

WORKING WITH VALUES : SOFTWARE OF THE MIND

Contents

- Ch. 1: Getting Started** 10pp
deals with:
- why this book is essential
 - how purposes set by others or ourselves affect us
 - why we need to improve our handling of values
 - present attitudes to ethics.
- Ch. 2: Investigating ethically** 15pp
deals with
- precisely what the book is offering,
 - how the philosophical, religious, legal and social science approaches to values and ethics have been incorporated
 - arguments for validity and answers to common criticisms,
 - types of change agent,
 - the centrality of ethics.
- Ch. 3: The Discovery of Levels of Purpose** 30pp + i
deals with
- different forms of purpose and their use,
 - the origin of purpose in value,
 - purpose and motivation,
 - responsibility for setting purposes,
 - needs and social values,
 - objects, mandates and terms of reference,
 - political aims and internal priorities,
 - strategic objectives and strategies,
 - tactical objectives, action plans, and tasks,
 - evaluation of purposes, purposes in organizations.
- Ch. 4: Exploring Values** 16pp + i
deals with
- the definition of value,
 - the different varieties of value,
 - ultimate values and God,
 - value systems and diversity (pluralism) in social life,
 - typical criticisms of values,
 - good, bad, and evil.
- Ch. 5: The Hierarchy of Values and Social Groups** 33pp + ii
deals with
- commonality of values in social groups,
 - the variety of social groups and their distinct functions,
 - cooperation, competition and other relations between groups,

- leadership and status in groups,
- entering and leaving social groups,
- the impact of social groups on personal identity,
- social forces released by groups (loyalty, passion &c),
- bases for cohesion of groups, ¥humanity and union,
- tribes and tribalism,
- the hierarchy of territorial communities and organizational communities,
- the wide variety of forms of association,
- taking sides in factions,
- typical criticisms of groups.

Ch. 6: Seven Approaches to Making an Ethical Choice

44pp + v

deals with

- problems in conducting ethical debate,
- ethical aspirations and constraints,
- cardinal virtues and vices,
- teleological and deontological approaches,
- being reasonable – the rationalist approach,
- acting acceptably – the conventionalist approach,
- choosing appropriately – the pragmatist or pluralist approach,
- benefiting yourself – the individualist approach,
- benefit everyone – the systemicist (utilitarian) approach,
- be fair – the legitimist approach,
- be authentic – the transcendentalist approach,
- limitations of the approaches,
- ethical relativism,
- pragmatism, self-sacrifice and altruism,
- applying the model to whether or not to legalize addictive drugs.

Ch. 7: Development of Human Identity

35pp + vi

deals with

- the origins of identity,
- different approaches to developing identity,
- the essential tension in identity,
- properties of any approach,
- sensory being
- vital being,
- emotional being,
- individual being,
- relational being,
- social being,
- transpersonal being,
- vocational choice,
- theory and therapy.

Society's Natural Moral Institutions

deals with

- the nature of social being and its support by society,

- alternative approaches to developing personal identity,
- societal support for identity,
- etiquette,
- popular morality,
- society's value system and the family,
- the social structure and types of right,
- ethical teachings and their origin,
- the legal system,
- religion,
- hope and faith,
- diversity and the use of coercion and violence.

Ch. 8: Setting Ethical Rules and Devising Ethical Codes

25pp + i

deals with

- the various types of ethical rule and their function,
- ethical dispositions,
- prescriptions and codes of practice,
- conventions and the group ethos,
- tenets and creeds,
- rights and duties,
- maxims and professional codes of ethics
- laws, regulations, canons and bye-laws,
- absolutes or eternal verities,
- advantages and criticisms of each type.

Ch. 9: Accommodating Ethical Authority

100pp + ix

deals with

- binding ethical rules,
- guiding principles,
- orienting positions,
- minimum standards,
- definitive frames of reference,
- imposed imperatives,
- a just social order,
- how the seven types of element combine in attempts to improve society,
- the balance between an individual- and a group-orientation .

Guiding Principles

deals with

- the distinction between rules and principles,
- the variety of principles and their functions,
- dysfunction through neglect, misjudgement, and deliberate harm,
- good manners and the importance of self-command,
- social policy and social policy principles,
- ideological principles and political parties,
- human rights and human right principles,
- definitions of different forms of right,
- legal principles,

- principles of natural justice,
- the contribution of scholarship,
- the responsibilities of government.

Internalized Positions.

deals with

- the way communities maintain stability and produce change, •balancing social conformity and social progress,
- the role of public debate and freedom of association and expression,
- types of ethical position and their function,
- social practice,
- social role, ¥social ethic,
- social responsibility,
- social justice,
- agents of change and protest.

Minimum Standards

deals with

- confusion surround the idea of standards,
- significance of 'the minimum' to protect diversity,
- types of minimum standard and their function,
- communal standards,
- personal moral code,
- organizational morality,
- societal or institutionalized morality,
- universal standards,
- double standards,
- setting and monitoring standards and judging breaches.

Definitive Frames of Reference in Any Society.

deals with

- defining the great frames of reference: custom, law, and ethical doctrine
- the origins, functions and limitations of the frames,
- development of the frames,
- authority and power in the frames,
- the distinct varieties of justice and judging procedure,
- linking the three frames of reference.

Categorical Imperatives .

deals with defines custom, law and moralityÑthe great frames of reference, ¥the origins, functions and limitations of the frames, ¥development of the frames, ¥authority and power in the frames, ¥the distinct varieties of justice and judging procedure, ¥linking the three frames of reference.

Ch. 10: Realizing Values: The Building Blocks

90pp + iv

deals with

- a general picture for how values are realized,
- personal responsibility for the different types of purposes in society,
- directions which constrain activity,
- drives for promoting change in regard to particular values, • sustaining achievement through functioning effectively.

Strategic Directions

deals with

- the development of convictions,
- the adoption of approaches,
- the creation of missions,
- the definition of roles,
- the making of policies,
- the detailing of plans,
- the content of documents,
- getting the social processes right,
- common difficulties and problems.

Political Drives

deals with

- how drives work,
- how drives fail,
- ideals,
- causes and crusades,
- campaigns and their constituency,
- initiatives within organizations,
- directives which cut through an impasse,
- the difference between bosses and leaders.

Domains of Functioning

deals with

- visionary programmes and the systematic transformation of societies,
- individuation programmes and individualization within society,
- development programmes to meet emerging needs,
- operational programmes and the day-to-day running of society,

- logic of a typology of organizations based on programmes,
- customer-and-cost-centred organizations,
- membership-centred organizations,
- reform-generating groups,
- vision-generating organizations,
- understanding the problems of churches and universities.

Ch. 12: Realizing Values: The Controlling Bodies

60pp + ii

deals with

- organizing autonomous enterprises which serve society,
- the people, the government and their interaction in the political arena,
- societal membership and the possibility of freedom,
- balancing the individual and the group.

Autonomous Enterprises

deals with

- arrangements to develop values, preserve values and pursue values,
- how all enterprises are structured;
- social movements and spontaneous social transformation,
- the role of the grass roots, organizer, advocates and intellectuals;
- authorities, statutory and self-regulatory, that protect the public interest,
- the council and its secretariat,
- the role of inquiries;
- formally constituted organizations,
- the role of wider society,
- the duties of those who constitute the organization,
- governance and the work of the governing body in organizations,
- the duties of top executives and staff.

Guardians of Sovereignty

deals with

- the role of the people as constitutive ruler,
- the role of government as governing ruler,
- democracy and the alternatives,
- the working of the political arena.

Membership of a Society

deals with

- the role of the people as constitutive ruler,

Ch. 13: Being Intentional

35pp + vi

deals with

- perception of reality using emotion and logic,
- recognizing when there is a need for balance,
- interactions and influence between different types and levels of value,
- distinguishing the social processes surrounding values and purposes,
- encountering reality by linking levels of purpose,
- changing reality by by-passing one level,
- maintaining integrity and enabling enlightenment,
- avoiding the inappropriate and disruptive use of values.

Ch. 14: Reflections

9pp

- how the reader should evaluate the book,
- conclusions about the good life,

- comparing the ideas in terms of scientific theory and myth,
- the search for salvation.

Glossary of Ethical Terms used in the SIGMA Framework

30pp

provides brief definitions of key terms in the domain of ethics and values, together with an indication of their logical relation to each other according to SIGMA research and their place in the