

LECTURE NOTES

UNIT-I

1) Basic guidelines for value education:

- *Universal outlook
- *Rationalism
- * Natural and verifiable
- *All encompassing
- * Leading to harmony.

2) Process of value education:

They involves two aspects, they are

(a) Proposals for the proper understanding of human values.

(b) Need to verify these proposals for one self.

- * We will verify those proposals through self-exploration.
- * Self-exploration will also include verifying proposals through experiential validation.
- * Do not base the values on beliefs and statements.
- * Follow Dialectical method adopted by Socrates.

3) Choice making-choosing:

- * Selection of choice making is very important in value education.
- * The importance of choice making in the education of values plays a multifaceted role.
- * The process model of value clarification was developed by Goths, Harmin, & Simon called clarification methods.
- *Acting
- *Cherishing
- *Choosing

4) Provoking issues: Need of Values in our r daily life:

- * Value means to be worth. It is derived from Latin word "Valera".
- * Values are the enduring beliefs. That a specific mode of conduct.
- *These are more difficult to change or alter.
- * As ethical conduct receives more visibility in the workplace.
- * Values are general principle to regulate our day- to-day behaviours.
- * They are the expression of the ultimate ends, goals or purposes of Social action.

5) Types of Values:

(1) Personal values

→Honesty Truth

→ Discipline

Responsibility

→ Courtesy

→ Compassion

→ Forgiveness

→ Friendship

→ Simplicity

→ Love

(ii) Social values

→ Respect

- Rectitude
- Affection
- (iii) Moral values
 - * Concept of highest moral good
 - * Right and wrong
 - * Moral Duty
 - * Virtue and vice
 - * Merit & Demerit
 - * Freedom & Determinism
- (iv) Spiritual values.

UNIT-2

6) Harmony and its nature:

- * It is the coming together of disparate elements for Common purpose.
- * It is the principle of higher consciousness where all is in each and each in all..
- * It is one level of integration
- * Oneness is a higher level of harmony.
- * Harmony is mutual relation of peace balance, goodwill, positive bond and mutual satisfaction.
- * Harmony at various places
- * Harmony in human relationships
- * All problems of life can be solved by Harmony.

7) Importance aspects of human relations:

- * Respect every one
- * Do not insult any one. * Be courteous to everyone.
- * Be cheerful
- * keep your promises
- * Do not raise your voice
- * Be alert
- * Be open-minded.

Proposals to promote harmony in family:

- * Relationship between 'I & I'
- * Feelings in a relationships between I and I.
- * These feeling in the Self 'I' are definite
- * Recognising and fulfilling of these feelings.

Values in human relationship:

- * Trust
- * Respect
- * Affection
- * Care
- * Guidance
- * Reverence
- * Glory
- * Gratitude
- * Love

Human values in family:

- * Love caring & sharing
- * Moral values
- * Adjustment & tolerance
- * Good discipline
- * Service.

Importance of Societies:

- 1) Traditional Societies
 - (a) Respect
 - (b) Rectitude
 - (c) Affection
- 2) Transitional Societies
- 3) Modern Societies
- 4) post-modern societies.

Four orders in nature:

- 1) Material order
- 2) plant/Bio-order
- 3) Animal order
- 4) Human order.

Units of co-existences:

- 1) Limited & Unlimited
- 2) Each unit
- 3) Energized & energy in equilibrium
- 4) Each unit recognises & fulfils & Space is reflecting & transparent.
- 5) Self-Organised and Self Organisation is available.

UNIT-3

Professional Equality:

- * Be true to your word & follow through with your action.
- * Learn how to communicate effectively with others.
- * Remind yourself that it takes time to build & earn trust.
- * Always be honest.

Professional Integrity:

- * Integrity in business Organisation
- * Equality and Respect
- * Analyse the role of respect in work place.
- * Determining respect in the work place.
- * norms to show respect in the work place.

Different kinds of quality:

- 1) Social equality
- 2) political equality
- 3) Legal equality
- 4) Civil equality
- 5) Economic equality.

Chief Contents of privacy:

- 1) Right to be let alone
- 2) Limited access.
- 3) Control over information
- 4) States of privacy
- 5) Secrecy
- 6) personhood Autonomy.
- 7) Self identify & personal growth.
- 8) Intimacy
- 9) Personal privacy
- 10) Organisational privacy.

Openness and its outcomes:

- 1) Encourage risk taking
- 2) Decentralised decision making
- 3) Open information sharing
- 4) Valuing Diversity.
- 5) Making people feel valued
- 6) Informal Communication.
- 7) Role of Transparency

Concepts of Loyalty:

- * Recruitment of employees "at will".
- * Economic phenomenon affecting Loyalty
- * Two leading motives to leave the job.
- * Money alone does not motivate an employee to higher performance.
- * Building employees loyalty is a challenge to the managers.
- * Change in the attitude of old & present generation of employees.

Unethical practices adopted by the professionals:

- * Corruption and nepotism in multiple forms at various levels.
- * Tax evasion, misappropriation & misuse of public funds.
- * Misleading propaganda, unethical, advertisements & Sales promotions.
- * Cut - throat competition
- * Adulteration & Spurious production.

Values of Management:

- 1) Self-to-self
- 2) Dis-identification & Re-identification
- 3) Theory of Guna
- 4) Theory of work
- 5) Doctrine of Karma
- 6) Model of motivation.

Principles of Indian ethos of Management:

- 1) Divinity
- 2) Tat tvamAsi
- 3) AhamBrahnasi
- 4) AbmanoAlokshyaJagatHitaayaa
- 5) Yagnayacharath karma
- 6) parasparamBharayant.
- 7) SevaTyag
- 8) Yogahkarmasu

- 9) Sukshma.