

UNIT 4

Q 1. Define harmony in nature. OR Explain the harmony in nature.

ANS. 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. This self regulation is harmony or balance in nature. The law of nature has a unique cause and effect system which must be understood in order to be in harmony with the natural law of things.

Natural harmony is necessary for the following reasons:

1. Natural harmony is necessary to solve the problem of global warming and depletion of non-renewable natural resource can be avoided.
2. 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.
3. It is possible to achieve natural harmony in the establishment, maintenance and management of educational institution like schools, colleges and universities.
4. One can understand the depths of harmony and alignment in natural by contemplating and reflecting upon the natural order. It is possible to unravel the mystery of the natural synthesis in the midst of ongoing chaos at the material plane.

Q 2. What do you mean by co-existence?

ANS. 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 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.

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.

Q 3. Define the terms Gathansheel, Gathanpurna, Kriyapurnata and Acharanpurnata.

Explain ‘Existence is Gathansheel and Gathanpurna and also there is Kriyapurnata and Acharanpurnata in existence’.

ANS.

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

Gathanpurna: The other category of units the sentient ‘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 transformable, and their composition keeps on changing**, hence these are **gathansheel**. The other category of units, **the sentient ‘I’, do not transform and are complete in composition**, hence **gathanpurna**.

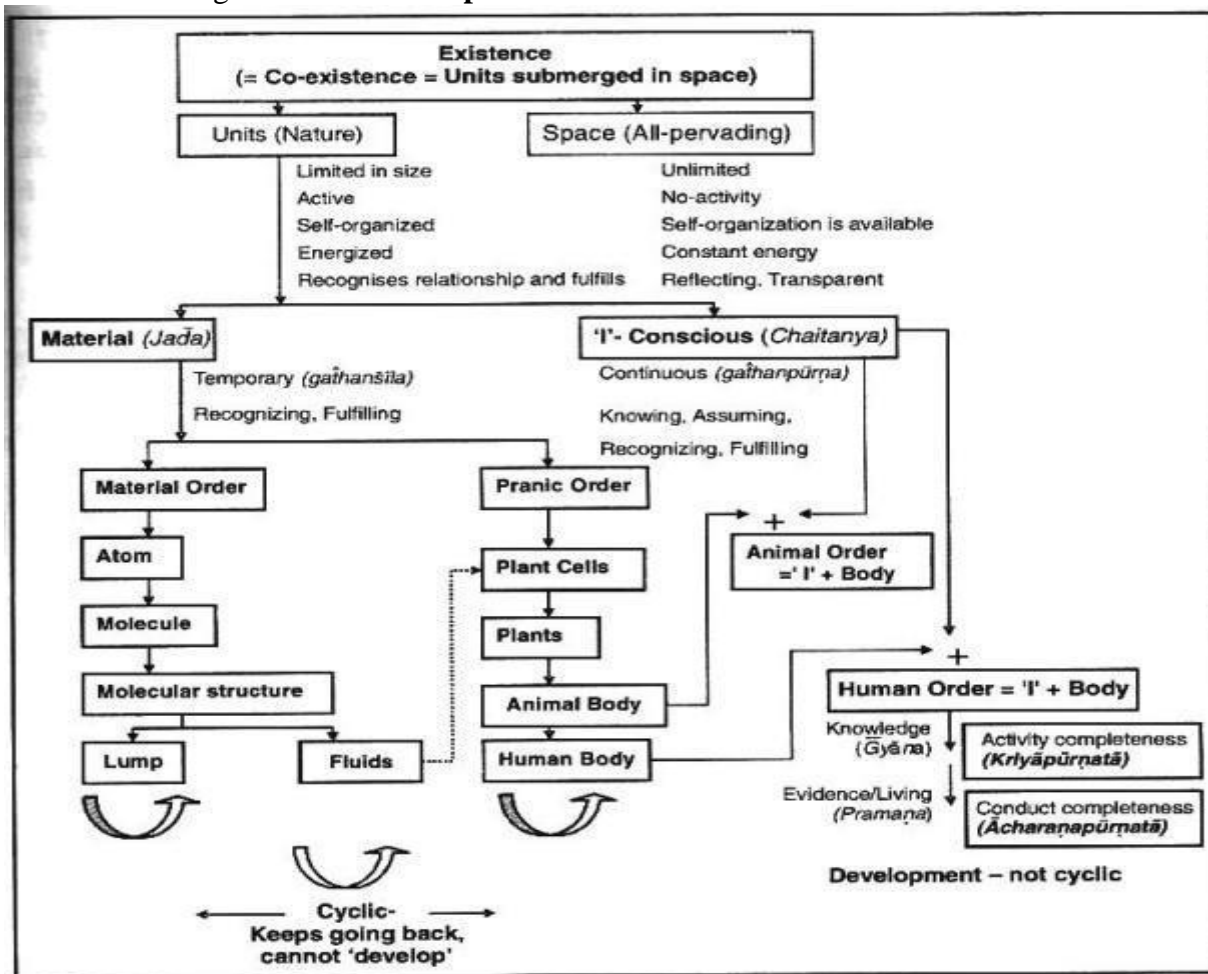
The material units are changeful (with activities of recognizing and fulfillment only) while the other kind of units are continuous (with activities of knowing, assuming, recognizing and fulfillment).

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**.



Q 4. What is sanskaar? Explain its effects or the conformance of the human order.

ANS. 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 'sanksaar conformance'**.

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

Q 5. What exactly is implied by the term- 'nature'? Explain. OR Define nature.

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:

- Material order
- Animal order
- Pranic order
- Human order

Q 6. "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.

Q 7. What do you mean by ‘innateness’? What is the innateness in the four orders? (MTU 2011 – 12) What do you understand by the term ‘innateness’ (dhaarna) in nature? Explain the innateness of material and animal order in nature. (MTU 2011 – 12 even)

ANS. Innateness (dharana) : Innateness means qualities which are innate to the unit. Each unit in existence exhibits an innateness, an intrinsic quality that cannot be separated from it. We refer this principle as innateness also called dharna of that unit. This is intrinsic to the unit.

Material order → When we burn coal and it has finished burning and only some ash is left and smokes have gone out, it is not that the basic material, the fundamental particles in coal, have ‘cease to exist’ or ‘disappeared’ from existence. 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. We cannot separate the ‘existence’ of a thing from the thing itself.

Plant/bio order → Because the pranic order is a development of the material order, it also has the innateness of ‘existence’. In addition, it also exhibits the ‘growth’. This principle of ‘growth’ cannot be separated from any units of this order. If it is of pranic order, it will grow. 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. So, as long as you have a plant, it will grow.

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’ in ‘I’. Indeed 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 ‘I’ 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’

Q 8. What is the svabhava (natural characteristic) of a unit? Elaborate on the svabhava of a human order.

How does the natural characteristics (svabhava) of material order helped man to lead a better life?

Explain the svabhav of human order and how it helps in living with harmony.

Explain the natural characteristics of the material and pranic orders. Give examples. (UPTU 2011–12)

What is the natural characteristics (swabhava) of human order? Explain. (MTU 2011 – 12)

ANS. 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’, 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 as 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 *I am ready to help the other to have the right understanding.* This is the commitment to help the other 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'

Q 9. Define harmony in nature and why is it important. Explain with examples.

ANS. If one is to enjoy the benefit of life to the fullest, it is necessary to develop and maintain harmony. The law of nature has a unique cause and effect system which must be understood in order to be in harmony with the natural law of things. Natural harmony is necessary for the following reasons:

1. To solve the problem of global warming and depletion of non-renewable natural resource can be avoided.
2. 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.
3. One can understand the depths of harmony and alignment in natural by contemplating and reflecting upon the natural order. It is possible to unravel the mystery of the natural synthesis in the midst of ongoing chaos at the material plane. First of all we have to understand the importance of nature for our existence then we have to understand our responsibility towards nature. When we take from nature, we should also plan to give back to it. This is possible. Renewable energy sources, such as solar power and wind, are perhaps the best methods to begin moving in this direction. There can be harmony only if each subsystem of the entire creation can strike a mutually satisfying relationship with every subsystem without disturbing the other’s peaceful existence and without hindering its own growth.

Q 10. Define harmony in nature and how will you create it. Explain with examples.

ANS. Combination of all that is in solid, liquid or gas state is called 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.

The law of nature has a unique cause and effect system which must be understood in order to be in harmony with the natural law of things. Natural harmony is necessary for the following reasons:

1. Natural harmony is necessary to solve the problem of global warming and depletion of non-renewable natural resource can be avoided.
2. 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.
3. It is possible to achieve natural harmony in the establishment, maintenance and management of educational institution like schools, colleges and universities.
4. One can understand the depths of harmony and alignment in natural by contemplating and reflecting upon the natural order. It is possible to unravel the mystery of the natural synthesis in the midst of ongoing chaos at the material plane.
5. To create harmony in nature, first of all we have to work in the direction of development of mankind from animal consciousness to human consciousness. And this entails working for the right understanding.

Q 11. What are the four orders of nature? Briefly explain them.

ANS. All the physical objects that are in solid, liquide or gas state eighter 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 infinte 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:

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.

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. (The material order is far greater in quantity compared to the plant/bio order)

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.

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.

Q 12. Explain the differences and similarities between animal order and human order. What is the relation between the two orders? (UPTU 2009 - 10)

Present the difference and similarity between a human being and an animal. Give examples to support your answer. (MTU 2010 – 11)

ANS. The two orders can be distinctly recognised in terms of their characteristics, participation with other units in similar order, activities, pattern of inheritance, etc. We can see this in the following diagram:

Order	Things	Activity	Innate-ness	Natural Characteristic	Basic Activity	Conformance
Animal order	Animals and birds	(Composition / decomposition, respiration) in body + selection in 'I'	(Existence + growth) in body + will to live in 'I'	(Composition / decomposition, nurture / worsen) in body + (non cruelty, cruelty) in 'I'	(Recognising, fulfillment) in body + (assuming, recognising, fulfillment) in 'I'	Breed conformance
Human order	Human beings	(Composition / decomposition, respiration) in body + (selection, thought, desire) in 'I'	(Existence + growth) in body + will to live with happiness in 'I'	(Composition / decomposition, nurture / worsen) in body + (perseverance, bravery, generosity) in 'I'	Recognising, fulfillment in body + (knowing, assuming, recognising, fulfillment) in 'I'	Right values / sanskara conformance

Things (Vastu)

Animal order: The animal order is made of various kinds of animals and birds. These entities display both a body (physico-chemical activity) as well as a conscious activity (self or 'I'). The animal order thus is the coexistence of the animal body (pranic order) and the self (or 'I' = consciousness).

Human (knowledge) order: The human order is constituted of all the human beings. Each human being is co-existence of the self ('I', conscious entity = consciousness) and the body (pranic order).

Activity (Kriya)

Animal Order: Body In Animals – Physico-Chemical Activities: The body displays respiration, or breathing, or pulsating also there is composition/ decomposition in the body.

'I' In Animals – Conscious Activities: The activities in 'I' are fundamentally different from those in the body. **'I' is a unit that has the ability or capacity of assuming.** Animals make assumptions. If we have a dog and some strangers come into the house, the dog may start barking at him. If this person stays at our house, the dog may stop barking at him, but will continue to bark at other strangers. What has happened here is that the dog's 'assumption' about this person has changed, due to which; the way in which it responds to the person has changed. We call this assuming.

Human Order: The activities in human body are similar to that in the animal body, i.e. composition/ decomposition and respiration. When it comes to consciousness or 'I', however, the human displays more than just an ability to 'select' or make choices as animals do. In human beings, 'I' has the activities of desiring, thinking, and selecting/tasting, with a possibility or need for understanding and realization. Only humans have this need to know and that is why it is called gyana avastha – the knowledge order.

Innateness (dharana)

Animal Order: The animal body is a development of the pranic order and therefore this order inherits the innateness of **'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' in 'I'**. Indeed no unit in this order can be separated from this 'will to live'. It is intrinsic to every unit in this order.

Human 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 ‘I’ however, in addition to the ‘will to live’, a human being’s innateness is the ‘will to live with happiness’.**

Natural Characteristics (Svabhava)

Animal Order: The body of the animal belongs to the plant/bio or pranic order, and hence has the same ‘usefulness’ or ‘value’ as the pranic order. Thus **‘nurture/worsen’ is the svabhava of the animal body.**

The svabhava of the self (‘I’) of the animal order is non-cruelty (akrurata) and cruelty (krurata). Cruelty (krurata) means the feeling that it can fulfil its needs through violence and forcefulness. For ex., cows may largely be living with a feeling of non-cruelty (akrurata); while animals like tigers and lions may exhibit cruelty (krurata).

Human Order: Similar as 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).**

1. Perseverance (dhirata): Being assured that the all encompassing solution is to understand and live in harmony at all levels of existence.
2. Bravery (virata): I am ready to help the other to have the right understanding.
3. Generosity (udarata): I am ready to invest myself, my body and wealth to help the other have the right understanding.

Basic Activity:

Animal Order: there is only recognising, and fulfilment in body, and in self (I) there is the basic activity of assuming, recognising, fulfilment.

Human Order: human displays the same basic activity as that of animal body i.e. Recognising, fulfilment, but in self (I) human have one more activity i.e. knowing,

Conformance (Anu-Sangita)

Animal order: 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.

Human (knowledge) order: We humans are not according to our lineage or race, as in animals. 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 past memories, our parents, the environment, and the media, anywhere. In the case of humans, we can say ‘as the education, so the human’. Together, we call these ‘sanskara’. *Hence, we say that a human being conforms to his or her sanskar or has ‘sanskaar conformance’.*

Q13. Explain the difference and similarities between pranic order and animal order. What is the relation between the two orders?

ANS.

Order	Things	Activity	Innate-ness	Natural Characteristic	Basic Activity	Conformance
Pranic order	Plants and trees	Composition / decomposition + respiration	Existence + growth	Composition / decomposition + nurture / worsen	Recognising, fulfilment	Seed conformance
Animal order	Animals and birds	(Composition / decomposition, respiration) in body + selection in ‘I’	(Existence + growth) in body + will to live in ‘I’	(Composition / decomposition, nurture / worsen) in body + (non cruelty, cruelty) in ‘I’	(Recognising, fulfilment) in body + (assuming, recognising, fulfilment) in ‘I’	Breed conformance

Q 14. What are the four orders in nature? Describe their activities and natural characteristics?

What do you understand by ‘activity’? Write down the activity of the four orders in nature.

Distinguish between the activities of different orders of nature giving an example of each.

ANS. Combination of all that is in solid, liquid or gas state, or the aggregate of all the mutually interacting units – big or small, sentient or insentient together can be called nature. We can categorize all these units into four distinct orders.

- Material Order
- Pranic Order
- Animal Order
- Human Order

The four orders can be distinctly recognised in terms of their natural characteristics and activities.

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

Q 15. How will you show interconnectedness and mutual fulfilment in four order of nature with examples.

“Other than human order, the three orders are mutually fulfilling to each other”. Explain with examples.

Material, pranic and animal order are fulfilling human order but human are not fulfilling them. There is lack of mutual fulfilment from human order. How and why is it so?

Discuss the human interrelationship with nature.

What are the orders of nature? How are all four orders interconnected?

How are we disturbing the balance in nature?

There are four orders in nature. How does each order participate in the harmony in the nature? Give few examples. (UPTU 2010 – 11)

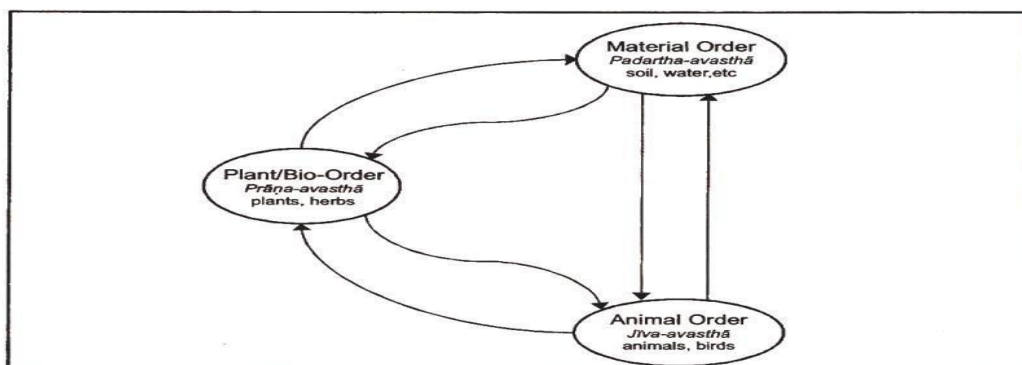
What are the four orders in nature? How can the human order be responsible to the other three orders? (MTU 2010 – 11)

Critically examine the attitude of humans today towards the other three orders of nature. Try to make a proper evaluation of human efforts. (MTU 2010 – 11)

How is the human order related to the other three orders in nature? How does this understanding help in choosing the production activity for a human being? (MTU 2011 – 12)

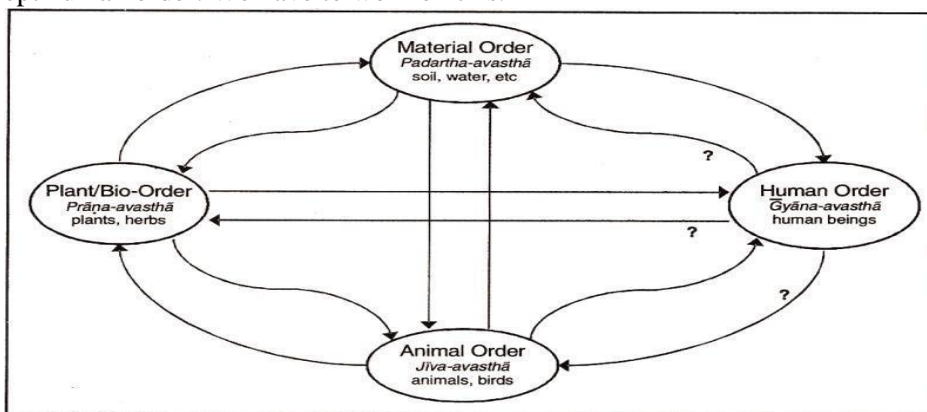
ANS. In the nature, all the units are connected to each other and fulfilling each other. Human being is related to all other human beings. On this basis, we have feelings and emotions for everyone. Human being is connected to all the material units in the existence and gets aware of it as he starts exploring it. We can see this interconnectedness and mutual fulfilment in the following diagram:

Material Order and Plant/Bio-Order: The material order provides the nutrients to the plant/bio order in the form of soil, minerals, etc while the plant/ bio order decays and forms more nutrients, thus enriching the soil. The plant/bio order also decays to substances like oil and coal, which are stored deep within the earth as protection against the heat from the molten core inside the earth as well as the heat from the sun (*today, this is the material we are removing and using as fuel*). Plants help move the nutrients through the various layers of the soil. The roots of the plants hold the soil together and prevent the soil from erosion. Plants produce oxygen/ carbon dioxide and thus help in the movement of the material order. There is a mutual interdependency and co-existence we can see here.



Material Order, Plant/Bio- Order and Animal Order: The material order provides the basis for movement of all animals, birds and fishes. Water, oxygen and other gases are necessities for both plants and animals. At the same time, the animal order helps enrich the soil with its excreta and this excreta helps the plants with nutrients. The plant/bio order provides food for animals, birds and fishes. The animal Order helps in pollination of the flowers of the pranic order.

Material Order, Plant/Bio- Order, Animal Order and Human Order: We humans also have a natural acceptance to be mutually fulfilling to these three orders. However, **we are not able to ensure this mutual fulfilment.** We are dependent on the material order for soil and minerals and metals, but only end up polluting the soil and depleting the fossil fuels; we are dependent on plants for our food and holding together the larger ecosystem, but we have destroyed forests and destroyed multiple species of plants and herbs; we are dependent on animals to carry out our production and transportation activities, but have made many species of animals extinct, and are today known for our cruelty towards animals. We can see that there is interconnectedness and mutual fulfilment in all the orders of nature except human order. We have to work on this.



Q 16. Explain how there is recyclability and self regulation in nature.

Write a short note on the recyclability and self-regulation in nature.

Explain the recyclability in nature with any two examples. (UPTU 2009-10)

There is recyclability in nature. Explain this statement with any two examples. How does it help in production activity? (UPTU 2011 - 12)

Explain the recyclability of any two units in nature with examples. How is it useful for sustainable production activities? (UPTU 2010 – 11)

ANS. 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.

Q 17. 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

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 call this 'constitution conformance'. The material order exhibits constitution conformance. We can verify this for all things in the material order. For example, oxygen, nitrogen, other gasses, gold, silver, aluminium... all of them conform to and are always according to the constitution of their kind. Hence, we say that *any matter conforms to its constitution or has 'constitution conformance'*.

Plant/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 mentained in nature/existence.

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 mentained in nature/existence.**

Human (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'*.

Q 18. How is the activity in human order is different with that of animal and plant order?

ANS. An activity means something that 'has motion' and /or 'has a result'. The material order is active in multiple ways, and the same with the plant order or animal order or human order. We are sitting in a room. But we are active. We are thinking, desiring, the body has breath running, heart throbbing. The air in the room is blowing. The wall standing constantly also have activity. The chair in the room is also active. It may not be very visible to our eyes but the chair is still active. We can understand this activity in two ways:

- Things that we see are 'visibly moving', through the naked eyes, such as a spinning top, a moving bus, a running man, are active, and
- All things that are 'visibly stationery', are not moving, are also active. Like a stationary chair. The activity of chair is that the wood of the chair is interacting with the environment and as a result it decays with time.

All units around us, including ourselves, are active, all the time. They are interacting with the environment. In the activity, there is a state or configuration and motion simultaneously. This remains all the time.

Order	Things	Activity
Material order	Soil, water, metals, etc.	Composition / decomposition
Pranic order	Plants and trees	Composition / decomposition + respiration
Animal order	Animals and birds	(Composition / decomposition, respiration) in body + selection in 'I'
Human order	Human beings	(Composition / decomposition, respiration) in body + (selection, thought, desire) in 'I'

Material order —→ All material things (i.e. units in the material order) can be understood as an activity of 'units' coming together to form a bigger unit. We call this 'composition'. For example, the chair is

made of smaller pieces of wood. Bigger units can also separate from each other to form smaller units and we call this 'decomposition'. Like a wooden chair can decay after a few years. Thus any unit in the material order can be understood as an 'activity of 'composition/decomposition'.

Plant/bio order → When we look at all the units that make up the plant/bio order we will find that they can be understood in terms of composition/ decomposition and respiration. Not only do plants compose (following new plants) and decompose (decaying), they are also breathing, or pulsating, which we call respiration.

Animal order → We can understand the activities of animal order in two aspects:

□ **Body In Animals – Physico-Chemical Activities** → The body displays the same activities that we see the plant. The body displays respiration, or breathing, or pulsating, as we call it. The body is also formed at one point in time and keeps building cells as well, i.e. there is composition in the body. Hence, the activities in the body are the same as that in the plant/bio order, which are: composition/ decomposition and respiration. Hence, we say that the body belongs to plant/bio order.

□ **'I' In Animals – Conscious Activities** → The activities in 'I' are fundamentally different from those in the body. **'I' is a unit that has the ability or capacity of assuming.** Animals make assumptions. If you have a dog and some strangers comes into the house, the dog may start barking at him. If this person stays at your house, the dog may stop barking at him, but will continue to bark at other strangers. What has happened here is that the dog's 'assumption' about this person has changed, due to which, the way in which it responds to the person has changed. We call this assuming.

It is important to note that **this consciousness or faculty of assuming is not in the body.** The body belongs to the plant/bio order, and is physico-chemical in nature. It just responds to physico-chemical inputs. **Human (knowledge) order** → The activities in human body are similar to that in the animal body, and we have seen this in detail as: composition/ decomposition and respiration. When it comes to consciousness or 'I', however, the human displays more than just an ability to 'select' or make choices as animals do.

Thus, in human beings, 'I' has the activities of desiring, thinking, and selecting/tasting, with a possibility or need for understanding and realization. Only humans have this need to know and that is why it is called gyana avastha – the knowledge order.

Q 19. Explain the basic activity in the four orders in nature.

ANS.

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 recognise the relation to each other, and combine to form water. A brick and the other brick have a definite relation, recognise it and get arranged to form a building. A plant recognises 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. No choice.

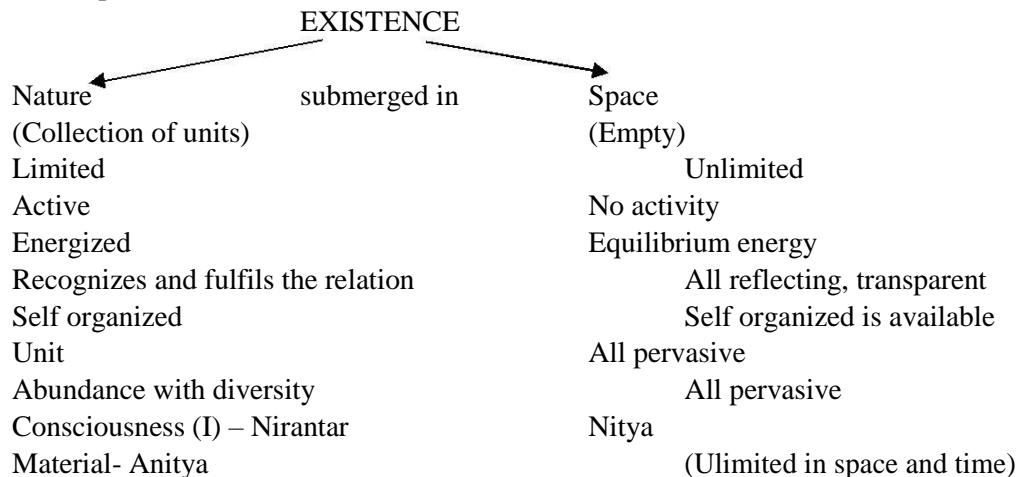
When we look at the animals and humans, we find selection taking place.

Q 20. 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 blade of human 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.

But there is another ‘reality’ called ‘space’. We normally don’t pay attention to this ‘reality’, because it’s not a ‘unit’. We can’t ‘touch it’, smell it. We normally just ‘see through it’. But the fact is because we can’t ‘touch it’ or ‘see it’ as we would see a unit like our body, our friends, or a piece of rock, doesn’t mean it does not exist. **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.



(Niranatar: Limited in space, Unlimited in time, Anitya: Limited in space and time)

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,

$$\text{Existence} = \text{space} + \text{units (in space)}$$

Since nature consists of the four orders we have been discussing, we can say,

$$\text{“Existence} = \text{Nature submerged in space”}.$$

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

Q 24. Explain the concept of holistic perception of harmony in existence.

ANS. 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.

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.

Q 25. Explain energized and energy in equilibrium.

ANS. 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.

UNIT 5

Q 1. What is ethical human conduct? OR How does right understanding provide the basis for ethical human conduct? Give two examples.

ANS. The right understanding gained through self-exploration enables us to identify the definitiveness of human conduct which may also be called the **ethical human conduct**. It is the same for all human beings. So we are also able to understand the universality of ethical human conduct which is in consonance with the universal human values. **Unless we have the right understanding, we are not able to identify the definitiveness of ethical human conduct.**

Q 2. What is ethical human conduct? Explain in terms of values, policies and character with appropriate examples.

ANS. The right understanding gained through self-exploration also enables us to identify the definitiveness of human conduct which may also be called the **ethical human conduct**. It is the same for all human beings. So we are also able to understand the universality of ethical human conduct which is in consonance with the universal human values. **Unless we have the right understanding, we are not able to identify the definitiveness of ethical human conduct.** It can be understood in terms of the following:

1. Values (Mulya):
2. Policy (Niti):
3. Character (Charitra):

1. Values (Mulya): Competence of living in accordance with universal human values or the participation of a unit in the larger order- its natural characteristics or svabhava. The values of a human being can be enumerated as thirty, which are listed below:

A) Values in self (Jivan Mulya):

Happiness (Sukha): Definiteness of expectation (selecting/ tasting) based on definiteness of thought

manifests as happiness.

Peace (Shanti): Definiteness of thought based on definiteness of desire manifests as peace.

Satisfaction (Santosh): Definiteness of desire based on understanding manifests as satisfaction.

Bliss (Ananda): Understanding based on realization manifests as bliss.

B) Values in Human – Human Relationship (Sambandh Mulya):

	Established – Values	Expressed – Values	
1	Visvasa (Trust)	Saujanyata (Complementariness)	10
2	Sammana (Respect)	Sauhardra (Compliance)	11
3	Sneha (Affection)	Nistha (Commitment)	12
4	Mamta (Care)	Udarata (Generosity)	13

5	Vatsalya (Guidance)	Sahajata (Spontaneity)	14
6	Shraddha (Reverence)	Pujyata (Obedience)	15
7	Gaurava (Glory)	Saralata (Ease)	16
8	Kritagyata (Gratitude)	Saumyata (Self-Restraint)	17
9	Prema (Love)	Ananyata (Unanimity)	18

What we need to have is the established value; the expressed value is a natural outcome.

C) Values of a Human Being in its Participation in Universal Human Order (Manav Mulya): Perseverance (Dhirata): After understanding the system, patiently participating in it. Bravery (Veerta): Helping other in understanding and participating in system.

Generosity (Udarta): Using our mind, body and wealth in system.

Kindness (Daya): To give opportunity or thing to a person who have ability

Beneficence (Kripa): To give ability to a person who have opportunity or thing

Compassion (Karuna): Providing both ability and thing to a person.

D) Values of Human Being in the Interaction with the Rest of the Nature (Vastu Mulya):

Utility Value (Upyogita Mulya): To prepare a physico-chemical object for nourish and protection.

Artistic value (Kala Mulya): To ensure the long lasting utility of the object.

2. Policy (Niti): The decision (plan, program, implementation, results, evaluation) about the enrichment, protection and right utilization of the resources (self, body and wealth – mana, tana and dhana). Have three parts:

A) Economic Value (Artha Niti): enrichment of self, body and wealth

B) Political Value (Rajya Niti): protection of self, body and wealth

C) Policy for Universal Human Order (Dharma Niti): right utilization of self, body and wealth

3. Character (Charitra): The definiteness of my desire, thought and selection gives definiteness to my living.

A) Sva Nari, Sva Purush: Chastity in conjugal relationship

B) Sva Dhana: Rightful production, acquisition and utilization of wealth

C) Dayapurna Vyavahar and Dayapurna Karya: Kindness in behaviour (people friendly) and work (eco friendly)

Q 3. What are the values in interaction of human beings with the material things? Give one example of each.

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

'When there is no utility there is no scope for art too'. Explain.

ANS. Competence of living in accordance with universal human values or the participation of a unit in the larger order- its natural characteristics or svabhava. Values are a part of our ethical conduct. They are the natural outcome of realization and right understanding, which are always definite. Values need not to be imposed through fear, greed or blind belief. 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:

- i. **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.
- ii. **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.

Q 4. What do you understand by definitiveness of ethical human conduct? Why is this definitiveness desirable?

What do you mean by definitiveness of ethical human conduct? How can it be ensured? (UPTU 2011 – 12)

ANS. The right understanding gained through self-exploration also enables us to identify the definitiveness of human conduct which may also be called the **ethical human conduct**. It is the same for all human beings. So we are also able to understand the universality of ethical human conduct which is in consonance with the universal human values. Each one of us wants to have a definite conduct but presently we may not be able to ensure that. This is because we are presently living on the basis of our pre-conditionings or assumptions which are not in consonance with the truth or the right understanding. But, this situation neither gives satisfaction to us not to others. We do see the human beings struggling to find out what the right conduct is and in the process, exhibiting a wide variety of attributes. We also see people debating endlessly about what they consider to be ethical. But **unless we have the right**

understanding, we are not able to identify the definitiveness of ethical human conduct. It can be understood in terms of the following:

1. Values (Mulya) : Competence of living in accordance with universal human values or the participation of a unit in the larger order- its natural characteristics or svabhava is known as values. Values are a part of our ethical conduct.
2. Policy (Niti) : policy is the decision (plan, program, implementation, results, evaluation) about the enrichment, protection and right utilization of the resources (self, body and wealth – mana, tana and dhana).
3. Character (Charitra) : The definitiveness of my desire, thought and selection gives definitiveness to my living. Definitiveness of character is the outcome of the definitiveness of my behaviour and work.

Q 5. Comment on Profession – in the light of comprehensive human goal

ANS. Any profession is a channel for participation by human beings in the larger order in pursuance of comprehensive human goal. In the process, one is able to contribute towards the livelihood of one's family and also participate in the larger order constituting the society and the nature around. All these activities do require a certain degree of skill and are expected to be performed in consonance with the comprehensive human goal. Then only, these will be conducive to the sustained welfare of the individual as well as the society. The excellence or the success of any professional activity is to be judged from this comprehensive point of view only and not in terms of just wealth generation. Accordingly, the profession is not only a means of earning one's livelihood but a means of one's evolution by appropriate participation in the larger order. It is an important activity to authenticate one's understanding, whereby interact with other human beings and with rest of nature in a mutually fulfilling manner. Thus, profession is a 'service'.

Q 6. Define ethics. Or what do you mean by ethics?

ANS. This definitiveness of human conduct in terms of values, policies and character is termed as ethics. The ethics in the living of an individual can be imbibed only through inculcation of values, policies and character, and this is possible through the process of ensuring right understanding through self-exploration. In other words ethics (also known as moral philosophy) is a branch of philosophy that addresses questions about morality – that is, concepts such as good vs. bad, noble vs. ignoble, right vs. wrong, and matters of justice, love, peace and virtue.

Q 7. What do you mean by professional ethics?

ANS. Professional ethics means to develop professional competence with ethical human conduct. Ethical human conduct means definitiveness of human conduct. Ethical human conduct is the foundation of professional ethics. The only effective way to ensure professional ethics is through correct appraisal and systematic development of ethical competence in the professional (the human being). Profession is a significant domain of human activity targeted towards participating in the larger order which includes the society and nature around. Thus, it is a meaningful participation for each one in one or more of the five domains of human endeavour needed for a harmonious society. Ethical conduct of profession implies the right utilization of one's professional skills towards the fulfilment of comprehensive human goal and thus, meaningfully participates in the larger order. Professional ethics may be defined as a form of applied ethics that examines ethical principles and moral or ethical problems that arise in a business environment. Professional ethics concerns the moral issues that arise because of the specialist knowledge that professionals attain, and how the use of this knowledge should be governed when providing a service to the public.

Q 8. What do you mean by competence in professional ethics? Elaborate with examples.

What do you understand by competence in professional ethics? Give two examples of its implications in industry. (MTU 2010 – 11)

ANS. Professional ethics means to develop professional competence with ethical human conduct. Developing ethical competence in the individual (profession) is the only effective way to ensure professional ethics. The development of ethical competence is a long term process to be achieved through appropriate value education. As profession is only a subset of the life activities, the competence

in profession will only be the manifestation of one's right understanding. The salient features characterizing this competence can be summarized as follows:

1. Clarity about comprehensive human goal: Samadhan – Samridhi – Abhay – Sah-astitva, and its fulfilment through universal human order.
2. Confidence in oneself: Based on the right understanding of oneself and the rest of existence.
3. Mutually fulfilling behaviour: Clarity and confidence in ethical human conduct and its correlation with sustained personal as well as collective happiness and prosperity.
4. Mutually enriching interaction with nature: Self-sufficiency in fulfilment of physical needs; ability to assess the needs for physical facilities for the family and their fulfilment through production systems ensuring harmony in the nature. In the light of the above, one acquires the ability to identify and develop appropriate (people-friendly and eco-friendly) technologies, production systems etc.

Q 9. What do you mean by 'universal human order'?

What is your vision of a universal human order? Write in your own words. (UPTU 2010 – 11)

What do you mean by universal human order? What are its implications? (MTU 2011 – 12)

ANS. Universal human order (sarvabhauma vyavastha) is a feeling of being related to every unit including human beings and other entities of nature. Having understood the comprehensive human goal, we are able to be in harmony not only with human beings, but also with the rest of the nature. We are able to see that we are related to every unit in nature and ensure mutual fulfilment in that relationship.

On the bases of understanding of harmony, we get the notion of an undivided society and universal human order. The universal human order will comprise of:

1. The five dimensions of human endeavour (education, health etc) towards a fragmented society.
2. The steps of organization from family to world family, each anchored in right understanding will integrated in the following way:
Family => family cluster => village / community => village cluster => => world family

Q 10. What are the implications of value based living at all four levels of living? Explain. (UPTU 2009-10)

ANS. The implications of value-based living can be studied in the following terms:

1. **At the level of the individual** – Transition towards happiness and prosperity will take place at the individual level. It will instil self confidence, spontaneous joyfulness, peace, contentment and bliss in the self, and also perseverance, bravery and generosity in living of the individual.
2. **At the level of the family** - Mutual fulfilment in relationships, prosperity in the family, sustenance of joint families, family as the building block of societal order in place of law enforcing bodies, respect for all without differentiation on the basis of age, gender, caste, race, money, post, creed, etc.
3. **At the level of the society** – Fearlessness in the society, holistic systems for education, health, justice, production, exchange and storage, harmony between nations, world growing as a family.
4. **At the level of nature** – Co-existence of all units in nature, earth getting more and more suited for sustenance of all entities on the globe, balance of seasons, proper development

Q 11. What would be the pragmatic implications of value-based living at the four levels? Briefly explain.

ANS. The implications of value based living can be understood in the following terms:

1. **At the level of the individual** – Achive happiness, peace, contentment and bliss in the self, perseverance, bravery and generosity in living of the individual. The individual get rid of the tensions, frustrations, depression, and other such situations
2. **At the level of the family** - Mutual fulfillment in relationships, prosperity in the family, sustenance of joint families, family as the building block of societal order in place of law enforcing bodies, respect for all without differntiation on the basis of age, gender, caste, race, money, post, creed, etc.
3. **At the level of the society** – Fearlessness in the society, holistic systems for education, health, justice, production, exchange and storage, harmony between nations, world growing as a family. Differentiations on the basis of body, physical facilites and beliefs will be reduced.

4. **At the level of nature** – Co-existence of all units in nature, earth getting more and more suited for sustenance of all entities on the globe, balance of seasons, proper development. The problems of pollution and resource depletion can be solved.

Q 12. How do the current world views lead to contradictions and dilemmas in professional life? – Explain.

ANS. Contradictions and Dilemmas: We can understand more clearly through examples how the contradictions and dilemmas are inherently generated by the prevailing worldview in which wealth maximization is perceived to be the prime objective. In such a paradigm, ‘your loss is my gain’. Thus the other person’s happiness seems to be in conflict with my happiness. In that case, the other people have to be exploited for one to gain affluence and there is no possibility of mutual fulfilment in a sustainable way. In the same way, exploitation of nature also becomes acceptable as it helps a person to accumulate wealth easily and there is no limit to this. Let us analyse how such a world view affects the propensity of people in different professions. Take the example of business circles, whenever there is a scarcity of commodity due to say – monsoon failure or other natural disturbances or wars etc, the people in general are in distress and need succour; however in such a situation the businessmen endowed with materialistic world view will feel elated and look at it as an opportunity to make maximum profit. They feel that the market is ‘improving’ and they should take the maximum advantage of it, even accentuate it by hoarding and black marketing to serve their objective. Thus the interest of such businessmen and the consumers in general come in direct conflict. While in reality they are expected to be mutually complementary. In a similar way, ethical practices like adulteration and spurious production etc. are also adopted in an attempt to increase profits- albeit at the cost of greatly endangering public health and safety. An interesting example of the prevailing dichotomy is evident in the advertisements that we daily come across, particularly in case of various evidently harmful products like cigarettes, pan masala etc. Where on one hand, the use of these products is highly glamorized to attract the consumers and in the end there is an inconspicuous statutory warning indicating that the use of these products is injurious to health. Thus there is clear tendency of making profits by promoting the sale of the products which are injurious to public health. In such a situation the dilemma as to how much importance is to be given to one’s profit and how much to the welfare always remains unresolved.

Q 13. What do you understand by holistic technology? Briefly explain.

What is a holistic technology? Take any two such examples from the Indian tradition and elaborate on them. (UPTU 2011 - 12)

Describe briefly the criteria for evaluation of holistic technology. Support your answer with an example. (MTU 2011 – 12)

ANS. The modern technologies and systems are all human inventions in response to the needs visualized under the influence of the prevailing worldview. Accordingly, they have been designed and optimized to the objective functions best suited to this world view. In order to facilitate the development of holistic technologies and systems, it will be necessary to visualize alternative objective functions and to formulate appropriate criteria for evaluation compatible with comprehensive human goal. Generally speaking, there are three broad criteria to guide the development of such technologies and systems, viz.,

- a) Catering to appropriate needs and lifestyles,
- b) People-friendly, and
- c) Eco-friendly.

Criteria for Technologies

The above mentioned general criteria can be itemized into more specific form as follows:

1. Catering to real human needs
2. Compatible with natural systems and cycles

Facilitating effective utilization of human body, animals, plants and materials

3. Safe, user-friendly and conducive to health
4. Producing with local resources and expertise as far as possible
5. Promoting the use of renewable energy resources
6. Low cost and energy efficient
7. Enhancing human interaction and cooperation

Q 14. Give a critical review of the current management models in profession.

ANS. Learning from the Systems in Nature and Traditional Practices: If we really wish to gain an insight into the holistic systems, we have a lot to learn from systems of nature and from traditional practices. With modern developments in science and technology, and their widespread application, an impression has grown that the nature is primarily for exploitation as per the whims and fancies of human beings, the nature has to be tamed/controlled and exploited for human enjoyment. Further, it is believed that the systems in nature are all primitive and have to be replaced by man-made systems. This is how one looks at ‘development’. Similarly, it is also believed that the traditional practices are all obsolete and have to be rejected outright. This arrogant attitude towards nature and the traditional know-how has caused much damage to humanity in recent times. It is high time we critically examine these beliefs and rectify them in the light of right understanding.

In reality, nature is not only our nourisher but also a learning ground. The human beings are an integral part of this self-sustaining nature and it is essential to understand its functioning and systems to live in harmony with it. After all, it is only by diligent study of nature that all the laws and principles governing various processes have been discovered by human beings. In a similar way, the systems and cycles of nature also need to be understood and emulated as required in man-made designs. Then only, we can correctly visualize and evolve the holistic way of living.

As for the traditional practices, it is true that with increase in knowledge and skills, and with changing needs, it is necessary to make improvisations in technologies and systems of human use, however, in order to do that it is essential to critically evaluate their strengths and weaknesses. It is important to identify the characteristics which have enabled the traditional practices to serve humanity for long periods. The eco-friendly and people-friendly characteristics of many traditional practices are very much worthy of our recognition and retention. Then we will be in a better position to utilize our present day knowledge to augment the systems and make them more effective, efficient and more suited to current needs. For example, we can learn a lot from the traditional practices of eco-friendly agriculture techniques, watershed management, eco-restoration, herbal formulations, preservation techniques, and artisanal practices and so on. It does not amount to going backwards but rather enables us to avail from the vast storehouse of wisdom and experience so that we become better prepared to take the leap forward in the right direction.

Q 15. Critically examine the issues in professional ethics in the current scenario. List any five unethical practices in profession today and the methods being tried to curb them.

What are the reasons of unethical practices in profession today? What is the real solution to the above problems? Give your opinion. (UPTU 2011 – 12)

Elaborate on any two practices that are unethical but still quite prevalent in profession today. Suggest few measures to solve the problems in a sustainable way. (MTU 2010 – 11)

Mention some of the unethical practices in society today. How do the prevailing world views lead to such unethical practices? (MTU 2011 – 12)

ANS. The unethical practices are rapidly increasing and their impact is also becoming far-reaching. Corruption in multifarious manifestations is afflicting all the professions like a virus. Similarly, other unethical practices are also proliferating and getting out of control. It appears as if human ingenuity is being increasingly harnessed to devise newer and subtler ways to thwart the ethical conduct of profession, to twist the laws and to beat the system. As a result of this ‘epidemic’ of unethical practices, we are frequently coming across serious scams, major economic offences and kickbacks in large scale purchases. Lapses on the part of big organizations in ethical conduct of profession have led to large scale disasters, such as Bhopal Gas Tragedy, the Chernobyl Disaster, etc. endangering public life and prosperity, and causing serious degradation to environment.

This menace becomes even more serious as unethical politics are adopted collectively by large industries, cartels, multinational corporations and even national governments. We are also quite familiar how misleading propaganda, advertisements using sex-appeal, the influence of show business ad celebrities are being employed to influence the public mind for promoting all types of products which are not quite conducive to human welfare. We may enlist some salient categories of these unethical practices as follows:

- Corruption in multiple forms and at various levels.

- Tax evasion, misappropriation and misuse of public funds.
 - Misleading propaganda, unethical advertisements and sale promotion.
 - Cut-throat competition.
 - Exploiting the weakness of consumers through various enticements
 - Adulteration and spurious production
 - Endangering the health and safety of public at large.
 - Hoarding and over-charging etc.
- the list could be much longer.

Q 16. Explain how Identification of svatva leads to svatantrata and svarajya.

You were introduced to the words Svavta, svatantrata and svarajya. How does the self-exploration help you to identify svatva and transition to svatantrata and svarajya?

How does exploring our svatva leads to svatantrata and svarajya.

Elaborate on the meaning of svatva (innateness), svatantrata (self organization) and svarajya (self expression). How are they related? (MTU 2011 – 12)

ANS. We are exploring our svatva and in the process of self-verification and living accordingly, we are attaining svatantrata and svarajya. Having discussed the content of right understanding, we can see how we explored our svatva (our natural acceptance) at different levels of our living and how the dialogue that started in us helped us getting rid of our preconceived notions, our dilemmas, contradictions and compulsions, either external or internal. Having explored our svatva, we are able to live accordingly and this way, we become svatantra. The more, we attain this self-organized state, we are able to live in harmony with others and also we are able to help others attain this state. This leads to our participation in svarajya. It is a natural process. It leads by itself, without any external force.

From here we get an important message: the effort towards ensuring orderliness in the society is possible and is sustained by ensuring orderliness in ourselves. Every mechanism to bring order in the society needs to be based on this. This is an important implication of right understanding when we go to make policies for nations and the world.