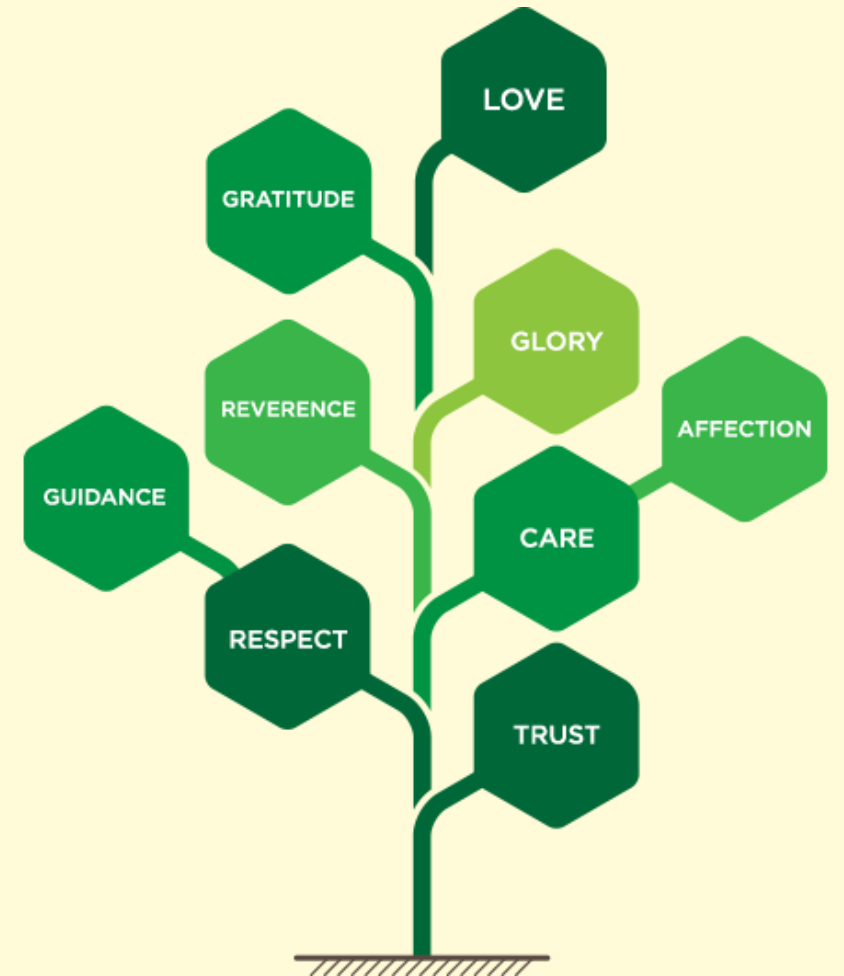
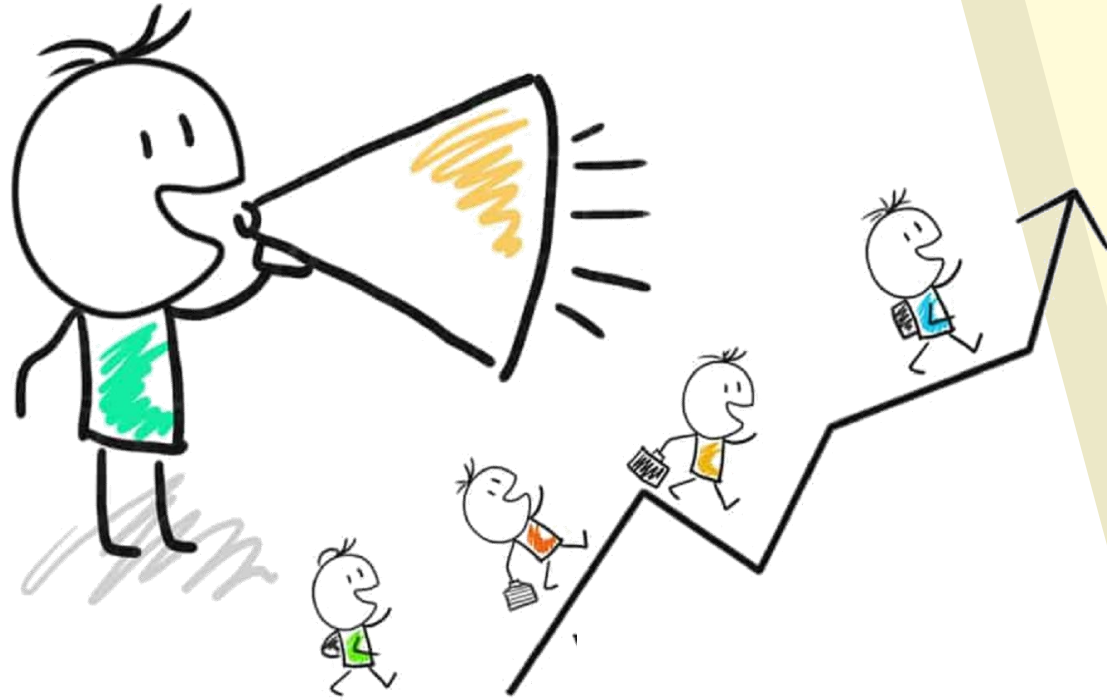


# SCHOOL APPROACH TOWARDS VALUES EDUCATION



# RESOURCE

# PERSON



Apurva Tripathi is a gold medalist from Delhi University and completed her Masters in Development Studies from The Graduate Institute in Geneva.

She is currently working as the Director of Education and Research in Udaya Public School, Ayodhya. She has been a keynote speaker for various organisations, notably The YP Foundation and TARSHI. Her work focuses on Mental Health, gender sensitisation and psychological resilience

Email: [Apurva@udayapublicschool.edu.in](mailto:Apurva@udayapublicschool.edu.in)

*How are you feeling?*



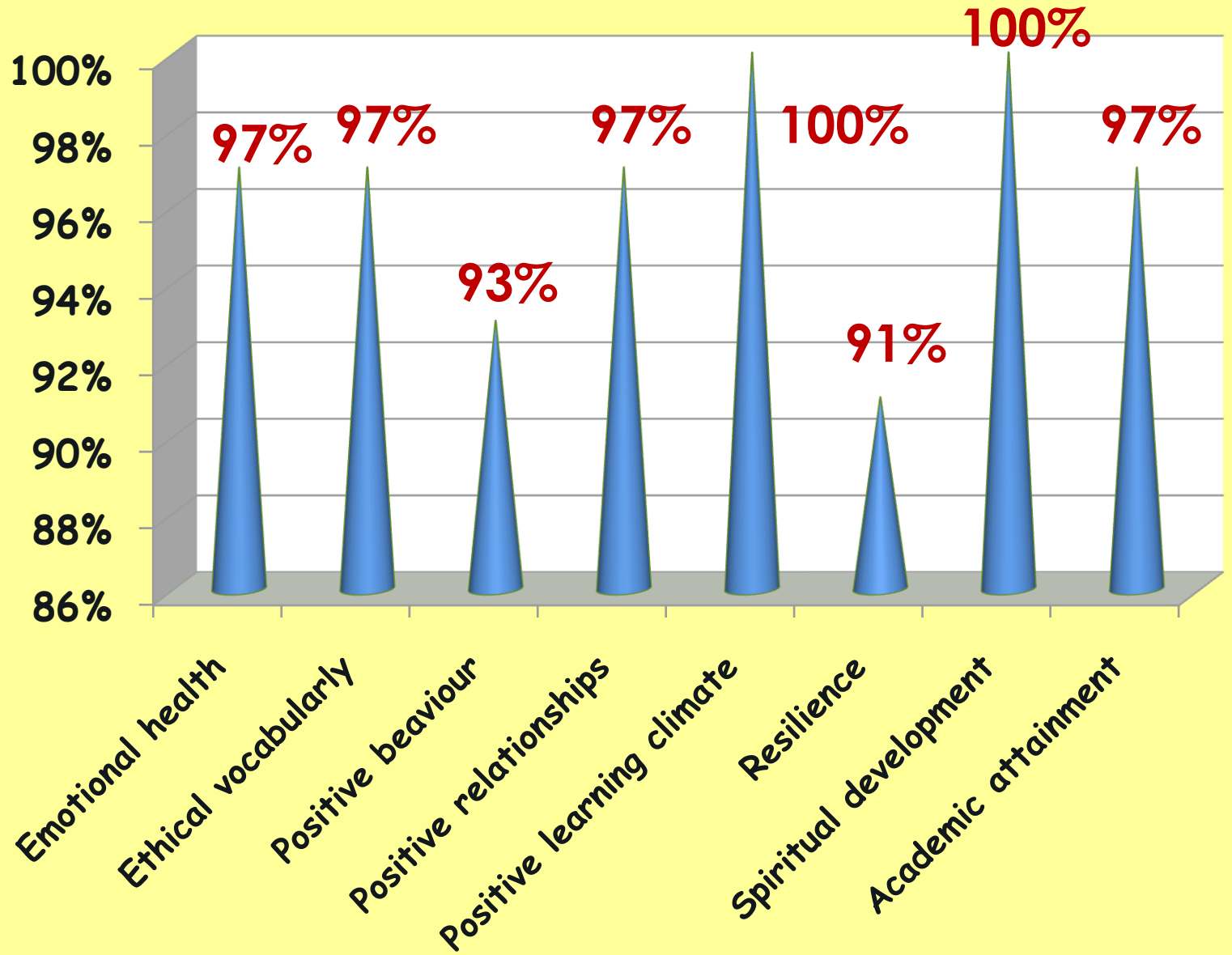
By Dr. Neil Hawkes

RESEARCH - VALUES-BASED EDUCATION

■ % of schools reporting positive impact



WHY?



# Objectives of the Value Education

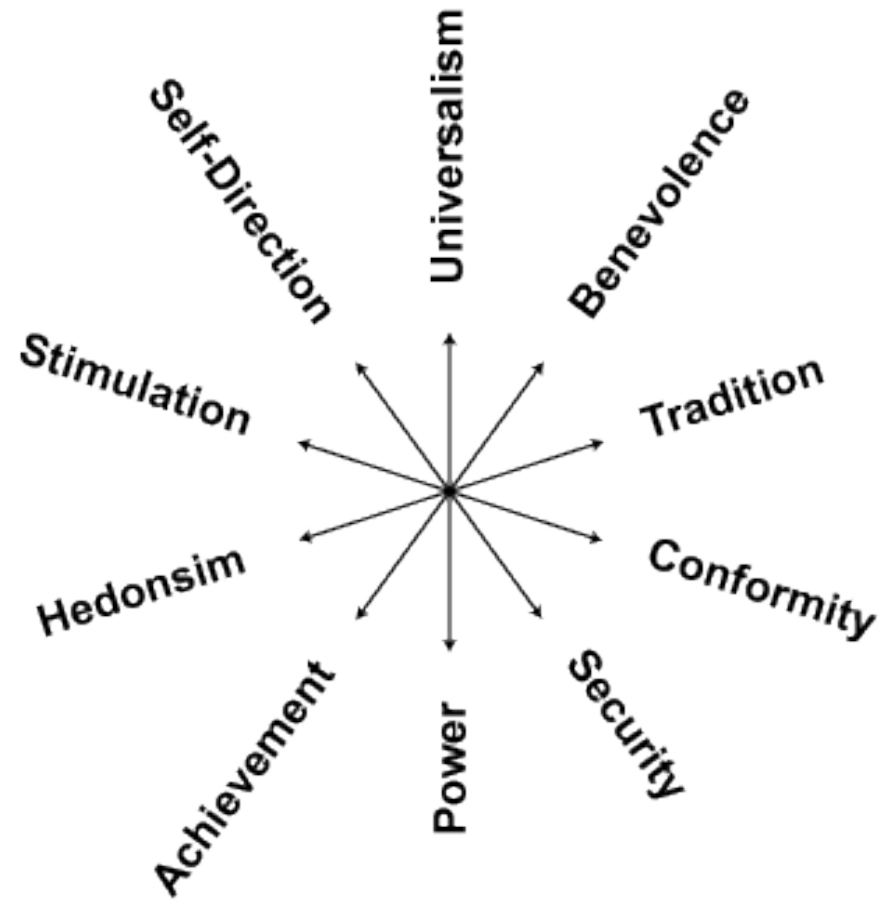
1. Full development of child's personality in its physical mental and spiritual aspects.
2. Inculcation of good manners, responsibility and co-operative citizenship.
3. Developing respect for the individual and the society
4. Inculcation of a spirit of patriotism and national integration



# Objectives of the Value Education

5. Developing tolerance towards and understanding of diverse identities
6. Developing a democratic way of thinking and living
7. Developing the sense of human brotherhood





# Approaches to Value Education

Superka, Ahrens, &  
Hedstrom (1976) state there  
are five basic approaches to  
values education





# INCULCATION APPROACH

## Inculcation

Incorporating Values through the Existing Curriculum

Value-Inculcation through Co-Curricular Activities

Development of Value-Consciousness through Story

Inculcation of Values through Discussion on Slogans

Inculcation of Values through Games

**MORAL DEVELOPMENT  
APPROACH**

SOURCE: KOHLBERG, (1963,1981)

**Kohlberg's Levels of Moral Development**

LEVEL	STAGE	CHARACTERISTICS OF STAGE/LEVEL
<b>A</b> Preconventional	Stage 1	PUNISHMENT-OBEDIENCE ORIENTATION
	Stage 2	INSTRUMENTAL RELATIVIST ORIENTATION
<b>B</b> Conventional	Stage 3	INTERPERSONAL CONCORDANCE ORIENTATION
	Stage 4	AUTHORITY AND SOCIAL-ORDER MAINTAINING ORIENTATION
<b>C</b> Postconventional Autonomous, or Principled	Stage 5	SOCIAL-CONTRACT LEGALISTIC ORIENTATION
	Stage 6	UNIVERSAL ETHICAL PRINCIPLE ORIENTATION

**The moral development technique most often used is to present a hypothetical or factual value dilemma story**

There are three critical variables that make a dilemma appropriate:

1. The story must present "a real conflict for the central character"
2. A leader who can help to focus the discussion on moral reasoning.
3. A classroom climate that encourages students to express their moral reasoning freely

## **ANALYSIS APPROACH**

**The teaching methods used by this approach generally center around individual and group study of social value problems and issues, library and field research, and rational class discussions**

**These are techniques widely used in social studies instruction**

1. Stating the issues
2. Questioning and substantiating in the relevance of statements
3. Applying analogous cases to qualify and refine value positions
4. Pointing out logical and empirical inconsistencies in arguments
5. Weighing counter arguments
6. Seeking and testing evidence

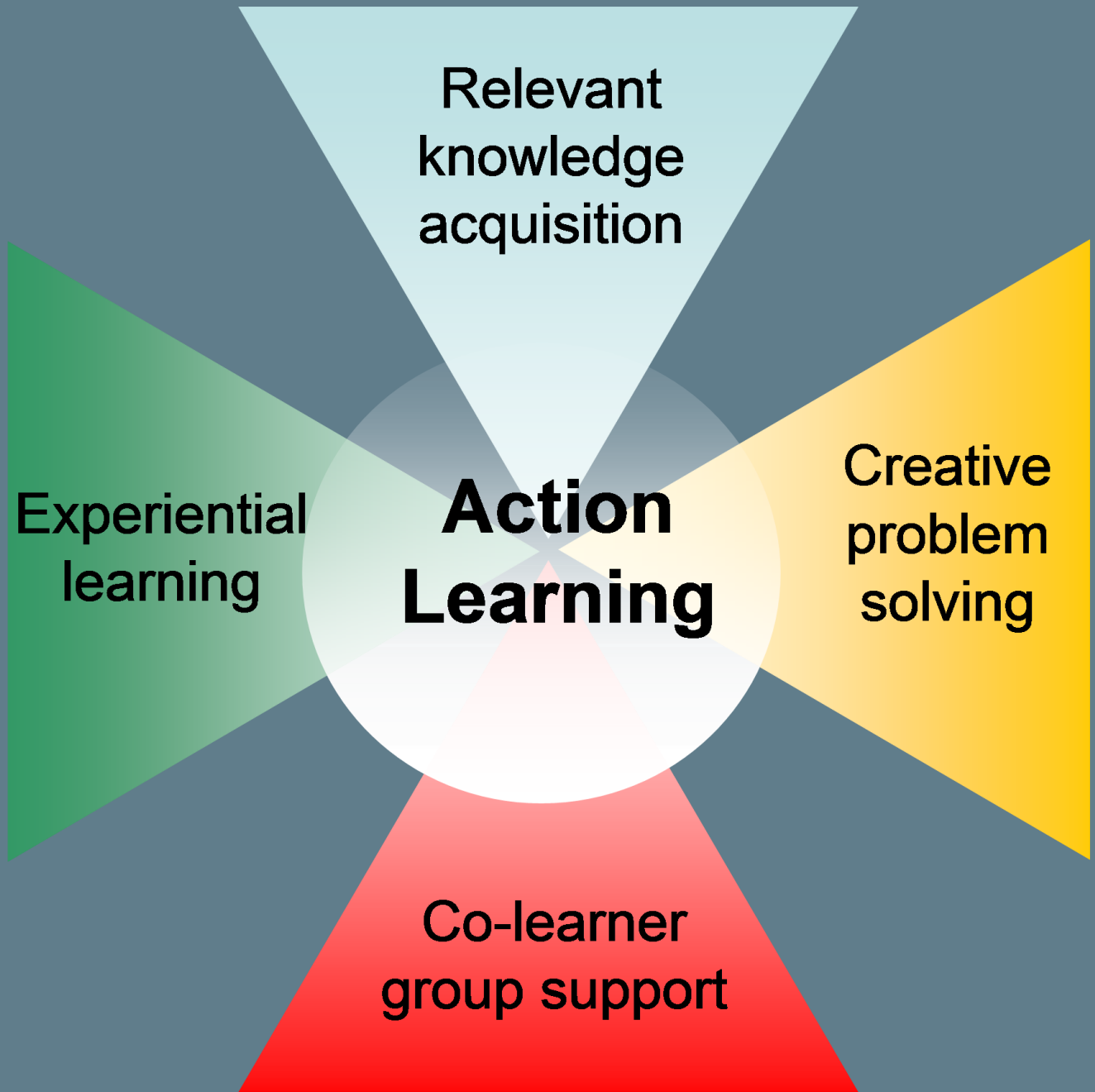
**Methods used in this approach include :**

1. Large- and small-group discussion;
2. Individual and group work;
3. Hypothetical, contrived, and real dilemmas;
4. Rank orders and forced choices etc

A sevenfold process describing the guidelines of the values clarification approach was formulated by Simon et al. (1972)

1. Choosing from alternatives
2. Choosing freely
3. Prizing one's choice
4. Affirming one's choice
5. Acting upon one's choice
6. Acting repeatedly, over time

# ACTION LEARNING APPROACH



# Overview of Typology of Values Education Approaches

<b>Approach</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Method</b>
<b>Inculcation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To instill or internalize certain values in students;</li><li>2. To change the values of students so they more nearly reflect certain desired values</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Modeling;</li><li>2. Positive and negative reinforcement</li><li>3. Games and simulations</li><li>4. Role playing</li></ol>
<b>Moral Development</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To help students develop more complex moral reasoning patterns based on a higher set of values</li><li>2. To urge students to discuss the reasons for their value choices and positions</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Moral dilemma episodes with small-group discussion</li><li>2. Relatively structured and argumentative</li></ol>
<b>Analysis</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To help students use logical thinking and scientific investigation to decide value issues and questions</li><li>2. To help students use rational, analytical processes in interrelating and conceptualizing their values</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Structured rational discussion</li><li>2. Testing principles</li><li>3. Analyzing analogous cases</li><li>4. Research and debate</li></ol>

# Overview of Typology of Values Education Approaches

<b>Approach</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Method</b>
<b>Values Clarification</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To help students become aware of and identify their own values and those of others;</li><li>2. To help students communicate openly and honestly with others about their values;</li><li>3. To help students use both rational thinking and emotional awareness to examine their personal feelings, values, and behavior patterns</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Role-playing games</li><li>2. Simulations</li><li>3. Contrived or real value-laden situations</li><li>4. In-depth self-analysis exercises;</li><li>5. Sensitivity activities</li><li>6. Out-of-class activities</li></ol>
<b>Action Learning</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Those purposes listed for analysis and values clarification</li><li>2. To provide students with opportunities for personal and social action based on their values</li><li>3. To encourage students to view themselves as personal-social interactive beings</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Methods listed for analysis and values clarification</li><li>2. Projects within school and community practice</li><li>3. Skill practice in group organizing and interpersonal relations</li></ol>



# REFERENCES

- ❖ Adler, A. (1924). *The practice and theory of individual psychology*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich
- ❖ Dewey, J. (1939). *Theory of valuation* (International Encyclopedia of Unified Science, Vol II). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago.
- ❖ Gailbraith, R., & Jones, T. (1975, January). Teaching strategies for moral dilemmas: An application of Kohlberg's theory of moral development to the social studies classroom. *Social Education*, 39, 16-22.
- ❖ Nucci, L. (Ed.). (1989). *Moral development and character education: A dialogue*. Berkeley, CA: McCutchan Publishing Corporation
- ❖ Superka, D., Ahrens, C., & Hedstrom, J. (1976). *Values education sourcebook*. Boulder, CO: Social Science Education Consortium

“Education without values, as useful as it is, seems rather to make man a more clever devil”.

– C.S Lewis

THANK YOU!

