

**ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE VALUE AND ETHICS***\* Ms.Pradnya Pandit,**\*Assistant Professor, Joshi Bedekar College ,Thane***Abstract:**

*Values and Ethics are the important concept in human life. It describes human behavior, his way of thinking, his way of dealing with other human beings and even with non human things. They are the foundation of the culture.*

*Values have always been a fundamental subject matter in both philosophy and the social sciences. Statements about what is good or bad, fair or unfair, legitimate or illegitimate, express clear beliefs about human existence.*

*The Origin of Values, Raymond Boudon offers experiential, data-based study of existing theories about values, while developing his own point of view as to why people accept or reject value statements.*

*Religion is one of the oldest foundations of ethics. Religion use varying influences across various sects of people. It is believed that ethics is a manifestation of the divine and so it draws a line between the good and the bad in the society.*

*Values and Ethics are those fertilizers which provides the essential nutrients to human behavior , on individual and social level.*

*This research paper explains the concept of values and ethics right from its emergence. Various types, importance , aim of values and ethics are included in this research paper.*

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**Introduction:**

In our day to day professional, personal and social life, there are many things upon which we rely to manage our daily life, to manage our stress, to overcome the obstacles. These things have an impact on our physical and emotional health. They are known as Human Values.

In General term, the amount of money that something is worth. It is discussed in monetary terms. a fair return or equivalent in goods, services, or money for something exchanged. Value is basically the monetary, material, or assessed worth of an asset, good, or service.

But the term Human Values are those values which are at the core of being human. They are considered as basic values in humans which includes dedication, truth, honesty, loyalty, love, peace, etc. They bring out the essential decency of human beings and society at large.

Values assists us to grow and develop. They help us to create the bright future. Our day to day activities involves various decision making. These decision making reflects our way of thinking, our belief systems, our priorities.



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**Definition:**

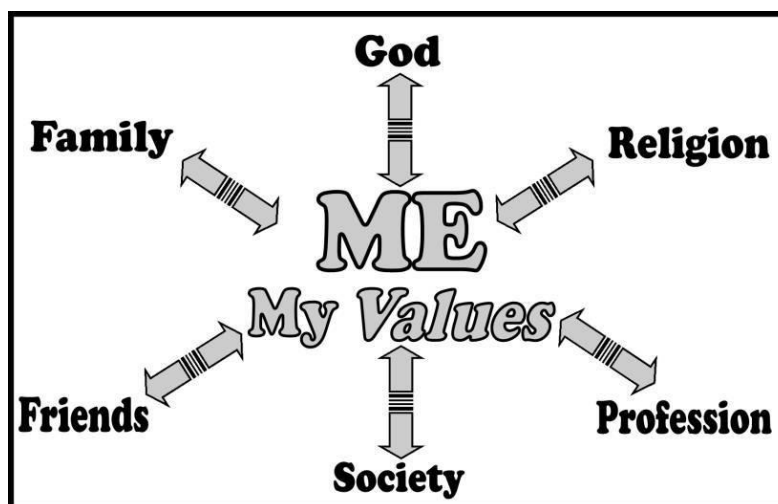


It is a concept explicit of implicit, distinctive of an individual or characteristics of a group of those advantageous qualities which influence the selection from available modes and ends of action.

According to John Dewey, the famous researcher, philosopher, psychologist, and educational reformer “Value refers to the primarily, to price, to esteem, to appraise, to estimate.

It is the act of cherishing something holding it clear and also, the act of passing judgment upon the nature and amount of its value as compared with something else,”

Rokeach defines the term as, “Value is an enduring belief, a specific mode of conduct or an endstate of existence, along a continuum of relative importance.

**Nature of Values:**

1. Values are not human emotions, but they are the concepts.
2. Values exist in the mind, and, are independent of Public affirmation.
4. Values are absolute but they are dimensional.
5. Values are a criteria to judge the degree of goodness of badness, correctness or wrongness.
6. Values are primarily, ethical, social and subjective.
7. Values are the very essence of human life.
8. Values are cross-cultural

**Types of Human Values :**

To understand the the concept of Values, it is necessary to know the types of human values. Following are the types of Human Values :

**A. Individual Values:**

Individual values reflect through his behavior. Individual value include enthusiasm, creativity, humility, and personal fulfillment.

**B. Relationship Values:**

Relationship values reflect how you relate to other people in your life, be they friends, family, or colleagues in your organization. Relationship values include openness, trust, generosity, and caring.

**C. Organizational Values:**

Organizational values reflect how your organization shows up and operates in the world. Organizational values include financial growth, teamwork, productivity, and strategic alliances.

**D. Societal Values:**

Societal values reflect how you or your organization relates to society. Societal values include future generations, environmental awareness, ecology, and sustainability.

**Ethics :**

The word "ethics" is derived from the Greek word ethos (character), and from the Latin word mores (customs). Together, they combine to define how individuals choose to interact with one another.

**Origin of ethics and morality:**

In terms of where ethics come from, they come from society and the collective beliefs and values of its citizens. But, more specifically, ethics also come from those individuals willing to make difficult choices and think about big questions: good and bad, right and wrong.

As a philosophical discipline ethics originated in Ancient Greece over 2000 years ago. Socrates and a group of teachers from Ancient Athens known as the Sophists are said to be the first moral philosophers in Western Civilization.

Ethics examines the rational justification for our moral judgments; it studies what is morally right or wrong, just or unjust. In a broader sense, ethics reflects on human beings and their interaction with nature and with other humans, on freedom, on responsibility and on justice

The term ethics may refer to the philosophical study of the concepts of moral right and wrong and moral good and bad, to any philosophical theory of what is morally right and wrong or morally good and bad, and to any system or code of moral rules, principles, or values.

Ethics is what guides us to tell the truth, keep our promises, or help someone in need. There is a framework of ethics underlying our lives on a daily basis, helping us make decisions that create positive impacts and steering us away from unjust outcomes.

**Definition:**

Richard William Paul and Linda Elder define ethics as "a set of concepts and principles that guide us in determining what behavior helps or harms sentient creatures".

Ethics seeks to resolve questions of human morality by defining concepts such as good and evil, right and wrong, virtue and vice, justice and crime. As a field of intellectual inquiry, moral philosophy is related to the fields of moral psychology, descriptive ethics, and value theory.

The Fundamental Principles of Ethics. Beneficence, nonmaleficence, autonomy, and justice constitute the 4 principles of ethics. The first 2 can be traced back to the time of Hippocrates "to help and do no harm," while the latter 2 evolved later.

**Aim of ethics :**

The aim of ethics has been viewed in different ways: according to some, it is the discernment of right from wrong actions; to others, ethics separates that which is morally good from what is morally bad; alternatively, ethics purports to devise the principles by means of which conducting a life worth to be lived.

**Types of ethics:**

Following are the basic types of origin since the time of its origin.

- Supernaturalism.
- Subjectivism.
- Intuitionism.
- Duty-based ethics.
- Virtue ethics.
- Situation ethics.

**Origin and Development of Values and Ethics:**

In the Indian context, there is a rich heritage of religious influences on ethics and moral values. The ancient texts have emphasized the importance of ethics and moral values in governance. In ancient India there are two broad sources of ethical exhortations in the Indian tradition – Veda texts and the epic texts (Ramayana and the Mahabharata). Both the Ramayana and the Mahabharata contain explicit instances elaborating on right conduct for civil servants.

Values are ideals of someone (or a group) about what is good or bad (or desirable or undesirable). Ethics is all about reasoning how to do the right action. Values motivate, while morals and ethics constrain.

Values are basic and fundamental beliefs that guide or motivate attitudes or actions. They help us to determine what is important to us. Ethics is concerned with human actions, and the choice of those actions. Ethics evaluates those actions, and the values that underlie them

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The principles of ethics are accountability, justice, autonomy, beneficence, fidelity, and veracity.

Ethics are consistent, whereas values are different for different persons, i.e. what is important for one person, may not be important for another person. Values tell us what we want to do or achieve in our life, whereas ethics helps us in deciding what is morally correct or incorrect, in the given situation.

**Values** can be defined as those things that are **valued** by someone. In other words, values are what is considered **important** by an individual or an organization. Examples include courage, honesty, freedom, innovation etc.

Value = Degree of Importance of Something. It denotes the degree of importance of something.

Values help in determining what actions are best to perform. Values are ‘beliefs’ about ‘what is important’. Values are the beliefs of an individual or the society.

**Values vs Ethics:**

Values determine what is **important**. Ethics determine what is **right**.

Values are **ideals of someone (or a group) about what is good or bad** (or desirable or undesirable). Ethics is all about **reasoning how to do the right action**. (Don't miss our article on the dimensions of ethics)

Values motivate, while morals and ethics constrain.

People are predisposed to adopt the values that they are raised with. People also tend to believe that those values are “right” because they are the values of their particular culture.

For example, if making money is a value cherished by a society (most societies cherish that value!), and if the society is not that bothered about how that money is made, that can lead to unethical practices.

Ethical decision-making often involves weighing values against each other and choosing which values to elevate.

**Lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders:**

- **Mahatma Gandhi:**

He valued – Simplicity, Minimalism, Satyagraha, Sarvodaya, Secularism, Ahimsa, Non- Violence, Truth, Forgiveness, Self-Sufficiency, Dignity of labour etc.

- **Jawaharlal Nehru:**

He valued – democracy, institution building, consensus building, socialism, secularism, self-determination, internationalism etc.

- **Nelson Mandela:**

He valued – service, dignity, self-belief, equality of the human race, freedom, fairness, justice, etc.

- **Abraham Lincoln:**

He valued – humanism, equality of the human race, integrity, idealism, honesty, freedom etc.

- **Martin Luther King Jr:**

He valued – self-belief, equality of the human race etc.

- **Raja Rammohan Roy:**

He valued – social equality, equality of the human race, women empowerment, scientific thinking etc.

- **Swami Vivekananda:**

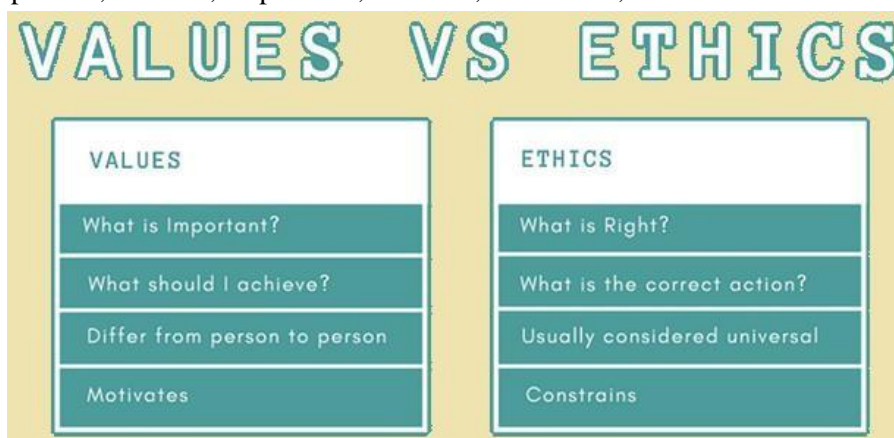
He valued – self-belief, equality of the human race, patriotism, compassion etc.

- **B R Ambedkar:**

He valued – self-belief, equality of the human race, radical thinking, compassion etc.

- **Mother Teresa:**

She valued – compassion, altruism, helpfulness, kindness, cleanliness, determination.



### Conclusion:

Ethics and values play an important role in enhancing human capital which in turn is crucial for any business and society. Ethics can give real and practical guidance to an individual.

Ethical values help guide us along a pathway to deal more effectively with ethical dilemmas. Ethics & values make an individual aware that their choices have consequences, both for themselves and others.

Ethics and values help in satisfying basic human needs. Being fair, honest and ethical is one of the basic human needs.

Thus, ethics & values build trustworthiness, Leadership skills, improves decision making, and provides long term gains.

Therefore the study of values and ethics is important to study in all the fields and streams. Every sector of the economy, every segment of the society will flourish and grow if it stands on moral grounds. Values and Ethics are those fertilizers which provides the essential nutrients to human behavior, on individual and social level.



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