



# Institute for National Transformation

## Lecture 18

# The Role of God's Value System in Building a Peaceful Community



# Objectives

1. Understanding the meaning and importance of values
2. Study the various impacts of culture on values



# VALUES

They are individual beliefs that motivate people to act one way or another. They serve as a guide for human behavior.



# What are values?

*“An enduring belief that a specific mode of conduct or end-state of existence is personally or socially preferable to an opposite or converse mode of conduct or en-state of existence.”*

*Milton Rokeach*

*(one of the leading scholars in the field of Human Values)*

- *Hence values are the guiding principles for our actions*
- *Values enable people to know in their own minds what to do and what not to do*
- *When values are clear, they do not have to rely from someone in authority*

# Kohl's Iceberg Model: Overt and Covert Aspects of Any Culture



- Sometimes we have difficulty expressing what values we live by. Why?
  - They develop over time and have become so much part of us that we do not even think about them
  - We often act without being clear about underlying values beneath our actions because we rationalize in each situation what seems to be best for us



# What are your values?

- How can we know what our values are?
- Some of our values are part of the iceberg hidden under the surface of the water
- Not easily seen and even for ourselves hard to discover and to describe
- So we have to start by what we can see, observe and hear and dig deep to find the values behind our actions and words



# Value Systems

- Every one of us has a value system, a system of ideas, opinions, habits, relationships that we hold dear.
- In contemporary business terms they are called "core values," they govern our behavior, help us make decisions, help us choose where we spend our money, time, energy, emotions.

# VALUES

- They are the non-negotiables that determine the decisions we make.
- They determine the issues about which there is no discussion

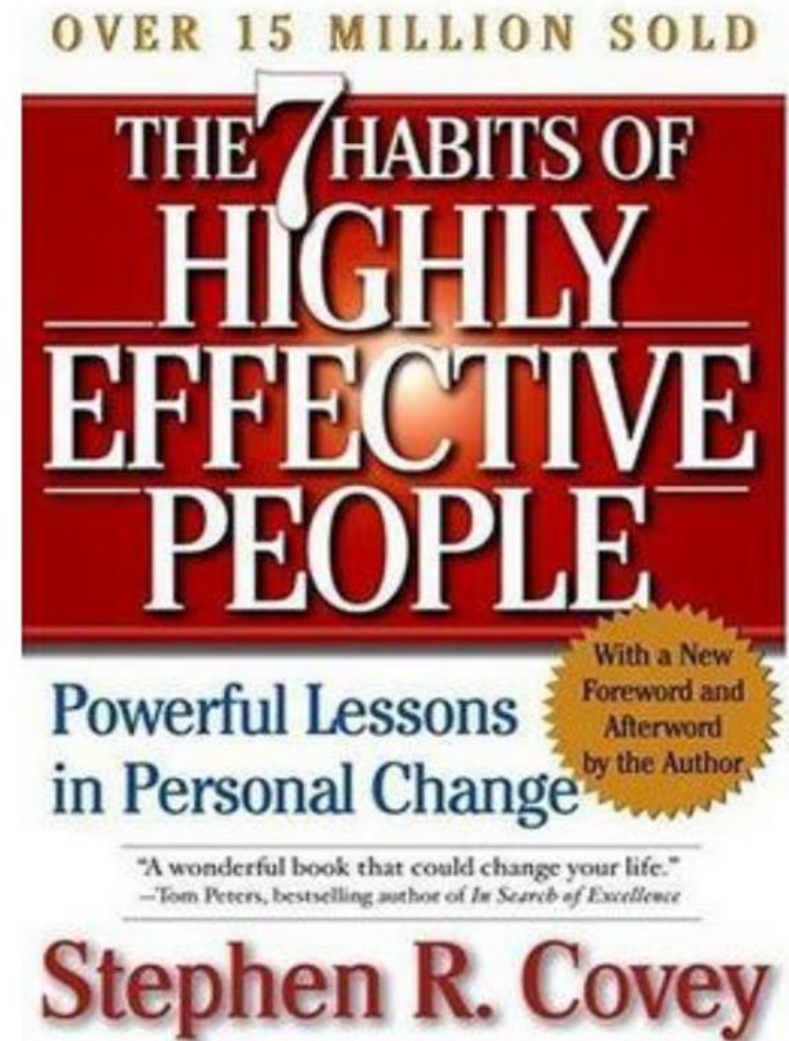






# VALUES

Public  
victory is  
preceded  
by private  
victory





# Values are shaped by culture

Western Values	Importance for Integrity	Non Western values	Importance for Integrity
<b>Control</b> Man should control his environment, limitations are opportunities for higher achievements	Accepting personal responsibility for our action	<b>Fate and Acceptance</b> Nature controls our lives, humans have to accept their place in this cycle	Seeing yourself as a small wheel in a bigger machinery with little or no influence on the course of action.
<b>Change</b> Is seen as development, progress and therefore largely positive	Making the best of every opportunity and being innovative	<b>Tradition</b> is valued as it gives stability, continuity and certainty	Being truthful to the way things have been done in the past.
<b>Time</b> Concerned to get things accomplished on time and being productive	Wasting time is the biggest sin	<b>Human Interaction</b> Developing interpersonal relationships and being available when needed by others	Spending time on social contacts is important, even when it disrupts my schedule.



# Values are shaped by culture

Western Values	Importance for Integrity	Non Western values	Importance of Integrity
<b>Equality</b> All people are created equal and have the same opportunities to succeed in life	Not giving anybody special treatment because of position	<b>Hierarchy</b> Rank and authority is desirable, gives a sense of security to know (from birth) where to fit in society	Honoring rank and authority
<b>Individualism</b> Every individual is seen as completely unique and therefore different from all others. The desire for privacy is the ultimate result of individualism	Putting yourself first with little obligation to any group	<b>Welfare of Community</b> Being part of a homogenous group is important	Welfare of the group supersedes your own interest.
<b>Competition</b> Brings out the best in an individual	Outperforming others is perfectly ok	<b>Cooperation</b> Agreeing with each other is more important	Agreeing with the person is valued higher than confronting an issue



# Values are shaped by culture

Western Values	Importance for Integrity	Non Western values	Importance of Integrity
<b>Future Orientation</b> All energy is directed toward realizing a better future	Today is only a stepping stone for an improved tomorrow	<b>Past Orientation</b> View of time is more on the past and present	Consistency with past practices
<b>Informality</b> Casual attitude regards dress code and greetings	Informality is seen as compliment, you dress the same at work as at home	<b>Formality</b> Respect to those in authority	You are expected to address others properly with their title.
<b>Directedness and Openness</b> Even negative evaluations and feelings are delivered brutally honest	Not beating around the bush	<b>Indirectedness</b> Subtle, sometimes highly ritualistic ways of delivering unpleasant news	Don't do anything that causes others to lose their face, especially not in public
<b>Pragmatism</b> Priority given to practical, realistic and efficient solutions	If one solution didn't work try the next best-Trial and error approach to problem solving	<b>Idealism</b> Philosophically and theoretically oriented	Emotions and subjective reasoning is accepted



## A QUICK COMPARISON OF CAPITALISM, SOCIALISM AND THE "JUST THIRD WAY" Center for Economic and Social Justice

### Capitalism

### Socialism

### Just Third Way

Political power accessible to all; Economic power concentrated in a wealthy elite	Economic and political power concentrated in a governing elite - members of the governing party	Both economic and political power are accessible to all
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## Capitalism

## Socialism

## Just Third Way

Capital ownership concentrated in a wealthy elite

Capital ownership concentrated in a collective controlled by a bureaucratic elite

Capital ownership is systematically de-concentrated and made directly accessible to every person



## Capitalism

## Socialism

## Just Third Way

Capital incomes beyond consumption capacity for a wealthy elite	Adequate and secure incomes from capital for a governing elite	Adequate and secure capital incomes directly accessible to every person
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## Capitalism

## Socialism

## Just Third Way

<p>Individualistic, atomistic system (ignores or trivializes common good)</p>	<p>Collectivist system (denies economic freedom and sovereignty of individual)</p>	<p>System based on sovereignty of every person, within institutions embodying principles of social justice</p>
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# Capitalism

# Socialism

# Just Third Way

Institutionalizes greed	Institutionalizes envy	Institutionalizes justice
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## Capitalism

## Socialism

## Just Third Way

<p>Win-lose, zero-sum, scarcity, "dog-eat- dog" orientation</p>	<p>Lose-lose, zero-sum, scarcity, forced- leveling orientation</p>	<p>Win-win, synergistic, post-scarcity orientation (systems and technology are improved to do more with less)</p>
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## Capitalism

## Socialism

## Just Third Way

Sacrifices  
justice for  
efficiency

Sacrifices  
efficiency for a  
collectivist  
version of  
"justice"

Justice and  
efficiency  
go hand-in-  
hand



## Capitalism

## Socialism

## Just Third Way

<p>Wage system (jobs for the many, capital ownership for the few)</p>	<p>Wage system (jobs for all, capital ownership for none)</p>	<p>Ownership system (every citizen and worker a direct capital owner)</p>
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## Capitalism

## Socialism

## Just Third Way

<p>Equality of opportunity to work; inequality of opportunity to own</p>	<p>Forced duty to work and forced equality of results as determined by governing elite</p>	<p>Equality of opportunity to work; equality of opportunity to own</p>
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## Capitalism

Protects private property rights of the few who own productive wealth, and monopolizes access to future ownership opportunities

## Socialism

Truncates or eliminates rights of private property, putting control over means of production in hands of political elite

## Just Third Way

Universalizes right to private property and protects rights of property (to extent others are not harmed)



## Capitalism

"Hands-off" role of the state regarding monopolization of ownership and control; state ends up redistributing wealth and incomes

## Socialism

Economic power is centralized in or regulated by the state; state redistributes incomes

## Just Third Way

Economic role and power of the state is limited primarily to preventing abuses and monopolies, and dismantling barriers to universal participation in direct capital ownership



## Capitalism

## Socialism

## Just Third Way

Prices and wages protected from global competition; promotes mercantilism

Prices and wages controlled by government

Prices, wages and profits set by free and open markets with profits spread among many owners





## Capitalism

## Socialism

## Just Third Way

Capital credit  
available to  
a few;  
consumer  
credit  
available to  
the many

All credit  
controlled  
by state

Universalized  
access to  
capital credit  
made available  
through local  
financial  
institutions



## Capitalism

## Socialism

## Just Third Way

<p>Past savings used to finance future ownership by few</p>	<p>Past savings used to finance future ownership by state</p>	<p>Pure credit, future savings and capital credit insurance used to finance growth linked to future direct ownership opportunities for all</p>
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## Capitalism

Technology controlled by a private sector elite, subject to government oversight

## Socialism

Technology controlled by a non-accountable governing elite

## Just Third Way

Technology owned and controlled directly or through private sector entities that are accountable to many shareholders and stakeholders



## Capitalism

"Social safety net" for poor: Trickle-down incomes and social entitlements provided through government transfers of income, institutional charity and personal charity

## Socialism

"Social safety net" for poor: Trickle-down incomes and social entitlements provided through state monopolies, forced redistribution of wealth and income by government

## Just Third Way

"Social safety net" for poor: Directly connects poor individuals and families to growth dividends, supplemented by personal charity, institutional charity, and government transfers



## Capitalism

Purpose of education is to train people to get jobs

## Socialism

Purpose of education is to train people to get jobs

## Just Third Way

Purpose of education is to teach people how to become life-long learners and virtuous human beings, with the capacity to adapt to change, to become masters of technology and builders of civilization through their "leisure work", and to pursue the highest spiritual values.



# God's Value system

- Wisdom means that we learn to value what God values and devalue what He devalues
  - His Principles – Values and Virtues
  - His Name - God
  - His Kingdom - Systems
  - His People - People
  - His Provisions – Things (Money/Finished Products)
- Lack of wisdom happens when we value what God devalues and devaluing what God values.



# VALUES

- Dependability.
- Reliability.
- Loyalty.
- Commitment.
- Open-mindedness.
- Consistency.
- Honesty
- Efficiency
- Love
- Joy
- Peace
- Patience
- Kindness
- Self-control
- Courage
- Trust in God
- Scripture guidance



# Integrity Building

- Thoughts become words
- Words become actions
- Actions become habits
- Habits develop character
- Character shapes your destiny





# Integrity checks/tests

- God often uses “integrity checks” to test our character. The result of passing an integrity test, is often an expansion of influence or ministry



## There are 3 parts to an integrity check

- A challenge to be consistent with inner convictions
- The response to the challenge
- The resulting expansion of ministry