



VISION INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,ALIGARH

Subject: HUMAN VALUE(UHV)

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Family as the basic unit of human:-

- **Family is where we start:** We're born into families, and they're the first people we learn to interact with. They teach us basic stuff like sharing, talking, and how to get along with others. It's like practicing for being part of the bigger world outside.
- **Family takes care of us:** Our families provide us with food, shelter, and love. They're there to help us when we're sick, sad, or scared. Imagine if you were building your Lego spaceship and you accidentally knocked over a tower – your family would be there to help you rebuild it!
- **Family shapes who we are:** Families teach us important values and traditions. They help us figure out who we are and what matters to us. It's like how the different colored Legos help make your spaceship unique!

Example:-

Imagine a family with a grandma, a single mom (let's call her Nadia), and a young boy named Kai.

- **Basic Needs:** Every morning, Nadia wakes up early to pack lunches and get Kai ready for school. Grandma might help out by making breakfast or driving Kai to school if Nadia has to work early. This shows how families work together to ensure everyone's basic needs, like food and transportation, are met.
- **Learning and Socialization:** After school, Nadia might help Kai with his homework, explaining things he doesn't understand. Grandma might share stories about her childhood and teach Kai traditional recipes. This shows how families provide a safe space for learning and social development, with different members contributing different skills and knowledge.
- **Values and Traditions:** Maybe every Saturday, the family gets together for a big dinner. They might talk about their week, play games, or watch a movie. This creates a sense of belonging and tradition, teaching Kai the value of family time and connection.



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Justice in family:-

Family justice is all about treating everyone fairly and with respect. It's like making sure everyone gets a slice of cake, and maybe even an equal-sized slice! Here are some examples:

- **Sharing chores:** Imagine Nadia (the mom from the previous example) has Kai help out with chores like setting the table or taking out the trash. This is fair because everyone contributes to keeping the house clean. It's not just Nadia's job!
- **Taking turns:** Let's say Kai and his grandma both want to watch their favorite shows. Maybe they can take turns picking what to watch each night. This ensures everyone gets a chance to enjoy what they like.
- **Fairness in decisions:** If Nadia is deciding where to go for vacation, she might consider what Kai and Grandma would enjoy too. Maybe they all brainstorm ideas and pick something everyone is excited about. This shows how family decisions can be fair by taking everyone's preferences into account.

Values of human relationships:-

Trust: Believing in each other.

Respect: Valuing each other's feelings and rights.

Empathy: Understanding and sharing feelings.

Communication: Talking and listening well.

Loyalty: Being faithful and supportive.

Honesty: Being truthful and open.

Support: Helping each other out.



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Acknowledgement: Recognizing and appreciating others.

- **Example:** Thanking a coworker for their help on a project.

Consideration: Thinking about how your actions affect others.

- **Example:** Lowering your music volume because your roommate needs to study.

Fairness: Treating everyone equally and justly.

- **Example:** Giving everyone a chance to speak during a group discussion.

Affection: Warm feelings of fondness and love.

- **Example:** Hugging your friend when you see them after a long time to show you missed them.

Care: Looking after someone and ensuring their well-being.

- **Example:** Bringing soup to a sick family member to help them feel better.

Guidance: Offering advice or direction to help someone.



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Right Understanding: Knowing what is true and important in life.

- **Example:** Realizing that honesty and kindness are more valuable than material wealth.

Prosperity: Having enough resources and wealth to live comfortably.

- **Example:** Earning a good income that allows you to provide for your family's needs and enjoy some luxuries.

Fearlessness: Being free from fear and having the courage to face challenges.

- **Example:** Standing up for what you believe in, even if it's difficult or unpopular.

Co-existence: Living peacefully and harmoniously with others.

- **Example:** Respecting your neighbors' beliefs and cultures, and working together to create a friendly community.



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The five dimensions of human endeavour:-

Education – Right Living (Siksha – Sanskar)

Health – Self regulation(Svasthya – Sanyama)

Justice – Preservation (Nyaya-Suraksha)

Production- Work(Utpadana – Karya)

Exchange – Storage(Vinimaya – Kosa)

Education – Right Living (Siksha – Sanskar):-

Education – Right Living (Siksha – Sanskar) means combining formal learning with good values and behavior to lead a fulfilling life.

Education (Siksha): Gaining knowledge and skills through study and learning.

- **Example:** Going to school to learn math, science, and language skills.

Right Living (Sanskar): Developing good habits, values, and morals.

- **Example:** Learning from parents and teachers to be honest, respectful, and helpful to others.



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Together, Siksha and Sanskar ensure that a person not only acquires knowledge but also knows how to use it wisely and ethically in everyday life.

- **Example:** A student learns about environmental science in school (Siksha) and also practices recycling and conserving water at home because they understand the importance of protecting the environment (Sanskar).

Harmony in nature - understanding the interconnectedness and mutual fulfilment:-

Harmony in nature means recognizing how all parts of nature are connected and how they support each other for mutual benefit.

Interconnectedness: Everything in nature is linked and affects each other.

- **Example:** Trees produce oxygen that humans and animals need to breathe, while humans and animals produce carbon dioxide that trees need for photosynthesis.

Mutual Fulfilment: Different parts of nature help each other to thrive and stay healthy.

- **Example:** Bees pollinate flowers while collecting nectar. The flowers get to reproduce, and the bees get food.

Together, understanding harmony in nature means seeing how these connections create a balanced and healthy environment.

- **Example:** A forest ecosystem where plants, animals, insects, and microorganisms all work together. The plants provide food and shelter for animals, animals help spread seeds and pollinate plants, and microorganisms break down dead matter to nourish the soil, creating a cycle that benefits all.

