

- ① Human Values & Ethics → 10L
- ② Rural Sociology & Education Psychology → 10L
- ③ Agricultural Heritage → 10L

① *Human Values* & Ethics

• Human values for prospective agriculturalists

- i) Empathy for underprivileged (C.E)
- ii) Focus to keep deadlines (B.S)
- iii) competency with regards to skill sets (B.S)
- iv) Updated knowledge base, with related to new tech. (T.P)
- v) Emotional connect. (B.S)
- vi) Awareness about local climatic conditions. (T.P)
- vii) Tendency to assist farming activities
- viii) Respect for cultural & indigenous farming techniques (C.E)
tradition
- ix) Command over marketing skills. (E.K)
- x) Ability to execute smart work. (T.P)
- xi) Encourage sustainable farming practices. (E.K)
- xii) Alternative to local farming & cropping pattern. (T.P)
- xiii) Marketing skills & new programmes. (T.P)
- xiv) Knowledge of local climatic & topographical conditions
- xv) Ability to communicate → local language (B.S)

EFCUEATR.CA&AMKA

E3: Empathy
Emotion
Encouragement

A4: Awareness
Ability (SW)
Attentive
Ability (U)

Conclusion
(E) / Sion

* Agricultural sciences play the critical role of linking technological know how on one hand & local needs of farming communities on the other.

* In a predominantly agrarian economy like that of India, agricultural reforms are extremely important because, 70% of the Indian labour force is engaged in agricultural operations which contributes to 30% of India's GDP. (liberis) India after Independence. Bipin Chandra Ch. Agri.

Therefore, an agriculturalist needs to develop such human values & ethics that can connect the needs of subsistence & commercial aspirations of farmers. In other words, as agricultural scientists we need to develop the ability to both appreciate local conditions & also prepare farmers for a commercially viable future.

Agricultural Sciences have the responsibility of both preserving indigenous farming practices & also upgrading the technological know how of farmers.

Therefore, the human values & ethics which agricultural scientists need to have are cultural empathy, technological prowess & economic know how & behavioural skills.

Cultural Empathy Technological P Economic Knowhow
Respect for cultural activities Assist farming activities

• Plan & coordinate between various departments
• Promote research & development in agriculture
• Encourage organic farming

* Culture in Agriculture *

In the literal sense 'culture' in agriculture means 'cultivation'. In the economic aspect it includes, horticulture, sericulture, etc. But on the other hand it also signifies the traditions and customs of the people involved in it.

It's not only for economic importance but also a way of life for many.

In an agrarian country like India, agriculture could be seen intertwined with numerous cultural

practices of the people. The entire process of agriculture is celebrated from beginning to the season of harvest. That starts with worshipping & preparing the soil, sowing of seeds & praying to deities to bestow bountiful rain or sunshine.

During the harvest season the entire country, filled with people of various cultures could be seen celebrating harvest festivals like - Nabanna, Lohri, Pongal, etc. in various parts of the country. Marking an end to their harvesting season & coming together to cherish the fruits of their hardwork. Giving the 'culture' in agriculture a traditional meaning rather than just of economic importance.

Human Values

↓
 ARTHA → KAMA
 livelihood
 self-dependent desire

3 purpose: i) Daan

ii) Bhog

iii) Nash

Religion → origin. Relegare

Puru: Self

Sarthas: (meaning of)

5 sins: i) Lying

ii) Stealing

iii) Violence

iv) Addiction

v) Adultery

HIVE: 1) Ethics of Agricultural Scientist

2) Concept of Purusarthas

RS & ES: 1) Agr. Ext. Educ. & What is P.P.

2) Nature of Rural Social Life.

20/09
Dharma (righteousness)

Purusarthas
for self

→ ARTHA
(economic value)

(Goals in life)

KAMA
(pleasure)

Moksha

ensures
Goal: Social order
moral Q: (prescription x prohibition)

(liberation)

Theory of Purusarthas:

Purusarthas are the inherent values of the universe, they give us a blueprint for human fulfilment. It provides human life a balanced meaning and deep understanding. It means 'for the purpose of the self'. Vedic texts primarily had 3 purusarthas → Dharma, Arth & Kama.

eventually the Upnishads added, the 4th Purusartha Moksha (liberation). It is important to note that the four purusarthas are not discrete entities. Instead all the four work in tandem. To elaborate if Arth is about economic/material pursuits & Kama is about earthly pleasures, Dharma is about attaining Arth & Kama through morally approved & socially sanctioned means. In other words → Dharma, Arth, Kama & Moksha are both moral injunctions and social norms. On one hand purusarthas provide individuals with a moral code of conduct, and on the other hand it also maintains social order. Moksha, in that sense is not an other-worldly affair rather moksha / self realisation is supported by the harmonious relationship Dharma, Arth & Kama.

- Dharma refers to truth or the right way of living. At an individual level, it refers to the ethical basis of life, at the social level, it refers to the law which (binds) social units. As per the Bhagavad Gita Dharma need not necessarily be attained by reading religious scriptures instead one can gain dharma if one tries to do the right thing, is virtuous and is helpful to others.
- Arth refers to the security of having material comfort one needs to live in this world. It is the pursuit of activities necessary for a joyful and pleasurable life. Arth also refers to the engaged in such activities which are compatible to one's nature and capabilities.

• Kama refers to desire for pleasure that drives human behavior. Pleasure may refer to sensuality like art, music, beauty, love, intimacy, affection, fellowship and kindness. Kama brings a sense of delight to our life. Kama is good & necessary when it exists to support dharma and add richness to life. However, excessive Kama can lead to overindulgence, addiction and greed. Vedas warn us that Kama should be followed with careful thought & caution.

• Moksha is the last but ultimate purusarthas, in a way it refers to self realisation & self knowledge at other level it also refers to freedom from the cycle of life & death. Moksha is seen as a final release from life's illusion. The theory of purusarthas describe the liberated individual as one who treats others with respect, returns anger with soft words, doesn't is straight forward, compassion and patient. Thus the theory of purusarthas is not a sermon for life, instead these are life goals that need to be practiced for a fruitful & successful life.

• Human Values & Ethics •

Value & Ethics : An Introduction

Value: In simple words, values may be defined as **measure of goodness or desirability**.

values form an important part of the culture of a society.

Values account for the stability of the social order (society). They provide the general guidelines for conduct. In doing so they facilitate social control.

W III. GR Leslie, RF Larson, HL Gorman → 'Values are group conceptions of relative desirability of things.'

Michel Haralambos → 'A value is a belief that sth is good and worthwhile. It defines what is worth having and worth striving for.'

HM Johnson → 'Values are general standards and may be regarded as higher order norms!'



Values provide the general guidelines for the behaviour of the people.

1) Values such as respect for human dignity.

2) Fundamental rights & duties.

3) Patriotism

4) Fidelity to wife/husband.

5) Religiousity

Sacrifice

Cooperation

6) Social equality

7) Democracy

All these values guide our behaviour in diff. ways.

* Functions of Values *

• Values provide for stability in group interactions.

• Shared values form the basis for social unity or social solidarity.

• Values bring legitimacy to the rules that govern specific activities.

• Values help to bring about some kind of adjustment b/w different set of rules.

• Values provide goals/ends for the members to aim for.

• Values may conflict with one another.

- There are 2 types of values:
General Values →
1) Values such as democracy, freedom, respect for fundamental rights & dignity of labour.
- There are 2 types of values:
Specific Values →
2) Physical health or appearance, preference, religion, etc.

Topic: Body, Mind & Soul

Humans are tripartite entities, these three entities cater to three diff. components of human personality - physical, intellectual & spiritual. In other words body, mind & soul need to work in a coordinated manner for making life happy & purposeful.

The human body is composed of billions of cells & tissues. These coordinate to take care of our everyday functioning and organ systems. But the human body only takes care of our physical metabolic needs. In order to take care of the intellectual and cognitive aspects, it is the mind that comes at work. For our spiritual & emotional growth we require a healthy soul.

The mind is the broad set of intellectual faculties that processes our thoughts & ideas. It does so through consciousness, memory and imagination. It is made up of 3 parts:

- (a) conscious mind (the part of thoughts & feelings that we are aware of)
- (b) unconscious mind (part of thoughts & feelings we are unaware of)

- ① Subconscious mind (which emerges sometimes & conscious mind in response to external stimulus).
- Soul: The soul is the incorporeal essence of a living human being. It has no physical/material reality but it takes care of human emotions & morality. In other words, if the mind is about - rationality, intelligence & evidence, the soul is about - emotions, spirituality & faith. However, in order to emerge as a successful professional we need to maintain a balance b/w mind, body & soul. Some of the most important ways to do so are-
- ② Maintaining a healthy yoga & meditation schedule
 - ③ " " good & healthy diet.
 - ④ Availing ample amount of sleep.
 - ⑤ Giving time with our loved ones.
 - ⑥ Pursuing our passions along with our daily course.
- Therefore, striking the right balance b/w body, mind & soul is critical for harmonious development. It is not only important for us to act rationally but to also adopt a humane approach. Therefore, having the ability of balancing our desires & passions is crucial. Only a well coordinated body, mind & soul can attain this.