

UNIT - III

1. List down the values in human relationship.

- Relationship is between the self (I) and the other self (I).
- There are nine feelings (values), or expectation of feelings (values) in relationship of oneself (I) for the other self(I).
- These feelings (values) can be recognized.
- They are definite (Nine feelings), their fulfilment and evaluation lead to mutual happiness.

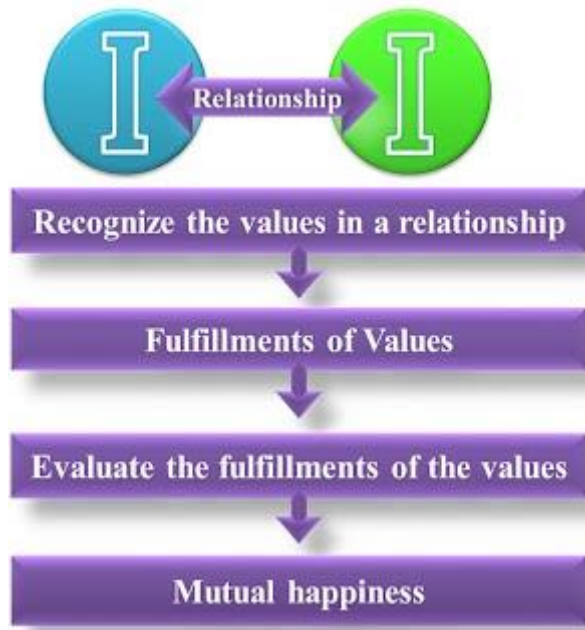
Feelings (Values) in Relationships:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Trust. | 6. Reverence |
| 2. Respect | 7. Glory |
| 3. Affection | 8. Gratitude |
| 4. Care | 9. Love |
| 5. Guidance | |

2. What is justice? What are its four elements? Is it a continuous or a temporary need?

Justice:

- Justice is the recognition of values (the definite feelings) in relationship, their fulfilment, the right evaluation of the fulfilment resulting in mutual happiness.
- The four elements of justice are:
 - Recognition of values.
 - Fulfilment.
 - Evaluation and
 - Mutual happiness.
- When all the four are ensured, justice is ensured.
- Justice is essential in all relationships. Justice starts from family and slowly expands to the world family. The child gets the understanding of justice in the family. With this understanding, he/she goes out in the society and interacts with people.
- Justice is a continuous need.
- The process of ensuring justice has been outlined in the diagram below:



3. What is the outcome when we try to identify relationships based on the exchange of physical facilities?

The outcome when we try to identify relationships based on the exchange of physical facilities –

- a. At the level of individual - rising problems of depression, psychological disorders, stress, insecurity, loneliness, suicides.
- b. At the level of family - breaking of joint families, mistrust, conflict between older and younger generations, insecurity in relationships, divorce, dowry tortures.
- c. At the level of society - growing incidence of terrorism and naxalism, rising communalism, spreading casteism, racial and ethnic struggle, wars between nations.
- d. At the level of nature - global warming, water, air, soil, noise pollution, depletion of resources like minerals and mineral oils.

4. Define ‘trust’. How is ‘trust’ the foundation value of relationships?

- **Trust:** The feeling of trust in relationship is defined as – “To be assured that each human being inherently wants oneself and the other to be happy and prosperous.”
- Trust or Vishwas is the foundational value in relationship. It is having faith in others and believing them.

- Trust is the expectation of people that they can rely on our word. It is built through integrity and consistency in relationships.
- Trust is the result of right understanding of the intention of all the human beings around us. This trust helps to improve our competence in other and in ourselves.

5. “If I trust everyone, people would take undue advantage of me.” Do you agree? Explain.

- I do not agree with this statement.
- If we trust everyone, it gives us inner strength and we become far more effective in interacting with and dealing with different people.
- This is simply because, we already are sitting with the knowledge of what the person truly wants, truly intends, even though the person may not know this himself/herself.
- Hence, our ability to interact with people becomes far more effective and, in the process, - we do not get hurt, we do not get disturbed, we end up becoming an aid to the other.
- In other words, becoming aware, having the right understanding, living with the assurance in relationship makes us more competent.

6. Define ‘affection’. How does affection lead to harmony in the family?

Affection:

- Affection is the feeling of being related to the other.
- Affection comes when I recognize that we both want to make each other happy and both of us are similar. Then for the first time, I feel that I am related to the other and the other is a relative of mine.
- The feeling of affection comes only if trust and respect are already ensured. Without trust and respect, we feel the other is trying to make us unhappy, does not wish well for us and hence we can never feel affection for him/her.
- We always see the other as being in opposition.

7. Explain the feeling of ‘care’ and ‘guidance’.

Care:

- The feeling of care is the feeling to nurture and protect the body of our relative.
- Care is level of active concern, towards avoidance of possible dangers, pitfalls and risks.
- We understand a human being as a coexistence of the self (‘I’) and the body and the body is an instrument of ‘I’. Based on this understanding, we take the responsibility of nurturing and protecting the body of our relatives.

Guidance:

- The feeling of ensuring right understanding and feelings in the other (my relative) is called guidance.
- We understand the need of self (‘I’) for right understanding and feelings.
- We also understand that the other is similar to me in his/her faculty of natural acceptance, desire of wanting continuous happiness and the program of living in harmony at all the four levels.
- The other is also similar to me in the potential of desire, thoughts and expectation.

8. Explain the feeling of ‘reverence’, ‘glory’ and ‘gratitude’.

Reverence:

- The feeling of acceptance of excellence in the other is called reverence.
- We understand that we aspire for continuous happiness and to realize it, we have to understand harmony at all the levels of our living and live accordingly.
- When we see that the other has achieved this excellence – which means to understand and to live in harmony at all the levels of living ensuring continuity of happiness, we have a feeling of reverence for him/her.
- This feeling of accepting the excellence in the other is called reverence.

Glory:

- Glory is the feeling for someone who has made efforts for excellence.
- We find that there have been people in the history, or even around us, who are investing their time, energy and their belongings to achieve excellence (to understand and to live in harmony at all levels of living ensuring continuity of happiness), to make others excellent. This gives us a feeling of glory for them.

Gratitude:

- We understand that each one of us has the same goal of continuous happiness and prosperity.
- Each one of us has to work towards increasing our competence to realize our intention and in this process, we are helped and guided by others that have the right understanding.
- Gratitude is the feeling of acceptance for those who have made efforts for my excellence.
- Gratitude is an emotion that occurs after people receive help, depending on how they interpret the situation.

9. Define 'love'. How can you say that the love is the complete value?

- **Love:** It is the feeling of being related to all. It is the emotion of strong affection and personal attachment.
- Love is the complete value in human relationships, since this is the feeling of relatedness to all human beings.
- It starts with identifying that one is related to the other human being (the feeling of affection) and it slowly expands to the feeling of being related to all human beings. The feeling of love leads to an undivided society, it starts from a family and slowly expands to the world family in the form of love.

10. What can be the basis of an undivided society – the 'world' family?

- The feeling of being related to every human being leads to our participation in an undivided society.
- By living in relationship in the family, we gain the assurance that the other person is an aid to me and not a hinderance.
- With the understanding of values in human relationship, we are able to recognize the connected ness with every individual correctly and fulfil it.
- On getting assured, it becomes easy to see that the society is an extension of family and that it is possible to live in harmony with every human being, thus laying the foundation for an individual society – from family to 'world' family.

11. Right understanding in the individuals is the basis for harmony in the family, which is the building block for harmony in the society. Give your comments

Right understanding in the individuals is the basis for harmony in the family, which is the building block for harmony in the society.

1. The harmony in the society begins from the individual. We need to ensure right understanding in the individual as the foundation of harmony in the society.
2. With right understanding, the need for physical facilities in the family can be ascertained. By assessing our needs correctly and by producing more than required the family can be prosperous.
3. Assurance of right understanding in the individuals and prosperity in the families, understanding of human relationships leads to harmony and trust (fearlessness) in the society. When every individual is able to live harmoniously in relationship, and the needs of all the families are ensured, fearlessness (mutual trust) in society will naturally follow.
4. When human beings with right understanding interact with nature, it will be in consonance with the co-existence and will be mutually enriching.

We may also understand it in the following sequence –

1. Right understanding 2. Prosperity 3. Fearlessness (trust) 4. Co-existence.

12. What is the comprehensive human goal? Explain how this is conducive to sustainable happiness and prosperity for all.

In order to facilitate the fulfilment of the basic aspirations of all human beings in the society, the following comprehensive human goal needs to be understood.

1. Right understanding is necessary for the human beings, for all human beings. When one does not have the right understanding, one remains disturbed and also acts in a manner so as to create disharmony with other human being as well as with rest of nature.
2. Prosperity is needed in every family. Prosperity in the family means that the family is able to identify its needs and is able to produce/ achieve more than its requirements.
3. Trust in society means every member of society feels related to everyone else and therefore there is trust and fearlessness.
4. Co-existence in nature means there is a relationship and complementarity among all the entities in nature including human beings.

This is the comprehensive human goal.

With little exploration, we find that all four are required for human society. We are not satisfied with anything less than this. This is the basic minimum requirement to ensure

sustainable happiness and prosperity. The moment we leave anyone of them out, there will be loss of continuity, and the goal cannot be achieved.

13. What are the five dimensions of human endeavour in society conducive to 'mānaviya vyavasthā'? Explain

Comprehensive human goals are right understanding, prosperity, fearlessness and co-existence.

Programs needed to achieve the comprehensive human goals are:

1. Education - Right Living (Siksha - Sanskar)
2. Health - Self Regulation (Svasthya - Sanyam)
3. Justice - Preservation (Nyaya - Suraksha)
4. Production - Work (Utpadan - Kriya)
5. Exchange - Storage (Vinimaya - Kosh)

Education - Right Living: Education refers to understanding harmony at all four levels of living. While right living refers to commitment and preparedness to live in harmony at all four levels of living.

Health - Self Regulation: Sanyama refers to a feeling of responsibility for nurturing, protecting and rightly utilizing the body. When the body is fit to act according to the needs of the self ('I'), and, there is harmony among the parts of the body, it is referred to as health or svasthya.

Justice - Preservation: Justice (nyaya) refers to harmony in the relationship between human beings, while preservation (suraksha) refers to harmony in the relationship between human being and the rest of nature.

Exchange - Storage: Exchange (vinimaya) refers to the exchange of physical facilities between the members of the society, while storage (kosa) refers to the storage of physical facilities that is left after fulfilling the needs of the family.

We can now see how these five dimensions of humanistic society are able to ensure the human goal:

Education – Right living ——— leads to ————— > Right understanding

Health – Self-regulation ——— leads to —————> Prosperity

Justice – Preservation ————— leads to —————> Fearlessness and Co-existence
(respectively)

Production – Work ——— leads to —————> Prosperity and Co-existence

Exchange – Storage ————— leads to —————> Prosperity and Fearlessness