DOWNLOAD PDF VALUES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Chapter 1 : about_Environment_Variables | Microsoft Docs

How we value nature and the environment determines our personal environmental ethic as well as our development as human beings. The following exercises will help develop your ideas about environmental values and their application.

Reports To ask less of the planet, we ask more of ourselves. We strive to create products that are the best in the world and the best for the world. And we continue to make progress toward our environmental priorities. Creating the next innovation in recycling with Daisy, our newest disassembly robot. And leading the industry in making our materials safer for people and for the earth. All our facilities worldwide â€" including offices, retail stores, and data centers â€" are now powered entirely by clean energy. We go further than most companies in measuring our entire carbon footprint, including manufacturing and product use. Our new headquarters gets most of its renewable power from onsite solar panels and biogas fuel cells, and it can even provide energy to the public grid. Apple Park, Cupertino, California Our investments in renewable energy have measurably reduced our overall carbon footprint. Our supplier Ibiden has one of the largest floating solar projects in the world. Resources Making the most of using the least. Like recovering more of the high-quality materials in your old devices to make new products. Through more efficient recycling technologies and other innovations, we hope that one day we can stop mining the earth altogether. We design for durability, so our products are better for the customer and for the environment. In our Reliability Testing Lab, one of the tests uses a weighted pendulum that simulates a swinging arm hitting Apple Watch against a hard object. Plastic liners from films that protect iPhone are recycled into trays for use in a later phase of production. In , our U. Safer Materials Safer for people. And for the planet. We lead the industry in reducing or eliminating the harmful substances commonly used in electronics. So the materials we use are safer for the environment, the people who make our products, and the people who use them. We were pioneers in removing PVC from our power cords, cables, and headphones, which makes them safer to recycle. We require our suppliers to comply with our Regulated Substances Specification, which defines restrictions on hundreds of chemicals and substances.

Chapter 2 : powershell - How to set new value for the environment variable in VSTS - Stack Overflow

Environmental ethics take into consideration the moral obligations human beings have concerning the environment. Learn how environmental ethics and human values affect our ability to understand.

I decided to take the bull by the horns and asked the people who know best â€¦ HR professionals. Conducting my own research based survey; I wanted to see what workplace values would emerge as top priorities for improving workplace relationships. Over a 2 month period, I surveyed and collected data from over HR professionals on the premier business networking site, LinkedIn. The survey gained valuable insight into the behavior, attitudes, needs, and preferences of HR professionals across the globe. Trust â€" For many HR professionals trust was defined by this single word alone and was felt to convey an implicit message which needed little accompaniment. For others, trust was felt to comprise a sense of authenticity, integrity and loyalty, often as a result of open door policy eliciting a real feeling of comfort within the workplace. Communication â€" HR professionals found effective communication also incorporated a need for timeliness in communication, clarifying both roles and goals for employees, resolving conflicts and issues with civility, and practicing transparent communication spanning departments and hierarchies alike. Clarify expectations of members, and deal with conflicts rather than suppress them. Other key workplace values worth noting also emerged in the survey for developing a harmonious workplace. Collaboration Accountability Understanding With the values clearly defined by global HR professionals, my next goal was to see how the concept of team building and team development were perceived as a whole to instill and sustain these values into the workplace. An interesting perceived difference between team building and team development emerged right away. Team building that was not tied to a business initiative was felt to hold less value. What these HR professionals advocated for was team development that is tied to business initiatives, conflict resolution, and better communication. This suggests their workplace relationships are highly valued and not taken for granted. Lack of civility, trust, and poor communications topped the list of needed improvements in the survey. Oddly enough, these are responsibilities of top management and CEOs. It is their duty to ensure the workforce culture supports employee productivity and reinforces civility from the bottom to the top of the ORG chart. As organizations get larger, poor communication, civility, and trust tend to suffer even more. I posted a recent blog on talented employees giving their organizations the pink slip. Top talent will leave poor workplace cultures and organizations that have a good handle on trust and communication will pick up these undervalued, stellar employees in a heartbeat. Which side of the fence is your organization on? An organization employees run from or run to? She is the leader in building successful quality-focused and cooperative team culture communities. Nominated by Merrill Lynch for Inc. TIGERS helps leaders build and improve trust, interdependence, genuineness, empathy, risk, and success in teams which results in a dynamic work environment that attracts and retains very talented, quality-focused people.

Chapter 3 : 5 Core Values for the Workplace | HuffPost

This work environment reflects the core values of all employees, but the core values of senior leaders who walk their talk, are overreaching. Additionally, your leaders and managers have selected employees who they believe to have congruent core values and fit your workplace culture.

When an app is launched with dotnet run: The hosting environment is displayed. The following output shows an app started with dotnet run: Staging Content root path: Changes made to project profiles may not take effect until the web server is restarted. Kestrel must be restarted before it can detect changes made to its environment. The Secret Manager tool can be used to store secrets for local development. When using Visual Studio Code , environment variables can be set in the. The following example sets the environment to Development: NET Core Launch web ", Production The production environment should be configured to maximize security, performance, and app robustness. Some common settings that differ from development include: Client-side resources are bundled, minified, and potentially served from a CDN. Diagnostic error pages disabled. Production logging and monitoring enabled. For example, Application Insights. The method for setting the environment depends on the operating system. Select the app from the App Services blade. In the Application settings area, select Add new setting. For Enter a value, provide the environment for example, Staging. Select the Slot Setting check box if you wish the environment setting to remain with the current slot when deployment slots are swapped. For more information, see Azure Documentation: Which settings are swapped? Select Save at the top of the blade. Azure App Service automatically restarts the app after an app setting environment variable is added, changed, or deleted in the Azure portal. To set the value globally in Windows, use either of the following approaches: Open an administrative command prompt and use the setx command or open an administrative PowerShell command prompt and use [Environment]:: If the option value is changed to User, the environment variable is set for the user account. NET Core Module configuration reference. Setting the current environment for macOS can be performed in-line when running the app: Edit the file using any text editor. Add the following statement: Configuration by environment To load configuration by environment, we recommend:

Chapter 4 : Key Workplace Values

You can specify runtime values for environment variable in a parameter set. When the job is run, the environment variable will be set accordingly. This shows a list of the available environment variables. Click on the environment variable you want to override at runtime. It appears in the parameter.

The following methods are used for environmental valuation: A Expressed Preference Methods: These techniques avoid the need to find a complementary good travel or house , or a substitute good compensating wage rate , to derive a demand curve and hence estimate how much an individual implicitly values an environmental good. Moreover, expressed preference techniques ask individuals explicitly how much they value an environmental good. Analytic survey techniques rely on hypothetical situations to place a monetary value on goods or services. Most survey-based techniques are examples of contingent valuation method. Contingent valuation frequently elicits information on willingness to pay or willingness to accept compensation for an increase or decrease in some usually non-marketed goods or services. This method puts direct questions to individuals to determine how much they might be willing to pay for environmental resources or how much compensation they would be willing to accept if they were deprived of the same resources. This method is more effective when the respondents are familiar with the environmental good or service and have adequate information on which to base their preferences. We will discuss trade-off game method, costless-choice method, and Delphi method as part of contingent valuation approach. This method relates to a set of contingent valuation techniques that rely on the creation of a hypothetical market for some good or service. In an iterative repeating bid game the respondents are given a variety of bids to determine at what price they are indifferent between receiving or paying the bid or receiving or losing the environmental good at issue. The trade-off game method is a variant of the bidding game wherein respondents are asked to choose between two different bundles of goods. Each bundle might, for example, include a different sum of money plus varying levels of an environmental resource. When no money is involved, the approach becomes similar to the costless-choice method. The costless-choice method is a contingent valuation technique whereby people are asked to choose between several hypothetical bundles of goods to determine their implicit valuation of an environmental good or service. Since no monetary figures are involved, this approach may be more useful in settings where barter and subsistence production are common. The Delphi method is a variant of the survey-based techniques wherein experts, rather than consumers, are interviewed. These experts place values on a good or service through an iterative process with feedback among the group between each iteration. This expert-base approach may be useful when valuing very esoteric resources. This is really a specialized survey technique designed to overcome the speculative and isolated nature of expert opinions. A sufficiently large sample of experts is presented individually with a list of events on which to attach probabilities and to which other events, with probabilities may be added. Some recent Delphi exercises have been recreation-specific. But testing the accuracy of their forecasts is not yet possible, especially since the predictions are only meant to be general perspectives. B The Revealed Preference Methods: The demand for environmental goods can be revealed by examining the purchases of related goods in the private market place. There are a number of revealed preference methods such as travel- cost method, hedonic price method and property value method. The travel-cost method is a widely used surrogate market approach that relies on information on time and travel costs to derive a demand curve for a recreational site. This approach is widely used to value the recreational benefits of public parks and other natural areas. This method seeks to determine the demand for a recreational site i. The price is usually the sum of entry fees to the site, cost of travel, and opportunity cost of time spent. The most common forecasting technique for a specific site is the Clawson- Knetsch-Hotelling method. It is a technique commonly associated with benefit estimation in recreation cost-benefit analysis. This method uses information on travel costs to generate a final demand curve for a recreation outlet. Hence it is most appropriate for those outlets where travel cost is a major component of total visit costs typically to free countryside outlets. According to Clawson and Knetsch, outdoor recreation activities satisfy individual needs, such as physical, social or psychological. It is necessarily a kind of package deal involving anticipation, travel

to the site, the activity itself, the return travel and finally recollection. The travel-cost method is explained in Figure Suppose there is a single lake in a city, where the entry fee is OP which is fixed per visit. Initially, recreational demand for the lake is shown by the demand curve BDo and the environmental quantity level is E0. If there is an improvement in environmental quality of lake, then the demand curve will shift outward as AD1 and environmental quality level to E1. With this effect, there is an increase in the number of visits to PK. To do this, visitors are divided into a number of origin zones of increasing distance from the lake. Then a survey is used to determine the time and monetary cost involved in reaching to the lake. This approach is most successful where there is wide variation in the travel cost of various users and where recreation at the site in question will be the primary objective of visits. But wide variations in tastes and preferences and substitute availability at different distances from the site, distort demand estimates. The travel-cost method is of limited value if congestion is a problem. Small changes affecting recreational quality may be difficult to evaluate using this method. The basic assumption of travel-cost method is that consumers treat increase in admission fees as equivalent to increase in travel cost. This is subject to question. Another problem associated with this method is that it assumes recreational quality remains constant over the range from zero use to full present use at the going admission fee. This is highly hypothetical. Bateman is of the view that the travel-cost method measures only the use value of recreation sites. Underestimation of site value due to the truncation of non-visitors would be made worse if the non-use value of both visitors and non-visitors were relevant. This method is not capable of producing any total economic value estimate in that it cannot estimate non-use items such as existence value. The underlying assumption of the hedonic price method is that the price of a property is related to the stream of benefits to be derived from it. The method relies on the hypothesis that the prices which individuals pay for commodities reflect both environmental and non-environmental characteristics. The implicit prices are sometimes referred to as hedonic prices, which relate the environmental attributes of the property. Therefore, the hedonic price approach attempts to identify how much of a property differential is due to a particular environmental difference between properties, and how much people are willing to pay for an improvement in the environmental quality that they face and what the social value of improvement is. The hedonic price method is based on consumers which postulates that every good provides a bundle of characteristics or attributes. Again, market goods can be regarded as intermediate inputs into the production of the more basic attributes that individuals really demand. The demand for goods, say housing can, therefore, be considered as a derived demand. For example, a house yields shelter, but through its location it also yields access to different quantities and qualities of public services, such as schools, centres of employment and cultural activities etc. Further it accesses different quantities and qualities of environmental goods, such as open space parks, lakes etc. The price of a house is determined by a number of factors like structural characteristics, e. Controlling the non-governmental characteristics which affect the demand for housing, permits the implicit price that individuals are willing to pay to consume the environmental characteristics associated with the house to be estimated. The hedonic price function describing the house price Pi of any housing unit is given below: Zni] Where, S represents structural characteristics of the house i i. It is assumed that only one environment variable affects the property value i. There is a positive relation between air quality and property price as shown in Figure The figure indicates that house price increases with air quality improvement. The hedonic price method has become a well-established technique for estimating the disaggregated benefits of various goods attributes. In the case of housing, these attributes include not only basic structural and amenity characteristics but also environmental characteristics such as clean air, landscape and local ecological diversity. Thus, when a particular policy is implemented which will have a very great effect on the local environment, the hedonic method offers a useful way of estimating the change in amenity benefits. This method is of no relevance when dealing with many types of public goods i. The hedonic price method may be used to estimate the environmental benefits provided to local residents by an area as it exists today. But in fact, it cannot reliably predict the benefits which will be generated by future improvements because those improvements will have the effect of shifting the existing function. If expectations are not the same as measured by present pollution estimate, then there are clearly problems relating to values derived from purchases. Moreover, expectations regarding future environmental quality may bias present purchases

away from that level dictated by present characteristic levels. This method has been criticised for making the implicit assumption that households continually re-evaluate their choice of location. Further, there is considerable doubt that such an assumption can hold in the context of spatially large study areas. If people cluster for social or transportation reasons, the results of this method will be biased. The preventive expenditure method is a cost based valuation method that uses data on actual expenditures made to alleviate all environmental problems. Often, costs may be incurred to mitigate the damage caused by an adverse environmental impact. For example, if drinking water is polluted, extra purification may be needed. Then, such additional defensive or preventive expenditure could be taken as a minimum estimate of the mitigation of benefits beforehand. In the preventive expenditure method, the value of the environment is inferred from what people are prepared to spend to prevent its degradation. The averting or mitigating behaviour method infers a monetary value for an environmental externality by observing the costs people are prepared to incur in order to avoid any negative effects. For example, by moving to an area with less air pollution at a greater distance from their place of work thus incurring additional transportation costs in terms of time and money. Both of these methods are again, conceptually closely linked. These methods assess the value of non-marketed commodities such as cleaner air and water, through the amount individuals are willing to pay for market goods and services to mitigate an environmental externality, or to prevent a utility loss from environmental degradation, or to change their behaviour to acquire greater environmental quality. When no market exists for a good or service and therefore, no market price is observed, then surrogate or substitute markets can be used to derive information on values. For example, travel-cost information can be used to estimate value for visits to a recreational area; property value data are used to estimate values for non-marketed environmental attributes such as view, location or noise levels. The effects of environmental damages on other markets like property values and wages of workers are also evaluated. Valuation in the case of property is based on risks involved in evaluating the value of property due to environmental damage. Similarly, jobs with high environmental risks will have high wages which will include large risk premiums. In the property-value method, a surrogate market approach is used to place monetary values on different levels of environmental quality. In areas where relatively competitive markets exist for land, it is possible to decompose real estate prices into components attributable to different characteristics like house, lot size and water quality. The marginal willingness to pay for improved local environmental quality is reflected in the increased price of housing in cleaner neighborhoods.

Chapter 5 : Use multiple environments in calendrierdelascience.com Core | Microsoft Docs

Abstract Values are often invoked in discussions of how to develop a more sustainable relationship with the calendrierdelascience.com is a substantial literature on values that spans several disciplines.

Describes how to access Windows environment variables in Windows PowerShell. This information includes details such as the operating system path, the number of processors used by the operating system, and the location of temporary folders. The environment variables store data that is used by the operating system and other programs. Programs can query the value of this variable to determine where Windows operating system files are located. PowerShell lets you view and change Windows environment variables, including the variables set in the registry, and those set for a particular session. The PowerShell environment provider simplifies this process by making it easy to view and change the environment variables. Unlike other types of variables in PowerShell, environment variables and their values are inherited by child sessions, such as local background jobs and the sessions in which module members run. This makes environment variables well suited to storing values that are needed in both parent and child sessions. This drive looks much like a file system drive. To go to the Env: Then, to display the contents of the Env: Get-ChildItem You can view the environment variables in the Env: Environment Variable Objects In PowerShell, each environment variable is represented by an object that is an instance of the System. In each DictionaryEntry object, the name of the environment variable is the dictionary key. The value of the variable is the dictionary value. To display an environment variable in PowerShell, get an object that represents the variable, and then display the values of the object properties. When you change an environment variable in PowerShell, use the methods that are associated with the DictionaryEntry object. To display the properties and methods of the object that represents an environment variable in PowerShell, use the Get-Member cmdlet. For example, to display the methods and properties of all the objects in the Env: Because environment variables do not have child items, the output of Get-Item and Get-ChildItem is the same. When you refer to an environment variable, type the Env: Computername To display the values of all the environment variables, type: By default, PowerShell displays the environment variables in the order in which it retrieves them. To sort the list of environment variables by variable name, pipe the output of a Get-ChildItem command to the Sort-Object cmdlet. For example, from any PowerShell drive, type: Sort Name You can also go into the Env: When you are in the Env: For example, to display all the environment variables, type: Get-ChildItem ComputerName You can also display and change the values of environment variables without using a cmdlet by using the expression parser in PowerShell. To display the value of an environment variable, use the following syntax: Changing Environment Variables To make a persistent change to an environment variable, use System in Control Panel Advanced tab or the Advanced System Settings item to store the change in the registry. When you change environment variables in PowerShell, the change affects only the current session. This behavior resembles the behavior of the Set command in Windows-based environments and the Setenv command in UNIX-based environments. You must also have permission to change the values of the variables. If you try to change a value without sufficient permission, the command fails, and PowerShell displays an error. You can change the values of variables without using a cmdlet by using the following syntax: For example, to use the Set-Item cmdlet to append ";c: Saving Changes to Environment Variables To create or change the value of an environment variable in every Windows PowerShell session, add the change to your PowerShell profile. For example, to add the C: These variables work like preference variables, but they are inherited by child sessions of the sessions in which they are created. The environment variables that store preferences include: This environment variable exists only when you set an execution policy for a single session. You can do this in two different ways. Use the Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet. Use the Scope parameter with a value of "Process". PSModulePath Stores the paths to the default module directories. PowerShell looks for modules in the specified directories when you do not specify a full path to a module. In addition, setup programs that install modules in other directories, such as the Program Files directory, can append their locations to the value of PSModulePath. To change the default module directories for the current session, use the following command format to change the value of

the PSModulePath environment variable. For example, to add the "C: You can add also add a command that changes the value to your profile or use System in Control Panel to change the value of the PSModulePath environment variable in the registry.

Chapter 6 : Methods Used for the Environmental Valuation (With Diagram)

The report Universalism and Ethical Values for the Environment, is the product of more than two years of consultative workshops and discussions conducted across the region under the Ethics and Climate.

Perseverance Discipline I know companies -- strong organizations -- centered on these values. They are invariably successful. Almost always, these core values generate other values in employees. But what if all our organizations started with the same short list? It is particularly easy for business people to lie. I compiled a list of 46 reasons that executives lie. If the union knew our real profit prospects, they would beat us black-and-blue at the bargaining table. There seems to be some compelling reasons to lie in certain situations. Once a company starts to condone lying as a matter of course, it is headed for serious trouble. In such businesses, lying becomes a game. And success goes to those who play it best. Bob Waterman has written a penetrating little book, Adhocracy: The Power to Change. It narrates an engaging story about accountability in an energy-cogenerating firm called AES. The people in the Beaver Valley, Pennsylvania, AES plant learned what many workers and managers know across the country: They learned who is responsible for the way things run. The answer, of course, is that they are. These powerful secret terrorists, these mega-gremlins -- "they" -- are always there to gum up the works. They send the wrong material handling orders. They misprocess the medical claims. They forget to clean and maintain the machinery. A courageous top manager in this firm, Bob Hemphill -- who is a leader, no doubt about it -- decided to declare war on "they. In a particularly clever step, the workers created a system of organization called the honeycomb structure and organized themselves into families: Workers were also encouraged to move from family to family to expand their range of skills. In this way, AES was able to make the breakthrough on accountability, as each "family" also provided a framework of values that, in turn, became a basis for improving accountability. Too often, managers demand diligence about the wrong things: According to Arno Penzias, the head of research at Bell Labs, the mother of one of his teachers at Columbia used to ask her son persistently when he was just a young school child, "Did you ask any good questions today, Isaac? The best firms are diligent about uncommon things -- for example, asking creative questions. Too often, schools turn diligence into drudgery. Rather than making their powerful writing skills even stronger, children weak in geography waste time on remedial geography with few results. Diligence that nurtures strength makes a difference. Indeed, a diligent commitment to improving their already powerful position is what makes the Japanese a formidable competitor in the electronic and automotive industries. Similarly, the Japanese philosophy of perpetual quality improvement is a restless, but positive diligence. Searle knew they had something when they invented aspartame. It took years to learn, however, that aspartame was not an ulcer drug but the heart of the revolutionary sugar substitute NutraSweet. Perseverance presupposes confidence, and few companies can match Xerox for its sense of confidence and determination. Xerox, which pioneered the photocopying business, lost important ground to the Japanese on price. Now, Xerox is reviving its copying business by focusing on the value added by advanced technologies and color copying. Focused leadership over time implies productive, useful perseverance. The initial costs of entry, especially for marketing, will be prohibitive. Once the massive investment has been made, it becomes increasingly awkward to justify abandoning the business. Employees must be prepared for prolonged competitive horizons. The battles of entrenched foes, such as Pepsi and Coke, will be more the norm than the exception. Because of our passion to make things simple, we err and also try to make them easy. As the great battlefield strategist von Clausewitz pointed out, the simple and the easy are not synonymous. Two weeks before the first issue, Neuharth reported that his employees "produced complete prototypes of the paper every day -- printed them, put them on trucks, dropped them at delivery points to pinpoint timing, then picked them up and burned them at the local dump to keep them out of the hands of the competition. In no small measure, it stems from the remarkable discipline that went into building the paper. Discipline does not always imply following orders. Sometimes, it points in the opposite direction. Business Month named MCI one of the five best-managed companies in They have to solve problems sensibly from the earliest days of their careers. Obviously, there are many ways to sort and

define the five cornerstone values: Perseverance also requires judgment because no one would ever persist in a patently wrongheaded course. Although they may presume other values, the five cornerstone values are a credible starting point, and, I think, can be considered a priority list of the key workplace values. In my view, management now has no choice but to teach values. Business leaders in the United States have shunned talking about values, because they seem to suggest a religious or moral outlook. This implication is not necessarily the case. It is to help employees to adjust to the ever-shifting structure of priorities and demands. Values are what motivate and sustain behavior over the long run, and this perseverance is something the Japanese understand particularly well. Dilenschneider, author of A Briefing for Leaders: Communication As the Ultimate Exercise of Power from which this piece was excerpted.

Chapter 7 : Environmental Values

Environmental Values and Public Policy (in Environmental Policy, 4th ed., , Vig and Kraft eds, CQ Press pp) Robert C Paehlke This chapter is about how environmental politics and policy result from the ongoing and effective expression of.

Ask an Expert Values as part of environmental education Find out more about environmental education and how values play a role in environmental literacy and decision making. See how educators use values as a way to teach EE and help youth better understand how to be good earth stewards. May 29, - Author: All human values are linked to satisfying our biological needs. These basic needs of survival food, water, shelter, clothing all place demands on the environment. Other values exist social, political, economic but the primary values of survival become principle in our daily lives. Since all we have comes from what the earth provides, there is an obvious connection between our values and the environment. Values we develop as youngsters and carry to adulthood are shaped from a variety of sources. Throughout our developing years we are influenced by our family, schools, neighborhoods and churches. Later, we are additionally swayed by the media, social institutions and organizations of membership. Michigan State University Extension states these many factors shape the values we hold as adults and ultimately will pass on to those we foster. There are stages of value development all people progress through. The initial stage is based on the satisfaction of needs being met and interactions of significant adults. Things are seen as right or wrong, good or bad. As environmental interactions increase, one becomes more influenced by perception and ideas. An understanding develops that others have feelings and that not everyone agrees on what is right or wrong, good or bad. Pros and cons of environmental issues are often resolved by accepting behavior of the majority. Eventually, judgment and reasoning become important tools for determining a position on environmental issues. Human error is recognized even though careful deliberation and thought is given. Hopefully in the end, reflection and decision making create answers to environmental issues that are compatible with the environment. The environmental values we hold come down to a matter of making choices about the environment. Should I use CFL or incandescent bulbs? Can I walk instead of drive? Do I need to purchase a new item, repair the old one or do without? Should I shorten my shower time? The answer to these questions is indeed personal and gives careful consideration to economics, comfort, convenience and social acceptance. It is not always easy. Teaching environmental values to youth should not be teaching our own values but rather fostering youth to develop their own. Most environmental educators are environmentalists yet not all environmentalists are environmental educators. It is important to ask questions and give answers that are non-biased. At the same time, environmental educators ask questions that are intriguing and thought provoking. In doing so, we as environmental educators give value to what we do and increase environmental literacy to those who will be the future caretakers of our world. This article was published by Michigan State University Extension. For more information, visit http: To have a digest of information delivered straight to your email inbox, visit http: To contact an expert in your area, visit http:

Chapter 8 : Core Values | DuPont USA | DuPont USA

Our core values are the cornerstone of who we are, what we stand for and what we do. DuPont businesses help provide safe, sufficient food; ample, sustainable energy; and protection for people and the environment.

Being a great team member. Respecting company policy and rules, and respecting others. When this happens, people understand one another, everyone does the right things for the right reasons, and this common purpose and understanding helps people build great working relationships. Values alignment helps the organization as a whole to achieve its core mission. When values are out of alignment, people work towards different goals, with different intentions, and with different outcomes. This can damage work relationships, productivity, job satisfaction, and creative potential. The most important thing that you need to do when interviewing someone is understand his or her workplace values. After all, you can train people to cover skills gaps, and you can help people gain experience. Core Values in the Workplace Before you learn how to identify the values of others, make sure that you understand your own values. For example, does meeting a project deadline take priority over delivering exceptional work? Your goal in identifying these is to raise awareness and encourage good behavior and habits. Start by talking with your most respected team members about the workplace values that they feel are important. Ask them to brainstorm the values that they believe are most prevalent among good performers, and list these on a whiteboard or flip chart for them to see. Once they have come up with their ideas, work together to cut the list down to the five most important workplace values. Use the Modified Borda Count if you have any problems reaching consensus. Next, discuss how people demonstrate these values every day. How do they make these values come to life? And how can you encourage more of these behaviors? You can also talk to team members one-on-one to get a better idea of their workplace values, coach them to explore beliefs and values , or simply study their behavior. Also, check your employee handbook or rule book. Organizations often list their values in these documents. Pay a lot of attention to these. You can also identify organizational values by looking at how people work within the company, and by looking at the actions that the organization has taken over the last few years. There are several ways to do this. For instance, imagine that you want to find a team member who, among other values, is highly tolerant of other cultures. You could ask questions like these: How did you go about identifying and understanding their points of view? How did you adapt your own working style to work more effectively with these people? What was the outcome? If so, how did you overcome these differences? See our article on structuring interview questions.

Chapter 9 : Environment - Apple

Three different kinds of questions (environmental beliefs, Schwartz's measure of values, and physical-environmental inhibition level) and 1 item of general environmental concern were presented, along with a item list of environmental actions, to randomly selected undergraduate students.