

## **Concept of understanding harmony in nature:**

**Understanding the harmony in nature means recognizing how all living and non-living things in the environment are interconnected and work together to maintain balance.**

**OR**

**Understanding the harmony in nature means seeing how everything in the environment is connected.**

**Living and non-living things work together to keep balance.**

# **CONCEPT of inter-connectedness**

- ▶ **Everything is Linked:** All living and non-living things are connected in some way.
- ▶ **Ecosystems Work Together:**
- ▶ Forests, rivers, oceans, and deserts all play a role in supporting life.
- ▶ **Energy and Resources Flow:**
- ▶ Sunlight, water, and nutrients move through nature to sustain life.
- ▶ **Balance is Key:** The connections in nature work best when everything is in balance.

# **FOUR ORDERS OF NATURE:**

- ▶ There are four orders in nature:
- ▶ 1. Material Order [ Padartha awastha]  
▶ (soil, water, air, man made materials,etc)
- ▶ 2. Pranic Order [ Prana wastha]  
▶ (plants) I
- ▶ 3. Animal Order [Jeeva wastha]  
▶ (animals and birds)
- ▶ 4. Human Order [Gyana wastha]  
▶ (it includes the human beings and physical body and the self or I.)

# **Self-regulation and mutual fulfillment among the four orders:**

- ▶ **Self-Regulation:**
- ▶ **Physical Order:**
- ▶ Non-living things like soil, water and air follow natural laws to support life.
- ▶ **Plant Order:**
- ▶ Plants grows, provide food and oxygen without external control.
- ▶ **Animal Order:**
- ▶ Animals live in harmony with their surroundings maintaining eco-systems.

## Contd.

- › Human Order:
  - › Humans have intelligence to understand and nurture balance.
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- › Thus Self-regulation means each order has natural processes that keep it balanced and functioning.

# Concept of mutual fulfillment:

- ▶ Each order contributes to the well-being of the others, which we call as mutual fulfillment.
- ▶ Plants depend on soil, water, and sunlight to grow.
- ▶ Animals depend on plants and physical resources for survival.
- ▶ Humans depend on all other orders for food, resources, and life support.

# Inter-dependence and human responsibility:

- ▶ **Interdependence:**
- ▶ These orders are connected; the health of one affects the others.
- ▶ **Human Responsibility:**
- ▶ Humans, with their ability to think, must ensure harmony and sustainability among all orders.
- ▶ **Sustainable Living:**
- ▶ When all orders fulfill each other's needs, nature remains balanced and sustained.

# Realizing existence as co-existence at all levels:

- ▶ 1. Everything Exists Together:
- ▶ 2. Co-Existence is Universal:
- ▶ 3. Mutual Support:
  - ▶ Plants, animals, humans, and physical elements like air and water support each other.
- ▶ 4. Harmony at All Levels:
  - ▶ Co-existence happens at personal, societal, and ecological levels.

## **Contd.**

- ▶ **5. Living with Awareness:**
- ▶ Humans need to live consciously, considering the impact of their actions on others.
- ▶ **6. Respecting Relationships:**
- ▶ Understanding that harming one part of nature affects the whole system.
- ▶ **7. Sustainability Through Co-Existence:**
- ▶ Co-existence ensures balance, peace, and continuity of life.

## **CONCLUSION:**

The concept of realizing existence as co-existence emphasizes that all beings and elements of nature are interconnected and depend on one another for survival and harmony.

By understanding and respecting this interdependence, we can live sustainably, foster balance at personal, societal, and ecological levels, and ensure the well-being of all life forms.

**Module-04 ends**

# Sustainability & professional ethics at workplace: (module- 05)

- ▶ Meaning of Professional Ethics:
- ▶ Professional ethics are the rules and principles that guide how people should behave at work. They ensure honesty, fairness, and responsibility in a job or profession.

## Contd.

- ▶ **Meaning of Personal Ethics:**
- ▶ **Personal ethics are the values and beliefs that guide how a person behaves in daily life. They help someone decide what is right or wrong based on their morals.**
  
- ▶ **Key Difference:**
- ▶ **Professional ethics are guided by workplace policies and standards, while personal ethics are influenced by personal beliefs and values.**

# United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:

- ▶ The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 goals to make the world better for everyone by 2030.
- ▶ 1. No Poverty: Stop poverty everywhere.
- ▶ 2. Zero Hunger: End hunger and make sure everyone has enough food.
- ▶ 3. Good Health:
- ▶ Ensure everyone stays healthy and lives well.
- ▶ 4. Quality Education:
- ▶ Provide good education for all.

## Contd.

- ▶ **5. Gender Equality:**
- ▶ Make sure men and women are treated equally.
- ▶ **6. Clean Water:**
- ▶ Ensure safe water and proper sanitation for everyone.
- ▶ **7. Clean Energy:**
- ▶ Provide affordable and sustainable energy for all.
- ▶ **8. Decent Work:**
- ▶ Create jobs and grow the economy fairly.

**Contd.**

- ▶ **9. Innovation and Infrastructure:**
- ▶ **Build better infrastructure and support innovation.**
- ▶ **10. Reduced Inequalities:**
- ▶ **Reduce unfairness within and between countries.**
- ▶ **11. Sustainable Cities:**
- ▶ **Make cities safe, clean, and sustainable.**
- ▶ **12. Responsible Consumption:**
- ▶ **Use resources wisely and reduce waste.**

Contd.

- 13. Climate Action:  
‣ Take action to fight climate change.
- 14. Life Below Water:  
‣ Protect oceans and marine life.
- 15. Life on Land:  
‣ Protect forests, animals, and natural habitats.
- 16. Peace and Justice:  
‣ Promote peace and fairness for everyone.
- 17. Partnerships:  
‣ Work together to achieve these goals.

## Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns:

- ▶ The concept of sustainable consumption and production means using resources carefully to protect the environment and save them for the future.
- ▶ Key Points:
  - ▶ 1. Reduce Waste:
  - ▶ Throw away less and recycle more.
  - ▶ 2. Save Resources:
  - ▶ Use water, energy, and materials wisely

## Contd.

- ▶ 3. Eco-Friendly Products:
- ▶ Make and use things that don't harm nature.
- ▶ 4. Fair Treatment:
- ▶ Ensure workers and producers are treated fairly.
- ▶ 5. Smart Choices:
- ▶ Buy things that last longer and are good for the planet.
- ▶ 6. Protect Nature:
- ▶ Keep air, water, and land clean while producing and using things.
- ▶ It's about meeting our needs without harming the Earth.

# Urgent action to combat climate change and its impact:

- ▶ Taking urgent action to fight climate change means acting quickly to protect the planet from harm.
- ▶ Key Actions:
- ▶ 1. Reduce Pollution:
  - ▶ Stop harmful gases from factories, cars, and other sources.
- ▶ 2. Use Clean Energy:
  - ▶ Use solar, wind, and other renewable energy instead of fossil fuels.

## Contd.

- ▶ 3. Plant More Trees:  
▶ Trees help clean the air and cool the Earth.
- ▶ 4. Save Energy:  
▶ Turn off unused lights and use energy wisely.
- ▶ 5. Recycle and Reuse:  
▶ Reduce waste to keep the environment clean.
- ▶ 6. Protect Nature:  
▶ Save forests, oceans, and other natural areas.
- ▶ 7. Spread Awareness:  
▶ Teach others how to fight climate change.

## Contd.

- ▶ 8. Support Good Policies:
- ▶ Encourage governments to make laws that help the environment.
- ▶ These actions will help make the planet safer for everyone.

▶ Module 05 ends

▶ For case studies of climate crises and land subsidence please follow class notes of sir.