

<p>Corruption, Terrorism, Antinational activities, Violence against women, Drug abuse and Alcoholism etc.</p>	<p>school, leader, instruction..... teachers as professional,</p> <p><i>commitment to students</i>- don't suppress the progress of students, protect the student from harm, don't discriminate students, don't use professional relationship for private advantage,....</p> <p><i>Commitment to society, and profession</i>- has to struggle for propagation of values, cooperation, don't misrepresent professional qualification, don't make false statements about a colleague, respect fellow teachers, serve the society maximum.....</p> <p>Role of education to remove social evils. Evils of present society- corruption, terrorism, drug abuse, violence against women.... Education plays an important role in eradicating all social evils by value development, socialisation...</p> <p>Education removes ignorance which may prompt evil and sin. What are the evils that ignorance can bring? Corruption, Terrorism, Antinational activities, Violence against women, Drug abuse and Alcoholism etc.</p> <p>How education can eradicate these social evils?</p> <p>Value development and social development. Education for spiritualism - Education for complete living - Education for harmonious development - Education for citizenship</p>	
<p>Unit 2 Philosophy of Education (10 Hours)</p> <p>Etymological and general meaning of Philosophy - Definitions – major philosophical</p> <p>Divisions - Axiology, Metaphysics, and Epistemology and its educational</p>	<p>Philos & Sofia- love for knowledge, passion for learning. Meaning and definition of philosophy</p> <p>Metaphysics: Science of reality – Epistemology: Science of knowledge – Axiology: Science of values. Sub branches comes under these main areas. Metaphysics determines curriculum, epistemology determines methodology, axiology determines aims.</p>	

<p>implications.</p> <p>Relation between education and philosophy – functions of philosophy.</p>	<p>Education is the dynamic side of philosophy. educational philosophy. All Educationists are philosophers.</p> <p>Character formation, vocational development, culture transformation, citizenship, development of innate powers.</p>	<p>Chhaya .(2004). Theory and principles of education. New Delhi: APH</p> <p>Purkait, B.R. (2004). Principles and practices of Education. Kolkota: New Central</p>
<p>Unit 3 Sociology of Education (10 Hours)</p> <p>Sociology – etymological meaning and definitions. Relationship between sociology and education – Educational sociology and its functions – Social Structure and Function - Social System and Education as socialization – agencies of education – family, school, community, state and media.</p>	<p><i>Societus and logos- study of society</i></p> <p><i>Systematic study of human society and social interaction. Auguste Comte. Father of sociology</i></p> <p><i>Definition of Max Weber</i></p> <p><i>Prime of concern of sociology is socialization while education is the process of socializing individual. Many educationists are Sociologists. Educational sociology...</i></p> <p><i>George Payne, applied science in the field of sociology...</i></p> <p><i>Perspectives of sociology- structure and function: Elements of society (structuralist view), Functions of society (functionalist view), Education as an element of society and as a function of society. social system</i></p> <p><i>Socialization, role of education towards socialization. Acculturation and enculturation. Different agencies of social change. Characteristics and Functions of all agencies.</i></p>	<p>Mathur, S.S.(2000). A sociological approach to Indian Education. Agra: Vinod Pustak Mandir</p> <p>Brown, Francis. J. (1947). Educational Sociology. New York: Prentice Hall.</p> <p>Russell, B (1932) Education and the social order, London: Unwin Books</p>
<p>Unit 4 Schools of Philosophy (20 Hrs)</p> <p>Schools of philosophy – Indian schools – Vedas, Upanishads, Buddhism, Jainism, and Islamic philosophy - its aims, ideals, and its</p>	<p>Indian schools and western schools of philosophy. Vedas and Upanishads-roots of Indian philosophy. Teachings of Bhagvat Gita.</p> <p>Orthodox and Heterodox schools. Sankhya-Yoga, Nyaya-Vaisesika, mimansa-vedanta</p> <p>Budhism –four noble truth, ashtanga marga,</p>	

<p>significance in education. Western schools-</p> <p>Basic ideals of Idealism, Naturalism, and Pragmatism and its educational implications.</p>	<p>psychological approach in education. Jainism-teertankaras, Charvaka- eat drink and merry.</p> <p>Educational Implications. Characteristics of Indian Philosophy. Purusharthas dharma, artha, kama, moksha – varnashrama dharma and ashrama dharma.</p> <p>Islamic philosophy- contributions to education.</p> <p>Western schools- Idealism, Naturalism, Pramatism- Their philosophical aspects, basic principles and influences on various aspects of education in a comparative perspective: chief exponents, fundamental principles, aims of education, curriculum, teacher, learner, contributions to education, eclecticism.</p>	
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