Patriotism:

The patriotism problem since olden times excites experts, because patriotism makes one of distinctive, patrimonial characteristics of society. From the first steps of person activity there was an awareness of need of the general interaction for survival. The integration mechanism had been developed as ideological structure. The society needs as mutual understanding uniting basis had been implemented there. The ideology organized all human and society life as unified organism, developed the expedient society action program, differentiation of mutual influence at each other. The territory and other components unity integrity understanding (language, clothes, traditions, etc.) gradually formulated in society the concept of patriotism as love to the earth, patrimonial beginning.

All these show that the patriotism feeling had been created as society existence necessary condition. Still patriotism has huge value in personality development as citizen. Without patriotism formation, feeling personal and public importance is impossible. Without feeling of the homeland the personality degenerates in an aggressor. That is, the person becomes socially dangerous. In especially difficult times for the country, in transition periods or in wartime, the patriotism problem as society control lever and the stability preservation mechanism becomes especially topical. The concept "patriotism" is one of those few terms which had been treated at various times and eras traditionally, and haven’t changed its meaning. At first time it was used during great French revolution 1789-1793. The fighters protecting the Homeland from overseas aggressors were called as patriots. The concept is protected in number of well-known dictionaries: "The patriot is fatherland lover, the adherent about its benefit, national person"; "The patriot is the person loving the fatherland, devoted to the people, ready on victims and making feats for the sake of homeland interests". Philosophers (from Greek “Patris” - the fatherland) consider the category "patriotism" as "the moral and political principle, the social feeling, the content of which is the love to the fatherland, devotion to it, pride of its past and present, aspiration to protect homeland interests", in a lexical meaning the word "patriotism" designates "love for the country, devotion to the fatherland, the people". In these definitions, mainly, the emotional and personality to the homeland estimated relations are emphasized. But it is obvious that these relations can't be summarized to moral senses. They have broader sense and, being fixed in personality consciousness and behavior, include corresponding demands and motivation sphere, characterizes patriotism as moral quality. The demands and motivation acts as patriotism quality in ethical literature. In pedagogical literature the tendency to the concept "patriotism" broad interpretation have been observed. During the concept consideration, each author adheres to the research subject. But despite this majority of researchers to patriotism essential signs refer love for the country, readiness for Fatherland protection, readiness to work for the homeland benefit etc.

The standard dictionary definition reads “love of one's country.” This captures the core meaning of the term in ordinary use; but it might well be thought too thin and in need of
fleshing out. In what is still the sole book-length philosophical study of the subject, Stephen Nathanson (1993, 34–35) defines patriotism as involving:

1. Special affection for one's own country
2. A sense of personal identification with the country
3. Special concern for the well-being of the country
4. Willingness to sacrifice to promote the country's good

There is little to cavil about here. There is no great difference between special affection and love, and Nathanson himself uses the terms interchangeably. Although love (or special affection) is usually given expression in special concern for its object, that is not necessary. But a person whose love for her country was not expressed in any special concern for it would scarcely be considered a patriot. Therefore the definition needs to include such concern. Once that is included, however, a willingness to make sacrifices for one's country is implied, and need not be added as a separate component. Identification with the country, too, might be thought implied in the phrase “one's country.” But the phrase is extremely vague, and allows for a country to be called “one's own” in an extremely thin, formal sense too. It seems that if one is to be a patriot of a country, the country must be his in some significant sense; and that may be best captured by speaking of one's identification with it. Such identification is expressed in vicarious feelings: in pride of one's country's merits and achievements and in shame for its lapses or crimes (when these are acknowledged, rather than denied).

Accordingly, patriotism can be defined as love of one's country, identification with it, and special concern for its well-being and that of compatriots.

**Nationalism vs. Patriotism:**

There is a distinct difference between nationalism and patriotism.

- Patriotism is love for one’s country, but accepting that it has its faults,
- Nationalism (National Pride) on the other hand is the love of ones nation above everything, even our own humanity, above morality, and sometimes above common sense.

❖ **Discipline:**

*Discipline* refers to systematic instruction given to a disciple. To discipline thus means to instruct a person to follow a particular code of conduct "order." Usually, the phrase 'to discipline' carries a negative connotation. This is because enforcement of order - that is, ensuring instructions are carried out - is often regulated through punishment.

**Self-discipline**

- *Self-discipline* refers to the training that one gives one's self to accomplish a certain task or to adopt a particular pattern of behavior, even though one would really rather be doing something else.

**Methods of Discipline:**
• Positive Reinforcement and Negative Reinforcement

• Positive reinforcement is about preventing misbehavior by praising the desirable behavior. Example: Bonuses, promotions, good grades, and scholarships.

• Negative reinforcement is devised to guide a person to the appropriate action in order to avoid the unwanted consequence. With negative reinforcement, behavior is increased.

**Importance of Discipline:**

There is a need and importance of discipline in our society and in our life. In our home, in schools in the playground and everywhere in this world discipline brings order. The absence of discipline brings disorder and chaos. There are some rules that control our activities. If we do not respect these rules, our life will be like a boat without the boatman. If we do not obey our parents at home, our teachers at school and the referee or the umpire in the playground, we can imagine what will happen. So both our parents and the teachers are very anxious to make us see the need for discipline. They want us to grow up like disciplined soldiers. In the armed forces discipline is everything. Without discipline the army is a rabble. Like them we all must be disciplined, so that everybody can be proud of us.

Discipline can be explained as training which will develop ones moral character and helps to produce a particular type of behavior. Training which helps the individual to correct, improve the overall conditions, moral character with the change in behavioral pattern of the individual.

Discipline is an essential part of our life. In fact with out discipline life we can not work smoothly. Parents, elders of the family and the teachers are the first persons to introduce the sense of discipline to the children. Discipline must be learnt from the early stages of life. Discipline ensures the smooth flow of life with out putting hindrance to the individual's liberty. Discipline teaches us to be systematic towards achieving our goal of life. It helps us to achieve our ambitions.

Our social structure will fall apart with out the discipline in social life. A society with out the proper discipline encourages the unsocial activities such as violence and bad behavior. Self discipline is most important to achieve complete Discipline in life. And it also helps to develop better character of the person concerned.

It is rightly said” He that cannot obey, cannot command".

Nation can not progress with out the law abiding disciplined citizens. This helps to build up the nation with the proper co-operations and unity. In these case nation can be saved from neighbor's opportunistic attitudes. Strength of a nation lies in discipline.

Chanakya rightly said, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Self-discipline is to motivate self in spite of a negative emotional state of mind. For self-discipline individual should have strong will power to control the mind. Self-discipline works automatically and leads to the success.

His Holiness the Dalai Lama, writes, “Self-discipline, although difficult, while combating negative emotions, should be a defensive measure. At least we will be able to
prevent the advent of negative conduct dominated by negative emotion. Once we develop this, by familiarizing ourselves with it, along with mindfulness and conscientiousness, eventually that pattern and way of life, will become a part of our own life.”

Our safe survivals depend on nature. Nature strictly follows the law of nature. Nature is very systematic with its law. The day starts with sunrise and sets accordingly to invite night with moon and stars above the sky. Nature is the best example of true discipline to all of us. The perfect nature's law/ discipline which controls the earth, the sun, the moon and other planets. Disharmony among the set rules will be disastrous to all of us.

The ancient Hindus insisted on the essentiality of leading a life of restraint. Individual's energies misused without strict control of mind and body. In that case Discipline is necessary for one's moral life. We should remember, — "He alone can command who knows how to obey".

Without discipline there is no way we can control our mind or our senses. The Katha Upanishads explains as:-

"Know the self (atman) as the lord of the chariot, and the body as the chariot. Know the intellect as the charioteer, and the mind as the reins. The senses are the horses … He who has no understanding, whose mind is always unrestrained; his senses are out of control, as wicked horses are for a charioteer. He, however, who has understanding, whose mind is always restrained, his senses are under control, as good horses are for a charioteer.” (Katha Up. 1, 3, 3-6).

In our spiritual life discipline is most essential. The spiritual activity needs systemic actions with strict discipline in life. To lead a spiritual life, a constant alertness over the mind is needed.

Sri Sri Ravi Shankar, on spiritual discipline, says, “Certain practices insulate you, yet retain your sensitivity at the same time. This needs training and education. We all have ten fingers and though everyone has the ability, only a few can play the guitar. Only those few who have learned how to play the guitar or the flute or the trombone can play it.”

A yoga instructor says, “When I work with clients, I emphasize discipline. That is the most important quality in the spiritual, sattvic life.”

"He explains that in each area of our lives, spirituality plays an important role. It influences our outlook and reactions. A non-spiritual person might not engage in seva, or compassion, whereas a spiritual aspirant will consciously strive to express such qualities in his relationships and attitude. This ability is born out of regular discipline, both mental, and physical."

"Discipline works every where. It controls our morals and even our religion. There is no sphere in heaven and earth where discipline does not dominate".

❖ **Hard Work:**

“Hard work” is work that is challenging. Both hard work and “working hard” (i.e. putting in the time required to get the job done) are required for success.

‘Hard work’ is one of the notches in the ladder that helps us climb the peak of happiness. -Col Gurnam Singh
**Importance of Hard Work:**

For a person who is hard working there are challenges. Hard work involves determination, perseverance, tenacity and something more. It is the will to survive and to achieve greater heights by dint of hard work. I ardently believe in the quote of Thomas Alva Edison: "Genius is 1% inspiration, 99% perspiration"; there is no substitute to hard work. This statement clearly implies the importance of hard work in one's life. As the saying goes "Hard work is the stepping stone to success". All the successful people in this world have achieved success through hard work only.

The present young generation ought not to forget that hard work is the only weapon which can bring success in life. There is so much competition in the world today that nothing but hard work is the only remedy to reach to the top. One can understand the value of hard work only by working hard. There are no short cuts to reach the top of the ladder of life. There is no doubt that you will face obstacles in this path of hard work but these can be removed with determination, patience and will power. “Prayer is not a substitute for work, thinking, watching, suffering, or giving; prayer is a support for all other efforts”.

*Success never comes to one who sits idle, like it is said 'Fortune Favors the Brave', we need to be active and hard working to have the lady luck favoring us and taking us towards the success.*

Our great former president **Dr A P J Abdul Kalam**, has achieved all this success only through sheer hard work. To support his studies, he started off as a newspaper vendor. Then later in his engineering education, he worked very hard and bagged scholarships which helped him fund his education. Even our **Prime Minister Manmohan Singh**, who was born in village without electricity studied in candlelight and still stood first throughout his academic career; all possible through hard work. The life of **Mr. Narayan Murthy** also establishes the importance of hard work. From having slept at a railway station for 2 days without food to starting **Infosys** in a one room flat to taking Infosys to its current level is no mean task.

With all these examples before me, I truly believe that there is no substitute to hard work. Only hard work can change "IMPOSSIBLE" to "I AM POSSIBLE". The only shortcut to success is hard work. Talent is a bonus. But scaling the peak of success is impossible without hard work. So keep working hard and success will just be a step away!!

**Virtues of Integrity & Accountability:**

- Integrity means being honest with yourself.
- Actions + Beliefs + Values = Integrity
- Integrity may be seen as the quality of having a sense of honesty and truthfulness in regard to the motivations for one's actions.
- Integrity is "the basing of one's actions on an internally consistent framework of principles." This means that living with integrity ensures that everything you do and believe is "based on the same core set of values."
Importance of Integrity:

"People who promise things they never keep, are like clouds and wind that bring no rain". So true!

A building without integrity may receive structural damage, or even collapse, in a storm. Similarly, people without integrity are blown about by the winds of challenges and misfortune and destroyed for they lack the firmness, solidity, and strength of character to weather any storm.

On other hand, people who 'think, say, promise, and do' all coincide then they hold integrity and a strong character. They have our trust and respect. They have a good reputation because they are reliable and responsible.

Integrity springs from the desire to do what is right. Don't be afraid to be different. The rewards for doing so are many and include a growth in self-confidence and courage. You can easily identify ones who hold and enjoy integrity.

Tasks become duties to those who embrace integrity. At the workplace, they don't just put in time, but cheerfully carry out their responsibilities; they don't engage in destructive gossip, but build confidence, teamwork, and morale; they don't abuse their privileges, but respect the people, property and reputation.

Francis Bacon has said it wisely, “It's not what we eat but what we digest that makes us strong; not what we gain but what we save that makes us rich; not what we read but what we remember that makes us learned; and not what we profess but what we practice that gives us integrity.

❖ Accountability:

• "Accountability" stems from late Latin *accomptare* (to account),
• Accountability is the acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, decisions, and policies including the administration, governance, and implementation within the scope of the role or employment position and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

How to Create a "Culture of Accountability":

What does it mean to be "held accountable?" Unfortunately, most people view accountability as something that belittles them or happens when performance wanes, problems develop or results fail to materialize. After all, when things are sailing along smoothly, people rarely ask, "Who is accountable for this success?"

Webster's defines "accountable" as "Subject to having to report, explain or justify; being answerable, responsible." Notice how the definition begins with the words "subject to," implying little choice in the matter. This confession-oriented and powerless definition suggests what we all have observed—accountability is viewed as a consequence for poor performance; it's a principle you should fear because it can only end up hurting you.
Consider the following new definition of accountability: "A personal choice to rise above one's circumstances and demonstrate the ownership necessary for achieving desired results—to See It, Own It, Solve It, and Do It." This definition includes a mindset or attitude of continually asking, "What else can I do to rise above my circumstances and achieve the results I desire?" It requires a level of ownership that includes making, keeping and answering for personal commitments. Such a perspective embraces both current and future efforts. Armed with this new definition of accountability, you can help yourself and others do everything possible to both overcome difficult circumstances and achieve desired results.

1. Set Clearly Defined Results

The first step towards creating a culture of accountability is to define clear results within your organization. Whether it's a sales figure, a specified delivery period for your product or a minimum return on investment, make sure you define the goal. Then make it clear to all your managers and employees from the bottom to the top ranks. Everyone must know what they're working for and how their job pushes the company forward.

Next, management must generate joint accountability for results. In an environment of joint accountability, it is impossible for anyone even to think, let alone say, that he has done his job if the team has not achieved its targeted result.

2. Achieve Results, Rather Than Do the Job

How many times have you heard a leader in real life or fiction demand: "I don't care how you do it. Just get it done!" Many times, organization charts and job descriptions push people into boxes. They give people the idea that they are getting paid and using their skills to perform a defined function or set of tasks. This task-oriented mindset leads people to believe that if they perform their functions they've done what they're supposed to do, whether or not the result was achieved.

Effective leaders operate on the premise that their people must focus on achieving results. They lead people beyond the boundaries of their jobs and inspire them to pursue results by creating an environment that motivates them to ask, "What else can I do?" over and over until the results are achieved. They manage their people so that their "job" is to achieve results. Each person's daily activities must be in alignment with the targeted results.

3. Accountability for the Future

Only when you assume full accountability for your thoughts, feelings, actions, and results can you direct your own destiny; otherwise, someone or something else will. The real value and benefit of accountability stems from the ability to influence events and outcomes before they happen. The customary view of accountability fails to recognize that people can gain more from a proactive posture than from a reactive one.

This new view of accountability can help revitalize the business character, strengthen global competitiveness, heighten innovation, improve the quality of products and services produced by companies worldwide and increase the responsiveness of organizations to the needs and wants of customers and constituents.