



AKTU

B.TECH II-YEAR



Common to All Branches

HUMAN VALUES

UNIT-3 IN ONE SHOT

B.TECH/B.PHARMA

MBA/MCA



M S TOMAR SIR

UHVPE Unit-3 One Shot

Unit-3: Understanding Harmony in the Family and Society

AKTU Syllabus:

Harmony in Human-Human Relationship, Understanding harmony in the family is the basic unit of human interaction, Understanding values in the human-human relationship; meaning of Nyaya and program for its fulfillment to ensure Ubhay-tripti; Trust (Vishwas) and Respect(Samman) as the foundational values of relationship, Understanding the meaning of Vishwas; Difference between intention and competence, Understanding the meaning of Samman, Difference between respect and differentiation; the other salient values in a relationship, Understanding the harmony in the society (society being an extension of the family): Samadhan, Samridhi, Abhay, Sahastitva as comprehensive Human Goals, Visualizing a universal harmonious order in society Undivided Society (Akhand Samaj), Universal Order (Sarvabhaum Vyawastha) – from family to world family!.

Q.1 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.

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Or

How Can You Maintain Harmony in a Relationship?

Or

What are the different ways to have harmony in society?

AKTU 2014-15

- Harmony in society originates from individuals.
- Right understanding in individuals forms the foundation of harmony within families, which in turn serves as the building block for a harmonious society.
- Ensuring right understanding at the individual level is essential for fostering societal harmony.
- Right understanding means having clarity in thoughts, emotions, and behavior.
- When individuals develop the right understanding, they respect each other, resolve conflicts peacefully, and create a supportive environment.
- This harmony in the family extends to society, making it a peaceful and cooperative place.

How Can You Maintain Harmony in a Relationship?

Harmony in a relationship can be maintained by:

- 1. Effective Communication** – Open and honest communication prevents misunderstandings.
- 2. Mutual Respect** – Treating each other with dignity strengthens bonds.
- 3. Empathy & Understanding** – Being compassionate helps in solving conflicts.
- 4. Forgiveness** – Letting go of past mistakes prevents negativity.
- 5. Spending Quality Time** – Strengthens emotional connection.

Ways to Have Harmony in Society

1. Promoting Equality

- Everyone should have equal rights and opportunities, regardless of caste, religion, gender, or financial status.

2. Encouraging Education

- Education helps people understand different perspectives and promotes tolerance.

3. Respect for Different Cultures

- Society flourishes when people respect and appreciate different traditions and cultures.

4. Promoting Non-Violence and Peace

- Violence creates division, while peace and dialogue bring people closer.

5. Reducing Economic Inequality

- Bridging the gap between rich and poor can lead to a more harmonious society.

6. Strengthening Family and Community Bonds

- A strong support system within families and communities helps build trust and cooperation.

7. Encouraging Moral and Ethical Values

- Honesty, kindness, and integrity should be promoted in personal and social life.

8. Ensuring Justice for All

- A fair legal system that protects the rights of all citizens creates harmony.

9. Practicing Tolerance and Understanding

- Accepting different opinions and resolving conflicts peacefully strengthens social unity.

10. Encouraging Sustainable Living

- Protecting the environment and using resources wisely ensures long-term.

Q.2 What is justice? How does it lead to mutual happiness?

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OR

What is the meaning of justice in human relationship? How does it follow from family to world family?

AKTU 2016-17

OR

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

Justice(Nyay):

- **Justice** is a principle that maintains balance, fairness, and equality in relationships and society.
- It ensures that everyone gets their due rights and responsibilities.

Justice leads to mutual happiness by:

- It promotes fairness and trust in relationships.
- It reduces conflicts and misunderstandings.
- It strengthens cooperation and social harmony.
- Resolves conflicts peacefully.

How it follows from family to world family

- Justice starts within the **family** through love, fairness, and care.
- As individuals practice justice in their family, they extend it to society and the nation.
- This expands to the global level, creating **Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (the world is one family)**.

Four Elements of Justice

1. Recognition – Acknowledging everyone's existence and rights.

Example: Recognizing that women have the same rights as men in the workplace.

2. Respect – Treating others with dignity and fairness.

Example: Allowing freedom of speech and respecting different opinions.

3. Mutual Fulfilment – Ensuring fairness in benefits for all.

Example: If a company earns profit, all employees should get fair salaries.

4. Fair Exchange – Equal opportunities and fair transactions.

Example: A farmer should get a fair price for their crops.

Justice is a continuous need:

- It is required in every aspect of life—family, society, and the world.
- Without justice, conflicts, exploitation, and suffering increase.

Q.3 Care and guidance contribute to excellence of whom you interact with. What are other feelings that can contribute to excellence generations after generations or indirectly to other? **AKTU 2017-18**

OR

Explain the feelings of 'care' and 'guidance', 'glory', reverence' and 'gratitude'. **AKTU 2017-18**

OR

Define the following:

- a. Under evaluation
- b. Otherwise evaluation
- C. Care
- d. Guidance
- e. Reverence
- f. Glory
- g. Gratitude
- h. Love

OR

Explain the feeling of Care and Guidance. What role do these feelings have in parent child relationship? **AKTU 2018-19**

1. Care (देखभाल)

- Care is the feeling of concern and affection toward others.
- It involves taking responsibility for the well-being of others.

Example: A mother caring for her child by providing food, shelter, and love.

2. Guidance (मार्गदर्शन)

- Guidance refers to offering advice, direction, and support to someone for their betterment.
- It helps individuals grow intellectually, emotionally, and morally.

Example: A teacher guiding students in their career choices.

3. Glory (गौरव)

- Glory represents the recognition and honor received for remarkable achievements.
- It reflects excellence and contribution to society.

Example: A scientist receiving a Nobel Prize for an outstanding discovery.

4. Reverence (श्रद्धा / सम्मान)

- Reverence is deep respect and admiration for someone or something.
- It is often associated with wisdom, elders, or traditions.

Example: A student showing reverence to their guru.

5. Gratitude (कृतज्ञता)

- Gratitude is the feeling of thankfulness and appreciation.
- It strengthens relationships and encourages positivity.

Example: Expressing gratitude to parents for their sacrifices.

6. Love (प्रेम)

A deep emotional connection based on **care, affection, and selflessness**. It is an unconditional feeling of bonding and attachment towards others.

Example:

- A **mother's love** for her child is pure and unconditional. She cares for her child without expecting anything in return.
- In friendships, true love is **selfless and supportive**, where friends stand by each other in all situations.

7. Under Evaluation (मूल्यांकनाधीन)

- When someone or something is **evaluated less than its actual worth**, it is called **under evaluation**. This leads to an unfair assessment, where the actual abilities, skills, or qualities of a person or object are not properly recognized.

Example:

1. A student who has worked hard but receives lower grades due to bias or incorrect evaluation will feel discouraged.
2. An employee who consistently performs well but is overlooked for promotions may feel undervalued and unappreciated.

8. Otherwise Evaluation (अन्यथा मूल्यांकन)

- Otherwise evaluation occurs when we **assess someone or something based on incorrect or irrelevant criteria**, leading to **either overestimation or underestimation** of their true abilities or worth. This results in an unfair or misleading evaluation.

Examples:

1. A student who is good at sports but evaluated only based on academic performance may be under-evaluated in terms of their actual potential.
2. If a person is promoted only because of their personal connections rather than skills, it is an example of over-evaluation.

Role of Care and Guidance in the Parent-Child Relationship

- 1. Builds a Strong Emotional Bond** – When parents provide **care and guidance**, children develop **trust and attachment** with them.
- 2. Ensures Physical and Mental Well-being** – Proper care ensures a child's **health and safety**, while guidance helps in **mental and emotional stability**.
- 3. Shapes Personality and Character** – Parents' guidance helps children become **responsible, disciplined, and ethical** individuals.
- 4. Boosts Confidence and Independence** – When children receive proper care and support, they **feel confident** to face challenges in life.
- 5. Develops Mutual Respect** – Children who are guided properly **respect their parents** and maintain a healthy relationship with them in adulthood.

Q.4 Comment, human to human relationship is 'or being 'Created'. Explain feeling of 'Love' in light of above statement. AKTU 2017-18

- Human-to-human relationships can either "**exist**" **naturally** or be "**created**" **over time**.
- Some relationships, like the bond between parents and children, exist from birth, while others, like friendships and romantic relationships, are formed through mutual interactions and efforts.
- Love, in some cases, is **spontaneous and natural** (like a parent's love for their child), while in other cases, it is **built and strengthened** over time (like friendships or romantic relationships).
- This means love can be an **existing** bond or a **created** emotion that grows with time and effort.

Q.5 What do you understand by trust (विश्वास)?

AKTU 2018-19

OR

Differentiate between intention (इरादा) and competence (क्षमता). How do we come to confuse between the two?

AKTU 2017-18

Prove that trust is the foundational value and love is the complete value. **AKTU 2015-16**

OR

Define trust. Explain the methods of its verification in brief. **AKTU 2015-16**

OR

What are the dimensions of trust? Explain. **AKTU 2014-15(IV)**

What do you understand by trust?

- Trust(vishwas) is the belief in the reliability, truth, ability, or strength of someone or something.
- It is the foundation of all relationships, whether personal, professional, or societal.
- Trust enables cooperation, reduces uncertainty, and fosters emotional security.

There are two aspects in trust:

- (i)** Intention (wanting to our natural acceptance)
- (ii)** Competence (being able to do).

Differentiate between Intention and Competence. How do we come to confuse between the two?

| | Intention | Competence |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Definition | The willingness or desire to do something good for others. | The ability, skill, or knowledge required to execute a task successfully. |
| Example | A doctor sincerely wanting to help a patient | A doctor having the medical knowledge to treat the patient. |
| Confusion | We sometimes assume that a well-intentioned person is also competent, which may not be true. | Conversely, we may mistake competence for good intentions, assuming that a skilled person always has our best interest in mind. |

Trust is the Foundational Value and Love is the Complete Value.

Trust (विश्वास) as the Foundation: Trust is the starting point of any meaningful relationship. Without trust, cooperation, emotional bonds, and teamwork cannot develop. In professional settings, trust ensures productivity and collaboration. In personal relationships, it ensures emotional security and stability.

Love (प्रेम) as the Complete Value : Love is the highest form of emotional connection, where individuals act selflessly for the well-being of others. Love is complete because it embodies trust, care, empathy, and responsibility. Love strengthens relationships and enhances human well-being.

Methods of Trust Verification

- 1.Experience-Based Verification** – Trust develops over time through repeated positive interactions.
- 2.Reference-Based Verification** – We trust someone based on recommendations from reliable sources.
- 3.Transparency and Consistency** – Trust is verified when actions are consistent with words and there is openness in communication.
- 4.Logical Analysis** – In professional and societal contexts, trust is established through logical evaluation of credibility and competence.

Dimensions of Trust

- 1.Interpersonal Trust**– Trust in personal relationships (e.g., between family members, friends, or partners).
- 2.Institutional Trust** – Trust in organizations, governments, or businesses.
- 3.Situational Trust** – Trust based on a specific context or situation (e.g., trusting a pilot during a flight).
- 4.Self-Trust** – Confidence in one's own abilities and decisions.
- 5.Technological Trust** – Trust in technology, systems, and artificial intelligence (e.g., online banking security).

Q.6 Explain respect. How we are generally making differentiation in the name of respect?

Explain the minimum content of respect for a human being.

AKTU 2018-19

OR

What is the difference between respect and disrespect? Which of the two is naturally acceptable to you?

OR

AKTU 2016-17, 2014-15

What is the meaning of respect? How do we disrespect others due to lack of right understanding of this feeling?

AKTU 2016-17

OR

What does samman or respect mean? How can you ensure that respect becomes a valued part of any society? Differentiate between respect and differentiation.

AKTU 2015-16

Meaning of Respect (Samman)

- Respect means recognizing the dignity, rights, and feelings of others and treating them with kindness and fairness.
- It is the foundation of a harmonious society.

Differentiation in the Name of Respect:

- Many times, society differentiates between individuals based on power, wealth, caste, gender, or profession.
- Some people are given excessive respect due to their social position, while others are ignored or treated poorly.
- This creates inequality and discrimination.

Minimum Content of Respect for a Human Being :

- At the very least, every human being deserves:

1.Basic Courtesy and Politeness (Speaking respectfully, listening attentively)

2.Equal Treatment (No discrimination based on caste, race, or gender)

3.Acknowledgment of Individual Worth (Recognizing each person's dignity and rights)

Difference Between Respect and Disrespect. Which of the Two is Naturally Acceptable to You?

| | Respect | Disrespect |
|------------|---|---|
| Definition | Treating others with kindness, fairness, and dignity. | Ignoring, insulting, or treating others unfairly |
| Example | Listening to someone's opinion even if you disagree. | Interrupting or mocking someone while they speak. |
| Impact | Builds trust, harmony, and cooperation. | Creates conflicts, negativity, and isolation |

Naturally Acceptable Choice

- **Respect** is naturally acceptable because it creates a positive, peaceful, and cooperative environment.
- **Disrespect** leads to conflict, hurt feelings, and divisions in society.

How Do We Disrespect Others?

➤ Due to a lack of understanding, we often:

- 1. Judge People Superficially** – Respecting people based on wealth, power, or appearance instead of their true qualities.
- 2. Ignore Others' Perspectives** – Not listening or valuing others' opinions.
- 3. Discriminate Based on Social Factors** – Treating people unequally due to caste, gender, or economic status.

Ensuring Respect in Society

- 1. Education & Awareness** – Teaching respect from childhood.
- 2. Equal Treatment** – Ensuring fair opportunities for all.
- 3. Role Models** – Promoting leaders who demonstrate respect.
- 4. Cultural Change** – Encouraging inclusive traditions and practices

Difference Between Respect and Differentiation

| | Respect | Differentiation |
|------------|--|---|
| Definition | Recognizing the worth of every individual equally. | Creating divisions based on caste, gender, wealth, or power. |
| Example | Treating all employees with fairness and appreciation. | Favoring one group over another due to status or connections. |
| Impact | Promotes unity and cooperation. | Leads to social injustice and inequality. |

Q.7 Critically examine the state of society today in terms of fulfillment of comprehensive human goal.

OR

What are the programs needed to achieve the comprehensive human goal? List and define each briefly.

OR

How will you define and explain the development of a society? Discuss in light of comprehensive human goal.

AKTU 2014-15

OR

Explain five dimensions of Human Endeavour in Society conducive to manaviya vyavastha. AKTU 2014-15

- The programs needed to achieve the comprehensive human goals are right understanding among the human being and to facilitate the fulfillment of the basic aspirations of all human beings in the society.

These are the following comprehensive human goals(व्यापक मानव लक्ष्य)

- 1. Right Understanding (Samadhan):** It is observed that right understanding is the utmost need for every human being to escape from all the contradiction among the human beings and to create harmony among them.
- 2. Prosperity (Samridhi):** In the family prosperity is very much needed. It is a feeling to have more than required physical facilities. The **family** members have to identify their needs and should be able to produce/ achieve more than requirements. This feeling is known as Prosperity.

3. Fearlessness or Trust (Abhay): This goal is very appealing in the family, society and individual also. Trust in society means that every member, feels/realizes related to everyone in the society. They have no fear. Hence the human beings are feeling fearlessness in the society and able to do what they desire naturally.

4. Co-Existence (Sah-Astitiva): In nature if there is co-existence it means that there is a relationship and compatibility among all the entities in nature. Human being is also one of them. They are free from all the creeds, caste, religions and cultures.

These are the following programs needed to achieve these comprehensive human goals are:

1. Education-Right living (Shiksha-Sanskar):

Education: It means to understand the harmony at all the four levels viz. individual, family, society and nature.

Sanskar: Refers to live in harmony **at** all four **levels** of living.

2. Health - Self Regulation (Svasthya-Sanyam):

Health: When the body, is fit to act according to the needs of the **self** and all the parts of the body are in harmony.

Sanyam: Refers to a feeling **of** responsibility for nurturing, **protecting** and rightly utilizing the **body**. It is the basis **of** svasthya.

3. Justice-Preservation (Nyaya-Suraksha):

Justice: It refers to being fairness with all human beings

Preservation: It refers to harmony in the relationship between **human** being and the rest of Nature.

4. Production-Work (Utpadan-karya):

Production: It refers to the output/physical produce **that is** obtained by human efforts.

Work: The labour that human does.

5. Exchange-Storage (Vinimaya-kash):

Exchange: It means that the exchange of physical facilities between members of the society.

Storage: It refers to the storage of physical facilities.

Q.8 What do you mean by universal human order? What are its implications?

AKTU 2018-19

OR

What is universal human order? How it can be realized?

AKTU 2016-17 , 2014-15

OR

What can be the basis of an undivided society-the 'world family'?

AKTU 2017-18

Universal Human Order

- Living in harmony of an individual right from the individual level to the level of the entire order or existence is known as the Universal Human Order.
- Universal Human Order refers to a **harmonious social structure** that promotes **peace, prosperity, and coexistence** among all humans while maintaining ecological balance.
- It is based on mutual respect, trust, and justice.

Realization of Universal Human Order

Value-based Education : Teaching ethical, moral, and sustainable practices from an early age.

Mutual Respect and Trust : Encouraging societies to interact with justice and cooperation.

Sustainable Economy: Promoting self-sufficiency, fair distribution of resources, and ethical business practices.

Holistic Governance: A governance system that is people-centric, just, and transparent.

Ecological Balance: Living in harmony with nature through sustainable consumption and conservation.

What can be the basis of an undivided society—the 'World Family'?

- The concept of an **undivided society** or "**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**" (**The World as One Family**) is based on unity, mutual respect, and collective well-being.

Basis of an Undivided Society

1.Universal Human Values: Trust, respect, and compassion for every human being.

2.Justice and Equality : Providing equal opportunities irrespective of caste, religion, or nationality.

3. **Mutual Cooperation:** Working together for economic and social welfare.
4. **Environmental Responsibility:** Adopting sustainable practices to protect nature for future generations.
5. **Shared Prosperity:** Ensuring resources and knowledge benefit all.

For fearlessness in society, what are minimum requirements? Where do you wish to live, fearful or fearless society? What is your participation towards ensuring fearless society, examine within yourself? **AKTU 2017-18**

- A fearless society is one where people live without fear of **violence, injustice, or insecurity**. To achieve this, the following minimum requirements must be met:
- 1. Justice and Fairness** – Every individual must be treated equally and fairly under the law.
 - 2. Trust and Mutual Respect** – Trust among individuals and communities is essential for harmony.
 - 3. Safety and Security** – Strong legal and governance systems should protect citizens from harm.
 - 4. Economic Stability** – Fear of financial insecurity leads to social unrest; opportunities should be available for all.
 - 5. Ethical Leadership** – Honest and responsible leaders set the foundation for a fearless society.

What Is Your Participation Towards Ensuring a Fearless Society?

Ask yourself:

1. Am I standing up against injustice?
2. Am I promoting trust and fairness in my interactions?
3. Am I contributing to the economic and social well-being of others?
4. Am I raising my voice against corruption and unethical behavior?
5. Am I educating others about their rights and duties?

Meaning of Exchange

➤ Exchange refers to the process of **trading goods, services, or values between individuals or groups** to fulfill mutual needs. It can be:

- **Barter System (बटर प्रणाली)**: Direct exchange of goods/services.
- **Monetary Exchange (मौद्रिक विनिमय)**: Exchange through money as a medium.
- **Digital Exchange (डिजिटल विनिमय)**: Transactions using technology (e.g., online banking, cryptocurrency).

Example: Buying food in exchange for money or exchanging labor for salary.

Meaning of Storage

Storage refers to **preserving resources, goods, or information** for future use. It includes:

- **Food Storage (खाद्य भंडारण)**: Grains, vegetables, and essential goods.
- **Data Storage (डाटा भंडारण)**: Digital files, cloud storage, and records.
- **Resource Storage (संसाधन भंडारण)**: Water, energy, and raw materials.

Example: Storing grains in warehouses for future use.

Failures in Exchange System

- 1. Economic Inequality (आर्थिक असमानता):** The rich accumulate wealth, while the poor struggle to meet basic needs.
- 2. Unethical Trade Practices (अनैतिक व्यापार प्रथाएँ):** Corruption, black marketing, and unfair trade policies.
- 3. Over-Reliance on Money (अत्यधिक मौद्रिक निर्भरता):** Loss of moral and cooperative values, making survival difficult for those without financial means.
- 4. Global Financial Crises (वैश्विक वित्तीय संकट):** Economic recessions due to mismanagement and speculation.

Failures in Storage System

- 1. Food Wastage (भोजन की बर्बादी):** Millions of tons of food are wasted while people suffer from hunger.
- 2. Environmental Degradation (पर्यावरणीय गिरावट):** Over-extraction of resources without sustainable management.
- 3. Data Security Issues (डाटा सुरक्षा समस्याएँ):** Increasing cyber-attacks and loss of sensitive information.
- 4. Energy Crisis (ऊर्जा संकट):** Lack of proper energy conservation leading to depletion of natural resources.

Q.10 What is meant by affection? How does the feeling of affection solve the problem of cut throat competition prevalent today?
AKTU 2014-15

- **Affection** refers to a deep sense of care, love, and warmth towards others, which fosters **harmony, trust, and positive relationships** in society.
- It is a fundamental human value that promotes **understanding, kindness, and cooperation** among individuals.

In today's society, **cut-throat competition** creates stress, selfishness, and unethical practices. The feeling of **affection** can help solve these issues in the following ways:

1. Promotes Cooperation Over Competition

- Instead of **competing aggressively**, people **collaborate and grow together**.
- Encourages knowledge-sharing, teamwork, and mutual progress.

Example: Companies focusing on ethical business rather than monopolizing markets.

2. Reduces Stress and Anxiety

- Cut-throat competition causes **mental pressure and burnout**.
- Affectionate relationships provide **emotional support and motivation**.

Example: Workplaces with supportive environments lead to higher productivity.

3. Encourages Ethical Practices

- Many people **compromise ethics for success** in competitive environments.
- Affection fosters **honesty, integrity, and fairness** in personal and professional life.

Example: Businesses focused on customer satisfaction rather than profit maximization.

4. Builds Trust and Stronger Relationships

- Affection creates **long-term, trust-based relationships**, reducing conflicts.
- Helps in **family, workplace, and business environments**.

Example: Employees with supportive colleagues perform better.

5. Promotes a Balanced Life

- Competition often leads to **workaholism and neglect of personal well-being**.
- Affection encourages a **balance between success and happiness**.

Example: Spending quality time with family despite professional ambitions.



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