

- Human is the most wonderful creature of god. He can do any thing. He can make most wonderful thing and also can make the worst. He can sing he can dance but also he can hold a gun for fire to mankind. What we are. Are we most complex creature of god? What do you think? What are we??
- I don't think we human are the most wonderful creation of God as most of the mischief is done by us and majority of the problem in this galaxy is caused by us. i think we are the strongest link in the food chain for now. But we are the foolish developed brain ones. We have good invasive brilliant ideas but the 75 % people are being useless. Having no definite aim other than the aim to make money to live.

- An ancient maxim tells us that the proper study of man is man. The problem of man is an eternal and at the same times the most urgent of all problems. It lies at the heart of the philosophical questions of man's place and destination in a world that is being discovered and transformed in the name of humanity, the highest of all values. The main goal of social development is the formation of human abilities and the creation of the most favorable conditions for human self-expression.

Co-Existence

- Co-existence is a state in which two or more groups are living together while respecting their differences and resolving their conflicts non-violently. Although the idea of co-existence is not new; the term came into common usage during the cold war. Co-existence has been defined in numerous ways:--
- To exist together (in time or space) and to exist in mutual tolerance.
- To learn to recognize and live with difference.
- To have a relationship between persons or groups in which none of the parties is trying to destroy the other.
- To exist together (in time or place) and to exist in mutual tolerance.

• Self Study Impact

• A self-study into human being reveals that:

• Human Is Co-Existence of I (self) and Body---

• Firstly we discuss a lot about self I and body, but when we discuss about co-existence, there is a need to think about self I and Body. There is exchange of information between the two. Body acts according to the decision of I and sensation taking place in body is received as information by the I.

• Basic needs of human are happiness and physical facilities. Happiness is the need of I while Physical facilities is the need of the body. The need of happiness is continuous while the need of the physical facilities is limited in time and quantity. Need of happiness is fulfilled by right understanding and right feelings (Gyan and Bhav) while the need of physical facilities is fulfilled by physical things.

- **Two types of Co-Existence**

- **Passive Co-Existence**

- This type of co-existence occurs where relationships are characterized by unequal power relationships, little inter-group contact; and little equity. In short, the principals of social justice are not apparent here. While this type of environment may lack violence, the continuation of unequal relationships is unlikely to lead to the resolution of conflict. Institutions in this environment are not designed to support equality; consequently unjust and oppressive structures can be maintained. These structures often impede community growth, peace processes, and the development of democracy. Yet since an inter-group conflict is not widespread, the groups can still be said to co-exist without violence.

- **Active Co-Existence**

-

- In this type of co-existence, relationships are characterized by a recognition and respect for diversity and an active embrace of difference, equal access to resources and opportunities, and equity in all aspects of life. This type of co-existence fosters peace and social cohesion based on justice, equality, inclusion and equity. In addition, institutions in this environment are

- **Holistic Perception Of Harmony At All Levels Of Existence**

-
- Natural harmony
- Natural harmony in Trees
- Natural harmony in Building
- Natural harmony in residential real estate
- Natural harmony in water
- Natural harmony in Gardening
- Natural harmony in rural ecosystem
- Natural harmony in education institutions
- Natural harmony in school parks
- Natural harmony through yoga

- Natural harmony is necessary to solve the problem of global warming and depletion of non-renewable natural resources can be avoided.
- 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.
- It is possible to achieve natural harmony in the establishment, maintenance and management of educational institution like schools, colleges and universities.
- One can understand the depths of harmony and alignment in nature 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. Yoga enables one to understand the intrinsic worth of life and the meaning and significance of the cosmic order. The beauty of yoga is that it helps one to realize the

- **Implementation of Holistic Harmony on Professional Ethics**
- **Natural acceptance of Human values & Ethical human conduct**
- **Learning Objectives:**
- After studying this chapter, you should be able to understand
- Ancient Human Values
- Natural Acceptance for Values
- Values Vs Anti Values
- Qualities of Divine Person and Perfect Man
- Qualities of Demonic Person
- Dharma and Adharma Human Conduct According to Dharma – Ethical Conduct

- **Ancient Human Values**

- Indian ancient literature is all about values and conduct of person in the society. The detailed study clearly shows that the conduct of a person should be ethical. Refer to any Indian ancient book; one can easily understand what is right and what is wrong. The system is so well defined that the actual follower cannot make any mistake in any given situation. The term value normally means morality and virtues. Values are described as those qualities of a person which are very essential for a healthy society and individual's moral and spiritual development. The overall perspective of values is humanistic and universal. They can be applied as such in any part of the world.
- Man today feels proud that he has mastered many branches of knowledge and studied a number of texts. But he does not try to understand the essence of education. Nowadays, learning is limited only to physical and worldly aspects; moral, ethical and spiritual aspects are left out.

- The first value defined in Vedas is – “**Satyam Vad**” – always speak truth. There is one story to explain this value.
- A thief once approached a sage for guidance to get peace of mind. He was advised to give up any one of his bad habits. The thief promised to give up lying and practice Truth. Subsequently, during one night when the thief went out for stealing, the king, in the disguise of a thief followed and met him. After got introduced by the thief the king introduced himself as a thief; both of them entered the Royal Treasury and robbed two precious diamonds leaving the third one intact as it was impossible for them to share same equally. The next day the thief was caught by the king’s men and brought to the court session to be briefed in his presence. The thief confessed having stolen one diamond and acknowledged that the second one was taken away by another thief.

- Subsequently the treasurer of the royal palace was summoned and asked to report on the theft the previous night after verifying with the royal chest. The treasurer, upon finding that two of the diamonds out of three were missing, pocketed the third one, hiding the same under his headgear, reported to the king that all three diamonds were missing. The thief was resolute in his stand about the third diamond denying repeatedly any knowledge about the third one. The king in an afterthought ordered the commander-in-chief to search the treasurer and the treasurer was caught red-handed.

The greedy treasurer was put behind the bars for his unpardonable crime and the thief who stood by his word was made the treasurer for his truthfulness and contentment.

- Second value defines is – “Dharma Char” – Righteous Act. The greater importance of Righteous Conduct and

- The story goes like this - Sage Mahatapa was meditating on Lord Shiva chanting the Panchakshari Mantra – Om Namah Shivaya. Once, during his penance he got enraged and cursed a bird to burn to ashes for dropping on his head resulting in disturbing his concentration. The sage having acquired great powers due to his severe penance went to a nearby village to exhibit his powers. He stood in front of a chaste woman who was busy serving her husband. Sage Mahatapa begged alms and the woman requested him to wait for a while. The Sage, who was impatient and highly short-tempered, insisted the woman to hurry up responding to his request. The chaste woman retorted that she was not the bird to be burnt to ashes. The sage was amazed to know that this ordinary looking woman serving her husband with single pointed devotion could know about what had happened to the bird. Upon posing the question by the Sage the chaste woman replied that it was not necessary the one should take up severe penance in order to attain knowledge, but was enough if one could perform his duties with dedication to God. To acquire more knowledge the Sage was advised to meet Dharmavyada, a butcher by profession in Mithilapuri.

The sage met Dharmavyada, who was busy cutting and selling meat. The butcher greeted the sage saluting him, "Welcome Sage sent by Pativrata. The Sage was again surprised beyond words as how could such an ordinary butcher attain this knowledge who was engaged in his worldly life, selling meat. The Sage was further amazed when the butcher told him that he knew how the sage could

- **Satya / Truth** : Tell the truth always. This is common to all the people, for example Krishna or GOD consciousness.

Dharma / Rightness: Observe or follow Dharma or (eternal divine laws). This is Sanatana Dharma or individual's duty.

So Satya is consciousness to the masses and Dharma is the duty to the individual to be acted upon. Satya is the first priority and Dharma follows next. There should be no inadvertence about truth. There should be no deviation from righteous activity.

"Always tell the truth"; (Satyam Vada) "Do your duty" (Dharmam Chara)

- A religious way of life is which a person aspiring for self realization or divine knowledge follow. This way of life is combination of moral and religious values and since it is elaborated in Upanishad, these are regarded as divinely ordained duties by Hindus.

Form the gist of these two Anuvaks, one can guess what kind of life a house holder, aspiring divine knowledge tried to lead at the time of this Upanishad!

- The following key values are very important according to Vedas
- Satyam – Truth
- Tapah – Austerity
- Damah – Sense Control
- Samah – Tranquility of Mind
- Dharmah – Righteousness
- Danam – Charity
- Daya - Mercy
- Nyasah -Renunciation

- If we study further, following values are defined in Bhagwat gita for working professionals in modern day working context. These Qualities are as follows:
- Humility
- Absence of Pride
- Non-Violence
- Tolerance
- Simplicity
- Service to the Teacher
- Cleanliness
- Steadfastness
- Self-control
- Renunciation
- Absence of Ego
- Reflection of the sufferings of Life-Death
- Non-attachment
- Detachment towards son and wife
- Equanimity amidst pleasant and unpleasant happenings
- Constant and unalloyed devotion towards God
- Love for Solitary life
- Detachment towards company of People
- Understanding the importance of self realization
- Philosophical search of the ultimate truth.