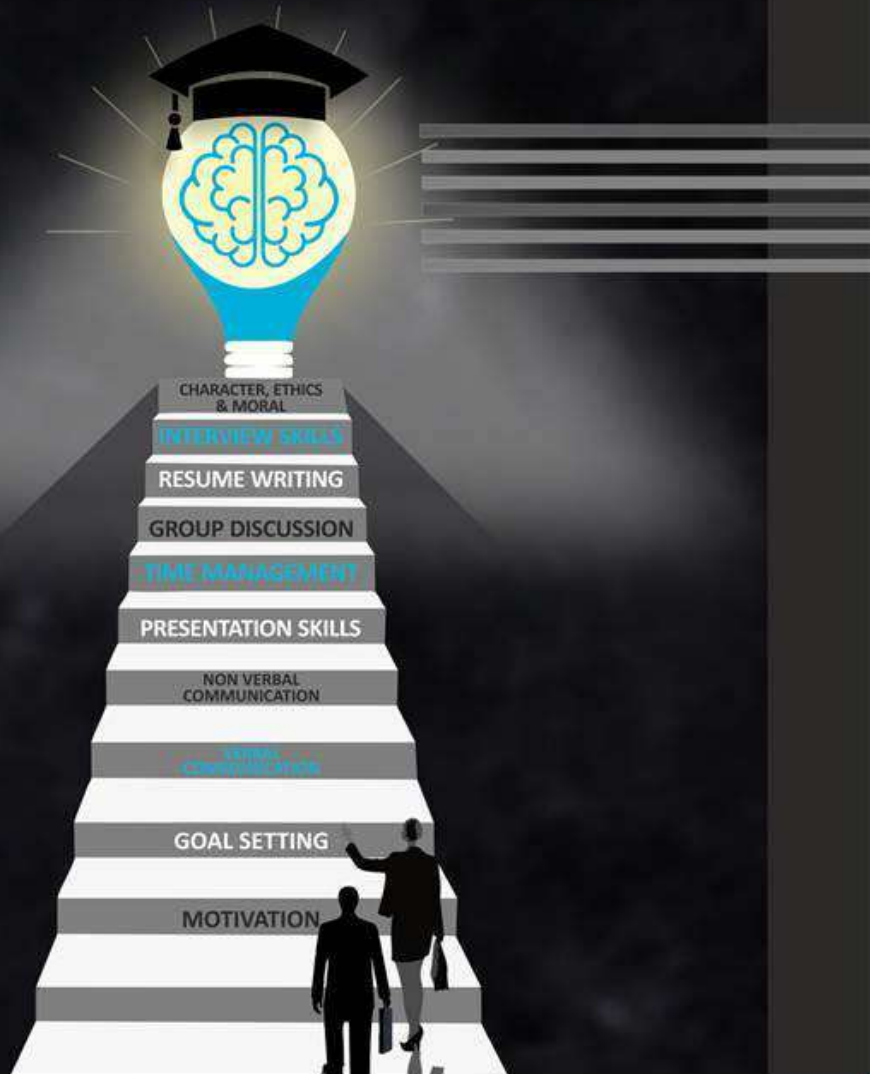


SOF 10

Stand on your own feet...

E-BOOK

'Empowering Students with Soft Skills'



**SANT GADGE BABA AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY
AMRAVATI (MS)**



E-BOOK AUTHORS



Dr. Dnyanendra Hedao



Dr. Rakesh Badgujar



Dr. Pallavi Mandaogade



Prof. Alim Khan



Prof. Prashant Ajmire



Dr. Rekha Maggirwar



Dr. Radhika Deshmukh



Dr. Pavan Deshmukh



Dr. Sanket Malviya



Dr. Dnyansheel Khanderao



Dr. Yogesh Ingle



Prof. Yuvraj Vaidya



Prof. Zakir Khan



Prof. Sonal Kame



Dr. Swati Damodare



Dr. Vaibhav Adhao



Dr. Sanjay Shenmare



Prof. Ashish Kokate



Dr. Pankaja Ingle



Dr. Rita Deshmukh



Prof. Shoeb Khan



Prof. Jeetendra Barulkar



Prof. Vijay Deshmukh



Dr. Rohitkumar Agrawal



Dr. Padmanand Tayade



Prof. Shivaji Tuppekar



Dr. Parag Gadve



Prof. Mangesh Tajane



Dr. Manish Jadhav



Prof. Mukesh Babhulkar



Dr. Umeshkumar Chapke



Dr. Mangesh Adgokar



Prof. Amol Karmarkar



Prof. Shashikant Thorat



Prof. Raju Thenge



Prof. Sagar Sonkhaskar



Prof. Kshitij Shah



Dr. Haridas Akhare

Section

1

MOTIVATION

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Importance of Motivation	01
2.	Internal & External Motivation	12
3.	Self Talk	16
4.	Growth Mindset	22

Section

2

GOAL SETTING

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
5.	Dreams & Goals	29
6.	Setting Goals	34
7.	Types of Goals	40
8.	Case Study	46

Section

3

VERBAL COMMUNICATION

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
9.	Listening, Watching & Speaking	57
10.	Win-Win Situation	66
11.	Emphatic Communication	71
12.	Preparation of Speech	78
13.	Public Speaking	84
14.	Current Affairs in Speech	91

Section

4

NON VERBAL COMMUNICATION

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
15.	Science of Body Language	97
16.	First Impression	104
17.	Reading Face & Eyes	110
18.	Cross Cultural Body Language	118

Section

5

PRESENTATION SKILL

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
19.	Grooming as a Speaker	128
20.	Clarity of Words, Thoughts & Idea	135
21.	Manners	142
22.	Speed, Audibility & Voice Modulation	147
23.	Audience Handling	153

Section

6

TIME MANAGEMENT

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
24.	Time as a Resource	162
25.	Identification of Time Wasting	166
26.	Prioritising Work to be Done	170
27.	To Do List & Check List	176

Section

7

GROUP DISCUSSION

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
28.	Meaning of GD	182
29.	Types of GD	189
30.	Process & Treats of GD	194
31.	Do's & Don'ts	200
32.	Suggestive Latest Topics & Mock	204

Section

8

RESUME WRITING

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
33.	Functions of Resume	216
34.	Types of Resume	222
35.	Formats & Section Heading	229
36.	Sample Resume Course Specific	239

Section

9

INTERVIEW SKILLS

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
37.	Intents/Objectives	253
38.	Types of Interview	257
39.	Structure of Interview	262
40.	Do's & Don'ts of Interview	271

Section

10

CHARACTER, ETHICS & MORAL

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
41.	Character- Meaning, Development & Philosophy	277
42.	Ethics- Meaning, Development & Philosophy	286
43.	Moral- Meaning, Development & Philosophy	291

INDEX

(Please click on Chapter title to get direct access)

Ch. No.	Chapter & Author Name	Page No.
SECTION 01 - MOTIVATION		
01	Importance of Motivation <i>Dr. Dyanendra Hedao</i>	01
02	Internal & External Motivation <i>Dr. Rakesh Badgujar</i>	12
03	Self-Talk <i>Dr. Pallavi Mandaogade</i>	16
04	Growth Mindset <i>Prof. Alim Khan</i>	22
SECTION 02 - GOAL SETTING		
05	Dreams & Goals <i>Prof. Prashant Ajmire</i>	29
06	Setting Goals <i>Dr. Rekha Maggirwar</i>	34
07	Types of Goals <i>Dr. Radhika Deshmukh</i>	40
08	Case Study <i>Dr. Pavan Deshmukh</i>	46
SECTION 03 - VERBAL COMMUNICATION		
09	Listening, Watching & Speaking <i>Dr. Sanket Malviya</i>	57
10	Win-Win Situation <i>Dr. Dnyansheel Khanderao</i>	66
11	Emphatic Communication <i>Dr. Yogesh Ingale</i>	71
12	Preparation of Speech <i>Prof. Yuvraj Vaidya</i>	78
13	Public Speaking <i>Prof. Zakir Khan</i>	84
14	Current Affairs in Speech <i>Prof. Sonal Kame</i>	91
SECTION 04 - NON VERBAL COMMUNICATION		
15	Science of Body Language <i>Dr. Swati Damodare</i>	97
16	First Impression <i>Dr. Vaibhav Adhao</i>	104
17	Reading Face & Eyes <i>Dr. Sanjay Shenmare</i>	110
18	Cross Cultural Body Language <i>Prof. Ashish Kokate</i>	118
SECTION 05 - PRESENTATION SKILL		
19	Grooming as a Speaker <i>Dr. Pankaja Ingle</i>	128
20	Clarity of Words, Thoughts & Idea <i>Dr. Rita Deshmukh</i>	135
21	Manners <i>Prof. Shoeb Khan</i>	142
22	Speed, Audibility & Voice Modulation <i>Prof. Jeetendra Barulkar</i>	147
23	Audience Handling <i>Prof. Vijay Deshmukh</i>	153
		<i>Contd.</i>

SECTION 06 - TIME MANAGEMENT			
24	<u>Time as a Resource</u>	<i>Dr. Rohitkumar Agrawal</i>	162
25	<u>Identification of Time Wasting</u>	<i>Dr. Padmanand Tayade</i>	166
26	<u>Prioritising Work to be Done</u>	<i>Prof. Shivaji Tuppekar</i>	170
27	<u>To Do List & Check List</u>	<i>Dr. Yogesh Ingale</i>	176
SECTION 07 - GROUP DISCUSSION			
28	<u>Meaning of GD</u>	<i>Dr. Parag Gadve</i>	182
29	<u>Types of GD</u>	<i>Prof. Mangesh Tajane</i>	189
30	<u>Process & Treats of GD</u>	<i>Dr. Manish Jadhav</i>	194
31	<u>Do's & Don'ts</u>	<i>Prof. Mukesh Babhulkar</i>	200
32	<u>Suggestive Latest Topics & Mock</u>	<i>Dr. Pavan Deshmukh</i>	204
SECTION 08 - RESUME WRITING			
33	<u>Functions of Resume</u>	<i>Dr. Umeshkumar Chapke</i>	216
34	<u>Types of Resume</u>	<i>Dr. Magesh Adgokar</i>	222
35	<u>Formats & Section Heading</u>	<i>Prof. Amol Karmarkar</i>	229
36	<u>Sample Resume Course Specific</u>	<i>Prof. Amol Karmarkar</i>	239
SECTION 09 - INTERVIEW SKILLS			
37	<u>Intents/Objectives</u>	<i>Prof. Shashikant Thorat</i>	253
38	<u>Types of Interview</u>	<i>Dr. Pallavi Mandaogade</i>	257
39	<u>Structure of Interview</u>	<i>Prof. Raju Thenge</i>	262
40	<u>Do's & Don'ts of Interview</u>	<i>Prof. Sagar Sonkhaskar</i>	271
SECTION 10 - CHARACTER, ETHICS & MORAL			
41	<u>Character- Meaning, Development & Philosophy</u>	<i>Prof. Kshitij Shah</i>	277
42	<u>Ethics- Meaning, Development & Philosophy</u>	<i>Dr. Haridas Akhare</i>	286
43	<u>Moral- Meaning, Development & Philosophy</u>	<i>Dr. Pankaja Ingle</i>	291



SECTION 10

CHARACTER, ETHICS & MORAL



CHAPTER 41
Character –
Meaning,
Development &
Philosophy by
Prof . Kshitij Shah



CHAPTER 42
Ethics - Meaning,
Development &
Philosophy by
Dr. Haridas Akhare

AUTHORS



CHAPTER 43
Moral - Meaning, Development
& Philosophy by
Dr. Pankaja Ingle



Certified Trainer

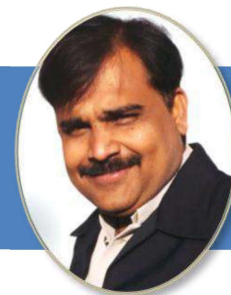
Prof. Kshitij N. Shah

M.Sc. Tech.

Assistant Professor,

Arts, Science and Commerce College, Chikhaldara (MS)

E-mail:- knsascc@gmail.com



ABOUT AUTHOR

Author has 14 years of experience in diversifies field of food technology. He worked as a resource person for HRDC, SGBA University, Amravati. He is working as NAAC consultant for various colleges. He has published 8 papers in journals and 11 papers in conference proceedings He has experience of working in corporate like Divya foods Pvt Ltd., Navi Mumbai. He believes in consistency to deliver unbeatable subject knowledge to the rural students to make them potential enough to face future challenges. He is coordinating many activities at institute level to deliver efficient work towards student's welfare.

Chapter 41

CHARACTER: MEANING AND DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Character is considered as the principal element of human personality. It is also regarded as the essence of life in the same way as the rose recognized and valued owing to its fragrance. There are many powers in humankind. Among all these powers the character is the most precious and excellent for an individual. It got a crucial place in the development of the personality of a person. That is a good character that turns into good behaviour and thinking, virtues, harmony, and noble tendency. Character essentially works as an origin of moral values.

If the question is asked to you, 'to whom you consider as a role model in your life?' Most of the student will give the names of the personalities which are known in the world attributable due to their excellent characters such as **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Swami Vivekanand, Swatantraveer Sawarkar, Mt. Gandhi, Gadge Maharaj, Tukdoji Maharaj, Dr. Ambedkar**, and many more. The choice of the person as a role model will not depend upon; how much money the person has? Or how much famous the person is? The character of the person will be the key point for choosing him as your role model.

It is said that character is even more expensive than that of wealth. The pride of India **Swami Vivekanand** always used to appeal to the youths to wake up for awaking and developing the character. He always worked on the theme of building a strong character among the youth.

He was in favour of such an education system which will not only literates the student but also work for the making of a perfect individual with a good character. In the person with true character, strength and gentleness coexist though they seem to be opposite to each other.

The renowned British philosopher, **Thomas Hill Green** has said that **“developing the good character should always be an important goal of every person.”** While talking about the same stream an American thinker mentioned that high worthy character is the best asset of humans. Character is a mixture of plenty of things and it can be changed with time and situation.

What character exactly means? What are the dimensions? How it can be built? And what are the benefits of having an excellent character? These are some questions that may arrive in the mind of the readers. In the present article, we will have a glance at each dimension of character and its making.

DEFINITIONS AND MEANING OF CHARACTER

The word character was said to be originated from the Greek word used as a synonym for engraving or ‘to mark’. The term character was defined in several ways by the number of philosophers.

1. According to the ancient Indian philosophy, **“there were many inbuilt powers work in an individual, the power which is responsible for the development of moral behavior and virtues may be termed as a character”.**

It is said that there is not any other power superior to character among human beings. While talking in some ceremony the statement given by the former **President of India Dr. Shakardayal Sharma** explains the importance of character. He said that **‘An uneducated but good character person is much better than the educated but characterless person’.**

2. **Mitchell, 2015** gave the definition constructed by Ricoeur. In this article character was defined as **“the set of distinctive marks which permit the re-identification of a human individual as being the same”.**

It was said that the personality is developed through the character as well as the identity also made through the character only.

3. The character was defined in another way by **Mitchell**. In order to understand the simplified definition is given as, **“Character means having a tendency to do what is right and to refrain from what is wrong also having morally desirable wishes, purpose and goals as well as having the tendency to react sensitively toward things in the**

morally suitable way.” The persons having good character behave sensitively and with morally.

4. Yet another definition given by **Pradhan, 2009** is, **"Character means a combination of qualities distinguishing an individual; moral strength, reputation or person represented in play, film or story."**
5. He also added that **"Character means doing the right thing despite outside pressure to the contrary"**
6. The most simple definition of character is given by **Stout, 1927** as, **"Character is just the constitution of the self as a whole"**

From above all the definitions it can be understood that character is related to personality, moral values, right and wrong, as well as the behavior. Character is one of the prime factors of the identity of a person. It comprises of individual's approach and mindset, beliefs, and values.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD CHARACTER

A famous British thinker **Billy Graham** quoted that, **"When wealth is lost, nothing lost, when health is lost, something is lost, when the character is lost, all is lost."** As discussed earlier it can be said that character is the most valuable aspect of the personality and the real power of an individual. Character is a source of all moral values. Values and Character are interdependent things. Good character build through the adoption of values in life and values reflect through good character.

Character is a foundation of self-development. Self-development cannot be possible without developing a good character. The internal powers cannot be explored without a good character. If you want to be successful in life you have to seriously look towards the way of developing a strong character. A good Character always helps to stimulate the virtues, harmony, ability to think well, and good nature of the personality. The saints such as **Sant Gadge Baba** in the name of whom our university is known, **Sant Kabir, and Sant Janabai** were not educated but we put them in the list of great people only due to their knowledge as well as their excellent moral character.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER

It is said that **'if the citizens of the nation are characterless then the nation cannot withstand and developed'**. The process of development of character starts right from

childhood even before birth. It is said that Abhimanyu, son of Arjuna and Subhadra learned the process of crack a Chakravyuha when he was in his mother's womb. It is scientifically proved that the surrounding environment and the mantle status of a pregnant woman affect the personality of the foetus in her womb.

Fear, laugh, crying, self-protection, curiosity, meeting and talking with people, try for increasing self-respect, tendency to accumulate things, try to satisfy satiety, try to satisfy the natural body and sexual desires, feeling happy with the creativity, show sympathy, show mercy, feeling, emotions, etc. are the congenital dispositions of human beings. Some of them like Fear, self-protection, satisfying the satiety, satisfaction of body and sexual desires, etc are also present in the animals. An individual develops his character by using these dispositions with the help of his mind. Everybody has to construct the character on its own by keeping the balance in the use of all the said dispositions. Character is not inherited; it has to make and construct with industriousness and persistence. Your character entirely depends on your own will power.

The character of an individual depends on various factors such as

- **Rites (संस्कार):** These may be due to the religious beliefs, family background, and overall surrounding.
- **Parental doctrine (शिकवण):** The parents are the prime teachers of a child. The child learns a lot by observing the behavior of his parents.
- **The kind of company of friends and society:** It is said that “संसर्गजःदोषगुणआभवन्ति”, It means that the kind of company affects both virtues and faults. **Goswami Tulsidas** said that “सठसुधरहींसत्संगतिपाई, पारसपरसकुधातुसुहाई”, meaning the bad person can be changed to good in the company of good people, as due to the touch of 'Paras' (a magical stone) iron converts into gold.
- **Congenital dispositions**
- **Experiences**
- **Education**

Though the character depends upon the various factors it should be noted that it can be formed or made through industriousness and persistence. It is also able to change. We experience from the examples that a child who was a little angel (or little devil) when an adolescent is conflicting as an adult. Though one cannot have control over choosing parents,

rites, or congenital dispositions, perhaps a choice of good company, the right education, the tendency to draw the right conclusion from every experience using the moral principles the character can be constructed. With positive thinking, everyone can get only a good out of every experiment. By awakening your natural consciousness and developing rational thinking one can be architecture of his own personality with good character.

Many saints showed the paths for developing the character. The originator of 'Arts of Living', **Shri Shri Ravishankar**, has told five simple rules for better life.

1. Opposite values are complementary

If there is sorrow today, there must be happiness tomorrow. The existence of darkness is only due to the existence of light. What is today will be changed. So don't desperate and proceed. Tomorrow will definitely be yours.

2. Don't be affected by people

There is a saying in hindi, **"Thinking about, what will people speak, is a greatest disease"**. Most of the moments of sorrow in our life are only due to fear of people. Remember that people will speak from both sides, so don't bother and proceed morally with passion. Don't think about success or failure.

3. The present moment is inevitable

According to studies, a person runs through at least sixty thousand thoughts a day. About 90-95% thoughts were concerning with past. What did he/she say? He/she didn't want to do that, if I have done that, it would have happened. If I hadn't made that mistake, it would be today, etc. Keep in mind that the moment is inevitable. What happened will not change. Forget the mistakes that were made, but don't make the same mistakes again. You can learn from any mistakes you make, but the condition is that every mistake must be new. Instead of thinking about what would have been done, think about what is now and what to do. Elapsed time will never come again.

4. Don't look for reasons for other people's mistakes

If you make a mistake, naturally you expect people to forget it quickly. You immediately say I did it without a bit on purpose. So why does your role change when someone else makes mistakes? Why do we start looking for reasons? Why did he/she do that? Was it deliberately? Many such questions come to our mind. Think of it as a mistake by you, and move on.

5. Accept people as they are

Why do you insist that everyone should behave as I like? Every person is different, his temperament is different, and everyone's preferences are different. So don't worry about the

other person's behaviour. Accept them as they are. So even if it's something bad, try to change it, but don't be stubborn.

DIMENSIONS OF CHARACTER

1. Moral Character

It may be known for its highest ethical standards. It may lead a person to follow law and order. e.g. honesty, courtesy, and sincerity.

2. Spiritual Character

The spiritual character persons strongly believe in god and according to his belief "God is omniscient, omnipresent, and omnipotent". These character persons have faith in birth, rebirth, *karma*, death, and *Moksha*

3. Physical Character

They are believed in maintaining the highest standards of behavior with other human beings especially with opposite-sex persons of all ages. They follow the principle of avoiding misuse of the body.

4. Materialistic Character

According to them, one should be at the maximum level in following ethical customary in any of the occupations such as job, business, etc. They are in opposing to fulfil the motive by illegal means.

THE ASPECTS OF CHARACTER BUILDING (SWAMI VIVEKANAND)

Strong character building among the youth was one of the important themes of Swamiji. He was in favour of such an education system that will make a man with the highest character. Dr. Radhakrishnan told that "**to develop and disciplined the inner strengths is the real purpose of education**". According to Swamiji some aspects which are opposite to each other are important in the process of character building.

1. Strength and Gentleness

Though the words seem opposite, the character person possesses both qualities. If strengths show domination, limitation, and subordination to others it will be an example of improper character development. Thus gentleness is also needed with strengths for the fully developed character.

2. Broadmindedness and Faith

In the same way, broadmindedness and faith should be there in balance amount for the good character formation. If someone has faith in his customs and beliefs this does not mean he should criticize others for their customs and beliefs. Thus with faith broadmindedness is an important ingredient in character development.

3. Fearlessness and compassion

Fearlessness and compassion are also the essential components in character building according to the theory of Swamiji.

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN CHARACTER BUILDING

It was said by **Swami Vivekanand** that, **“The main function of education is to reveal the existing completeness of the students that are in a quiescent state.”** It was told by famous philosopher **Burk** that, **“There are no misfit students, there are misfit schools, tests, and studies and misfit examinations.”** In a similar way as said by Mt. Gandhi the prime purpose of education is not of stuffing the brains with figures, facts, and information or of passing the tests by mugging the books and notes, but it is developing a strong character.

We have seen that the character can be changed from bad to good by proper training and education. Thus there is a big role of education in uplifting the moral character. Education may be considered as the method in which potency of mind is improved, the character is developed, intelligence is stretched and ultimately one can be trained to survive by standing on his own feet. The increase in virtues is possible by giving proper education.

Good character traits that must be developed in order to create the highest moral character are

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Integrity | 2) Honesty |
| 3) Loyalty | 4) Purity |
| 5) Perseverance | 6) Faith |
| 7) Sincerity | 8) Obedience |
| 9) Fortitude | 10) Veneration |
| 11) Humanistic tendency | 12) Discipline |
| 13) Tolerance | 14) Hardwork |
| 15) National Spirit | 16) Responsibility |
| 17) A habit of Reading | 18) Peace-loving |
| 19) Fearlessness | 20) Self Regulation |
| 21) Zest | 22) Forgiveness |

Along with these qualities, we can build a good character by following the four 'S', as '*Sadhana*'(practice), '*Seva*'(service), '*Satsang*' (spiritual discourse), and '*Swadhyaya*'(Self-study) as.

SUMMARY

- Character is a prime element of human personality and is comprised of many factors such a belief, values, virtues and traits
- The person with good moral character is accepted and evils are hated by society
- It is a core component of humanity
- It is a foundation of self-development
- Character is not innate, can be affected by personal and social influences but still, it can be developed
- Good moral actions come from good character
- Virtues are the principles of good character
- Education plays a crucial role in the development of the character of an individual, society over and above the nation

REFERENCES

- 1) <https://www.khayalrakhe.com/2018/05/charitra-nirman-essay-hindi.html>
- 2) Mahadevan, "The Art of Man Making & Character Building: Inspirations from Swami Vivekananda", IInd Int. Youth Conf. on 'Shaping a drudgery free world- Swami Vivekananda's perspective', Jan-2013, <https://www.iimb.ac.in>
- 3) Mitchell L. A., "Integrity and Virtue: The Forming of Good Character", The Linacre Quarterly, 82(2), 2015, 149-169
- 4) Pradeep Kumar, "Need and Importance of Value Education for a Happy Life", Int. J. of Academic Rea. and Development, 2(4), July-2017, 588-592
- 5) Pradhan R. K., "Character, Personality and Professionalism", Social Science International, 25 (2), July-2009, 3-23
- 6) Santhi S., "Need of Value Education- Today is the Hour", Int. J. of Advanced Rea. In Edu. & Tech., 3(4), 2016, 28-29
- 7) Srivastava S. K., "Promotion of Moral Values through Education", Int. J. of Research in Sco. Sciences, 7(6), June-2017, 103-108

- 8) Sutarman et al., "Character Education to Build Personal Learners Tough", IOSR J of Res.& Method in Education, 7(1), 2017, 59-63
- 9) Uthwal R., "एकशिक्षककीप्रेरणा, उत्प्रेरककेरूपमेचुनौतियाएवंसमाधान ", Int. Journal of Hindi Research, 3(5), Sept.-2015, 6-8
- 10) सत्यकामविद्यालंकार, "चरित्रनिर्माण", प्रकाशक :राजपालअंडसॅन्स, 2014



Certified Trainer

Dr. Haridas D. Akhare
M.A. (English, Marathi, Education), B. Ed., NET+NET, Ph.D.,
Assistant Professor,
Smt. Kokilabai Gawade Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Daryapur (MS)
E-mail:- hdakhare@ gmail.com



ABOUT AUTHOR

Author has 16 years of experience in diversifies field of Marathi stream out of which he has 9 years is of senior colleges teaching experience. He has published a book on "Sant Tukaramananchya Abhangatil Jivanmulye" and this book has been selected as a reference book At SRTM University Nanded. This book is awarded by "Rajyastariy Sant Namdev Puraskar". He is selected as an external for Ph.D. Thesis valuation at SRTM University Nanded. He is also designated as a Co. Guide for Ph.D. at JITU University, Rajasthan. He also works as an Editor for Ajanta Publication. He has published 6 papers in international Conference & 10 in National Conference. He has delivered lecture at Kathmandu University Nepal on Need of Value Education in today's Digital World On 2nd Oct. 2018 on occasion of Gandhi Jayanti. He is also Varkari kirtankar & Pravachankar. He is a secretary of Varkari sahitya Parishad Pune. He believes in spiritual thoughts which help human being to develop the intellectual asset by means of skill enrichment.

Chapter 42

ETHICS - MEANING, DEVELOPMENT AND PHILOSOPHY

Preface-

Ethics is an invisible rule that determines right and wrong according to social norms. This is also called Moral Philosophy. It is accompanied by a good conscience. It's a necessary value for University and Collegiate student of ethical behaviour of a code of Moral standards of conduct for what is good and right; as opposed to what is bad or wrong. In the ethical behaviour that which is right or good in the context of governing moral code. Ethical behaviour is value driven. Like all other sciences, ethics is closely related to philosophy. Ethics is an important philosophical science. Although not as practical as chemistry or medicine, the use of mathematics and astrology is the same as the use of ethics. The meeting of ethics proves to be based on conscience and as a basis. If the assumptions collapse, then ethics also collapses.

