

Value Education

Value education is the process of teaching **moral, ethical, and social values**. It aims to help people develop **positive attitudes and behaviors** that align with core values such as **honesty, respect, and empathy**.

- ❖ The subject that enables us to understand what is valuable for human happiness called value education. Value education is important to help everyone in improving the value system that he/she holds and puts it to use.
- ❖ Values Education is an essential element of whole-person education which aims at fostering students' positive values and attitudes through the learning and teaching of various Key Learning Areas/subjects and the provision of relevant learning experiences.

Goals of value education

- ✓ To promote tolerance and understanding
- ✓ To defend human rights
- ✓ To protect ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups
- ✓ To conserve the environment
- ✓ To develop a sense of humanism
- ✓ To develop a deep concern for the well-being of others and the nation
- ✓ To promote character development
- ✓ To promote ethical decision-making

Human values:

The word ‘**value**’ is derived from a French word ‘**valor**’ which means the **worth, merit, usefulness or importance of thing**.

- ❖ Humans have the unique ability to **define their identity, choose their values and establish their beliefs**. All three of these directly influence a person’s behavior. People have gone to great lengths to demonstrate the validity of their beliefs, including war and sacrificing their own life!
- ❖ Conversely, people are not motivated to support or validate the beliefs of another, when those beliefs are contrary to their own.

- ✓ Values are individual in nature.
- ✓ Values are comprised of personal concepts of responsibility, entitlement and respect.
- ✓ Values are shaped by personal experience may change over the span of a lifetime and may be influenced by lessons learned.
- ✓ Values may vary according to an individual’s cultural, ethnic and/or faith based background.
- ❖ “**Never change your core values.**”
- In spite of all the change around you, decide upon what you will never change: your core values. Take your time to decide what they are but once you do, do not compromise on them for any reason. Integrity is one such value.

Morals:

- **Morals are principles and beliefs concerning right and wrong behaviour.**
- Moral comes from the Latin word **mores**, for habits. It means **good, or ethical**.
- **If you have a strong moral character, you are a good member of society.**

Morals are the welfare principles enunciated by the wise people, based on their experience and wisdom. They were edited, changed or modified or evolved to suit the geography of the region, rulers (dynasty), and in accordance with development of knowledge in science and technology and with time.

❖ **Morality is concerned with principles and practices of morals such as:**

- (a) What ought or ought not to be done in a given situation?
- (b) What is right or wrong about the handling of a situation? and
- (c) What is good or bad about the people, policies, and ideals involved?

- ✓ Morals are guiding principles that every citizen should hold.
- ✓ Morals are foundational concepts defined on both an individual and societal level.
- ✓ At the most basic level, morals are the knowledge of the difference between right and wrong.

Ethics

- ❖ The word Ethics is derived from the Greek word **ethos** which means the **characters**, the **spirit or attitudes of a community, people or system**. Thus Ethics is the study of the characteristics of morals.
- ❖ Ethics are basically codes governing **“Dos” and “Don’t”**. Ethics involves **the study of moral issues and choices**. It is **concerned with right versus wrong, good versus bad**.
- ❖ Ethics is the word that refers to **morals, values, and beliefs** of the individuals, family or the society. The word has several meanings. Basically it is an activity and process of inquiry. Secondly, it is different from non-moral problems, when dealing with issues and controversies. Thirdly, ethics refers to a particular set of beliefs, attitudes, and habits of individuals or family or groups concerned with morals. Fourth, it is used to mean ‘morally correct’.

Importance

The study on ethics helps to know the people's beliefs, values, and morals, learn the good and bad of them, and practice them to maximize their well-being and happiness.

It involves the inquiry on the existing situations, form judgments and resolve the issues. In addition, ethics tells us how to live, to respond to issues, through the duties, rights, responsibilities, and obligations.

Integrity

Integrity is defined as the **unity of thought, word and deed (honesty)** and **open mindedness**. It includes the capacity to communicate the factual information so that others can make well-informed decisions. It yields the person's **peace of mind**, and hence adds **strength and consistency in character, decisions, and actions**. This paves **way to one's success**.

It is one of the self-direction virtues. It enthuse people **not only to execute a job well but to achieve excellence in performance**. It helps them to own **the responsibility and earn self-respect and recognition by doing the job**. Moral integrity is defined as a virtue, which reflects a consistency of one's **attitudes, emotions, and conduct in relation to justified moral values**.

Integrity comes in many forms, but **honesty and dependability** are two traits **that are expected in most workplace situations. Without responsible behaviour, distrust can make a work environment tense and uncomfortable**. A strong work ethic shows co-workers and clients that you're reliable and take your responsibilities seriously. **Polite communication, respectable behaviour and fiscal responsibility** also help you stand out as a **trustworthy employee**.

- ✓ Integrity is a bridge between responsibility in private and professional life.
- ✓ Integrity makes possible the virtues of self-respect and pride in one's work.
- ✓ It stops people from thinking they are not personally responsible for their work.
- ✓ It implies a concern for achieving excellence in the technical aspects of one's work, a strong desire to see the work done well.
- ❖ In turn, this desire served as a powerful motivator for professional behavior.

Integrity is accounted in the following aspects

- (i) Integrity as self-integration
- (ii) Integrity as maintenance of identity
- (iii) Integrity as standing for something
- (iv) Integrity as moral purpose
- (v) Integrity as a virtue

Work Ethics:

Work ethics is defined as **a set of attitudes concerned with the value of work which forms the motivational orientation.**

Work ethics **plays an essential role between the industry and society.** Industry and Society are the two systems which interact with each other and are interdependent. **Society requires industry/business system which provides manufacturing, distribution and consumption activities.** It needs **investment** (capital input), **labor** (input), **supply** (raw materials), **production** (industries, business organizations), **marketing and distribution** (transport), and **consumption** (public, customer).

A lot of transactions (and interactions) between these sub-systems involving people are needed for the welfare of the society. It is here, the work ethics plays an essential role.

The ‘work ethics’ is aimed at ensuring the **economy** (get job, create wealth, earn salary), **productivity** (wealth, profit), **safety** (in workplace), **health and hygiene** (working conditions), **privacy** (raise family), **security** (permanence against contractual, pension, and retirement benefits), **cultural and social development** (leisure, hobby, and happiness), **welfare** (social work), **environment** (anti-pollution activities), and **offer opportunities for all, according to their abilities, but without discrimination.**

SERVICE-LEARNING BENEFITS

❖ Service-Learning benefits students by

1. Linking theory to practice
2. Deepening understanding of course materials
3. Enhancing the sense of civic responsibility through civic engagement
4. Allowing students to explore possible career paths
5. Stressing the importance of improving the human condition
6. Developing relevant career-related skills
7. Providing experience in group work and interpersonal communication
8. Promoting interaction with people from diverse backgrounds
9. Instilling a sense of empowerment that enhances self-esteem

❖ Service-Learning benefits faculty by

- ✓ Providing exciting new ways to teach familiar material
- ✓ Offering professional development challenges
- ✓ Engaging faculty in meaningful interactions with the community at large
- ✓ Encouraging faculty to form close, interactive, mentoring relationships with students

CIVIC VIRTUE

Civic virtues are the moral duties and rights, as a citizen of the village or the country or an integral part of the society and environment. An individual may exhibit civic virtues by **voting, volunteering, and organizing welfare groups and meetings.**

The duties are

- ✓ To pay taxes to the local government and state, in time.
- ✓ To keep the surroundings clean and green.
- ✓ Not to pollute the water, land, and air by following hygiene and proper garbage disposal.
For example, not to burn wood, tyres, plastic materials, spit in the open, even not to smoke in the open, and not to cause nuisance to the public, are some of the civic (duties) virtues.
- ✓ To follow the road safety rules.

On the other hand, the rights are

- To vote the local or state government.
- To contest in the elections to the local or state government.
- To seek a public welfare facility such as a school, hospital or a community hall or transport or communication facility, for the residents.
- To establish a green and safe environment, pollution free, corruption free, and to follow ethical principles. People are said to have the right to breathe in fresh air, by not allowing smoking in public.
- People have inalienable right to accept or reject a project in their area. One has the right to seek legal remedy, in this respect, through public interest petition.

RESPECT FOR OTHERS

This is a basic requirement for nurturing friendship, team work, and for the synergy it promotes and sustains. The principles enunciated in this regard are:

Recognize and accept the existence of other persons as human beings, because they have a right to live, just as you have.

Respect others 'ideas (decisions), words, and labour (actions). One need not accept or approve or award them, but shall listen to them first. One can correct or warn, if they commit mistakes. Some people may wait and watch as fun, if one falls, claiming that they know others' mistakes before and know that they will fall! Appreciate colleagues and subordinates on their positive actions. Criticize constructively and encourage them. They are bound to improve their performance, by learning properly and by putting more efforts.

- Show goodwill 'on others. Love others. Allow others to grow.**
- Basically, **the goodwill reflects on the originator and multiplies itself on everybody.**
- This will facilitate collinearity, focus, coherence, and strength to achieve the goals.

LIVING PEACEFULLY

To live peacefully, one should start install peace within (self). Charity begins at home. Then one can spread peace to family, organization where one works, and then to the world, including the environment. Only who are at peace can spread peace. You can't gift an article which you do not possess. The essence of oriental philosophy is that one should not fight for peace. It is oxymoron. War or peace can be won only by peace, and not by wars!

CARING

Familial care, the act of caring for another person, or people, considered to be family. Foster care, a system by which a certified, stand-in "parent(s)" cares for minor children or young people. Health care, the treatment and management of illness, and the preservation of health through services offered.

SHARING

Sharing is the joint use of a resource or space. It is also the process of dividing and distributing. In its narrow sense, it refers to joint or alternating use of inherently finite goods, such as a common pasture or a shared residence. Still more loosely, "sharing" can actually mean giving something as an outright gift: for example, to "share" one's food really means to give some of it as a gift. Sharing is a basic component of human interaction, and is responsible for strengthening social ties and ensuring a person's well-being.

Apart from obvious instances, which can be observed in human activity, many examples can be found in nature. When an organism takes in nutrition or oxygen for instance, its internal organs are designed to divide and distribute the energy taken in, to supply parts of its body that need it. Flowers divide and distribute their seeds. In a broader sense, it can also include free granting of use rights to goods that can be treated as nonrival goods, such as information.

HONESTY

Honesty is a facet of moral character that connotes positive and virtuous attributes such as integrity, truthfulness, straightforwardness, including straightforwardness of conduct, along with the absence of lying, cheating, theft, etc. Honesty also involves being trustworthy, loyal, fair, and sincere.

Honesty is valued in many ethnic and religious cultures."Honesty is the best policy" is a proverb of Edwin Sandys, while the quote "Honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom" is attributed to Thomas Jefferson, as used in a letter to Nathaniel Macon.April 30 is national Honesty Day in the United States.

William Shakespeare famously described honesty as an attribute people leave behind when he wrote that "no legacy is so rich as honesty" in act 3 scene 5 of "All's Well that Ends Well."

Others have noted, however, that "too much honesty might be seen as undisciplined openness". For example, individuals may be perceived as being "too honest" if they honestly express the negative opinions of others, either without having been asked their opinion, or having been asked in a circumstance where the response would be trivial. This concern manifests in the concept of political correctness, with individuals refraining from expressing their true opinions due to a general societal condemnation of such views. Research has also found that honesty can lead to interpersonal harm because people avoid information about how their honest behavior affects others.

COURAGE

Courage (also called **bravery** or **valour**) is the choice and willingness to confront agony, pain, danger, uncertainty, or intimidation. Valour is courage or bravery, especially in battle.

Physical courage is bravery in the face of physical pain, hardship, even death or threat of death, while **moral courage** is the ability to act rightly in the face of popular opposition, shame, scandal, discouragement, or personal loss.

The classical virtue of **fortitude** (andreia, fortitudo) is also translated "courage", but includes the aspects of perseverance and patience. In the Western tradition, notable thoughts on courage have come from philosophers, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Aquinas, and Kierkegaard; as well as Christian beliefs and texts.

In the Hindu tradition, mythology has given many examples of bravery, valour and courage with examples of both physical and moral courage exemplified. According to the Hindu religion, bravery and courage are in the blood of all Indians.

In the Eastern tradition, some thoughts on courage were offered by the Tao Te Ching.

VALUING TIME

- ✓ Time value is most important in life. Everyone has to respect and understand the time value because time can give the reaction of evil as well as good. Some persons understand the meaning and importance of life.
- ✓ Learn to enjoy every minute of your life. Be happy now. Don't wait for something outside of yourself to make you satisfied in the future. Think of how precious is the time you have to spend, whether it's at work or with your family. Every minute should be enjoyed and savored.
- ✓ Time is measured by the hours, days, years and so on. Time helps us to make a good habit of organizing and structuring our daily activities. No one can escape the passing of time. Time plays a significant role in our lives. If we better understand the time value, then it can gain experience and develop skills over time. Time can also heal things whether external wounds or feelings.
- ✓ Time is the ultimate thing that we cannot measure. Activities, when performed on time, will be fruitful, and the results will be great. Time can also mean the point in time to which a person is referring.

Importance of Time

- The best proverb on time is “Time and tide wait for none.” It is better says by someone. Everyone should understand the value and importance of the time. **Time is Invaluable.**
- Time is more valuable compared than money. Time is precious partly for the reason that we are all only allotted a certain amount of time in our lives, and so we need to make sure that we use it wisely. Nothing can stop the flow of time. Time once past cannot be brought back by any means.

TIME MANAGEMENT

- ✓ Time management is paramount understands the value of the time. Those people do his work on time and understand the value of time, and then they never get the embarrassment from their life .
- ✓ For time management, we are only getting 24 hours a day, and no one else can live this time in the place. It is time-limited, so everyone has to take control of his day, then they will improve their ability to focus.
- ✓ Don't waste any movement of life, because that time never comes again in life. If you never lose your momentum, then you will start handling the workload efficiently and finishing it up quickly.

CO-OPERATION

Cooperation is the process of groups of organisms working or acting together for common, mutual, or some underlying benefit, as opposed to working in competition for selfish benefit.

Cooperation: Social Norms That Lead Us to Be Good to Others

Although competition is always a possibility, our concern for others leads most relationships among individuals and among groups to be more benign and favorable. Most people get along with others and generally work together in ways that promote liking, sharing, and cooperation. In these situations, the interacting parties perceive that the gains made by others also improve their own chances of gaining rewards and that their goals are compatible. The parties perceive the situation as integrative and desire to cooperate. The players on a football team, for instance, may cooperate with each other—the better any one of them does, the better the team as a whole does. And in cooperative situations, it may in some cases even be beneficial to accept some personal costs (such as passing the football to a teammate with a better shot at the goal, even though it means less glory for the self) in order to further the goals of the group.

COMMITMENT

Making a commitment involves dedicating yourself to something, like a person or a cause. Before you make a commitment, think carefully. A commitment obligates you to do something.

Some commitments are large, like marriage. When you take a job, you're making a commitment to show up and do the job well, and your employer makes a commitment to pay you. There are smaller commitments too. If you said you'd meet a friend at six, that's a commitment — show up or your friend will be mad. You also can speak of commitment as a quality. Staying after school for a study group shows your commitment to good grades.

EMPATHY

- ✓ Empathy is the capacity to understand or feel what another person is experiencing from within their frame of reference, that is, the capacity to place oneself in another's position.
- ✓ Definitions of empathy encompass a broad range of emotional states. Types of empathy include cognitive empathy, emotional (or affective) empathy, and somatic empathy.
- ✓ Empathy means experiencing someone else's feelings. It comes from the German Einfühlung, or 'feeling into.' It requires an emotional component of really feeling what the other person is feeling. Sympathy, on the other hand, means understanding someone else's suffering.

SELF CONFIDENCE

Confidence is a state of being clear-headed either that a hypothesis or prediction is correct or that a chosen course of action is the best or most effective. Confidence comes from a Latin word 'fidere' which means "to trust"; therefore, having **self-confidence** is having trust in one's self. Arrogance or hubris, in comparison, is the state of having unmerited confidence – believing something or someone is capable or correct when they are not. Overconfidence or presumptuousness is excessive belief in someone (or something) succeeding, without any regard for failure. Confidence can be a self-fulfilling prophecy as those without it may fail or not try because they lack it and those with it may succeed because they have it rather than because of an innate ability.

The concept of **self-confidence** is commonly used as self-assurance in **one's personal judgment, ability, power**, etc. One's self confidence increases from experiences of having satisfactorily completed particular activities. It is a positive belief that in the future one can generally accomplish what one wishes to do. Self-confidence is not the same as self-esteem, which is an evaluation of one's own worth, whereas self-confidence is more specifically trust in one's ability to achieve some goal, which one meta-analysis suggested is similar to generalization of self-efficacy.

Abraham Maslow and many others after him have emphasized the need to distinguish between self-confidence as a generalized personality characteristic, and self-confidence with respect to a specific task, ability or challenge (i.e. self-efficacy). Self-confidence typically refers to general self-confidence. This is different from self-efficacy, which psychologist Albert Bandura has defined as a “belief in one’s ability to succeed in specific situations or accomplish a task”[4] and therefore is the term that more accurately refers to specific self-confidence. Psychologists have long noted that a person can possess self-confidence that he or she can complete a specific task (self-efficacy) (e.g. cook a good meal or write a good novel) even though they may lack general self-confidence, or conversely be self-confident though they lack the self-efficacy to achieve a particular task (e.g. write a novel). These two types of self-confidence are, however, correlated with each other, and for this reason can be easily conflated.

SPRITUALITY

The meaning of spirituality has developed and expanded over time, and various connotations can be found alongside each other. Traditionally, spirituality referred to a religious process of re-formation which "aims to recover the original shape of man", oriented at "the image of God" as exemplified by the founders and sacred texts of the religions of the world. The term was used within early Christianity to refer to a life oriented toward the Holy Spirit and broadened during the Late Middle Ages to include mental aspects of life. In modern times, the term both spread to other religious traditions and broadened to refer to a wider range of experience, including a range of esoteric traditions and religious traditions. Modern usages tend to refer to a subjective experience of a sacred dimension and the "deepest values and meanings by which people live", often in a context separate from organized religious institutions, such as a belief in a supernatural (beyond the known and observable) realm, personal growth, a quest for an ultimate or sacred meaning, religious experience, or an encounter with one's own "inner dimension".

Self respect:

Self-respect is valuing oneself in morally appropriate ways. That is, properly valuing oneself is integral to finding meaning in one's life and work. This is also a prerequisite for pursuing other moral ideals and virtues. Self respect is a moral concept which refers to the virtue of properly valuing oneself.

Respect of Others:

Respect for others is a must for nurturing friendship and team work. The principles involved in this regard are

1. To recognize and accept the existence of other persons as human beings.
2. To respect ideas, words and actions of others.
3. To show goodwill and love on others and also allow others to grow.

LIVING PEACEFULLY

To live peacefully, one should start install peace within (self). Charity begins at home. Then one can spread peace to family, organization where one works, and then to the world, including the environment. Only who are at peace can spread peace. You cannot gift an article which you do not possess. The essence of oriental philosophy is that one should not fight for peace. It is oxymoron. War or peace can be won only by peace, and not by wars!

One should adopt the following means to live peacefully, in the world:

Nurture

1. Order in one's life (self-regulation, discipline, and duty).
2. Pure thoughts in one's soul (loving others, blessing others, friendly, and not criticizing or hurting others by thought, word or deed).
3. Creativity in one's head (useful and constructive).
4. Beauty in one's heart (love, service, happiness, and peace).

Get

5. Good health/body (physical strength for service).

Act

6. Help the needy with head, heart, and hands (charity). Service to the poor is considered holier than the service to God.
7. Not hurting and torturing others physically, verbally, or mentally.

The following are the factors that promote living, with internal and external peace:

1. Conducive environment (safe, ventilated, illuminated and comfortable).
2. secured job and motivated with 'recognition and reward'.
3. Absence of threat or tension by pressure due to limitations of money or time.
4. Absence of unnecessary interference or disturbance, except as guidelines.
5. Healthy labor relations and family situations.
6. Service to the needy (physically and mentally-challenged) with love and sympathy.

Caring is feeling for others. It is a process which exhibits the interest in, and support for, the welfare of others with fairness, impartiality and justice in all activities, among the employees, in the context of professional ethics. It includes showing respect to the feelings of others, and also respecting and preserving the interests of all others concerned. Caring is reflected in activities such as friendship, membership in social clubs and professional societies, and through various transactions in the family, fraternity, community, country and in international councils. In the present day context, caring for the environment (including the fauna and flora) has become a necessity for our very survival. If we do not care for the environment, the environment will scare us.

Caring has the following features:

- (i) Goal of caring is to help other actualize himself.
 - (ii) Caring is an extension of one's life.
 - (iii) Devotion and constancy are essential elements of caring. (iv) Caring for another helps the other to care for and about others.
 - (v) Help in a way that the cared for can go on to help himself.
 - (vi) Learning and living a life of caring involves all other values.
- In the current scenario, caring for the environment has become a necessity for our survival otherwise the environment will scare us.