

# **UNIVERSAL HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**

**Category: (Theory)**

**Course code: HS248XT**

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## Unit III

**Understanding Harmony in the Nature and Existence - Whole existence as Coexistence:** Understanding the harmony in the Nature, Interconnectedness and mutual fulfilment among the four orders of nature recyclability and self-regulation in nature, Understanding Existence as Co-existence of mutually interacting units in all pervasive space, Holistic perception of harmony at all levels of existence.

Practice sessions to discuss human being as cause of imbalance in nature (film “Home” can be used), pollution, depletion of resources and role of technology etc.

- So far, we elaborated on harmony in the individual, family and society. Now, we move to the next level, i.e. nature.
- Human order is a part of nature; hence, it is essential to understand the nature and the participation of human being in nature for a mutually fulfilling and sustainable way of living.
- After discussing nature, we will move on to understand the existence as a whole which is in the form of ***units*** (nature) submerged in space.

### ***Understanding Harmony in Nature***

- Nature is the collection of all the units – the air, soil, water, plants, trees, animals, birds, other human beings and even things that are at a distant from us like the sun, the moon, the other planets, etc.

## Classification of Units into Four Orders

- Although the units are innumerable, they can all be classified into just four orders:
  - 1) ***Physical order (or material order)*** – this includes units like air, water, metals and so on.
  - 2) ***Bio order (or plant order or pranic order)*** – this includes grass, plants, trees, etc.
  - 3) ***Animal order*** – this includes animals and birds.
  - 4) ***Human order*** – this has human being only.

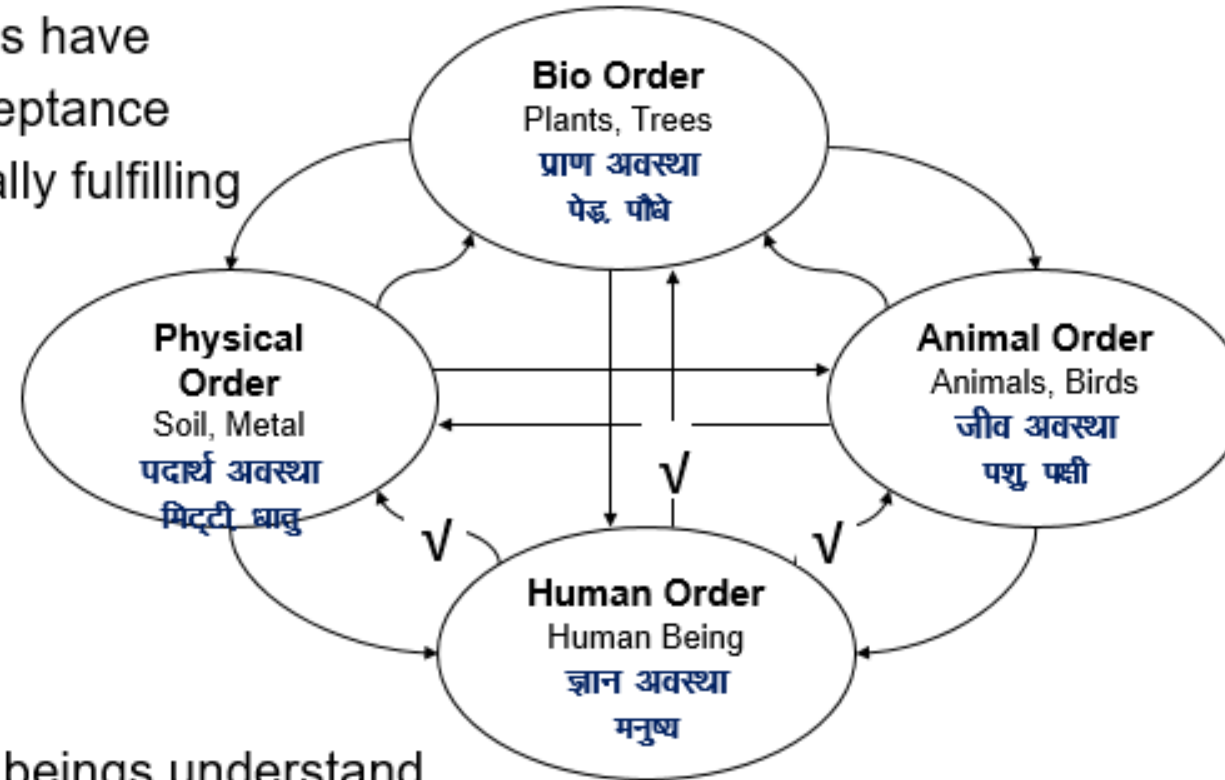
## Harmony among the Four Orders

- There is mutual fulfilment among the first three orders in nature. The soil-plant interaction is an example of mutual fulfilment between the ***physical order and the bio order***.

## Relationship of Mutual Fulfillment परस्पर पूरकता का संबंध

Physical Order, Bio Order and Animal Order are enriching for Human Order, but Human Order (without right understanding) is not fulfilling for any of the 4 orders

Human beings have natural acceptance to be mutually fulfilling



Once human beings understand, they can be fulfilling for all four orders

- Animals and birds (units of the ***animal order***) depend on plants (units of the ***bio order***) for their food. At the same time, animals and birds help to spread the seeds of plants from one place to the other. They protect plants from harmful insects and pests.
- Similarly, the units of physical order, like air and water, are essential for animals to survive. In turn, animals enrich the soil – their dung and their dead bodies act as very good manure which makes the soil fertile. These three orders are enriching for the human being too.
- Now, is the human being fulfilling for the other three orders? This is a big question. Human being is not only unfulfilling for the other three orders, rather it is dominating and exploiting them, to the extent of global warming and climate change.

## 1) What is sanskaar? Explain its effects or the conformance of the human order.

- Sanskaar means the values that a person gets at the time of his upbringing. We can see that we humans are not according to our lineage or race, as in animals.
- We may pick up something from our parents as we grow up, but we are usually very different in many ways from them.
- We humans are according to our imagination; according to our desires, thoughts and selection in 'I'. the desires, thoughts and selections we have in 'I' can come from anywhere.
- It can come from past memories, it can come from our parents, the environment, the media, anywhere.
- In the case of humans, we can say 'as the education, so the human'. We are according to our desires, thoughts and selections.
- Together, we call these 'sanskara'. Hence, we say that a human being conforms to his or her sanskar or has '**sanskaar conformance**'.

Order	Things	Conformance
Human order	Human beings	Right values / sanskara conformance

## 2) "As the seed, thus the plant". Explain.

**Ans:**

- ***As the seed, thus the plant***, it means in plant order there is a seed conformance.
- The plant grown from a seed will have the same qualities that were present in the seed.
- A neem seed will always sprout a neem plant. All of us know this. Its fruits, its leaves, the taste of the leaves, the colour of the leaves, all this information, this basic information of every neem plant is stored in the seed.
- Thus, we say the plant is always as the seed, or we can say, 'as the seed, thus the plant'. Hence, we say that a plant conforms to the seed, or has 'seed conformance'.
- This 'seed conformance' method is the mechanism by means of which the continuity of a plant species is maintained in nature/existence.



### 3) Define 'units' and 'space'.

**Ans:**

- There are two kinds of realities in existence: units and space.
- **Unit** is something that is limited in size. Like a small strand of hair to the biggest planets we know of, they are all limited in size i.e. bounded on six sides.
- So all the things we have been studying so far: the human beings, animals, lumps of matter as well as various atoms and molecules, are all units. We can recognize them as such, they are countable.
- Whereas, **space** is not a unit but it exists, as a reality.
- We can't touch it, smell it. We normally just see through it. It exists everywhere. In other words the empty area all around the nature is space.
- Units are Limited in Size; Space is Unlimited
- Units are Activity, they are Active; Space is "No-Activity"

#### 4) Define harmony in nature. (Or) Explain the harmony in nature.

- The aggregate of all the mutually interacting units – big or small, sentient (capable of sensing or feeling) or insentient together can be called nature.
- These units are infinite in number and we could easily observe that there exists a self regulation among all these units. This self regulation is harmony or balance in nature.
- **Natural harmony** is necessary for the following reasons:
  - (i) Natural harmony is necessary to solve the problem of global warming and depletion of non-renewable natural resource can be avoided.
  - (ii) Natural harmony with trees cure all problems like – reduction of wind velocity, energy savings, doing companion planting, development of an eco-subsystem in terms of establishing a forest garden, reduction of building heat.
  - (iii) It is possible to achieve natural harmony in the establishment, maintenance and management of educational institution like schools, colleges and universities.
  - (iv) One can understand the depths of harmony and alignment in nature by focusing upon the natural order.

## 5) What do you mean by co-existence?

- **Co-existence** in nature means there is a relationship and complementarity among all the entities in nature including human beings.
- Co-existence is a state in which two or more groups are living together while respecting their differences and resolving their conflicts amicably.
- Co-existence has been defined in numerous ways:
  - (i) To exist together (in time or space) and to exist in mutual tolerance.
  - (ii) To learn to recognize and live with difference.
  - (iii) To have a relationship between persons or groups in which none of the parties is trying to destroy the other.
  - (iv) To exist together (in time or place) and to exist in mutual tolerance.
- The world is full of Diversity – there are different nations, cultures, religions, communities, languages, and beliefs.
- The beauty of existence can only be maximized if everything in this world is in harmony. Peaceful, symbiotic co-existence is the key to harmony in the world.

6) Define the terms Gathansheel, Gathanpurna, Kriyapurnata and Acharanpurnata. Explain 'Existence is Gathansheel and Gathanpurna and also there is Kriyapurnata and Acharanpurnata in existence'.

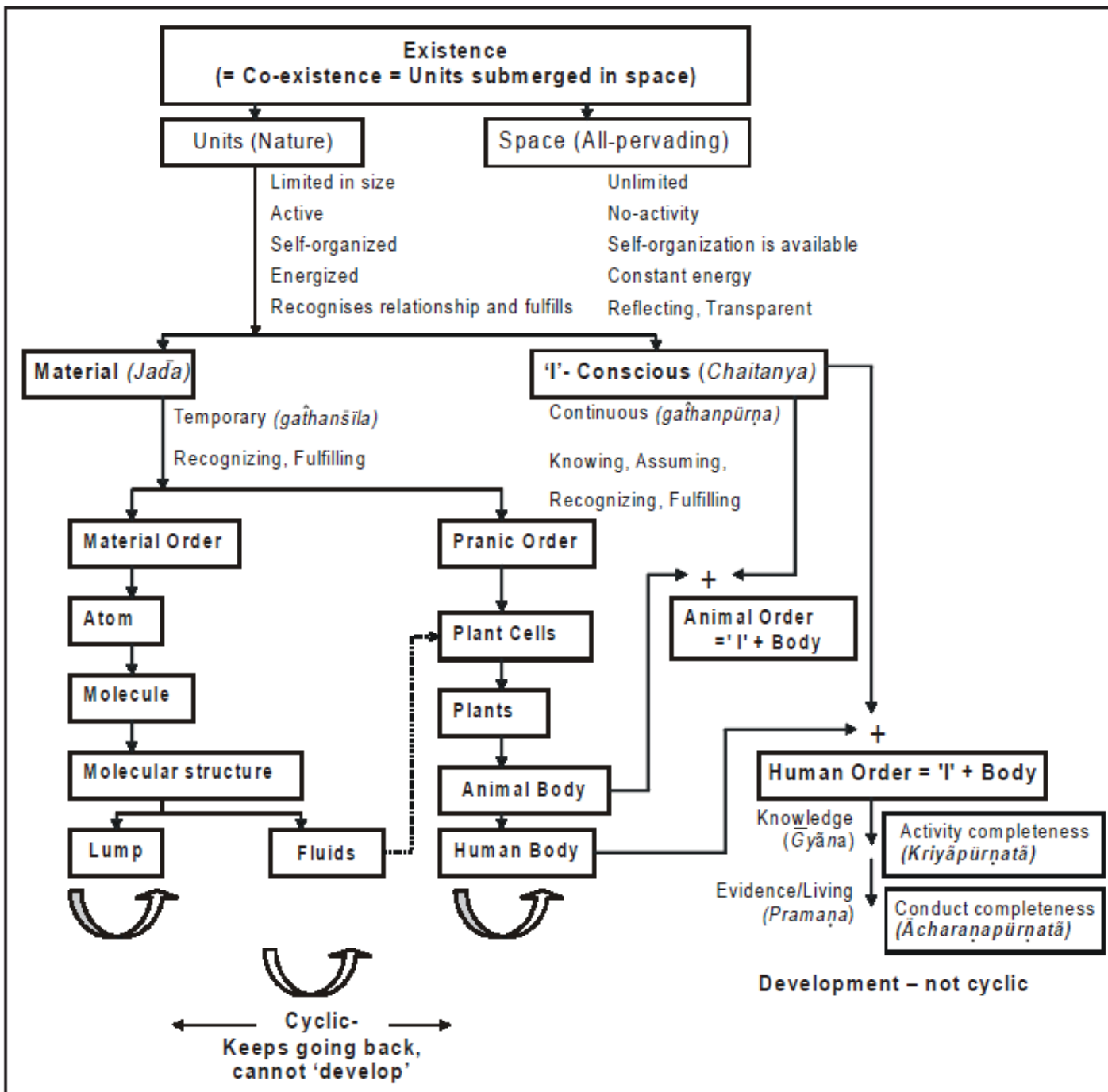
**Gathansheel:** The material units are transformable, and their composition keeps on changing, hence these are 'gathansheel'.

**Gathanpurna:** The other category of units is the sentient (capable of sensing or feeling) 'I', do not transform and are complete in composition, hence 'gathanpurna'

**Kriyapurnata:** Completion of right understanding in human being is called 'kriyapurnata'

**Acharanpurnata:** Ability to live with complete understanding is called 'Acharanpurnata'

- The material units are changeful (with activities of recognizing and fulfillment only) while the other kind of units are continuous (with activities of knowing, assuming, recognizing and fulfillment).
- The material units are available in two orders – material order and pranic order. In the material order, an atom combines with another atom to form a molecule, a molecule similarly forms a molecular structure.
- Molecular structures are found in two forms: lumps and fluids.



- Fluids give nutrition to pranic order. In pranic order, the smallest units are plant cells which combine with other cells to form plants, animal bodies and human bodies.
- The co-existence of 'I' with the animal body becomes the animal order, and the co-existence of 'I' with the human body becomes the human order.
- Completion of right understanding in human being is called *kriyapurnata* and ability to live with complete understanding is called *Acharanpurnata*.

## 7) What do you mean by 'innateness'? What is the innateness in the four orders?

***Innateness (dharana)*** : Innateness means qualities which are inseparable from the unit. Each unit in existence exhibits an innateness, also called dharna of that unit, an intrinsic quality that cannot be separated from it.

- ***Material order***: When we burn coal and it has finished burning and only some ash is left and smokes have gone out. They may not be visible to the eye at that moment, but they continue to exist, they still are in the form of other matter or in the form of gases, etc.
- This is there with all material units. We cannot destroy matter, we can only convert it from one form to the other. Thus, “to exist”, or ‘existence’ is intrinsic to all material, it is innate to it.
- ***Plant/bio order***: The principle of ‘growth’ cannot be separated from any units of this order. For example, if you have a plant, you cannot stop it from growing. It will continue to respire and keep changing in this way.
- The only way you can stop it from growing is by cutting it, but when you do that, it ceases to belong to the pranic order, instead decays and then belongs to the material order.

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- The only way you can stop it from growing is by cutting it, but when you do that, it ceases to belong to the pranic order, instead decays and then belongs to the material order.
- ***Animal order:*** The animal body is a development of the pranic order and therefore this order inherits the innateness of the previous order namely 'existence' and 'growth'.
- This is at the level of the body, which is physico-chemical in nature. In addition, all units in this order have the '*will to live*'. No unit in this order can be separated from this 'will to live'. It is intrinsic to every unit in this order.
- ***Human (knowledge) order:*** When we look at the human being, we find that 'existence' and 'growth' are fundamentally present in the body, just as in the animal body.
- At the level of human order, however, in addition to the '*will to live*', a human being's innateness is the '*will to live with happiness*'.

Order	Things	Innate-ness
Material order	Soil, water, metals, etc.	Existence
Pranic order	Plants and trees	Existence + growth
Animal order	Animals and birds	(Existence + growth) in body + will to live in 'I'
Human order	Human beings	(Existence + growth) in body + will to live with happiness in 'I'

### Innateness in the four orders



## 8) What is the svabhava (natural characteristic) of a unit? Explain the natural characteristics of the material, pranic, animal and human orders. Give examples.

- When we look at the different orders in nature, we find that each order has a certain value. In a fundamental way, this is the 'usefulness' or 'participation' of the order in existence.
- This 'value' or 'participation' is also referred to as "natural characteristic". The 'characteristic' the order displays in 'natural to itself'.
- This is the same as the value of the entity, or its participation also called 'svabhava'. The svabhava of material order is 'composition/decomposition'.
- The svabhava of Plant/bio order is 'composition/decomposition' and to nurture or worsen other pranic units.
- The svabhav of animal order and human order can be understood in two aspects: body and self. The svabhav of animal order is Composition / decomposition, nurture / worsen in body and non cruelty, cruelty in 'I'.
- The svabhav of human order is Composition / decomposition, nurture / worsen in body and perseverance, bravery, generosity in 'I'.

- Similar to the case in animals, the human body also belongs to the plant/ bio order and hence has the same svabhava or value/natural characteristic as the pranic order.
- It either nurtures or worsens other pranic units. As in the example above, when I digest the vegetable, I absorb the plant and it worsens, while my body is nurtured.
- The svabhava/ value of the self ('I') in human beings is ***perseverance (dhirata), bravery (virata) and generosity (udarata)***.
- ***Perseverance (dhirata)***: Being assured that the all encompassing solution is to understand and live in harmony at all levels of existence, living with this commitment without any perturbation.
- ***Bravery (virata)***: Being assured that the all encompassing solution is to understand and live in harmony at all levels and to have the right understanding. The commitment to help the other is to have the right understanding of the harmony and living at all levels of existence.
- ***Generosity (udarata)***: Being assured that the all encompassing solution is to understand and live in harmony at all the four levels and I am ready to invest myself, my body and wealth to help the other have the right understanding.

- Human beings are not living as per this natural characteristic; even though we have a svabhava, we are not living according to this.
- This is basic reason for the contradiction and conflict that we see in human being. This is what leads to a state of unhappiness.
- Only when we live according to our basic human characteristics as mentioned above, we have definite character, otherwise, it is not definite, it is uncertain, unlike other three orders as discussed above.

Order	Things	Natural Characteristic
Material order	Soil, water, metals, etc.	Composition / decomposition
Pranic order	Plants and trees	Composition / decomposition + nurture / worsen
Animal order	Animals and birds	(Composition / decomposition, nurture / worsen) in body + (non cruelty, cruelty) in 'I'
Human order	Human beings	(Composition / decomposition, nurture / worsen) in body + (perceverance, bravery, generosity) in 'I'

## 9) What are the four orders of nature? Briefly explain them.

**Ans:** All the physical objects that are in solid, liquid or gas state either living or non living, collectively termed as nature.

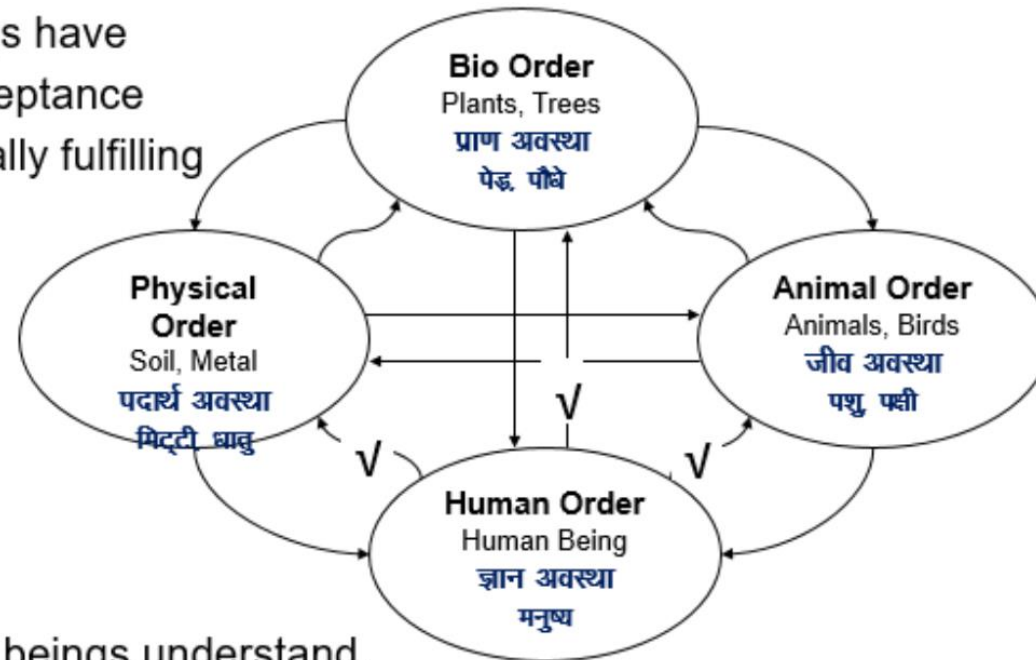
- In other words, the aggregate of all the mutually interacting units – big or small, sentient or insentient together can be called nature.
- These units are infinite in number and we could easily observe that there exists a dynamic balance, self regulation among all these units. There are four orders of nature:

**1) *Material order:*** The big land mass of the continents, gigantic water bodies like ocean and seas, mountains and rivers, the atmosphere above, the heaps of metals and mineral below, the dense gases and fossil fuels deep below the surface of the earth – all fall into the *material order* or *padartha avastha*. In fact, if we look around beyond the earth, the material order is visible even in the form of stars, planets, moons and several astronomical bodies.

**2) *Pranic order:*** Our land mass is covered with grass and small shrubs and they form the lining on the entire soil. Shrubs, plants and trees form huge forest along with the flora in the ocean. All of this is the *plant/bio order* or *prana avastha* and it is the next big order on our planet (after material order)

- 3) **Animal order:** Animals and birds form the third largest order and we call them the *animal order* or *jiva avastha*. Here again, we see that the plant/bio order is far greater in quantity than the animal order.
- 4) **Human order:** Human are the smallest order and they are referred to as *human order* or *gyana avastha*. Animals are far greater in quantity as compared to the human order.

Human beings have  
natural acceptance  
to be mutually fulfilling



Once human beings understand,  
they can be fulfilling for all four orders

## 10) What do you mean by 'conformance'? Explain the conformance in the four orders.

**Ans:** Each unit conforms through the principle of *conformance* or *anusangita*. It means how the continuity of the fundamental nature of the unit is preserved.

Order	Material order	Pranic order	Animal order	Human order
Things	Soil, water, metals, etc.	Plants and trees	Animals and birds	Human beings
Conformance	Constitution conformance	Seed conformance	Breed conformance	Right values / sanskara conformance

### ***Conformance in Material order:***

- The continuity of the fundamental nature of the material unit is preserved through the physical and chemical processes.
- Take iron for example. Each atom of iron conforms to the constitutional structure of 'Iron'. There is no atom of iron that will be unlike the other atom of iron, if it were, we would not call it iron. We can verify this for all things in the material order. For example, oxygen, nitrogen, other gasses, gold, silver, aluminum...
- We call this '*constitution conformance*'.

### ***Conformance in Plant or Bio order:***

- A neem seed will always sprout a neem plant. All of us know this. Its fruits, its leaves, the taste of the leaves, the colour of the leaves, all this information, this basic information of every neem plant is stored in the seed.
- Thus, we say the plant is always as the seed, or we can say, 'as the seed, thus the plant'. Hence, we say that a plant conforms to the seed, or has '*seed conformance*'.
- This 'seed conformance' method is the mechanism by means of which the continuity of a plant species is maintained in nature/existence.

### ***Conformance in Animal order:***

- We see that a cow is always like a cow, and a dog is always like a dog. Animals conform to their lineage. How animals are, their behaviour, is according to their lineage they belong to, the lineage they come from.
- Hence, we say that an animal conforms to its breed, or has '*breed conformance*'. This breed conformance method is the mechanism by means of which the continuity of an animal species is maintained in nature/existence.

### ***Conformance in human or knowledge order:***

- We can see that we humans are not according to our lineage or race, as in animals. We may pick up something from our parents as we grow up, but we are usually very different in many ways from them.
- We humans are according to our imagination; according to our desires, thoughts and selection in 'I'. the desires, thoughts and selections we have in 'I' can come from anywhere.
- It can come from past memories, it can come from our parents, the environment, the media, anywhere. In the case of humans, we can say 'as the education, so the human'.
- We are according to our desires, thoughts and selections. Together, we call these 'sanskara'. Hence, we say that a human being conforms to his or her sanskar or has *'sanskaar conformance'*.



11) Define existence? Show that existence is in a form of co-existence. Existence is co-existence of mutually interacting units in all-pervasive space. Explain.

**Ans:**

- All the units together constitute nature. All the units of nature exist in space which is an important reality to understand. *Existence is nothing but the nature in space.*
- Space exists everywhere. *Co-existence* is a state in which two or more groups are living together while respecting their differences and resolving their conflicts non-violently.
- Co-existence has been defined in numerous ways:
  - 1) To exist together (in time or space) and to exist in mutual tolerance.
  - 2) To learn to recognize and live with difference.
  - 3) To have a relationship between persons or groups in which none of the parties is trying to destroy the other.
  - 4) To exist together (in time or place) and to exist in mutual tolerance.

- When we look at the existence around, the first thing we see is space. And then we see the units in space. Between every two units there is a space.
- The units exist in space. If we were to define this, we would say that there are two kinds of realities in existence and these are: space and units (in space). So we say,
- Existence = space + units (in space)
- Since nature consists of the four orders we have been discussing, we can say;  
“Existence = Nature submerged in space”.

Nature = Four orders (Material, Plant/Bio or Pranic, Animal and Human Order)

## 12) Explain how there is recyclability and self regulation in nature.

- There are several cyclical processes that we can see in nature. For example the cycle of water, evaporating, condensing and precipitating back to water giving the weather phenomena.
- The cycles keep these materials self-regulated on the earth. Breeds of plants and animals are similarly self-regulated in their environment. In a forest, the growth of trees takes place in a way so that the amount of soil, plants and animals remains conserved.
- It never happens that the number of trees shoots up and there is a lack of soil for the trees. The appropriateness of the conditions for growth of both plants and animals are self-regulated in nature keeping the population proportions naturally maintained.
- This phenomenon is termed as *self-regulation*. In a single breed of animals, the number of males and females generated through procreation is such that the continuity of species is ensured by itself.
- This happens with humans too, but inhuman practices have led to disproportionate numbers of men and women. These two characteristics namely, cyclical nature and self-regulation provide us with some clues of the harmony that is in nature.

### 13) Explain the basic activity in the four orders in nature.

Order	Things	Basic Activity
Material order	Soil, water, metals, etc.	Recognising, fulfillment
Pranic order	Plants and trees	Recognising, fulfillment
Animal order	Animals and birds	(Recognising, fulfillment) in body + (assuming, recognising, fulfillment) in 'I'
Human order	Human beings	Recognising, fulfillment in body + (knowing, assuming, recognising, fulfillment) in 'I'

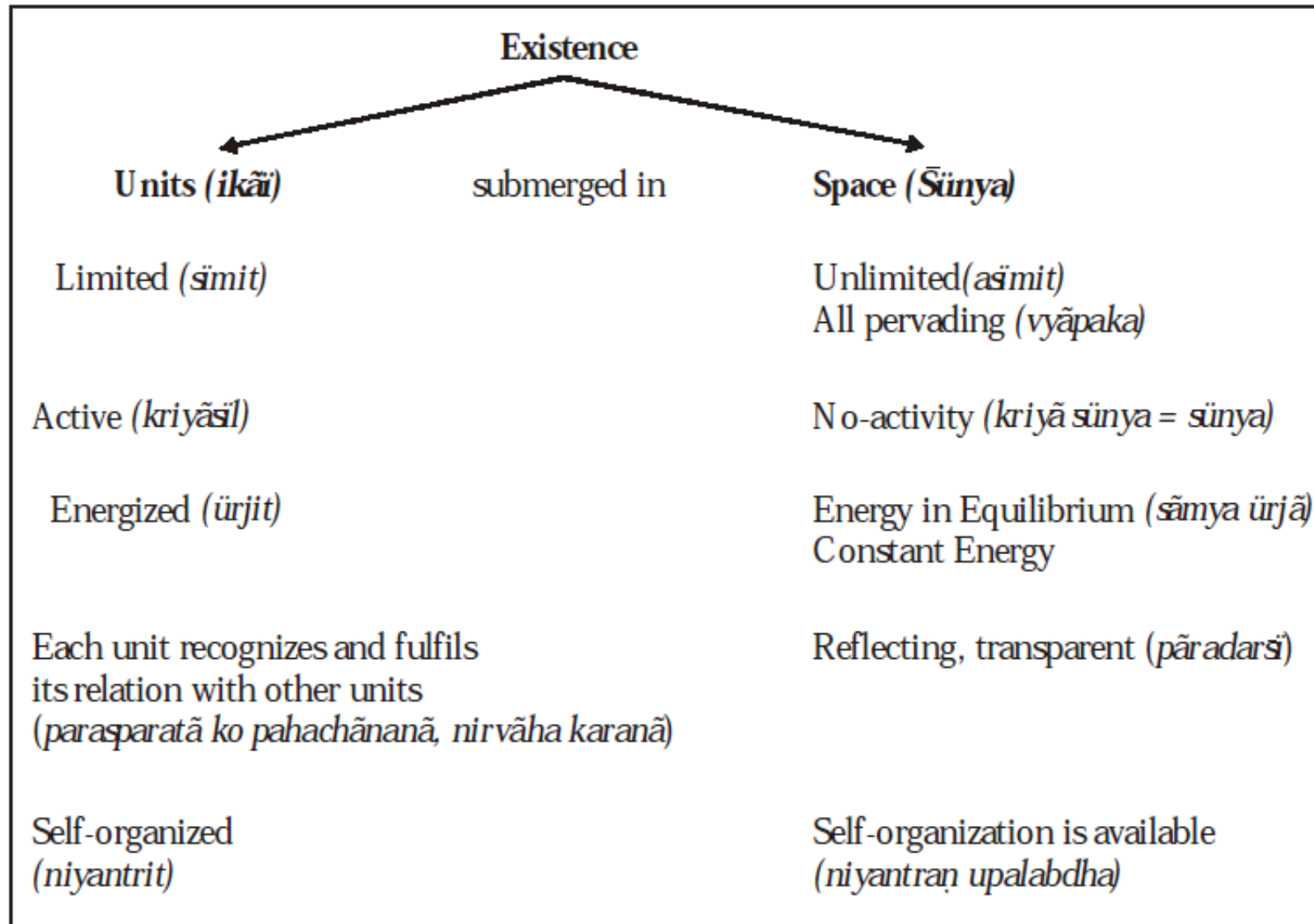
- In the material and pranic order, there is only recognizing and fulfillment. Such units do not have the activities of assuming and knowing.
- Take for example, hydrogen and oxygen recognize the relation to each other, and combine to form water. A brick and the other brick have a definite relation, recognize it and get arranged to form a building. A plant recognizes the relation with sun and water, and fulfils it by acting accordingly.
- Such activities take place in a similar way all the time, there is no selection involved here. A plant does not choose to turn or not to turn to sun, absorb or not to absorb water. Similarly, the fan in your room does not choose to rotate clockwise or anti-clockwise. It turns as per the winding in the motor.
- When we look at the animals and humans, we find selection taking place.

#### 14) Comment on the statement: “Nature is limited and space is unlimited.

- Nature has four orders and there are units in each order. Each unit is limited in size. The size ranges from being really small (atom) to really big (galaxies). Each and every unit is finite and limited in size, be it the smallest particle or the biggest galaxies.
- Space, on the other hand is unlimited. Space has no ‘size’, unlike units, it is not bounded. So, there is no beginning or end to space, as there is to units.
- For example, when we take a book, we know that it starts and finishes. We say the book is ‘limited’ in size. When we take space, there is no such thing. There is space behind us, inside us, between us and the book, between the book and the earth, in the book, in every page of it, inside the page, and beyond the earth.... all the way till we can imagine.
- We find that space *pervades* (present throughout, to exist in every part of); it is all-pervading. Units, on the other hand are not all-pervading. This is how we recognize them as units.

## 15) Explain energized and energy in equilibrium.

- What we normally call or consider as energy today, is the 'transfer of energy'. For example, when you place water in a vessel on the stove, we say the heat energy from the flame was transferred to the water in the vessel.
- Anything that is a unit, has activity, anything that has activity, is energized. All the particles in the water and the metal stove are active, very active and energized. Hence we don't say that space is energized but we say 'space is energy in equilibrium' or it is 'constant energy'.
- All units are energized in space. This energy is available to all units. In other words, space is equilibrium energy, all units are in space; all units are energized and active being in space.



## Energized and energy in equilibrium

## 16) What is utility value and artistic value? How are both important in human life? Explain with example.

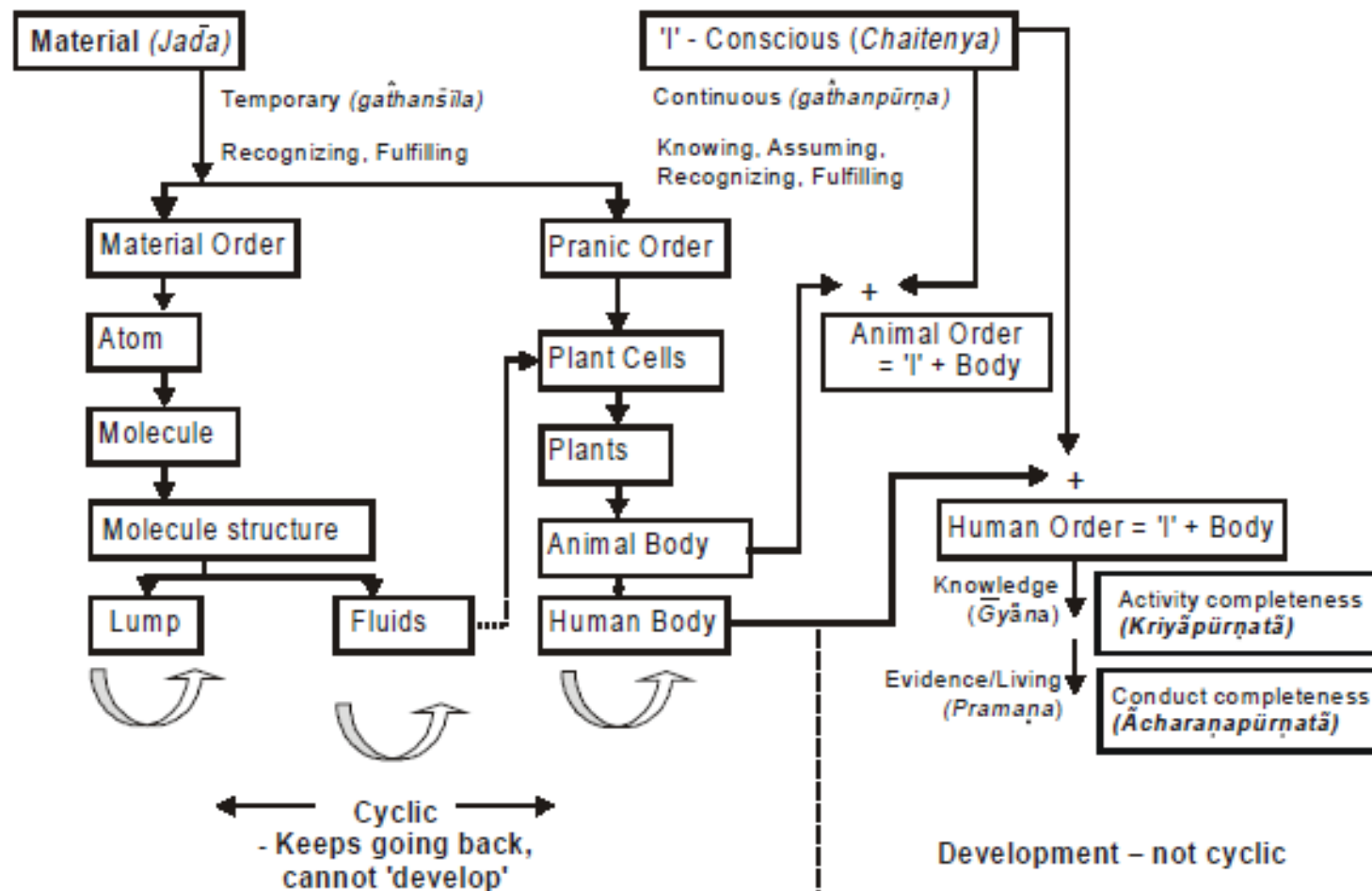
- Values are a part of our ethical conduct. They are the natural outcome of realization and right understanding, which are always definite.
- The vastu mulya (values of Human Being in the Interaction with the Rest of the Nature) is the participation of the human being with the rest of the nature.
- It is further categorized as:
  1. **Utility Value (Upyogita Mulya):** The participation of human being in ensuring the role of physical facility in nurture, protection and providing means for the body.
  2. **Artistic value (kala mulya):** The participation of a human being in ensuring the role of physical facility to help and preserve its utility.
- For example, the utility value of a pen is that it aids in writing. This provides a means to the body. Providing a cap to the pen so that the ink does not spill, a proper design for holding of the pen while writing, etc. preserve the utility of the pen.
- A shirt has the utility that it protects the body. This is its utility value. Designing the shirt so that it can be easily put on is the artistic value.



## 17) Explain the concept of holistic perception of harmony in existence.

- The existence is units in space. Space is the empty area all around. The units are of two types: material (insentient) and conscious (the sentient 'I').
- The material units are transformable, and their composition keeps on changing, hence these are *gathansheel*. The other category of units, the sentient 'I', does not transform and are complete in composition, hence *gathanpurna*.
- The material units are changeful (with activities of recognizing and fulfilment only) while the other kinds of units are continuous (with activities of knowing, assuming, recognizing and fulfilment).
- The material units are available in two orders – material order and pranic order. In the material order, an atom combines with another atom to form a molecule; a molecule similarly forms a molecular structure.
- Molecular structures are found in two forms: lumps and fluids. Fluids give nutrition to pranic order. In pranic order, the smallest units are plant cells which combine with other cells to form plants, animal bodies and human bodies.

## <Where we are>



This is cyclic by nature. No matter what we do with the material and plant order, it will transform, will go back. So, we cannot 'develop' here. We shall keep losing this 'development' since it is cyclic. We can put the things here to 'use'—but that is not 'development'

There is *qualitative* change in I. This is permanent. This is development. If we want development, this is where we need to be working—for right understanding (knowledge) and right living

- The co-existence of 'I' with the animal body becomes the animal order, and the co-existence of 'I' with the human body becomes the human order. Completion of right understanding in human being is called *kriyapurnata* and ability to live with complete understanding is called *acharanpurnata*.
- If we look at the left side of the chart, the transformation keeps taking place and the transformation is cyclic in nature. But on the right hand side, the transitions are acyclic. This implies that what we have understood continues to stay with us. We will never miss it. This is a transition in one direction. This is actually called development (*vikas*).
- So, Existence is in the form of co-existence. It is in Harmony. We don't have to create this harmony, it already exists. We only have to understand it to be in it. This means that having the knowledge of self ('I') gives me the knowledge of humane conduct (how to live in existence, with the four orders). With this knowledge, I can live with humane conduct. This is the pending task we have to complete.

1. A harmonious world is created by values at 4 levels. These are:

- (a) Home, family, society, country
- (b) Individual, family, society, universe
- (c) School, home, office, temple
- (d) None of these

2. An individual aspiring for the universal human order will be:

- (a) More responsible socially and ecologically
- (b) More rich
- (c) More powerful
- (d) More widely traveled

3. Which of the following does not form an order in nature?

- (a) Bio      (b) Animal      (c) Consciousness      (d) Human

4. The last level of living is -----

- (a) the society      (b) the family      (c) the individual      (d) the nature

5. The participation of the human being in ensuring the role of physical facility in nurture, protection and providing means for the body is called its -----  
(a) Utility value      (b) Artistic value      (c) Activity      (d) Energy
6. The participation of the human being in ensuring the role of physical facility to help and preserve its utility is called its -----  
(a) Utility value      (b) Artistic value      (c) Activity      (d) Energy
7. Nature is ----- in size while space is -----in size.  
(a) Unlimited, limited      (b) limited, unlimited      (c) limited, limited      (d) Unlimited, Unlimited
8. When something is active or has activity, it is called as -----  
(a) space      (b) unit      (c) energy      (d) value
9. The natural characteristic of material order is -----  
(a) Composition      (b) Decomposition      (c) Composition/Decomposition      (d) Nurture/worsen
10. The basic activities of plant order are -----  
(a) Recognizing      (b) fulfillment      (c) Assuming and knowing      (d) Recognizing and fulfilment

11. Conformance of material order is named as -----

(a) constitution conformance (b) Seed conformance (c) Breed conformance (d) sanskaar conformance

12. Conformance of human order is named as -----

(a) constitution conformance (b) Seed conformance (c) Breed conformance (d) sanskaar conformance

13. The plants, shrubs and trees belongs to the -----

(a) Material order (b) Pranic order (c) Animal order (d) Human order

14. When nature is submerged in space we call it as -----

(a) Existence (b) Tolerance (c) development (d) coexistence

15. Stars, planets and other astronomical bodies come under

(a) Material order (b) Plant/Bio order (c) Animal order (d) Human order

16. The smallest of the four orders in nature is -----

(a) Material order (b) Plant/Bio order (c) Animal order (d) Human order

17. The Svabhava/value in the self (I) in the human beings is -----

- (a) Perseverance      (b) Bravery      (c) Generosity      **(d) All of these**

18. I am ready to invest myself, my body and wealth to help the other to have right understanding refers to -----

- (a) Perseverance      (b) Bravery      (c) Generosity      (d) None of these

19. There is ----- among all the four orders

- (a) Recyclability      **(b) Interconnectedness**      (c) Justice      (d) Conformance

20. In nature, there is -----

- (a) Recyclability & self regulation**      (b) Harmony & happiness      (c) Conformance & competence  
(d) Interconnectedness & mutual fulfilment

21. Innateness in human order is -----

- (a) Existence      (b) Existence + Growth      (c) Existence and growth in body & will to live in I  
(d) Existence and growth in body & will to live with happiness in I

22. The following are the characteristics of space except -----

- (a) Unlimited      (b) No activity      (c) Energy in equilibrium      **(d) Self organized**

23. The following are the characteristics of the unit except -----

- (a) Limited      (b) Active      (c) Energized      (d) Reflecting & transparent