



MARIANO MARCOS STATE UNIVERSITY

College of Teacher Education

Center of Excellence in Teacher Education



FOUNDATIONS OF VALUES EDUCATION

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Characteristics and Classifications of Values



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Objectives

- To identify different characteristics and classifications of Values;
- To define different terms related to values;
- To analyze the values of people and groups to exemplify how these values influenced their lives and the development in communities;
- To reflected on the positive values that make successful persons and developed/ progressive communities.



Characteristics of Values



Four Characteristics/Properties of Values

(Max Scheler , Theory of Values)

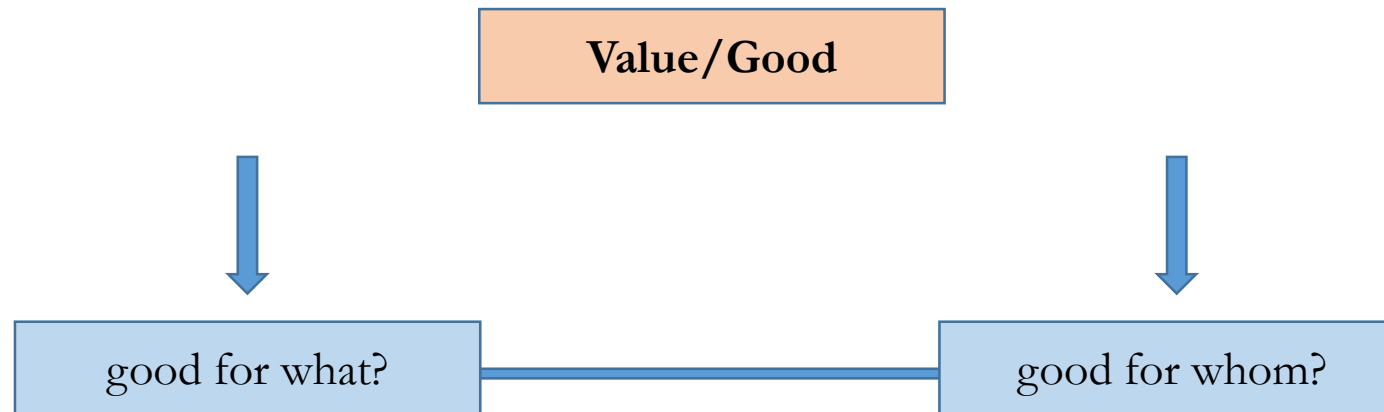
1. They are not pure valuable essences or qualities.
2. They are objective and transcend the sentimental perceptions to which they appeal.
3. They are hierarchically given, dependent and relative among themselves and with the perceiver.
4. They are always given in pairs (positive values → counter value)



Other properties of values

(Tomas Andres, Understanding Values)

1. Value is relative.



- Also, values are relative to cultural influences and historical changes.
- Values are relative to time.



Continuation...

- Some philosophers theorize that all values are relative to individuals or groups.
- Some such relativists see truth and good as ideas that are created by the agreements of cultures.



2. Value is Subjective

Subjective theory of value is the idea that an object's value is not inherent and is instead worth more to different people based on how much they desire or need the object.

In any relation, there are three things to consider:

- a. That which is related to some other thing. Taken from the Latin word *a quo*, it means “from which”.
- b. That to which the former is related or referred. Taken from the Latin word *ad quem*, it means “to which”.
- c. The basis of relationship between the two terms, i.e., the reason why the term *a quo* is related to the term *ad quem*.



- According to Brightman's theory "Personalistic Value Theory," values are existing in and for persons.
- They are grounded on personality, both human and divine. In the Supreme Being, values exist as:
 - Norms, true values,
 - Values as they ought to be;
 - Values for a coherent and rational mind.
- Person's alone experience values.
- Values are determined by observing one's own relationship as a self in the society.
- The value is discovered in an event or in an encounter. Therefore, value has reference or relation to a person or a subject.
- Values are subjective depending upon the person as valuer.
- It is open to greater interpretation based on personal feelings, emotion, aesthetics etc.'



“Beauty is in the eye of the beholder”



3. Value is Objective

- Plato argues powerfully in favour of the objectivity of values such as truth, good, and beauty.
- Values has an absolute character since it has an objectivity independent from human appreciation or judgment.
- Objective values are those that lie outside of the individual and not dependent upon her/his perception or beliefs.
- It is not influenced by emotions, opinions or personal feelings.
- Man is not the creator of value since value transcends the world. There is in every value something absolute.





(<https://images.app.goo.gl/B47TsCeGB6nHPYtH8>)



4. Value is Bipolar

- In its deepest structure, value never goes alone but is accompanied by a countervalue.
- To every value is a countervalue, a quality on the opposite.
- Every positive value has its corresponding negative value.



Bipolarity of Values

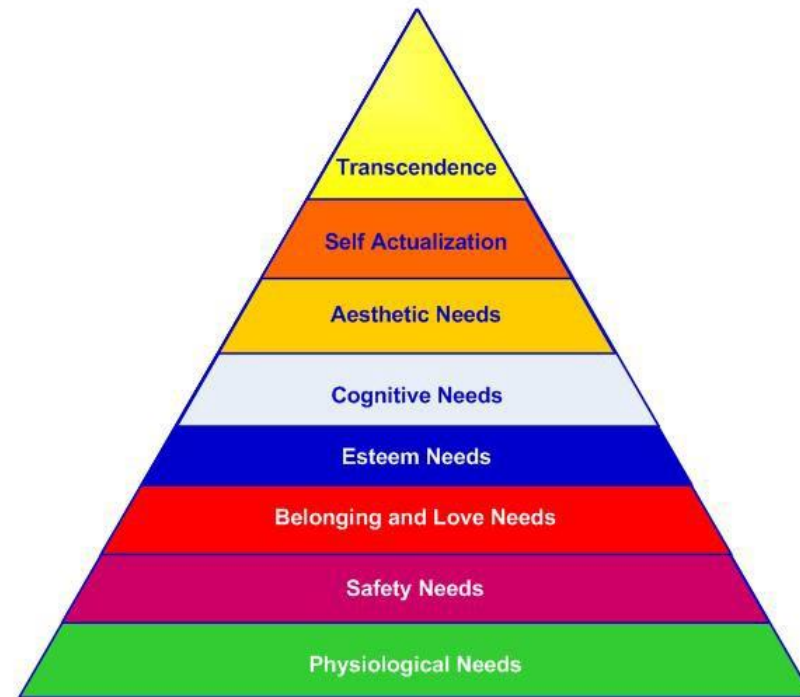
Positive Polarity	Negative Polarity
Lakas ng loob (Self-confidence)	Nasiraan ng Loob (lack of self-confidence)
Kusang Loob (initiative)	Walang Kusang Loob (lack of initiative)
Tapat na Loob (honesty)	(Manloloob) (dishonesty)
Utang na loob (sense of gratitude)	Sama ng loob (resentment)



5. Value is Hierarchical

- Within the realm of value and among the different classes and groups there exists a hierarchy, a scaled gradation of values.

MASLOW'S MOTIVATION MODEL



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Classifications of Values



By ancient Philosophers:

- A. Useful or utilitarian good. A thing is useful when some things are obtained through it. Money is useful. You can buy your needs through it. Education has utilitarian good because when you finish schooling it becomes a way to have a better life.
- B. Pleasurable or delectable. A thing is pleasurable when it provides pleasure to the subject. There are pleasurable goods in life. Examples of which are food, drinks, travel.
- C. Befitting or becoming good. A thing is befitting when it develops, completes or perfects the subject.



By nature of occurrence

- Instrumental value is a value for the sake of some other good. When values are instrumental they become means to acquire other value.
 - Examples are economic goods. A businessman who has an apartment then rents it to tenants can gain money out of the rent. The apartment has an instrumental value because another value (money) is derived from it.
- Intrinsic value is value for its own sake. There are things that are sought for.
 - Examples are physical and mental health, knowledge, appreciation, sympathy, fellowship, inner balance, poise, and all moral virtues.



According to philosophers, MAN is a complex reality, a MICROCOSM, where three main levels can be identified serving as the foundation for the moral, socio-political, and religious rights of man.



1. Physical or biological life.

- This is the lowest level also common to plants and animals of various levels and species.
- Any organism exists for as long as it lives and it ceases to exist when it dies.
- On this level, certain things benefit man as man: life itself, food and work.



2. Sentiency

- This is the middle-level also common in brute animals, in virtue of which man is capable of experiencing pleasure and pain.
- Even brute manifest the use of senses for the preservation of life, while animals use their senses in search for food and to avoid harm and danger.
 - Chief desires of man: food and sex – the root of familial rights of man: marriage, sexual mating, family and the home, parental authority, and education.



3. Level of reason

- This is the highest level by which man is able to understand and control nature, guide and control himself, and communication with God.



Other classifications...



1. Primary and Secondary Values

a. Primary Values

- According to Brian Hall, primary values are values chosen, acted upon and are necessary for the authentic development of man.
- It motivates man to move beyond the normal functioning in society.
- The choices a person makes from the existing alternatives fall under primary value. A person may be happy about a choice although it may not be the best choice for the situation.



1. Primary and Secondary Values

b. Secondary Values

- These are obligatory values determined by society through long experience and practice which are consistently necessary for the well-being of its members.
- These are the values held by the society which every members must keep.
- Children live by obligatory values set by their parents but as they grow and mature, they develop their own set of values guided by the basic values structure transmitted by their parents through culture.



2. Moral Ethical Values

- Moral or ethical values are basic and urgent in the life of man.
- According to Fritz Von, moral value is a qualitatively determined value-in-itself which has a normative obligatory character and presupposes the liberty of possible decision.
- Moral or ethical values are the “ought to be” that appeal to our freedom.
- It lifts the level of personal value to a degree higher than the economic, cultural, and aesthetic values.
- Moral values possess two characteristics: universality and singularity.



3. Religious Values

- These values refer to that inner achievement and a hopeful transition into a domain of suprasensible forces which are more elevated in the hierarchy of values.
- It aim for the Absolute and Supreme Value, the Highest Good (*Summum bonum*).
- According to A.C. Ewing, religious values are those that refer to the attachment to the right attitudes towards reality as a whole or to the worship of Good, and communion with God.



4. Cultural Values

- Cultural values include artistic inclination to poetry, music, painting, architecture, literature; characteristics paradigm of community living; the desire to better human relationships and bring about peace and order in society.
- **They are means with respect to the ultimate end**, although they may be ends in their own order. They are something of noble and human value in their own right.



5. Social Values

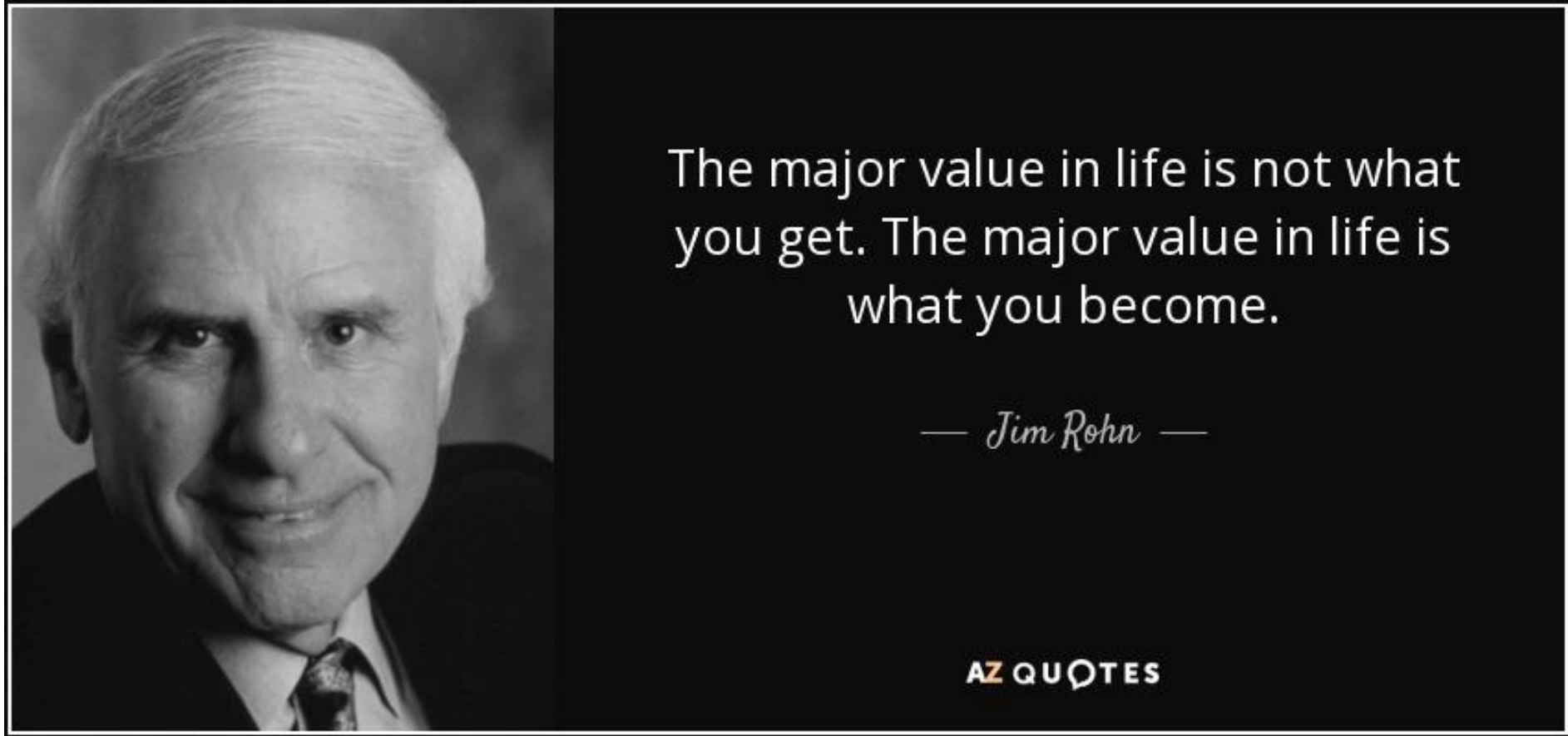
- Social values is defined as that perfection assigned to an object or attitude in virtue of relationship between means and ends in society.
- An institution or a policy is a social value if it contributes to the good of society or if it is related and directed to society.
- Social values initiate the formation of any society.



5. Social Values

- Two types to be considered:
- A. Values which are constitutionally social;
 - Ex. patriotism, nationalism, family ties, friendship, social consciousness, liberty, economic productivity and initiative.
- B. Values related to what is social
 - Ex. creative values and vivencial values





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