



PATNA UNIVERSITY
Dept. of Education
E-CONTENT
COURSE CC11

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Creativity and Value Education
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UNIT III Concept, Need, and Importance of Values

VALUES

Objectives : *After going through this topic, students will be able to understand:*

- The meaning of values.
- Concept of values.

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1 Values[1]

1.1 Introduction

Value is what an individual desires, like or prefers. According to Milton Rokeach, "A value is an enduring belief - a specific mode of conduct or end state of existence that is personally or socially preferable. A value system is an enduring organization of beliefs concerning preferable modes of conduct along with a continuum of relative importance".

Mahatma Gandhi stated several times that the following seven deadly sins should never be committed by any individual. Knowledge without character, Commerce without morality; Science without humanity; Religion without sacrifice; and politics without principles; Each of these perversions reflects lack of values.

1.2 Meaning of value

Values are those standards or codes of conduct, which are conditioned by one's cultural tenets, guided by conscience, according to which one is supposed to conduct himself and shape his life pattern by integrating his beliefs, ideas and attitudes with a view to realize the cherished ideals and aims or life.

The word 'Value' is derived from the Latin word 'Valere' it means to be of worth, to be strong. The dictionary gives the following meaning: relative worth, utility or importance, degree of excellence, something(as a principle or quality)intrinsically valuable.

Value literally means something that has a price, something precious, dear, and worthwhile; hence something one is ready to suffer and sacrifice for; if necessary one is ready to die for it.

1.3 Concept of Value

Values are important because every human action is the reflection of an individual value and every human institution is the outgrowth of social values. Man needs to know something of religion, philosophy and ideology of the people. These aspects of a culture are considered as values because the social aims and religious beliefs of people are ideas they think worthwhile, to which they attach value.

Various philosophers have discussed 'Value' in different ways.

- Hedonist philosophers say that 'Value is what satisfies the wills of human'.
- Evolutionist philosophers believe that 'Values are life expanding'(Jeevanwardhak)

- Purntavadi philosophers have the concept that 'Value is what, that is self beneficial'(Atmalabh)

From above discussion it is clear that Hedonist believes that pleasure is the main sense of values, whereas evolutionist and purntavadi believes life and soul are respectively the main sense of values. But both three accepts Values as Conscious process and they believes that Values are related with the level of conscious of human mind.

The different definitions of various thinkers can be put in three categories.

1. Philosophical concept
— It believes that value is a micro-element.
2. Psychological Concept
— Psychological view believes that values are the psychological necessities of person and from this view is that thing/object, condition, stage in which person feel satisfaction.
3. Sociological Concept
— Sociological views believe that values are based on social thoughts,beliefs, customs and trusts.

1.4 Nature of values

Values are communicated not only at the cognitive level but also at the affective(feelings, emotions, attitudes)and the behavioral(skills, and practices)levels. The process of inculcating values involves building awareness, development of faith/ belief in values, practice, value clarification and spontaneous practice or habit formation.

- Values are a set of principles or standards of behavior.
- They are regarded desirable, important and held in high esteem by a particular society in which a person lives, and the failure to hold them will result in blame criticism or condemnation.
- Values give direction and firmness to life.
- Values reflect one's personal attitudes and judgments.
- Values guide us to do the right things.
- Values are determinants of human behavior.

1.5 Importance of Values

- Value is the foundation for understanding the level of motivation.
- It influences our perception.
- Value helps to understand what ought to be or what ought not to be.
- It contains interpretations of right or wrong.

- These influence attitudes and behavior.
- It implies that certain behaviors on outcomes are preferred over others.
- These allow the members of an organization to interact harmoniously. These make it easier to reach goals that would be impossible to achieve individually.
- These are goals set for achievements, and they motivate, define and color all our activities cognitive, affective and connective.
- They are the guideposts of our lives, and they direct us to who we want to be.
- Values and morals can not only guide but inspire and motivate a person, give energy and a zest for living and for doing something meaningful.
- Actually, values are important to the study of organizational behavior because they lay the foundation for the understanding of attitudes and motivation.
- These are part of the makeup of a person. They remind us as to what is important in our lives, such as success or family, but also, by virtue of their presence, they provide contrast to what is not important.
- That is not to say that, over time, values cannot change.
- As we grow and change as individuals, we will begin to value different aspects of life.
- If we value- family when we are younger, as our children get older, we might start to value success in business more than the family.

References

- [1] *Value Oriented Education*. Neelkamal. ISBN: 8183161790.

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