

Values and life

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Abstract

Values like love, joy, trust, dignity, respect, understanding and reverence are the keys to the survival of human beings. Human life is more complex at present than it was in the past. Teaching of values is teaching of better survival skills. Values are guiding principles in day-to-day behaviours and also in critical life situation. Values have the capacity of fulfilling physical, psychological and spiritual needs of man.

Key words: Values, Education, Life

Introduction

Values like love, joy, trust, dignity, respect, understanding and reverence are the keys to the survival of human beings. Teaching of values is teaching of better survival skills. Human life is more complex at present than it was in the past. The nations of the world are striving utmost to bring into the lives of their people the marvels of science and technology. Values are guiding principles in day-to-day behaviours and also in critical life situation and also in critical life situation.

Values refer to anything that fulfil or have the capacity of fulfilling physical, psychological and spiritual needs of man. The object such as food that has the capacity of appearing the hunger of man and nourishing his body is considerable valuable. Certain objects possess the capacity to cure diseases, so they have medicinal value. There are certain rules and regulations meant for the moral growth of man, and they are moral values. So values are always referring to human needs.

Education and core values:

The meaning of education is not merely acquisition of knowledge in action. The emphasis is on purity and harmony of thought, word and action. It is an education for 'becoming' and involves a total personality of the individual. It is "man making" and "character building".

Value based education:

Since all areas of education are under-girded by values, and since the most basic decisions that must be made with regard to the future directions of education are value decisions, we neglect them at our peril. It helps to promote capacity building through empowering students with right values.

A balanced organizational culture, which leads to the value-based education, is necessarily supposed to guide the student and help them in promoting ethical behaviour, inculcating socially responsible behaviour, creating value based quality, Defining institutional ideology responsibility, critical thinking, communication and collaboration in the system.

Values and Life:

The following classification of values is very much needed for our life to live peacefully and these are provided by the Educational Institutions.

Physical Values:

Physical activities help the normal growth and muscular development of the body along with some values like games, mass drill, NCC, NSS, NGC, swimming, boating, yogic exercises, gardening etc.

Psychological Values:

The Co-curricular activities provide to the child's psychological compensation. They play a significant role in the training of emotions. The pent-up emotions find effective outlet through the activities. When the mind is free of the emotional load, the alertness, precision, determination, self-control, courage etc., come into focus.

Civic Values:

Experience like self-government, student council, organization of various activity clubs like sanitation club, red ribbon club, membership of various committees etc., provide for responsible behaviour, persistence in efforts and fulfillment of the tasks.

Social Values:

Co-curricular activities are carried out in social environment, developing team spirit, fellow feeling, social unity cooperation, tolerance, brotherhood, goodwill etc.,. Activities like scouting, first aid, Red Cross develop social inclination, and compassion for the needy.

Moral values:

Through sports pupil develop integrity, uprightness, impartiality, honesty and also fair play.

Academic values:

Co-curricular activities like debate, discussions etc., and supplement the class work and widen the bookish knowledge. Literary activities like symposia, recitations and publications of magazines etc., enrich the knowledge of various aspects and language skills.

Vocational values:

Introduction of leisure time activities of hobbies like photography, clay modelling, album making, coin and stamp collection, tailoring, gardening, knitting and some such handicrafts facilitate the children to have them as their future vocations and develop creativity too.

Cultural Values:

Dramatics, folk dance, music, pageants, celebration of social and religious function etc., provide glimpses of our culture, which can preserve, transmit and develop our cultural heritage.

Aesthetic & Recreational Values:

Sports, cultural programmes, dances, dramas etc., give relaxation from the normal routine. Drawing, painting, fancy dress, fine arts, preparation of models, flower shows etc., develop aesthetic sensitivity.

Disciplinary Values:

The Students get a number of opportunities to frame and follow certain rules and regulations concerning activities. Thus, they develop self-discipline and a sense of responsibility.

Values of oneness:

It is developed through celebration of birthdays of great men and women belonging to different countries and religions. Celebration of international days like UNO day, World Education Day etc., can considerably promote oneness of humanity and cultivate the ideas and feelings of international understandings in the students

Sources of values:

Great values are enshrined in a variety of sources like the constitution of a country, culture and religion. Vivekananda says, "Of all the forces that have worked and are still working to mould the destiny of human race, none certainly is more potent than the manifestation of that which we call religion".

The constitution of a country is a basic source of deriving values, which are to be inculcated in the educational institutions. The basic values highlighted in the constitution of India are democracy, socialism and secularism.

Culture is the creation of man but is responsible for giving direction and purpose to his life. India is a land of different cultures, communities and religious groups. However, it has a rich cultural heritage with glorious traditions.

Indian culture includes traditions of all great religious that is Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism and Christianity. Religion is a source of values.

Religious is the highest need of human nature. Just as our bodies require food for their growth our souls require religious experience for their perfection. Man's moral and spiritual needs have given rise to the various religions of the world. Every religion has some intrinsic values.

Hinduism:

In Hinduism there are some common dharma, traditions and rituals one has to follow in order to lead a happy life. The cardinal values of Hinduism are the distinctive marks of the religious spirit in India. They are purity(saucha), self-control(samyama), detachment(asanga or vairagya), truth(satyam),and nonviolence(ahimsa) added to these some other virtues like the well being of the society, swadharma, selfless service, equality, love, justice, understanding and tolerance of actual differences, self-sacrifice and self-effacement were also observed by the people those days.

Christianity:

"I am the way- yes and the truth and life. No one can get to the father except by means of me"-**Jesus Christ**. Jesus Christ is worshipped by the Christians as the incarnation of the heavenly father and as the greatest saviour of the mankind. He was the embodiment of purity and righteousness and personification of divine wisdom. In the teachings of Christ there is sown the seed of charity, self-denial, and renunciation, control of passion, universal love and faith in god.

Islam:

Islam in Arabic means submission, obedience and peace. Prophet Mohammed is the founder of Islam. He advised his followers to give alms and to fast when not sick or travelling. The five pillars of Islam are creed, prayer, charity, fasting, and pilgrimage. The first and foremost lesson of Quran is that the entire humanity and the whole of the creation constitutes one community and forms one family of God.

Conclusion:

Student teacher minds are highly impressionable. Tagore said a "Teacher can never teach unless he is still learning himself". Thus unless the teacher educators have values, there cannot be any place for human values among student teacher. Teacher educators should ensure participation of each student teacher in all the college activities. Such appropriate education approaches and systematic teaching strategies will help to develop values among student teacher.

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