma" which means activity or the

Workdone.

### 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 cultivate a dynamic adaptable mind.

### Pragmatism and Methods of Teaching:

Methods should be forged a fresh in the light of real situation of life. Pragmatism follows experimental method, project method.

### Curriculum:

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

### Pragmatism and the teacher:

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

### Discipline:

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

## Merits:

Pragmatism makes education child centered. The principle of "learning by doing" is the main contribution of pragmatism.

## Conclusion:

Pragmatism philosophy is a practical philosophy, having no fixed standards man always creates new values, education should help him in doing so.

## Naturalism:

### Meaning of Naturalism:

Naturalism is also termed as naturalism, matter or a form of matter or a synthetic of both. Nothing is before and beyond it.

### Aims of Education:

The main aim is the development of the child in conformity with his nature and not to foster his individuality.

### Naturalism and Methods of Teaching:

- i) learning by doing
- ii) learning by experience

(iii) learning by play as the bases of teachings.

### Curriculum:

As such curriculum should contain games, sports, history, Biology etc.

### Naturalism and Teacher:

He is not to interface 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.

### Merits:

Development of child psychology. It emphasizes the development of the child according to his natural interests, inclinations and capacities.

### Conclusion:

It is regarded as the outstanding philosophy of education, as it gives important place to the child in the entire educative process by providing freedom for his natural development.

## Existentialism:

### Meaning of Existentialism:

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.

### Methods of Education:

The most favoured method is the Socratic method. However, the preferred method is the discussion method.

### Curriculum:

Existentialism central place is given to "humanities" poetry, drama, art etc. Second place is given to Social Sciences.

### Teacher:

According to Existentialism the teacher is the main pillar of the entire education.

process. Teacher has to be a guide.

Discipline:

Existentialists provide freedom to children what they want to become.

Conclusion:

Existentialism is designed to create a sense awareness and to contribute to the authenticity as human beings. Education is a process of developing consciousness about the freedom to choose and about the meaning of and responsibility for one's own choice.

### Activity III

## Roles played by an Ideal Teacher in the Classroom, School & Community

### Ideal Teacher:

An Ideal teacher is a teacher that devotes themselves to teaching and building the career of their students.

### Ideal teacher in the classroom:

- An Ideal teacher should possess the following characteristics in the classroom.
  - ⇒ Teacher must come prepared to the class; must have good knowledge of the content.
  - ⇒ Teacher shall always be punctual in attending to his duties in the school.
  - ⇒ Always teach the curriculum after making through preparation for the lesson to be taught.
  - ⇒ Guide the student in the physical, social, intellectual, emotional, moral & spiritual development.
  - ⇒ Set standard of dress, speech, behaviour with of example to the students.
  - ⇒ Respect basic human dignity of children while maintaining discipline in the school.

- ⇒ The teacher must have sense of humour.
- ⇒ He must have pleasing manners and should be courteous to all.
- ⇒ He should see that the learners enjoy learning.
- ⇒ Love and affection for children tolerance towards the mistakes, mischief.

### • Ideal teacher in the school:

An "Ideal" teacher should possess the following characteristics in the school.

- ⇒ The teacher shall treat other members of the profession in the same manner as he himself wishes to be treated.
- ⇒ He must be punctual to the minute.
- ⇒ Teacher should understand the local community and participate in various activities related to the development of school & community.
- ⇒ A teacher should always be updated with the latest developments in educational thoughts and practices.
- ⇒ He must be loyal to his higher officials.
- ⇒ Teacher should write lesson plans, complete annual plan encourage syllabus as per approval of teachers.
- ⇒ Student approval of teachers.

⇒ Many teachers of today are taking teaching profession as a last resort. This outlook has to be changed.

⇒ Teachers helps overall development.

⇒ Teachers motivates children.

⇒ Teachers develops communication.

⇒ Teachers cooperates with all the teachers.

⇒ Teacher cooperates with all the teachers.

• Ideal teacher in the community:

An ideal teacher should possess the following characteristics in the community.

⇒ Teachers should remember that they are responsible for the local community individually and collectively.

⇒ Work actively to strengthen national integration and spirit of togetherness & oneness.

⇒ Respect Indian culture and develop positive attitude towards it among students.

⇒ Respect and Be loyal to the School, Community & nation.

⇒ He should possess good habits and avoid habits like smoking, chewing of betel leaves etc.

A teacher has to maintain good relationship and ethical behaviour with parents and community. He should not be influenced by any political party. He guides the smaller one who are in the right-ous and Society. He leads the other in all aspects.

Conclusion:

Teachers have a very important place in all of our lives. We must see more teachers in educational institutions who are truly passionate about their work. These teachers should also be individuals willing to accept their faults and learn more about their own field as well as from students.

By continually working to better themselves, any teacher can become an ideal teacher who can make a major difference in many people's lives across the world.

Signature

## Activity - IV

Values which make an Individual  
a Righteous human being

### \* Meaning:

values relate to the aims of human life. The term values has been used variously to refer to interests, pleasures like goals needs and many other kinds of selective orientations. Values mean standards or Ideas which most people have about the worth of good qualities such as kindness, freedom, mercy, respect and love. Values to be caught from culture, religion and from personal.

Ex:- Such as truthfulness, behaviour with humanity, Compassion and so on.

### \* Definition:

'values are the ideals, beliefs or norms which a society or the large majority of a societies members holds.'

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- "Kane" : values are conscious or unconscious motivators and justifiers of the actions and judgement". - "Hipple T.W"

\* Classification of values:

values have been classified in a number of ways.

I. Ultimate values:

- Logical (or) Truth values
- Ethical values (or) Good values.

⇒ Truth

⇒ Loyalty

⇒ helping others

⇒ non-stealing

⇒ Kindness

⇒ living together

⇒ Happiness

⇒ Harmony

⇒ kind

Aesthetic values (or) Beauty values:

- ⇒ pleasure
- ⇒ fine arts

According to Plato, Truth, good and beauty values are at every individual and at everywhere.

Classification - II:

Braubacher, in his book - "Modern philosophies of Education" he has divided educational values into two categories, as under.

- 1, Related to like (or) Immediate
- 2, Related to Intelligent likes (or) Remote.

These values can be divided further into two categories as under.

- i) Instrumental values
- ii) Intrinsic values.

Classification - III:

Some philosophers maintain an objective attitude in classifying values. They are

- 1.) Physical values
- 2.) Economic values

### 3.) Spiritual values

#### 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, responsibility, truth, solitary, cooperation, tolerance, respect and peace among others are considered as universal values.

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

1.) Personal values: Experiences

2.) Family values: Goodness

3.) Socio-cultural values:

⇒ Honesty

⇒ Responsibility

⇒ Justice

4.) Material values:

⇒ Basic needs

5.) Spiritual values:

- ⇒ Love
- ⇒ Compassion
- ⇒ Justice
- ⇒ Truth
- ⇒ Non-violence
- ⇒ Non-Consumption
- ⇒ Self-Control
- ⇒ Silence
- ⇒ Peace

6.) Moral values:

- ⇒ Respect
- ⇒ Taking care
- ⇒ Helping
- ⇒ Respecting
- ⇒ Having manners
- ⇒ Brave
- ⇒ Hard work
- ⇒ Integrity

7.) Democratic values:

- ⇒ Liberty
- ⇒ Equality

- Fraternity
- Justice

### 8.) Vedic values:

- Duties
- Virtues
- Wealth
- Aesthetic Joy
- Liberation
- Truth
- Self-realization

Conclusion

### 9.) Human values:

- Modesty
- Humility
- Self-respect
- Personal dignity
- Self awareness
- Dignity of manual labour
- Social awareness
- Responsibility
- Respect for other religions
- Fearlessness
- Non violence
- Purity
- Service

⇒ peacefulness

10.) Ancient values:

⇒ May all live happily

⇒ May all enjoy good health

⇒ May all see auspiciousness

⇒ May none experience distress.

Conclusion:

values are a type of law defined by the culture, society or other factors, to guide individuals on how to or not to behave in daily life.

Sometimes, one may have different views and feel the moral guidelines too harsh or wrong. Such guidelines should be advocated for the good of the society.

It is very important for us as human beings to bear good and solid values like helping others, honesty, righteousness, decency, and even self-decency.