

Lecture 14 'Trust' – the Foundational Value in Relationship

Continued...

- How can we trust everybody, even people we have never met? Isn't it blindly trusting everyone?
- Don't you think that if we keep trusting others and quietly keep accepting their behaviour, then they will keep taking advantage of us?
- How many times, for how long should you help the other to improve their competence? 10 times? What if the other does not really want to improve?



Response	Reaction
You decide your feeling on your own right	You decide your feeling based on the behaviour
	of the other
It is based on right understanding	It depends on whether you like or dislike the
You always have the right feeling	(taste of the) behaviour of the other
It is definite and unconditional	- If the other behaves properly, you have a
The behavior of the other is only an	right feeling and may behave properly
indicator of the state of the other	- If the other misbehaves, you have a wrong
With that input you decide your behaviour to	feeling and you may also misbehave
ensure mutual happiness	
You decide your own behaviour	Your "remote control" is with the others
You are self-organised	You are enslaved
Your conduct is definite	Your conduct is indefinite
	3

Practice Session after Lecture 14

- Make a list of your family members and friends. Take the eight questions regarding evaluation of trust and reflect on the answers for each person in your list, one person at a time. First reflect on the four questions about natural acceptance (intention):
- 1a. I want to make myself happy.
- 2a. I want to make the other happy.
- 3a. The other wants to make herself/himself happy.
- 4a. The other wants to make me happy.
- Next, reflect on the four questions about competence your competence and their competence:
- 1b. I am always able to make myself happy
- 2b. I am always able to make the other happy
- 3b. The other is always able to make herself/himself happy
- 4b. The other is always able to make me happy
- From this reflection, how many people are there with whom you have a feeling of trust on intention? Is the feeling unconditional and continuous? The indicators of unconditional, continuous trust on intention are:
- You never get irritated or angry with them
- You never have a feeling of opposition for them
- You are always thinking and making effort for their development



Practice Session after Lecture 14...

Now in your class group, share your findings and discuss:

- What you have understood about intention and competence do you evaluate them separately?
- How you evaluate yourself and how you evaluate others do you evaluate yourself on the basis of your intention and evaluate others on the basis of their competence?
- What is the result of such evaluation?
- What would be the result if you evaluated the intention and competence separately? Will it lead to a feeling of trust for each other?
- Reflect on some instances where you got irritated or angry with someone. What was the result of it? Can you recollect that you had a doubt on their intention? Try to call them and share your reflections with one or more of them.
- Write down your conclusions from this exercise.



Practice Session after Lecture 14...

- Show the video "Right Here Right Now". It is a short film directed by Anand Gandhi about human behaviour and its propagation.
- (Source: Part 1: https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=OVAokeqQuFM Part 2: https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=gIYJePEnvUY).

Discuss:

- a. Specific interactions shown in the video are these interactions showing reaction or response?
- b. Reflect on your own interactions what percentage of your interactions are reactions and what percentage are response?
- c. Is it desirable to have 100% response (and no reaction)? What effort is required for it?



- The students are able to see that the natural acceptance (intention) of everyone is to be happy and make others happy! It is the competence that is lacking – it is lacking in themselves and it is lacking in others also.
- Whenever they evaluate themselves on the basis of their intention and others on the basis of their competence, whenever they doubt the intention of the other, there is a feeling of opposition, irritation or anger. They conclude that I am a good person and other is a bad person! This is a major problem in their relationship with their family and friends.
- As soon as they are able to see their own natural acceptance (intention), they are able to see that the other also has the same natural acceptance (intention), they have a feeling of being related and they start thinking in terms of mutual development. This is relieving for them and also relieving for the other.
- They are able to distinguish between reaction and response; appreciate the need for 100% response in human-human interaction and make effort towards it.





Lecture 15 'Respect' – as the Right Evaluation

Part I

Basic Human Aspiration

Continuous Happiness and Prosperity

Happiness is to be in Harmony

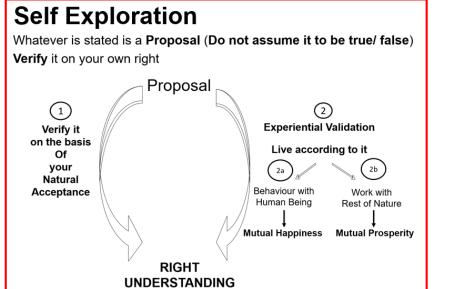
Program for Fulfilment of Human Aspiration

Understanding Harmony and Living in Harmony at all Levels

Harmony in the Human Being Harmony in the Family

Harmony in the Society Harmony in Nature/Existence

Process of Understanding







Harmony in the Family

- 1. Relationship is between one self (I_1) and another self (I_2)
- 2. There are feelings in relationship in one self (I_1) for the other self (I_2)
- 3. These feelings can be recognized they are definite (9 Feelings)
- 4. Their fulfilment, evaluation leads to mutual happiness

Feelings in relationship:

- 1- Trust fo" okl FOUNDATION VALUE 6- Reverence J)k
- 2- Respect lEeku
- 3- Affection Lusg
- 4- Care eerk
- 5- Guidance okRIY;

7- Glory xkSjo

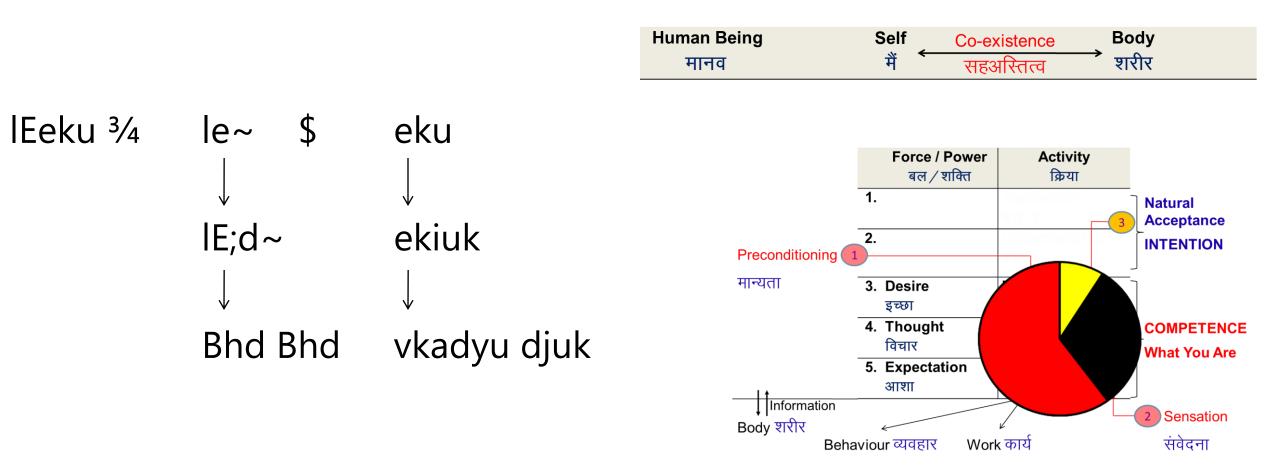
- 8- Gratitude —rKrk
- 9- Love izse complete value

Understanding Relationship Acceptance of Relationship Feeling of Relationship Happiness in Me Sharing the Feeling with Other **Recognition/Evaluation of Feeling Happiness in Other Mutual Happiness**



Respect (IEeku)

Respect = Right Evaluation



Right evaluation of human being... the intention (natural acceptance) and competence...



Other Types of Evaluation

Over evaluation vf/kewY;u

to evaluate for more than what it is vf/kd vkaadyu djuk

Under evaluation – to evaluate for less than what it is voewY;u de vkaadyu djuk

Otherwise evaluation – to evaluate for other than what it is vewY;u vU;Fkk vkaadyu djuk

Disrespect vieku

Not naturally acceptable. Whenever the evaluation is not right, it is disrespect

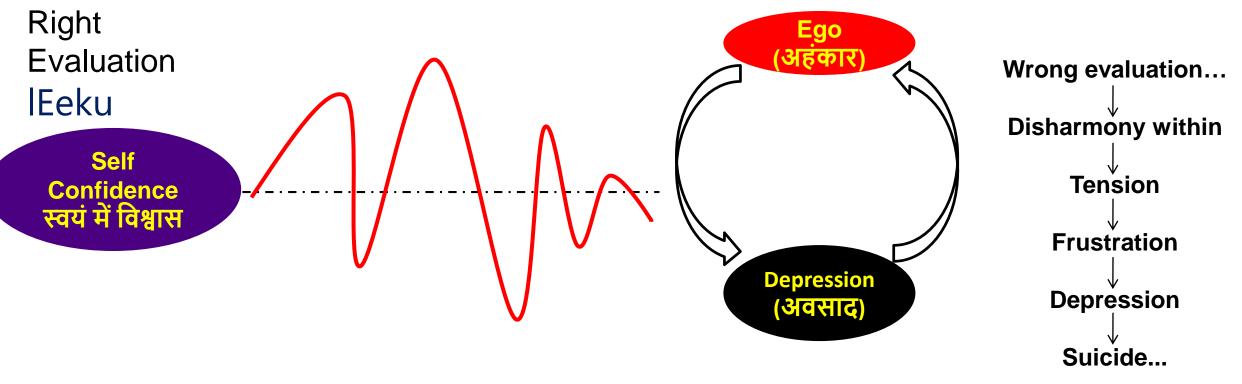
Check for yourself in every interaction with others whether it is respect or disrespect. i.e.

- It is right evaluation or
- It is over / under / otherwise evaluation



Common Implications of Disrespect

Over evaluation – evaluating more than what it is vf/kewY;u & vf/kd vkaadyu djuk



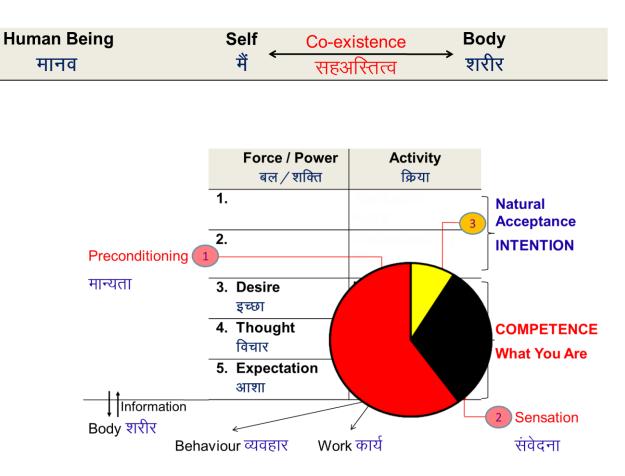
Under evaluation – evaluating less than what it is voewY;u & de vkaadyu djuk Otherwise evaluation – evaluating other than what it is vewY;u & vU;Fkk vkaadyu djuk



Self Reflection

Human being = Self + Body...

Will the right evaluation be on the basis of the Self or the Body?







Respect: Right Evaluation – on the basis of the Self

1. Purpose y{;

- I want to live with continuous happiness & prosperity
- The other also wants to live with continuous happiness & prosperity

Our purpose is same (on the basis of Natural Acceptance)

- 2. Program dk;ZØe
 - My program is to understand and to live in harmony at all levels of being
 - The program of the other is also to understand and to live in harmony at all levels of being (Individual, family, society and nature/existence)

Our program is same

- 3. Potential {kerk
 - Desire, Thought & Expectation ¼ bPNk] fopkj] vk″kk¼2 is continuous in me.
 I am endowed with Natural Acceptance
 - Desire, Thought & Expectation ¼bPNk] fopkj] vk″kk¼₂ is continuous in the other.
 The other is also endowed with Natural Acceptance

Our potential is same MINIMUM CONTENT OF RESPECT The Other is Similar to Me nwljk esjs tSlk gs



Self Reflection

While there are similarities at the level of the Self, in our day-to-day living:

We accept the other as being similar to us?

or

We try to show that we are special, unique, different from the other?



Minimum Content of Respect: The Other is Similar to Me

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Our potential is same

MINIMUM CONTENT of RESPECT

nwljk esjs tSlk gS



FAQs for Lecture 15

'Respect' – as the Right Evaluation

Questions

- We normally respect good people but not bad people, like criminals. One person is successful on the basis of his hard work – he has done his PhD, has a good job... Another person is a loser... So, how can we respect both of these people equally?
- How do I ensure right evaluation? How do I know that my evaluation is right?
- I am doing so much work at home (looking after my child also) and I am working outside the home also. Inspite of this, if my husband doesn't respect me, my mother in law doesn't respect me, wont I feel bad? How will I feel like respecting them?









Self Reflection