

HVPE -ESSAY QUESTIONS

UNIT – I

1). What is the meaning of value education? Explain its needs and process of value education?

Ans). **Value Education – Meaning:** The word value is derived from the Latin word “**VELERE**”, which means to be of worth. Value Education means the values that promote the happiness and welfare of the self, society and universe. Values are a set of principles or standards of behaviour that are regarded as desirable, important and held in high esteem by society. They are based on the moral norms or standards.

Need for value education :

- * To day education especially professional education is viewed from utilitarian point of view. It means education that has no utility is useless.
- * Ethics is lacking especially among the professional people. (Advocate, Doctor, Civil servant)
- * Most of the people do not know the real aspirations, goals and success in life.

Hence the need for value education assumed great importance today.

Process of value education :

1). Happy and fulfilled living : Value education is needed to make life happy and complete. Happy life is a life of real significance. Skills are needed to make one's life successful.

2). Right understanding of our aspirations : All human beings have different aspirations and wishes. One may want to become doctor or engineer or manager and consequently have different plans and programs of future. Are these aspirations reasonable or in balance with the surrounding environment? Human values can guide to understand one's aspirations and the plans to fulfill them.

3). Right evaluation of our beliefs and systems : In our daily and practical life we develop so many beliefs and our behaviour is conditioned by these beliefs. Similarly we have faith in particular religion and follow its beliefs and traditions these are only human values can guide us whether beliefs (or) beliefs systems right or wrong.

4). Living in harmony and peace with the self and surrounding : For living a happy life one needs to cultivate harmony and peace with one self as well as with the surrounding harmony means feeling comfortable with one self as well as with others.

5). Right use of technology and science : Science and technology have given us abundant gifts. We can overcome the evils conditions, abolish hunger, control diseases, solve environmental problems of pollution. Therefore study of human values is essential to know the right use of technology and science.

2). What are the types or classifications of human values?

Ans). **Value Education – Meaning:** The word value is derived from the Latin word “**VELERE**”, which means to be of worth. Value Education means the values that promote the happiness and welfare of the self, society and universe. Values are a set of principles or standards of behaviour that are regarded as desirable, important and held in high esteem by society. They are based on the moral norms or standards.

The values are classified into four categories they are :

- Personal values
- Social values
- Moral values
- Spiritual values

1). Personal Values : The personal values are

i). Honesty : It is the most important trait of character. It constitutes integrity, truthfulness, fairness and sincerity.

ii) Truth : It means speaking truth and not utter lies.

iii) Discipline: It means educated a person to acquire true character and conduct. Indiscipline leads to confusion.

iv) Responsibility : It means obligation or duty. It means proper discharge are our duties towards family, society and nation.

v) Forgiveness : It means Kshama a person offend another person by abusing him with filthy language etc., after sometime he repents and approach that person to forgive him then the gentle way is true forgive person.

vi) Friendship : It is a bond b/w two like minded people. It means one would try to depend the other at all costs.

vii) Simplicity : It means simple leaving like that of Gandhiji. It is devoid of power, glory etc.,

2). Social Values : The social value is general differ from society to society however the basic social values are respect, rectitude, affection.

i) Respect : It stands for admiration felt or shown to old age people, superiors in qualities or in position this respect helps smooth running of. Institution be it family or community.

ii) Rectitude : It implies moral correctness in traditional society what is right usually treated as good.

iii) Affection : Affection is the feeling of fondness b/w the people. It may be the parents, friends, wife and childrens.

- Negatively social values should for the eradication of social evils for example untouchbilty, gender discrimination, child marriages, prostitution, dowry system etc.

3). Moral values : Moral values are based on the ethics

i) concept of highest moral good : The highest moral good is supreme good which makes a man of perfect being.

ii) Right and Wrong : In this way one who obey the ethical laws is right and who violets the ethical laws is wrong.

iii) Virtue and Vice : The virtue means moral virtue. Virtue is sign of good character there as vice is a sign bad character.

iv) Merit and Demerit : Merit and Demerit are the two characteristics of character. Merit increases the moral value of person and demerit decreases is moral value.

4). Spiritual Values : Spiritual values are embodied in a religion be on the faith, truth, honesty, peace, love, non – violence, virtue etc.,

According to Gandhiji says Character can be developed sincerely following once religion. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan believed that without religion men can not be enlightened. Qualities like truth, self control, humanity can be inculcated only through religion.

UNIT – II

1). Write a note on Harmony? Explain it's proposals to verify Harmony in the family?

Ans) : Family is the Basis Unit of all Interaction: Each of us is born into a family which includes a number of relationships. These relationships are the reality of our life. We recognize and identify these individuals. We share our feelings, tastes, interests and understanding with these people and have an affinity for them.

Beginning with our family as the basic unit of interaction, we extend our interactions to the immediate neighbourhood such as shopkeepers, servants, classmates, teachers, colleagues etc.,

Set of proposals to verify Harmony in the Family:

1. Relationship IS and it exists between the Self ('I') and the other Self ('I'): In a family, we do not create relationships. Instead we are embedded into relationships that are already there and all that we need to do is to recognize them and understand them.

2. The Self ('I') has feelings in a relationship. These feelings are between ('I') and ('I'): In any relationship, it is the person's Self (I) that is related to the other person's Self (I). The body is only a means to express our relationship. For example, in a mother and a child, it is the Self of the mother and the Self of the child who feel connected. Their bodies are incapable of understanding or having feelings.

3. These feelings in the ('I') are definite. i.e. they can be identified with definiteness: The feelings in a relationship between "I" and "I" such as Trust, Respect, Affection etc., can be identified with clarity. These feelings are the values which characterize any relationship.

4. Recognizing and Fulfilling these feelings lead to Mutual Happiness in a relationship: Once we recognize the values essential for any relationship, we start working and behaving according to these feelings. We begin evaluating ours' and others' feelings in the relationship. Thus living with these values leads to mutual fulfillment and happiness in all our relationships.

Justice (nyaya): Justice is essential in all relationships. Justice starts from family and slowly expands to the world family. In justice enables us to understand the harmony at the level of society and nature/ existence. And this is the way, the harmony in our living grows. We slowly get the competence to live in harmony with all human beings.

2). What are the Foundational Values of Human Relationship?

A) : There are certain basic and important values in maintaining relationship. These values, we all know, are the backbone of health and happy family relations. The feelings, emotions, sentiments and respect all are of real importance. These

values lead to elimination of friction and establishment of total harmony in relationship on long term basis. Values that are important in any relationship are:

Feelings / Values in Relationships	
S. No.	Feeling
1	Trust / Visvasa
2	Respect / Sammana
3	Affection / Sneha
4	Care / Mamata
5	Guidance / Vatsalya
6	Reverence / Shraddha
7	Glory / Gaurava
8	Gratitude / Kritagyata
9	Love / Prema

1. Trust: Trust or Vishwas is the foundational value in relationship. “ To be assured that each human being inherently wants oneself and the other to be happy and prosperous.” If we have trust in the other, we are able to see the other as a relative and not as an adversary.

2. Respect: Respect means individuality. The sense of individuality is prime object. This is the first basic step towards respect (sammana). Once we realized that we are individual then only we can see our self different from others. In other words, respect means right evaluation, to be evaluated as I am.

3. Affection: Affection is the feeling of being related to the other. Affection comes when I recognize that we both want to make each other happy and both of us are similar.

4. Care: The feeling of care is the feeling to nurture and protect the body of our relative. Or in other words a state of mind in which one is troubled; worry, anxiety, or concern is called care.

5. Guidance: The feeling of ensuring right understanding and feelings in the other (my relative) is called as guidance.

6. Reverence: The feeling of acceptance of excellence in the other is called as reverence. To understand and to living harmony at all the levels of living ensuring continuity of happiness, we have a feeling of reverence for him/her.

7. Glory: Each one of us wants to live with continuous happiness and prosperity. Each one of us has the similar faculty of natural acceptance, has the same goal and program and we have the same potential to realize this. Glory is the feeling for someone who has made efforts for excellence.

8. Gratitude: Gratitude is the feeling of acceptance for those who have made efforts for my excellence. Gratitude is an emotion that occurs after people receive help, depending on how they interpret the situation.

9. Love: Love is the emotion of strong affection and personal attachment. In other words , love is a feeling of warm personal attachment or deep affection, as for a parent, child or friend.

The above mentioned values are the core of all relations. One has to follow all to gain on the day to day problems. These values we need to find out in ourselves and implement. Without implementation, one cannot think of a strong family relation.

3). Write about universal human order (or) describe the concept of an undivided society?

Ans). Introduction : The sarvabhaum vyawastha (Universal Human Order) is the state of realizing the freedom of individual in context of this universe. The respect towards mankind and nature is must to establish the universal order. Having understood the comprehensive human goal, we are able to be in harmony not only with human beings, but also with the rest of nature. We are able to see that we are related to every unit in the nature and ensure mutual fulfilment in that relationship. Working on the five dimensions of human endeavour in the light of right understanding, we are able to work for an orderly living of the human society, whose foundational unit is the family and the final destination is the world family.

Universal Human Order (Sarvabhauma Vyavastha) - feeling of being related to every unit including human beings and other entities of nature.

Undivided society (Akhand samaja) - feeling of being related to every human being. An undivided human centric society is one of the higher human goals. Akhand samaj is the state of the society where all people of different religion and thought process live together and work towards betterment of the society. Three activities can be performed to send the message of a holistic society:

1. Educating society through workshops, seminars and street plays: this is about organizing workshops, seminars and street plays at various levels in society. The activity may be carried out by N.G.O.'s but must receive the support of government organizations. These activities can be categorized into three types which include Knowing the self, Knowing the existence on basis of self, Knowing the definite human conduct which is contribution of self in existence.

2. Value education in educational institutions: value education should be introduced in current education system at all levels - primary school, secondary school, senior secondary school as well as college level.

3.Helping to apply values to the real world: organizations - both government and non-government should open up counselling centres which can help their employees or general public to apply values to real life situations. It is about realizing the alternatives in life. Various individuals are on the way of self-exploration, finding their natural acceptance towards holistic approach of life and realizing it at all levels starting from self (with knowledge) to family (with meaningful relationships), then to society (education - health - production - business - services). The idea is not to live in isolation or individualism but with expansion of SELF to higher levels in the social system.

UNIT – III

1. What is the Professional Ethics? Explain it Needs and Importance of the Professional Ethics.

1. Meaning of Professional Ethics: Professional ethics are ethics that refer to the moral rules and regulations governing the professional world. In other words, they are the moral values that guide the way corporations or other business makes decisions. Professional ethics are standards or codes of conduct set by people in a specific profession.

Respect and honesty are the two main Components of professional ethics. All employees are expected to represent a business ethically as they are a part of it. This is why business people traditionally speak of 'we' or 'us' rather than the more personal 'I' for the most part.

Engineering, journalism, religious organizations and many other professions have professional ethics. These ethical codes or rules must never go against laws.

2. Need of Professional Ethics:

Every company or business needs their own set of ethics and standards for several reasons.

Some of the important reasons are:

1. Success.
2. Checking Tool.
3. Integrity.
4. Mutual Respect.

1. Success:

Success is the most important reason for need of professional ethics. A company should give their employees in writing the list of moral and ethics codes that they have to follow. In the world, every single person's individual set of morals and ethics differ.

In the workplace, all these individuals come together and work under the same roof. If one person's ethics is totally against another person's set of ethics, then this will lead to confusion and politics.

2. Checking Tool:

Work place ethics act as a moral police and check the employees when they are wrong. An employee, who knows what the work ethics are, will not go wrong and live up to the business standards. This is the biggest advantage that an organization gets by defining a set code of ethics.

3. Integrity:

Integrity is one thing that every business should have. When employees follow work ethics, they show integrity to the outside world. Customers believe in the company and also business prospects increase. Every industry has its own ethical guidelines, and a business should make sure that they follow these standards.

4. Mutual Respect:

Mutual respect also should be one of the strongest ethical points for a company. When employees respect each other, then everyone else, including the customers, respect the business.

3. Importance of Professional Ethics:

Professional ethics are important for several reasons as explained below:

(a) Ethics corresponds to basic human needs:

It is a human trait that the man desires to be ethical, not only in his private life but also in his profession/business affairs where, being a manager, he knows his decisions will affect the lives of thousands of employees.

Also, most people want to be a part of an organisation which they can respect and be publically proud of, because they perceive its purpose and activities to be honest and beneficial to society.

These basic ethical needs compel the organisations/business enterprises to be ethically oriented.

(b) Ethics create credibility with the public:

A company ethically and socially responsive is honoured in the society, people favour its products and its public issues attract an immediate response.

(c) Ethics give management credibility with employees:

The management automatically gets credibility with its employees when it has credit with the public. The leadership and the people (employees) come and work together.

(d) Ethics help better decision making:

An ethical attitude of management helps making decisions in the interest of public, their employees and the company.

(e) Ethics and profit:

Ethics and profit go together. Value driven companies are always successful in the long run.

(f) Ethics can protect society:

What ethics can do, probably government, and law cannot, to protect society. For example, an ethical oriented management can prevent pollution and protect the health of their workers, and people in general, much before being mandated by law.

2). Explain the concept of Positive Cooperation and respecting the competence of others in professional ethics education.

A). **Introduction :** Human values are very important in every student life. Human values play a vital role in a student reaching the top in his or her life. In this order positive cooperation in professional ethics education can be stated as the most necessary. How to develop a positive cooperation to professional education is described below.

Professional Ethics Education – Positive Collaboration – Concept :

Achieving cooperation in any field is not an easy task. But it is possible with joint effort. Collaboration is seen in many areas. Positive cooperation shows the way to resolve conflicts between employees. Team work in professional moral education is a symbol of cooperation in academia. ‘Teamwork makes dreams come true’ say John C. Said Maxwell. In professional moral education teachers and students must cooperate with each other and come together as a team. The primary role of teachers as a leader is similar to motivating them. Positive collaboration influences students as an employer, supervisor or leader.

Respecting the competence of other professions:

Developing ethical competence in the individuals (professional) is the only effective way to ensue professional ethics. Believe it or not, professionalism and ethical behaviour can benefit your career and improve your chances of future success. In general, professional behaviour comes down to ethics and dedication. It is very important to have the necessary skills to make your work effective. Respecting the competence of other professions with professional ethics can help you reach higher level that will contribute to future career success. One should have a respectful attitude towards others at all times, even in times of stress. Do not lash out at colleagues or disrespect anyone (senior or otherwise). It always seems to honor them by using appropriate language. Apologize politely if errors or misunderstandings when occur and keep your personal opinions of others private.

SHORT QUESTIONS

UNIT - I

1. What is time planning ? Explain.

A). Time is as precious as life to man. The time lost is a loss for ever. A right decision at an appropriate time will be a boon. Hence one should have time planning. The time planning may be a regular daily time-table or planning the future career or to achieve the basic human goal or universal human order.

While planning we must bear in mind the importance of value education. The value education constitute –

- (a) self-exploration (to decide what is valuable to us)
- (b) natural acceptance (to know what is right to us and all)
- (c) the basic aspirations of happiness and prosperity and the ways to fulfil them.
- (d) harmony at all levels of living
- (e) finally moving towards universal order.

We are related to every unit in the nature to ensure mutual fulfillment in that relationships. In the light of right understanding, we are able to work for an orderly living of human being from family to the world family. Living on this order, we are able to plan for the need of physical facilities, the availability of natural resources and the role of human being.

2). How can one improve Self-Esteem and Self-Confidence?

A). **Self-Esteem:** It means self-evaluation of one's thought and actions. It is through self-esteem one will know what is right and what is wrong. It enables a person to choose a correct path or goal in his life.

Self-Confidence: Self-esteem leads to self-confidence. Self-esteem provides courage and determination to achieve the goals easily.

Steps to improve self-esteem and self-confidence :

- (a) Try to innovate new things.
- (b) To have positive attitude and to avoid negative attitude

- (c) Try to learn from the failures and mistakes
- (d) Check out your goals correctly and plan to achieve them on time.
- (e) Try to help others who are in need.
- (f) Avoid stress and frustration.
- (g) Feel good and build confidence.
- (h) Be flexible in thought and deed.
- (i) Evaluate what you can and what not, etc.

3. Basic guidelines for value education.

(A). The basic guidelines for value education are : (a) Universal outlook,
(b) Rationalism (c) Natural and verifiable (d) Harmony

(a) Universal Outlook : The value education is not confined to a certain sect, gender, nationality etc. It should have universal outlook. It should be applicable to the entire mankind at all times and all places.

(b) Rationalism : The values should not be based on blind beliefs or dogmas. It should be based on reason that can promote happiness.

(c) Natural and Verifiable : Natural means the value should be acceptable, to all the people in a natural way. Verifiable means we should verify the values whether they are true or not.

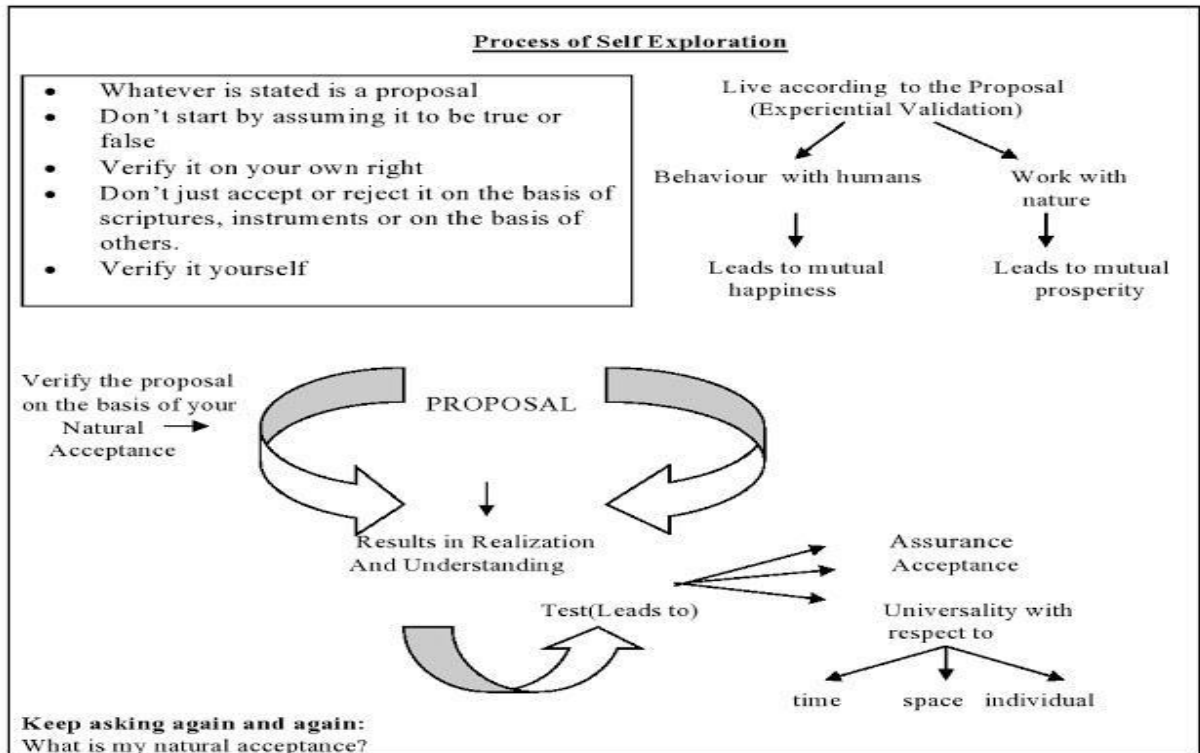
(d) Harmony : Harmony means to live in harmony in within and with other humans and nature.

4). Self-Exploration.

Self-Exploration-Meaning : It is a process to find out or judge what is valuable to us by investigating within us.

The process of self-exploration consisted of four stages. They are :

- (1) What ever is stated is a proposal and do not assume to be true.
- (2) Verify the proposal on your own right and no by anybody else.
- (3) Next verify the proposal on the basis of natural acceptance.
- (4) Live according to the proposal to validate it experimentally.



UNIT – II

1). What is the meaning of Trust

A). Trust is the basic foundational value in relationships.

Trust – Definition : It means to be assured that each human being inherently wants oneself and the other to be happy and prosperous.

When we are assured that the other is for my happiness and prosperity, I have trust in the other. Otherwise doubt arises which will leads to distrust and disharmony in relationships.

Two parts of Trust: If we explore there are the parts in Trust. They are :

(a) Intention : It is what are aspires for natural acceptance.

(b) Competence : It is the ability to fulfill the aspiration.

	Intention (Natural Acceptance)	Competence (Ability to Fulfill)
1	I want to be happy.	I am always happy.
2.	I want to make the other happy.	I always make the other happy.
3	The other wants to be happy.	The other is always happy
4	The other wants to make me happy.	The other always makes me happy.

2). Respect

A). Respect is one of the chief values in human relationships. Every human being wants to respect and be respected.

Respecting- Meaning : it means right evaluation or the correct evaluation of a person. It implies neither over-evaluation nor under evaluation or otherwise evaluation.

The basis of respect : The basis for respect involves two notions viz,

(a) At the level of 'I'. (b) At the level of Body.

(a) At the level of 'I'.

At the level of 'I' we are similar, in terms of

(1) Our basic aspiration or purpose (To have continuous happiness and prosperity)

(2) Our programme of action. Which is to understand and live in harmony at all four levels of living?

(3) Our capability / potential in terms in terms of the activities in 'I'.

(b) At the level of Body :

- (a) On the basis of body
- (b) On the basis of physical facilities
- (c) On the basis of beliefs
- (d) On the basis of Religion
- (e) Consequences of the differentiation

3. What do you mean by Co-existence?

A). Existence is nothing but the nature in space. It consists of two realities viz, Units and Space.

Unit : It means as something that is limited in size and countable. It consists of four orders viz., material, plant/bio, animal and human order and they exist in space. In other words they (units) are submerged in space.

Space : Though invisible, there exists a reality called "Space" in existence. Space is not a unit but exists every where.

Differences between units and space

Existence

Units

- Submerged in -

Space

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Limited | 1. Unlimited |
| 2. Activity | 2. Inactivity |
| 3. Energized | 3. Energy in Equilibrium |
| 4. Each unit recognizes and fulfils its relation with
other units | 4. Reflecting,
Transparent |
| 5. Self – organized | 5. Self-organisation is
available |

UNIT – III

1). What is privacy?

A). Privacy – Meaning : It is the ability of the individual or group to rectude themselves or information about themselves and there by express themselves selectively. The right of privacy is recognized all over the world and the right is not to be subjected to unsanctional invasions of privacy by the government, corporations or individuals.

Chief contents of Privacy : The chief contents or aspects of privacy are :

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

9). Organizational privacy

2). What is Openness?

A). Openness in an organization is a must not only to achieve shared goal but also a necessary orientation towards success. Its motto is “welcome people, perspectives and ideas with an open mind”. In a way openness mean free and frank communication among the employees without fear in an organization.

Factors or Drivers of openness in an organization : There are seven drivers or factors of openness in an organization. They are :

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

3). What is Loyalty?

A). Concept of loyalty :

The success of an organization in the achievement of its goals and objectives mainly depend upon the loyalty of its employees. In general the duty of loyalty means an employee is obliged to render loyal and faithful service to the employer. The degree of loyalty is usually related to the degree of responsibility or trust an employee places in an employer.

Differing Concepts of loyalty :

- 1). Recruitment of employees “at Will”
- 2). Economic phenomenon affecting loyalty
- 3). Tow leading motives to leave the job
- 4). Money alone does not motivate an employee to higher performance
- 5). Building employees loyalty is a challenge to managers
- 6). Change in the attitude of old and present generation of employees