

HUMAN VALUES & PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

UNIT 3 NOTES

- HARMONY IN FAMILY & SOCIETY
- VALUES IN RELATIONSHIP
- MEANING OF VISHWAS
- HARMONY IN SOCIETY



CONNECT WITH US ON :



IMPERFECT PHARMACY APP



@IMPERFECTPHARMACY

HARMONY IN THE FAMILY

- Every human being is born in a family and is a part of a family, in which there are parents, grandparents, childrens, uncles & aunties, cousins, so many relatives and friends.
- It is the family where we are nurtured and developed from childhood.
- It is from where we start learning to interact with other human beings to share, to care.
- It is the place where we start becoming aware of relationship.

FAMILY - THE BASIC UNIT OF ALL HUMAN INTERACTION

- The family is considered as the basic unit of human interaction, serving as the foundation for larger social structures like communities and societies.
- Family is the first & most important group where people learn to communicate, build relationships and understand social values.
- It is where, individuals experience love, support and guidance, which shapes how they interact with others in society.

HARMONY IN THE FAMILY

- Harmony in the family refers to a state of peaceful coexistence and co-operation among family members, characterized by mutual respect, trust and understanding.
- It involves accepting each other's differences resolving conflicts calmly and working together to maintain strong, healthy relationships.
- When there is harmony in a family, everyone feels valued, safe and connected, leading to happiness & personal growth for all the members.

IMPERFECT PHARMACY

UNDERSTANDING VALUES IN HUMAN RELATIONSHIP

- Understanding values in human relationships involves recognizing the fundamental principles that guide our interactions with others.
- These values serve as the foundation for building and maintaining healthy, meaningful connections.

• The values includes :

- ① Trust (Vishwas) — — — — —> Foundation value
- ② Respect (Samman)
- ③ Affection (Sneha)
- ④ Care (Mamta)
- ⑤ Guidance (Vatsalya)
- ⑥ Reverence (Shraddha)
- ⑦ Glory (Gaurav)
- ⑧ Gratitude (Kratigya)
- ⑨ Love (Prem / Pyar) — — — — —> Complete value

① TRUST

- Trust or Vishwas is the foundation value of the relationship.
- Trust is the best belief and confidence that someone or something is real, honest and reliable.
- It allows people to feel safe and comfortable in relationships, whether with family, friends or colleagues.
- Trust means you can really on someone to keep their promises, respect your feeling & support you when needed.

- Building trust takes time and efforts requiring consistent positive actions, honesty and communication.
- Breaking trust is easy, but building it requires patience and accountability.

Two Aspects Of Trust

There are two aspects in Trust :

- Intention
- Competence

① INTENTION

- Intention refers to a person's aim or plan to perform a specific action or achieve a particular outcome.
- Intention is what we strive for.

② COMPETENCE

- Competences denotes the ability to do something well or effectively.
- It is the ability to fulfill our intention.

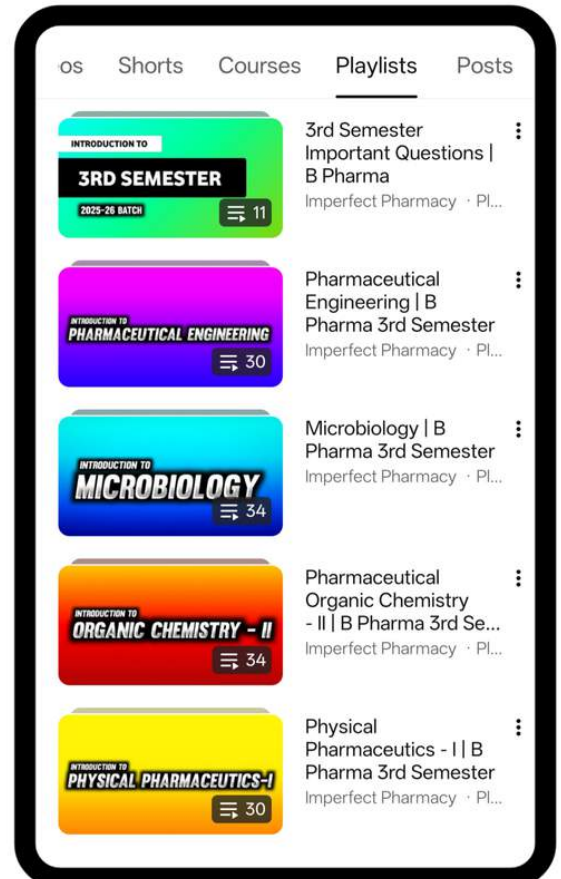
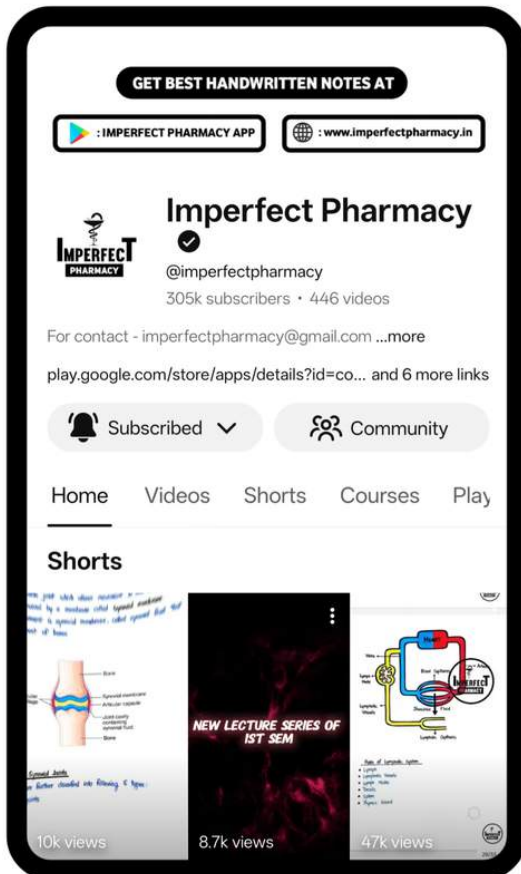
- Lets try to understand Intence & Competence by following examples:

INTENTION (Natural Acceptance)	COMPETENCE (Ability To Fulfill)
• I want to be happy. • I want to make others happy. • The other wants to be happy. • The other wants to make me happy.	• I am always happy. • I make others always happy. • The other is always happy. • The other makes me always happy.

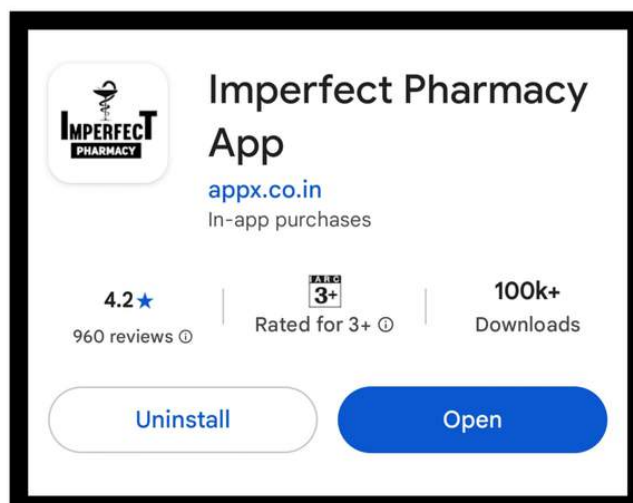
CURRENT SCENARIO

- The first 4 questions are related to our natural acceptance i.e intention & the next 4 to our competence.
- To be assured that intention of the other is always correct is trust.
- But today, when we judge ourselves, we are judging on the basis of our intention, whereas when we judge others, we're judging them on the basis of their competence.
- We trust our own intentions but hesitate to trust the intention of others. The same is true for others.
- We discover that while we are sure of our intention, we are unsure towards the intention of others.
- As a result, mistrust develops and we reject the relationship. We rarely consider our competence and intentions of others.

FOR LECTURE VIDEOS VISIT OUR  CHANNEL



FOR MORE CONTENT : VISIT OUR  APP



For Example:

- If a glass jar slip from your hands and breaks, you immediately say, "The glass broke by accident. I had no intention to break the glass".
- You don't even take the responsibility that you couldn't handle it properly and glass slipped.
- Now if the same glass jar slips from someone else's hand, you may say "You broke the glass".

DEVELOPMENT OF TRUST

To develop trust we need to :

- Be consistent in our actions
- Faith in competencies
- Do not keep secrets
- Do not pretend

② RESPECT (SAMMAN)

- Respect can be simply defined as the recognition & appreciate of someone's worth, rights, feelings & opinions.
- Let's verify the following question on the basis of your natural acceptance.
 - (1) What is naturally acceptable to you feeling of respect or disrespect yourself.

- You will find that each one of us has an acceptance for feeling of respect.
- Just as we desire this, the other also expects the same.
Respect means "Right Evaluation".
to be evaluated as I am
- But usually however, we make mistakes in our evaluation in the following three ways:
 - ① Over Evaluation: To evaluate more than what it is.
 - ② Under Evaluation: To evaluate less than what it is.
 - ③ Otherwise Evaluation: To evaluate otherwise than what it is.

Right Evaluation



Self Confidence

Over Evaluation



Ego

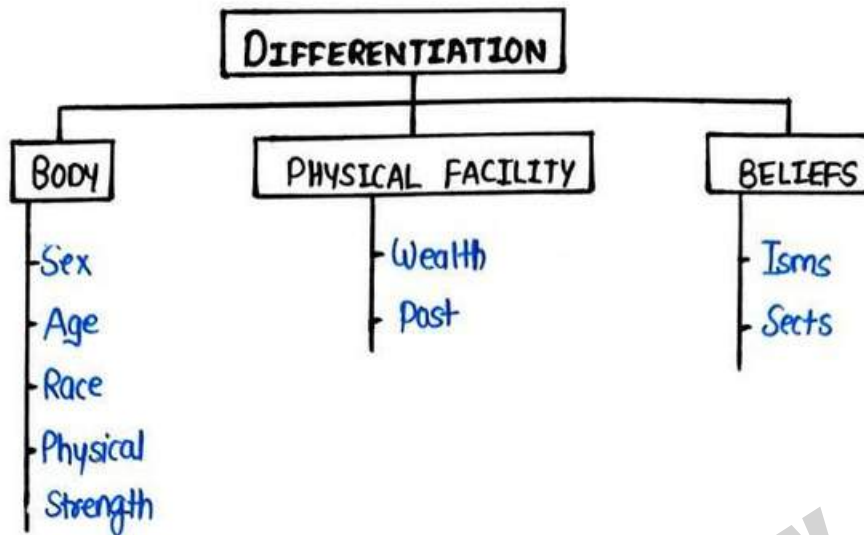
Otherwise Evaluation



Depression

DIFFERENTIATION

- Differentiation refers to recognizing and giving respect on the basis of some external value of a person.
- Differentiation is not bad thing but it eventually leads to disrespect of others.
- We either differentiating people on the basis of body, on the basis of their physical facilities or on the basis of their beliefs.



③ AFFECTION (SNEHA)

- Affection is the feeling of being related to the other.
- Affection comes when we recognize that we both want to make each other happy and both of us are similar.
- Affection is the recognition of the feeling that the other is related to me.
- It comes naturally once trust and respect are recognized in relationship.
- Affection fosters emotional bonds and promotes positive relationships, trust and a sense of security.

④ CARE (MAMTA)

- The feeling of care is the feeling of nurture and protect the body of our relative.
- Care is the natural outcome of the feeling of affection.
- It involves action like helping others in need, listening to a friend or looking after a family member.

⑤ GUIDANCE (VATSALYA)

- Guidance is the feeling of ensuring right understanding and feeling in the self (I) of my relative.
- It refers to the principles and advice that help individuals determine what is right and wrong, shaping their decisions and actions.

⑥ REVERENCE (SHRADDHA)

- The feeling of acceptance of excellence in the other is called reverence.
- Reverence means having deep respect and admiration for someone or something.
- It involves recognizing the worth and dignity of people, and treating them with honour and respect.

⑦ GLORY (GIJARAV)

- Glory refers to the recognition and admiration, someone receives for their achievements, noble actions or contributions to society.
- It is about being honoured and celebrated for doing something good and inspiring.

⑧ GRATITUDE (KRATIGA)

- Gratitude means being thankful and appreciating the kindness, help or benefits received from others or life itself.
- It involves recognizing and valuing good things both big and small.
- It is the feeling of acceptance for those who have made the efforts for your excellence.

⑨ LOVE (PREM)

- Love is the feeling of being related to everyone.
- It starts from affection, which we have already explored. If this feeling expands and includes all, it is feeling of love.
- We begin with the feeling of affection and we complete it with the feeling of love, that's why it is called Complete Value.
- Love is a deep feeling of care and connection towards others.
- It means wanting the best for someone, being kind and understanding them.

- Love includes being honest, trusting and respecting each other.
- When we practice love fully, it helps build strong and positive relationships, making everyone feel valued and happy.

KEY ASPECTS OF LOVE :

- Unconditional Care
- Compassion
- Respect
- Trust
- Selflessness

IMPERFECT PHARMACY

MEANING OF JUSTICE (NYAYA)

- Nyaya means justice, ensuring everyone's needs are met fairly.
- In human relationships, Nyaya means making sure:
 - There is proper understanding.
 - There is fairness in actions.
 - Everyone is equally satisfied.

Example: In a workplace, Nyaya ensures that all employees get fair opportunities, recognition and are treated respectfully.

STEPS FOR FULLFILLMENT OF NYAYA

It involves 3 steps process -

- Right understanding.
- Right Feeling
- Right Actions

- ① Right Understanding:
- Having clear communications and mutual understandings
 - Knowing the expectations and role of each person.
 - Example: A manager clearly defining role of a team member to avoid confusions & misunderstanding.

- ② Right Feelings :
- Developing the right feelings of respect trust and love.
 - Ensuring that both parties care for each others well being.
 - Example: In a marriage, partners showing trust, and care during difficult times.

- ③ Right Actions :
- Taking actions that are fair & beneficial for both.
 - Example: If a team member is struggling at work, offering help or adjusting their workload fairly.

UBHAY - TRIPTI

- Ubhay Tripti stands for mutual satisfaction in a relationship.
- When both individuals feels valued, respected and understood, Ubhay-Tripti is achieved.
- It is ultimate goal of human relationships, ensuring peace and happiness for both sides.

Example: Two friends share personal experiences and support each other during tough times.

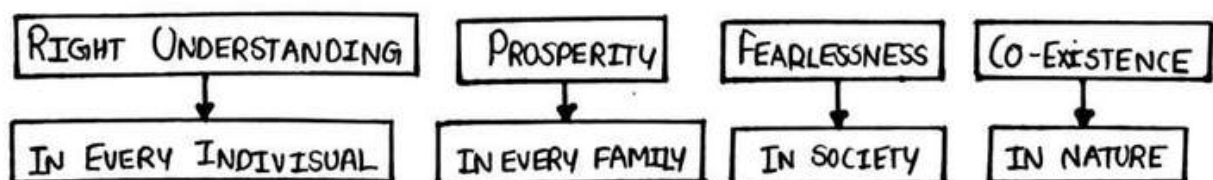
- Nyaya is essential for ensuring fairness and satisfaction in relationship.
- A balance of right understanding, feelings and actions to leads to Ubhay - Tripti.

UNDERSTANDING HARMONY IN SOCIETY

- We saw that family is the basic unit or building of human organisation.
- The society is next larger order.
- Society is composed of many families living together making collective effects for common goal.
- Now if we try to understand Harmony in society then there is the first needed harmony in the family & For that there must be harmony in the human being.

COMPREHENSIVE HUMAN GOAL

- Comprehensive human goals refer to the aspirations that individuals and societies aim to achieve for overall well being and harmony in living.
- These are goals that ensure harmony in the society:
- These are as follows:
 - ① Right Understanding (Samadithana)
 - ② Prosperity (Samridhithi)
 - ③ Fearlessness (Abhay)
 - ④ Co-existence (Sah- Astitha)



RIGHT UNDERSTANDING

- It stands for having clarity about oneself, relationships and the world to make meaningful decisions.

PROSPERITY

- Having adequate resources to meet physical needs and live comfortably without excess.

FEARLESSNESS

- Living with a sense of security & mutual trust in society.

COEXISTENCE IN NATURE

- Living in the harmony with the environment by using resource responsibly.

PROGRAM TO ACHIEVE COMPREHENSIVE HUMAN GOAL

- For the fulfillment of above comprehensive human goals to achieve harmony in society & leading to a undivided society (Akhand Samay), there is need for fulfillment of following Universal Human Order/ System/ Dimensions (Sarvabhauam Vyavastha).

HUMAN ORDER / SYSTEM

- Education - Right Living (Shiksha- sanskar)
- Health - Self - Regulation (Swasthya- sanyam)
- Production- Work (Utpadan - karya)
- Exchange- Storage (Vinimaya- kasa)
- Justice - Preservation (Nyaya- suraksha)

① EDUCATION - RIGHT LIVING

- Education stands for developing right understanding to maintain harmony at all 4 levels (Individual, Family, Society, Nature)
- Right living (Sanskra) is the commitment, preparation and practice of living of harmony which includes learning, right skills & Technology to maintain harmony.

② HEALTH - SELF REGULATION

- Health is the state of body when it can perform all necessary tasks & according to self.
- Self - Regulation is the feeling of responsibility for nurturing, protection & right utilization of body.

③ PRODUCTION - WORK

- Work is defined as physical effects made by humans to complete their tasks & purposeful activities that contribute to personal growth, societal development and betterment of humanity.
- Production stands for physical facility obtained as a result of our work for fulfillment of our aspirations.

④ EXCHANGE - STORAGE

- Exchange is trade of physical facilities with a view of mutual fulfillment not with obsession of profit/ exploitation.
- Storage should be done after fulfillment of needs & with a view of right utilisation in future not for personal benefit.

⑤ JUSTICE / PRESERVATION

- Justice stands for recognition of Human- human relationship, its fulfillment & evaluation leading to Mutual happiness.
- Preservation mean recognition of relationship between human and nature, protection and right utilization of nature.

SUMMARY

- ① Education and Right Living
leads to right understanding
- ② Health - Self Regulation
leads to Prosperity
- ③ Justice - Preservation
leads to fearlessness and co-existence
- ④ Production- Work
leads to prosperity & co-existence
- ⑤ Exchange- Storage
leads to prosperity & fearlessness

THANK YOU

FOR CHOOSING IMPERFECT PHARMACY AS YOUR STUDY PARTNER



JOIN US ON :



IMPERFECT PHARMACY



IMPERFECT PHARMACY



@IMPERFECTPHARMA



IMPERFECT PHARMACY



@IMPERFECTPHARMACY



IMPERFECT PHARMACY



IMPERFECTPHARMACY@GMAIL.COM