

**Where Practice Meets Theory**



## **B.COM SEMESTER 2**

### **HUMAN VALUES**

#### **UNIT 3**

Understanding Harmony in the Family and Society

Harmony in Human-Human Relationship Understanding harmony in the Family- the basic unit of human interaction, Understanding values in human-human relationship; meaning of Nyaya and program for its fulfillment to ensure Ubhay-tripti; Trust (Vishwas) and Respect (Samman) as the foundational values of relationship, Understanding the meaning of Vishwas; Difference between intention and competence, Understanding the meaning of Samman, Difference between respect and differentiation; the other salient values in relationship, Understanding the harmony in the society

(society being an extension of family): Samadhan, Samridhi, Abhay, Sah-astitva as comprehensive

Human Goals, Visualizing a universal harmonious order in society- Undivided Society

(AkhandSamaj), Universal Order (SarvabhaumVyawastha )- from family to world family!.

Family is the Basic Unit of all Interaction:

Each of us is born into a family which includes a number of relationships. These relationships are the reality of our life. We recognize and identify these individuals. We share our feelings, tastes, interests and

understanding with these people and have an affinity for them.

Beginning with our family as the basic unit of interaction, we extend our interactions to the immediate

neighbourhood such as the shopkeepers, servants, classmates, teachers, colleagues etc.

Thus we extend our

interactions from beginning from our family to a bigger social order and then move further to a still bigger

web of interdependency.

Set of proposals to verify Harmony in the Family:

1. Relationship IS and it exists between the Self ('I') and the other Self ('I'): In a family, we do not create relationships. Instead we are embedded into relationships that are already there and all that we need to do is to recognize them and understand them.

2. The Self ('I') has feelings in a relationship. These feelings are between ('I') and ('I'): In any relationship, it is the person's Self (I) that is related to the other person's Self (I). The body is only a means to express our relationship. For example, in a mother and a child, it is the Self of the mother and the Self of the child who feel connected. Their bodies are incapable of understanding or having feelings.

3. These feelings in the ('I') are definite. I.e. they can be identified with definiteness: The feelings in a relationship between "I" and "I" such as Trust, Respect, Affection etc., can be identified with clarity. These feelings are the values which characterize any relationship.

4. Recognizing and Fulfilling these feelings lead to Mutual Happiness in a relationship: Once we recognize the values essential for any relationship, we start working and behaving according to these



feelings. We begin evaluating ours' and others' feelings in the relationship. Thus living with these values

leads to mutual fulfillment and happiness in all our relationships.

## **UNIT 4**

### **Ethical principles**

Ethical principles underpin all professional codes of conduct. Ethical principles may differ depending on the profession; for example, professional ethics that relate to medical practitioners will differ from those that relate to lawyers or real estate agents.

However, there are some universal ethical principles that apply across all professions, including:

- honesty
- trustworthiness
- loyalty
- respect for others
- adherence to the law
- doing good and avoiding harm to others
- accountability.

Professional codes of conduct provide benefits to:

- the public, as they build confidence in the profession's trustworthiness
- clients, as they provide greater transparency and certainty about how their affairs will be handled
- members of the profession, as they provide a supporting framework for resisting pressure to act inappropriately, and for making acceptable decisions in what may be 'grey areas'
- the profession as a whole, as they provide a common understanding of acceptable practice which builds collegiality and allows for fairer disciplinary procedures
- others dealing with the profession, as the profession will be seen as more reliable and easier to deal with.

**THE END**