

YOGIC ALIAS YOGEVIC ENVIRONMENTALISM SOCIO-CULTURAL, BIO-PHILOSOPHICAL AND NATURAL GREEN CONSCIOUSNESS OF THOUGHT AND ACTION



Jaya Kumar Jacob, M* and Brahmaji Rao, P.

Department of Environmental Sciences, Acharya Nagarjuna University,
Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur, A.P. South India- 522 510

*Email: mjayakumarjacob@gmail.com

Received on: 10 October 2013, accepted on: 12 December 2013

INTRODUCTION

Nature is always our Best teacher forever! Earth is our first Mother. Mother Earth is enveloped by the colourful garments of Environmental layers i.e. air, water, soil and life. The planet Earth is divine because it has enough to satisfy our daily needs and also meant for the goodness of all its living and non-living creatures from the beginning. But today the same planet Earth seems to be very violent dancing burning ball of solar family and become a bad star due to the irregular natural calamities as well as anthropogenic causes. The mass extinction of the species today tells us that man and his mindless activities are the main cause of pollution. Breath of life (O_2) and lifespan was shortened and the breath of death (CO_2) is increasing daily (crossed the mark 400 ppm). Chemically both carbons and oxygens are very good elements by origin itself in the nature. But their combinations are more dangerous today to the environment. Most of these dangerous combinations are made by the super race of human beings only. Hence the modern wise man out of his freewill and great knowledge spoiling and polluting the life operating and life supporting environment and eco-systems. In the 21st century man is at high risk, become a victim and at last scapegoat to the wrath of nature and preparing for the self-extinction.

OUR FAMILY

Sun is the major source of Energy. Nature is our Future! Photosynthesis is the basis of Evolutionary life on Earth. Living layer of Earth is Biosphere. Microbes are the First and Man is the Last in Evolution. Biodiversity is the key to human survival on Earth. Earth is the living

dynamic heart of the Universe so far. Nature never breaks its own law. Man is the law maker and law breaker. Nature repays a man for what he has done. Nature brings upon him what his conduct deserves. Earth without man is like a Green Garden. But man turned this Green Garden Earth as a Graveyard.

NATURE

Nature is Existence. In short Nature sleeps in soil – awakens in plants – walks in animals – thinks in human. Nature is a given gift for us from the un-known entity or un-known authority. Nature can be anything that is visible to the naked eye. The beauty of nature encompasses every aspect of the living and non-living part of our Earth. Our dependence on nature is so great that we cannot continue to live without protecting the Earth's environmental resources. Thus, most traditions refer to our environment as "Mother Nature" and most traditional societies have learned that respecting nature is vital to protect their own livelihoods. This has led to many cultural practices that have helped traditional societies protect and preserve their natural resources. Our natural resources can be compared with money in a bank. If we use it rapidly, the capital will be reduced to zero. On the other hand, if we use only the interest, it can sustain us over the longer term. This is called sustainable utilization or development.

INTRODUCTION TO LIFE

Life on Earth is thought to have originated between 4500 and 3000 million years ago and is obscure. Life was probably initiated as a product of organic reactions in the Earth's

primordial seas. Life is the property that enables a living organism to assimilate nonliving materials from its environment and use them to increase its size and complexity, to repair its existing tissues, and to produce new independent organisms that also possess the properties of life. The factors in the origination of life on earth have prompted a search for similar conditions on other planets and in other solar systems, but so far no evidence of life elsewhere in the universe has been discovered. Living beings are categorized into five life kingdoms. They are as follows: 1. Monera 2. Protista 3. Fungi 4. Plantae 5. Animalia.

MAN FROM MAMMAL

A warm blooded animal belong to the class Mammalia (about 4250 species). The evolution of mammals from reptiles involved the development of a temperature-regulation system with an insulating layer of fur and sweat glands in the skin for cooling. This enabled mammals to become highly active, with well-developed sense organs and brains, and to colonize cold climates.

The half angel and half animal species MAN is belong to the Homo sapiens. Primitive Man was introduced to the earth during the Cenozoic era, quaternary period in the 0.01 million years ago. Modern humans appeared around fifty thousand years ago and operated their body and minds in a civilized manner and become a wise man. The major occupations of the domesticated man were agriculturism, pastoralism and fishing. Besides these occupations man also started mind exercise which brought him all religions, philosophies, arts, melodies, sciences and technologies into this world. But due to these self made occupations and subjects unnecessary struggle and competitiveness was started in human life and made him peaceless and restless wanderer of this globe. This suffering Man introduced several selfish divide and rule policies and lost his divine life goal. Today, Man at lost is a victim of his own inclinations, transgressions and struggling for his own existence and searching for other alternatives of survival. Man is approved as the social animal, the pest of the planet and a sole mistake on the earth.

HUMAN TONGUE

Human beings can learn and express only in the human way and they cannot learn or express in any other way. All humanity has only one tongue and has only one spirit of expression. The words are mere codes, which they learn and remember according to the teachings or preaching of their own people groups, communities and cultures. It's like the music. Every musician uses the same notes and gives different names for the different flavours for those tunes in their language.

Therefore, the beings are using their own language and understanding to acknowledge all the human as well as non-human entities. The terms used for the words i.e. God, Religion, Science, Philosophy, Knowledge, Education, Technology, Psychology, Arts in any human language are all anthropomorphic terms developed by the human beings in the human level of understanding in their own languages. All the ideas, terms or codes were transferred to the level of human understanding and human diction.

FREEWILL LINKED PROBLEMS

Criminal behaviour as a freewill linked problem is a more serious for the medical studies than circumstantial crimes such as theft, cheating and robber, accidental killings due to circumstances like poverty, sickness, hunger, need, revenge, revolution or rebellion. Whatever might be the case, we certainly need to re-study the behaviour of the human freewill or the free willed human being in relation with non-human criminology.

The clean slates are not evil because of the evil writings on them. The one who wrote the evil writings on the clean slates must be treated as evil but not the slates. Lie detectors are not enough tools to identify and punish the freewill linked criminal behaviours. Hence we are in need of sophisticated tools to identify these cultural mistakes, social evils and human errors.

INTRODUCTION TO INDIA

India is a mega-diversity nation due to its diversified distinctive origin from the beginning. Geological events in the landmass of India have provided conditions for high levels

Particulars	Description
Location	The Indian peninsula is separated from mainland Asia by the Himalayas. The Country is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Indian Ocean to the south.
Geographic Coordinates	Lying entirely in the Northern Hemisphere, the Country extends between 8° 4' and 37° 6' latitudes north of the Equator, and 68° 7' and 97° 25' longitudes east of it.
Indian Standard Time	GMT + 05:30
Area	3.3 Million sq. Km
Telephone Country Code	+91
Border Countries	Afghanistan and Pakistan to the north-west; China, Bhutan and Nepal to the north; Myanmar to the east; and Bangladesh to the east of West Bengal. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea, formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manner.
Coastline	7,516.6 km encompassing the mainland, Lakshadweep Islands, and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Climate	The climate of India can broadly be classified as a tropical monsoon one. But, in spite of much of the northern part of India lying beyond the tropical zone, the entire country has a tropical climate marked by relatively high temperatures and dry winters. There are four seasons: winter (December-February) summer (March-June) south-west monsoon season (June-September) post monsoon season (October-November)
Terrain	The mainland comprises of four regions, namely the great mountain zone, plains of the Ganga and the Indus, the desert region, and the southern peninsula.
Natural Resources	Coal, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, bauxite, petroleum, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, magnesite, limestone, arable land, dolomite, barytes, kaolin, gypsum, apatite, phosphorite, steatite, fluorite, etc.
Natural Hazards	Monsoon floods, flash floods, earthquakes, droughts, and landslides.
Environment - Current Issues	Air pollution control, energy conservation, solid waste management, oil and gas conservation, forest conservation, etc.
Environment International Agreements	Rio Declaration on environment and development, Cartagena Protocol on biosafety, Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on climatic change, World Trade Agreement, Helsinki Protocol to LRTAP on the reduction of sulphur emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes (Nox Protocol), and Geneva Protocol to LRTAP concerning the control of emissions of volatile organic compounds or their transboundary fluxes (VOCs Protocol).
Geography - Note	India occupies a major portion of the south Asian subcontinent.

of biological diversity. A split in the single giant continent around 70 million years ago, led to the formation of northern and southern continents, with India as part of Gondwanaland – the southern landmass, together with Africa, Australia and the Antarctic. Later tectonic movements shifted India northward across the equator to join the Northern Eurasian continent. As the intervening shallow Tethys Sea dried up, plants and animals that had evolved both in Europe and in the Far East migrated into India before the Himalayas had formed. A final influx came from Africa with Ethiopian species, which were adapted to the savannas and semi-arid regions. Thus, India's special geographical position or 'niche' between three distinctive centres of biological evolution and radiation of species is responsible for our rich and varied biodiversity.

POPULATION ADMIXTURE

Population admixture happened in India for 2,300 years. Till 4200 years ago, the two populations grew independently and produced many more groups but there was no admixture between them. But during the long time period between 1,900 years and 4,200 years, the Ancestral North Indians (ANI) derived populations (people of central Asia, the middle east, the Caucasus and Europe) and Ancestral South Indians (ASI) derived populations (indigenous Andaman Islanders) mixed together to form the modern day population (CCMB Report, 2013). In contrast Telugu people are having Austroloid, Mongoloid and Middle East origin.

Henceforth due to mega diversity and admixture of many complex cultures today, it is hard to say anything about India. If we try to say anything about India it is provocative and inspires immediate controversy. Such a tight amalgamation of people, cultures, tradition, concepts makes the things rigid and led to the constant confusion forever. Sometimes it makes us to weep for example if a person cuts pungent onions with a sharp knife with his wide open eyes it gives cry and unnecessary sneeze, if the same person cuts pungent onions with his closed eyes it is too dangerous and gives irregular shape of onions and even sometimes it lead to unnecessary bloodshed. If I say something somebody will oppose it and propose a new thing and somebody say something then everybody

oppose it and propose many more things instead of thinking and following them. In this respect everybody fail to follow one thing. Same is the situation in India since from olden days. Hence cultural harmony is an urgent social need of this hour.

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Ideal Teacher. Guru of Gurus, Former President of India rightly said that *"India is just a geographical map, medley of rites, museum of beliefs"*.

INDIAN PROBLEMS

Now India is facing critical problems like pollution, over population, poverty, hunger, rapes, illegal mining, over exploitation of natural resources, inequality, extremism and terrorism, acid attacks, scams, religious intolerance, caste conflicts, cyber crimes, corruption, farmer's suicides and deadly natural disasters than ever before (NCRB obituary Report, 2013). These problems not only demolished but also demoralised our country's democracy. In this pathetic situation India's prestigious position in the world is utterly damaged and lost its previous name and fame. Here our ancient heritage and culture, civilization, tradition, systems and customs, modernization, industrialization, urbanization, religions, philosophies, politics, arts, science and technology are under great dilemma.

More and more foreign migrations (Quit India Movements), rural migrations to urban opened brain drain problem, modern modifications in every field due to the technological advancement to cope up with the competitive world led us to unconsciousness, mental agony and severe physical stress. Here in this condition India never needs patriots or rebels we only need now enthusiastic common citizens of this country to enable us to overcome these problems to lead peaceful, secured harmonious life with physical, mental and spiritual strength.

CULTURAL AMNESIA

If sleep is natural and healthy! Sleeplessness is a sickness or a health problem whereas the pseudo-sleep or slumber is an error and a tragedy of modern man and more dangerous to the society, nation and globe as a whole. An innocent

child always accepts the truth in any area. But an arrogant and blind cunning elder can never even consider the thought of facing the truth in any form because he feels comfortable in the safety of illusion. Here one can stay in his or her comfort zone forever just by closing their senses to the silent cries of fellow beings and other bio-diversified innocent species demise.

INDEPENDENCE DAY (67th) MESSAGE

In this juncture it is appropriate to remember the Father of Indian Nation Mahatma Gandhiji and his 3 Monkey messages to the wise Indians i.e. See No Evil, Hear No Evil and Speak No Evil.

YOGIC LIFE

The Semitic Telugu people of Andhra Pradesh State found a new, cognate and cohesion relationship in-between the Yoga and Environment concepts for the sake of delightful and blissful yogic life. The transformation of traditional yoga into modern conservative environmental ethic is to combat the transgressions of human conscience. Henceforth freedom is taken to give a reintroduction to the old and bold yoga concept which is free from all the previous ambiguity, sarcastic and pandemoniac meanings, mesmerising interpretations, delusions and misunderstandings.

YOGA CONCEPT

Yoga concept is resurrected from the death and decay postures of graveyard to regain the Nature's bounty and Earth's Green Glory by this new approach. Its original cultural meaning was exposed now to the entire world for kind consideration and practice deliberately. We are not required to become austere, ascetics while we are in yoga now.

Yoga is the diameter of birth and death Bio-cycle. Scholars like Arabindo Ghosh admitted that the whole life is yoga when it is usefully spent. Hence Yoga teaches us about living simple and ordinary with extraordinary yogic life. Yoga made us to live closure to the nature and lead eco-friendly environment with interconnected relationship with the fellow species - i.e. web of life. Yoga is not a lazy or crazy job but it is a divine dynamic duty of natural work division of fruitful, thoughtful and dignified labour of life - mind

and body. It is not a time waste or time pass occupation but it is a timely agenda of life. And it never needs our 6th sense or 3rd eye to operate but need our commonness and common sense only. Yoga is an eye opener to the entire world which stimulates the human body, mind and soul action.

PHILOSOPHY NOT A RELIGION

Like many arts and sciences that are profound, beautiful, and powerful, yoga has suffered from the spiritual poverty of the modern world. It has been trivialized, watered down, or reduced to clinches. The deep and eternal essence of yoga has been misrepresented and packaged for personal profit by clever people. At the hands of some, yoga has been reduced to the status of just another exercise program available on videotape. In other contexts, yoga has been presented as a cult religion, aimed at attracting "devotees".

Yoga does not contradict or interfere with any religion, and may be practiced by everyone, whether they regard themselves as agnostics or members of a particular faith. Such a haze of confusion has been created around the clear and pure concept of yoga that it is now necessary to reintroduce yoga and clarify its meaning and purpose. Throughout history, yogic techniques have been practiced in both the East and West, so it would be an error to consider yoga an "Eastern import." In fact, yoga, with its powerful techniques for creating a sense of inner peace, harmony, and clarity of mind, is absolutely relevant to the modern world - both East and West. Given the increasing pace and conflict present in modern life, with all its resulting stress, one could say that yoga has become an essential tool for survival, as well as for expanding the creativity and joy of our lives.

REINTRODUCTION TO YOGA

Yoga is a commonly known generic term for the physical, mental, and spiritual practices or disciplines which originated in ancient India with a view to attain a state of permanent peace of life. In the Semitic Hebrew language Yogevev means farmer or cultivator that works the land and causes it to flourish, yagav a husbandman, yaagev is field, yegia means toil, work, labour etc. After all the word has etymologically

nothing to do with the physical bodily exercises or asanaas even in the original Semitic Telugu yoga concept.

The word yoga is a pure Semitic Telugu word, which was terribly plagiarized, hijacked by the barbaric brutal parasite cultures and had acquired the most irrelevant and limited meaning as yoga – Asanaalu meaning physical bodily exercises or positions, gymnastics or effigy photogenic images. The scholars are slowly opening their eyes and admitting that the yoga concept was pre-Dravidian and pre-Aryan.

The Telugu people use the word everyday with multiple applications since it was their cultural word example Paryavarana-yogam, ud-yogam, santhana-yogam, upa-yogam, samsara-yogam, sam-yogam etc. Every type of sincere and systematic labour, which eventually bears fruit, is yoga in the original Semitic Telugu yoga concept. That's why the Telugu people always say yoga-abhyaasam in their typical didactic way to tell the people that yoga means practice or a systematic cultivation. The Semitic Telugu people are a natural learning-teaching-minded people. Even the term Asanaalu was originally meant to describe the positions held in one's life and not at all the physical positions of the body during exercises. When the people were in a cultural slumber many things belonged to the Semitic Telugu people groups were plagiarized. Now the Semitic Telugu people groups are slowly coming to their senses from their historical-cultural amnesia. The Telugu scholarship must be encouraged at this juncture so that the hitherto ignored south Indian history could find its place in the Indian history.

Therefore it must be correctly understood that any sincere labour that surely bears fruit in any field is yoga. The ancient Semitic Telugu people groups who had contributed such a rich and fruitful concept to the yoga world must be greatly appreciated. In the ancient Semitic Telugu culture there was no room for laziness or lethargy. The Semitic Telugu people had only professional guilds and no castes. That tells us that Semitic Telugu people groups were very hard working, intelligent and scientific. All these labours were called yogas. All the industrious people were known as yogis. The hard working and vigorous Semitic Telugu

women were known as yogins. They work along with their husbands unlike the Aryan women who were forced to stay home and worship the husbands.

Talking about the great yogic tradition, Sir Bhavanam Venkatram, the former chief minister of Andhra Pradesh once said, "The tradition of yoga is an egalitarian tradition as opposed to the tradition of yaga, which is an authoritarian tradition". According to the yogic tradition, a religious teacher who is devoted to his personal god, a tiller of the soil who is wedded to his work and a research scholar who is in pursuit of truth may all be yogis of the same order depending upon the level of their selflessness and sincerity. Thus the concept of yoga is the legal legacy of the peace loving Semitic Telugu people.

To learn more about the original pre-Aryan Yoga traditions, one can refer Yoga or Yaga? series No. 145, published by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam, Tirupati in which Sri S. Malayandi, Director, Institute of International Palaeographical studies and historical research, Madras has quoted the eminent linguistic historian S.K. Chatterjee who said, "The North India contributed ritualism without any profound spiritual and mystic approach, but the deeper and more universal things like Yoga and Bhakti came from the Pre-Aryan background". This is the time for Telugu scholars to speak up about their egalitarian yoga tradition.

The Semitic people compared the head of the family to a farmer and his family to a garden. The wife is like a vine and the children are like the olive trees. The good name and deeds they bring forth are the fruits of the labour. In our present context each member of this family are involved in yoga. An individual starts yoga and cultivates his life and grows all good fruits for all. The Telugu people had followed this virtuous and egalitarian yogic tradition since from its inception until the arrival of Indian caste system trend introduced by the cultureless brutal communities and developed an misconception that yogi is an ascetic or a hermit who gets away from the human ties and wander alone and that yoga is physical bodily exercises that include meditation in a sitting position doing nothing. An elephant is not just a trunk.

The Telugu people were made to believe that their god Siva sits and meditate and he is the yogi. But as a matter of fact, Siva was definitely a yogi not for his so called meditation but for his many other good works. Today the western world was made to believe that spending time in mere meditation or doing some bodily exercises is yoga. This misconception had attracted many people who had been loaded with over work or no work. These innocent people were made to believe that idealism or transcendentalism could solve their worldly problems. How any of various philosophies that propose to discover the nature of reality by investigating the process of thought rather than the objects of experience can solve the problems of the outside world?

For the ones who wanted to escape from bitter truths of life, this misconception really worked very well and mesmerized the world. Because of this type of subtle misconception most of the westerners had become more lazy and invited new type of problems into their hard working society. By saying like this we are not condemning the physical bodily exercises and physical positions. What we are saying is that the original Semitic Telugu yoga tradition includes all sincere efforts that surely bear in any field. Mere physical exercises are not yoga.

Any sincere practice in any field is yoga. Let the ones who misinterpret yoga as mere bodily exercises explain the words like Gnana Yoga in their terms. They even teach that great people like Buddha got his enlightenment by merely sitting under a tree and meditating. If that is the way to acquire knowledge why do the governments spend billions? Yoga is one thing and these meditation techniques and bodily exercises are another thing. Yoga covers peaceful sustainable lifestyle from 360 degrees. For the ones who want a shortcut physical exercise for their physical, mental and spiritual problems, we will suggest a simple physical exercise every day for twenty minutes before they go to bed and when they wake up early in the morning besides the real yoga lessons. But mere exercise is not yoga.

The real yoga lesson surely gives 100% peaceful lifestyle to anyone who follows its course naturally and sustainably. All the great figures that inspired the world in human history that

never and ever mentioned anything about any physical exercises in their biographies had become such great figures by following the natural course of yoga. And on the other hand many so called mighty Goliaths that developed their physical bodies ended their lives with no peace. When we draw a picture of a person, we need to follow the natural proportions of the parts of the body of a natural person. We cannot draw a huge head to a tiny body and say that he is more intelligent. Life covers all the aspects of natural life and we need to live our total lives in a very living way. Otherwise we miss the mark.

We do not want to discourage our readers in this regard. But we want to bring out the truth when we see that many innocent western brothers and sisters were misled in this issue. Those who wish to learn the comprehensive meaning of the Semitic Telugu yoga traditions and the holistic application in its original sense are welcome to share their views and news. The very first lesson in the original Semitic Telugu yoga concept taught by the Semitic Hebrew patriarchs or by the great Telugu luminary Yoga Dakshinamurthy of the Telugu country always starts with the individual's lifestyle. Let us follow those vital sustainable lifestyles and grow life giving yogic fruit that brings living peace into the world.

TRIBUTE TO

We need no reminder that the foundations of our knowledge of human body, mind, health and disease were constructed by scientific giants who worked decades, even centuries, ago. It is with tributes such as the one today to Sri Rabindranath Tagore that we pay homage to these great minds - to acknowledge their achievements and our indebtedness to them which we can never repay.

INTRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENT

The environment is the sum of all external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism. In real world everything that affects an organism during its life time is collectively known as its environment. The word environment is derived from an old French word "ENVIRON" which means "ENCIRCLE" or "ENVELOPE". As a whole Environment is our surroundings.

Sri Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) - who received Nobel Prize in literature (1913).

Gitanjali – a song offering (a celestial song)

**“Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand
of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever widening thought and action
Into that heaven of freedom, my father, let my country awake.”**

The physical, chemical and biological presence of living and non-living things outside an individual species is called as its “Environment”. According to ISO 14001 environment can be defined as “surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans and interrelation”. Environment deals with every issue that affects a living organism.

ENVIRONMENTALISM

Although it can be argued that environmental consciousness is ancient, and forms part of many religions, it was not until 1960's that environmentalism became an organized force. The milestone marking the birth of the environmental movement was the publication of the book “The Silent Spring” by Rachel Carson in 1962 in the USA. Now Environmentalism is a strong publicly-supported movement and an organized force. Environmental Education can never remain static, attempts to create a pro-environmental attitude and a behavioral pattern in society that is based on creating sustainable lifestyles. Hardly be expected to achieve a total behavioral change in society. It's a new ethic towards a love for nature. “Judgment of the Honorable Supreme Court of India is that Environmental Education must form a compulsory core issue at every stage in our education processes.”

The environmental protection is a burning common problem today and an urgent need that we all know very well. Day by day, Human activities imbalancing nature and imposing more danger to the environment than by the

natural disasters ever before. In this juncture it is proved that human intelligence and technological advancement is under great dilemma and facing critical threat. From the beginning Man is the main polluter and most dangerous pollutant destroyer of the nature and the healthy environment, who is swallowing fellow species and weak cultures of his own species since from his inception and introduction to this world. No one could be vague in the awareness of his or her own existence. Everything else that hinders the scientific investigation is only good for the itching ears that meddle with the definitions. Artificial, un-natural, non-ecofriendly techniques and activities will soon destroy him soon and great threat to his own existence.

More and more people are living in larger and larger cities nowadays. These high-density communities pose a special challenge in the provision of potable water, clean air, waste disposal, transportation and recreational space. Modern communication has made the world a global village and has raised expectations in most of us for a better life. It will take enormous ingenuity, diplomacy and determination for the world's leaders and those who help them - scientists, engineers, lawyers, economists and managers - to guide development over the next century. To influence governmental policies on these matters, pressure groups have emerged that often put their case forward in a biased and exaggerated way. It is not surprising that on particular environmental issues reports appear that are diametrically opposed to each other. Day to day we are witnessing this in the popular

press, radio, televisions, websites and in the scientific field. It becomes difficult at times to know what truth is and whom and what we believe. Truly paper work is more dominating than practical work to protect environment.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

The need for sustainable lifestyles: The quality of human life and the quality of ecosystems on earth are indicators of the sustainable use of resources. There are some clear indicators of sustainable lifestyles in human life, like:

A. Quality of Human life

1. Increased longevity
2. An increase in knowledge
3. An enhancement of income

B. Quality of the Ecosystem

- 1 A stabilized population
- 2 The long-term conservation of biodiversity
- 3 The careful long-term use of natural resources
- 4 Preventing the degradation and pollution of the environment

India's HDI Rank (2013) is 136th with 0.554 points, whereas Norway is in the 1st Rank with 0.955 points and Niger is in the last Rank i.e. 186th with 0.304 points out of 10 point scale.

UN DECLARATION

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, having met at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, having considered the need for a common outlook and for common principles to inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment,

Proclaims that:

1. Man is both creature and moulder of his environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. In the long and tortuous evolution of the human race on this planet a stage has been reached when, through the rapid acceleration of science and technology, man has acquired the power to transform his environment in countless ways and on an unprecedented scale. Both aspects of man's environment, the natural and the man-made, are essential to his well-

being and to the enjoyment of basic human rights the right to life itself.

2. The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world; it is the urgent desire of the peoples of the whole world and the duty of all Governments.

3. Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. In our time, man's capability to transform his surroundings, if used wisely, can bring to all peoples the benefits of development and the opportunity to enhance the quality of life. Wrongly or heedlessly applied, the same power can do incalculable harm to human beings and the human environment. We see around us growing evidence of man-made harm in many regions of the earth: dangerous levels of pollution in water, air, earth and living beings; major and undesirable disturbances to the ecological balance of the biosphere; destruction and depletion of irreplaceable resources; and gross deficiencies, harmful to the physical, mental and social health of man, in the man-made living and working environment.

4. In the developing countries most of the environmental problems are caused by underdevelopment. Millions continue to live far below the minimum levels required for a decent human existence, deprived of adequate food and clothing, shelter and education, health and sanitation. Therefore, the developing countries must direct their efforts to development, bearing in mind their priorities and the need to safeguard and improve the environment. For the same purpose, the industrialized countries should make efforts to reduce the gap themselves and the developing countries. In the industrialized countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialization and technological development.

5. The natural growth of population continuously presents problems for the preservation of the environment, and adequate policies and measures should be adopted, as appropriate, to face these problems. Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. It is the people that propel social progress, create social wealth,

develop science and technology and, through their hard work, continuously transform the human environment. Along with social progress and the advance of production, science and technology, the capability of man to improve the environment increases with each passing day.

6. A point has been reached in history when we must shape our actions throughout the world with a more prudent care for their environmental consequences. Through ignorance or indifference we can do massive and irreversible harm to the earthly environment on which our life and well being depend. Conversely, through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes. There are broad vistas for the enhancement of environmental quality and the creation of a good life. What is needed is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work. For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use knowledge to build, in collaboration with nature, a better environment. To defend and improve the human environment for present and future generations has become an imperative goal for mankind—a goal to be pursued together with, and in harmony with, the established and fundamental goals of peace and of worldwide economic and social development.

7. To achieve this environmental goal will demand the acceptance of responsibility by citizens and communities and by enterprises and institutions at every level, all sharing equitably in common efforts. Individuals in all walks of life as well as organizations in many fields, by their values and the sum of their actions, will shape the world environment of the future.

UN CALL FOR COOPERATION

Local and national governments will bear the greatest burden for large-scale environmental policy and action within their jurisdictions. International cooperation is also needed in order to raise resources to support the developing countries in carrying out their responsibilities in this field. A growing class of environmental problems, because they are regional or global in extent or because they affect the common international realm, will require extensive

cooperation among nations and action by international organizations in the common interest. The Conference calls upon Governments and peoples to exert common efforts for the preservation and improvement of the human environment, for the benefit of all the people and for their posterity.

YOGA AND ENVIRONMENT

In a view to avoid present human problems out of danger one has to think positively to save the life on earth. In this juncture our ancient Yoga philosophy and infant Environment concepts if combined and studied together may help us to overcome our present situation. Both these disciplines are having multidisciplinary Nature. For example Yoga is all about shaping inner beauty (Body, Mind, and Spirit) and environment is shaping outer beauty (Air, Water, Soil). Hence if the life incidences coincide with the environmental conditions human life will be more meaningful and reach its ecstasy. Both Yoga and environment had their own importance today to bring change in human life. Henceforth yoga and environment concepts are combined to benefit man to enjoy the fruits of utilitarian and egalitarian aspects rather than authoritarian and religious monarchy.

Yoga and Environment disciplines had their own layers and ways to promote lifespan in human beings. In some situations like recent farmer's suicides in India all the separate entities like yoga, environment, religion, philosophy, politics, arts, science and technology are failing to save the innocent lives of farmers and unable to show the self satisfactory solutions to this particular problem of our country. In this respect the only solution and self satisfaction comes from the nature if we follow the natural yogic or Yogevic environmental laws and ways. If we put all our collective efforts together once again India proves that it is a peace loving, agrarian family with a sound, natural, physical, mental and spiritual health.

In this juncture the oriental contribution of yogic/yogevic environmentalism by the Semitic pedigree is the only solution which gives self glory, self satisfaction and universal bliss to the peasant and pedant Indians from their self made problems. This is the journey of unique union, divine destitute destination, utilitarian,

unostentatious, unconditional love of life and unprecedented natural ultimatum.

The peace loving, life promoting people i.e. Semitic Telugu people of Andhra Pradesh State are ready to share their views and show the path of light to hopeless and helpless innocent farmers (Body) and intelligent Indians (Mind) to rethink and work together to make India as a debt free and death free nation by the evergreen supreme concept called the Yogic alias Yogevic environmentalism - A password to the Green Paradise.

YOGIC ALIAS YOGEVIC ENVIRONMENTALISM

Yogic environmentalism is the most effective, simple and best adopted method to observe for the environmental protection in cities. In this method every human being must work wholeheartedly and wilfully act as environmental yogi for the sake of healthy environment. Yogic/Yogevic environmentalism is not a billion dollar question, needs any pen, printed or paper but gives peaceful, non-violent, simple act of natural adaptation for healthy existence of life. A true environmental yogi or yogic environmentalist, his real human life starts when he starts a useful work and continues forever in the lives of others who enjoy the fruits of his labour while a mere humans life starts when he is born and ends where he dies without a trace. Motivated man is more and more eco-friendly for the regeneration of environmental glory. Day and night is alike for the yogi to reach his goal. Meditation makes harmful man into a heartfelt man.

Our forefathers developed the concept of natural laws based on the teachings of their forefathers who were the masters of Yogism or Yogeivism. Yogism or Yogeivism concept of the material world and the laws of nature covered all the subjects of matter and its relationship with all the beings in a scientific and practical way (Yogic/Yogevic ecosystem). All the people followed all these laws unto this very day in the villages and made Andhra Pradesh as food bowl of India (Annapurna Desam or Dhanyakataka). Every member of the community knows these natural laws by heart as a practical and natural way of life without ascribing any religious or

ritualistic mysticism to it. Henceforth Yogic Environmentalism is not such a concept to argue or destroy but it is a fruitful, plenteous constructive and conservative path of natural life. Sometimes it is the only way to lead our common natural life with cultural harmony! It is the ray of peaceful human life of the world.

EMPIRICAL ERGONOMICS

Every citizen of this country if strictly follow the natural cultural calendar concepts proposed by the Yogic/Yogevic Environmentalism i.e. Day Concept, Week Concept and Year Concept definitely India is going to fulfil the natural and environmental criteria and enjoy the fruits of the divine dignified labour. More over we have to take natural disasters, unseasonal events, tragedies as well as accidents into consideration to frame or follow this natural cultural calendar. Women and child welfare must be having highest importance in this connection. Age and health condition of the people are also having higher consideration in this venture.

1. Day Concept:

A day is divided into three parts. All these parts are equally shared and exercised by the human Body, Mind and Spirit - Eight hours each. In this divine dignified labour every one must do eight hours bodily work (Agriculture), eight hours mind work (Education) and eight hours spiritual work (Sleep).

Indian labour law:

Indian labour law refers to laws regulating employment in India. There are over fifty national laws and many more state-level laws. Traditionally Indian governments at federal and state level have sought to ensure a high degree of protection for workers (allegedly). So for instance, a permanent worker can be terminated only for proven misconduct or for habitual absence. In Uttam Nakate case, the Bombay High Court held that dismissing an employee for repeated sleeping on the factory floor was illegal - a decision which was overturned by the Supreme Court of India. Moreover, it took two decades to complete the legal process. In 2008, the World Bank has criticized the complexity, lack of modernization and flexibility in Indian regulations.

Collective labour law:

- The Industrial Disputes Act (1947) requires companies employing more than 100 workers to seek government approval before they can fire employees or close down. In practice, permissions for firing employees are seldom granted.

- Trade Unions Act 1926
- Provisions of the Factories Act, 1948

Individual labour law:

All India Organization of Employers points out that there are more than 55 central labour laws and over 100 state labour laws.

- The Contract Labour Act (1970) aims at regulating employment of contract labour so as to place it at par with labour employed directly. Women are now permitted to work night shifts too (10 pm to 6 am).
- Minimum Wages Act 1948
- Weekly Holidays Act 1942
- Beedi and Cigar Workers Act 1966
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- The Factories Act, 1948
- The EPF Act

- The Bonus Act
- The ESI Act

Criticism:

Many observers have argued that India's labour laws should be reformed. The laws have constrained the growth of the formal manufacturing sector. According to a World Bank report in 2008, heavy reform would be desirable. The executive summary stated,

"India's labour regulations - among the most restrictive and complex in the world - have constrained the growth of the formal manufacturing sector where these laws have their widest application. Better designed labour regulations can attract more labour-intensive investment and create jobs for India's unemployed millions and those trapped in poor quality jobs. Given the country's momentum of growth, the window of opportunity must not be lost for improving the job prospects for the 80 million new entrants who are expected to join the work force over the next decade. "

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has said that new labour laws are needed.

Table 1. The labour laws in India to those in China and United States, as of 2011.

Relative regulations and rigidity in labour laws			
Practice required by law	 India	 China	 United States
Minimum wage (US\$/month)	45 (INR 2500/month)	182.5	1242.6
Standard work day	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours
Minimum rest while at work	30 minutes per 5 hour	None	None
Maximum overtime limit	200 hours per year	432 hours per year	None
Premium pay for overtime	100%	50%	50%
Dismissal due to redundancy allowed?	Yes, if approved by government	Yes, without approval of government	Yes, without approval of government
Government approval required for 1 person dismissal	Yes	No	No
Government approval required for 9 person dismissal	Yes	No	No
Government approval for redundancy dismissal granted	Rarely	Not applicable	Not applicable
Dismissal priority rules regulated	Yes	Yes	No
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal of employee with 1 year tenure	2.1 week salary	4.3 week salary	None
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal of employee with 5 year tenure	10.7 week salary	21.7 week salary	None

2. Week Concept

Every citizen of this country if strictly follows the natural cultural calendar with seven day (sabbatical) week. Six days all the people must practice DAY-WISE Exercise by following Day Concept. After six days labour seventh day must be rested. In this resting day one should not do any body, mind labour and take rest.

3. Year Concept

Six days work and one day rest – by following week concept for 52 weeks compose natural calendar year concept. According to ones religion and cultural philosophy one may observe and celebrate festival ceremonies without changing its essence and meaning by eco-friendly manner.

Come! Let us play a united divine role to reach a common goal by following the calm, natural, non-violent, and peaceful, eco-friendly sustainable Semitic Telugu yogic/yogevic environmental concepts.

KIBBUTZ FARMING

A kibbutz (Hebrew, lit. “Gathering, clustering”; plural kibbutzim) is a collective community in Israel that was traditionally based on agriculture. Today, farming has been partly supplanted by other economic branches, including industrial plants and high-tech enterprises. Kibbutzim began as utopian communities, a combination of socialism and Zionism. In recent decades, some kibbutzim have been privatized and changes have been made in the communal lifestyle. A member of a kibbutz is called a kibbutznik.

Highlights of Kibbutz way farming:

- Living collectively was simply the most logical way to be secure in an unwelcoming land with no prior farming experience.
- Communal children’s home with trained nurses and teachers would be better care-providers than parents. Relationships would also be better because parents would not have to be disciplinarians.
- Another goal was to liberate mothers and promote gender equality; instead of spending many hours a day on child care, women would be free to work and have more leisure

time. The desire to liberate women from traditional maternal duties was another ideological underpinning of the children’s society system.

- Through rotation, people took part in every kind of work. One week a person might work in planting, the next with livestock, the week after in the kibbutz factory and the following week in the laundry – possibility to acquire a multi-talented-skill.
- A new type of society where all would be equal and free from exploitation.
- Everywhere the Jewish labourer goes, the divine presence goes with him in Kibbutzim
- Making the desert bloom: “The country that had died” – kibbutz members found immense gratification in bringing the land back to life by planting trees, draining swamps, and countless other hard-graft activities to make the land (invariably wetlands) productive.
- Kibbutz life appear to find it easier to have a large number of less-involved friendships, and a more active social life – A good moral life.
- Self-sufficiency within a free market system framework.
- Kibbutz played major role in agricultural innovation that advanced the Israeli agriculture to leading the world in some sectors, for instance irrigation.
- Israel’s Drip-irrigated farming: The small and arid state of Israel began using drip irrigation systems, as it is short of water. With this technique, Israeli farmers have been able to improve the efficiency of irrigation by 95%. Over a 20 year period, Israel’s food production has doubled without an increase in the use of water for agriculture! Today, Israel is one of the major suppliers of fruits and vegetables in the world.
- Greatest contribution of Israel to the world is “Shabbat” – A resting period for everything on Saturday – Crown of the days. Jewish Culture is having Agriculture based or Agricultural related festivals like Shavuot, Sukkoth, Pesach and “Birthday of the Trees” – i.e. Tu B’shvat Paramount of naturalness.
- Henceforth Agriculture is Hebrew Culture - a best exemplary of Human culture connected to the Nature on this Earth.

In 2010, there were 270 kibbutzim in Israel. Their factories and farms account for 9% of Israel's industrial output, worth US\$ 8 billion, and 40% of its agricultural output, worth over \$ 1.7 billion.

TIME AND TIME-TABLE

Today the Man is in a terrible rush. Man wants to get everything in the fast mode. To-day's world is affected with the illusion of fastness in every area of life. Man expects fastness in material and in the idealistic senses. Whatever it takes man wants to get it fast. Man does not know where he is and where he is heading. Man does not know what he had conceived and what he is going to deliver. His search for the truth is nothing like a search for the lost truth but for a truth unknown, undefined, unseen and unexpected. He does not know where to begin, where and when to end that search. But at certain point he has to stop his search with what he had found.

In spite all his achievements so far, he still fears the fellowmen like the cave dwellers did in the pre-historic periods. He still makes weapons of mass destruction. He still maintains huge military shield around him. He still spends huge amounts to keep the weapons and watch. He can come into a treaty with his fellowmen and can cut short the defence budgets with a sense of duty and good will. The world has produced great thinkers, theologians, scientists, religionists and politicians who might help the nations along those lines. Someone has to bell the cat or else the nations will keep on spending more and more money to keep the arms in the name of the fear of the other nations. There should be an end to this sickness. Is it not the love for wisdom to educate the nations not to fear each other anymore?

The world seems like a Maya paradox to the intellectual minds and a simple thing to a common man. But again it's because the human nations had become weak with habits, weaknesses and differences man had developed agnosias in his perception. There are ways to address and treat these issues. But the solutions are not reaching the humans, nations and societies in the right time and in the right way.

There was a time when the time was not. It was known as timeless time. The religious people call

the same as eternity in which non-human entities live without time. Strictly speaking, time must be purely a human ideology. In the yogic tradition, time is calculated in terms of good works. A lazy person has all eternity to live as a dead man while an industrious yogi always lives in his good works even after he dies. Therefore for a true yogi, his real human life starts when he starts a useful work and continues forever in the lives of others who enjoy the fruits of his labour while a lazy fellow's animal life starts when he is born and ends when he dies without a trace.

SYNERGY

The Whole Nature is Synergetic. The whole is greater than the sum of its parts $1+1=2$ (Additive Effect), $1+1=11$ or 111 or 1100 or 11000 (Synergetic). Eg: A Together-Everyone-Achieves-More. The paradigm of synergy is effectiveness that is in harmony with the nature. Effective Interdependence can only be built on a foundation of true independence. You can't have the fruits without the roots. Self mastery and self-discipline are the corner stones of foundation of good relationships with others. You have to like yourself before you can like others. Real self respect comes from domination over self, from true independence.

CONCLUSIONS

Greed rather than need is the cause and effect of farmer suicides in India. Due to the misleading modern science and technologies dumped chemicals in the fields. Use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticide products in the fields turned the fertile lands into wastelands. Now Indian farmers are at the crossroads and become victims and scapegoats of 21st century. Hence Indian government is taking help from the Israel in several fields to overcome the present pathetic situation. Some of them are drip - irrigation farming, desalination of sea water, desert plantation (desert bloom project), a forestation, solid waste management, organic farming, alternative agriculture, cloud seeding, food storage techniques, solar energy project, albeit milk production, information technology, army and naval defence security exercises, Natural disaster management, space tourism, satellite programs, watershed management, rain water

harvesting, percolation tanks, water conservation methods, recycling, reuse, reduce techniques and many cultural activities.

By the inspiration of Israel the SemiticTelugu people also contributing and conducting some green movements/ideologies like green campaigns, nature walks and nature talks, nature interpretation, sustainability, silent protest, green activism, street demonstrations, conducting seminars, conferences, workshops & competitions, clean and green programs in villages, save water, save life, save earth movements, creating green consciousness under naturalness, awareness & education on environment to the illiterate people in villages, ecotourism, following sabbatical rest or rest to lands (crop holidays), eco-friendly festival celebrations, introducing Kibbutz style of farming in the Telugu country.

REFERENCES

- Beychok, M.R. 2005. *Fundamentals Of Stack Gas Dispersion* (4th Edition ed.). author-published. ISBN 0-9644588-0-2.
- Bryant Edwin. 2009. *The Yoga Sutras of Patañjali: A New Edition, Translation, and Commentary*. New York, USA: North Point Press. ISBN 978-0865477360.
- Carson Rachel. 2002. *Silent Spring*. Mariner Books, ISBN 0-618-24906-0
- De Michelis Elizabeth. 2004. *A History of Modern Yoga*. London: Continuum. ISBN 0-8264-8772-6.
- Dhillon and Dalbir Singh. 1988. *Sikhism, Origin and Development*. Atlantic Publishers.
- Dumoulin, Heinrich, Heisig, James, W., Knitter Paul, F. 2005. *Zen Buddhism : a History: India and China*. World Wisdom, Inc. ISBN 978-0-941532-89-1.
- Eliade, Mircea. 1958. *Yoga: Immortality and Freedom*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0-691-14203-6.
- Feuerstein, Georg. 1996. *The Shambhala Guide to Yoga. 1st ed.* Boston & London: Shambhala Publications.
- Flood, Gavin, D. 1996. *An Introduction to Hinduism*, Cambridge University Press
- Flood, Gavin. 1996. *An Introduction to Hinduism*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-43878-0.
- Fowler, Jeaneane, D. 2012. *The Bhagavad Gita: A Text and Commentary for Students*. Sussex Academic Press. ISBN 978-1-84519-346-1.
- Gambhirananda, Swami. 1998. *Madhusudana Sarasvati Bhagavad-Gita: With the annotation Guhartha Dipika*. Calcutta: Advaita Ashrama Publication Department. ISBN 81-7505-194-9.
- Goldberg, Philip. 2010. *American Veda. From Emerson and the Beatles to Yoga and Meditation. How Indian Spirituality Changed the West*. New York. ISBN 978-0-385-52134-5. Text “ year }”Harmony Books. <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/EnvironmentAgency>
- Jacobsen, Knut, A., Larson, Gerald James. 2005. *Theory And Practice of Yoga: Essays in Honour of Gerald James Larson*. BRILL. ISBN 978-90-04-14757-7.
- Koshland Jr, Daniel E. 2002. “The Seven Pillars of Life”. *Science* 295 (5563): 2215–2216. doi:10.1126/science.1068489. PMID 11910092. Retrieved 2009-05-25.
- Larson, Gerald James. 2008. *The Encyclopedia of Indian Philosophies: Yoga: India's philosophy of meditation*. Motilal Banarsidass. ISBN 978-81-208-3349-4.
- Matt. 2009. “Alien Life ‘Inevitable’: Astronomer”. *newser*. Archived from the original on 2013-05-03. Retrieved 2013-05-03. “Scientists now believe there could be as many habitable planets in the cosmos as there are stars, and that makes life’s existence elsewhere “inevitable” over billions of years, say one.”
- McEvilly, Thomas. 2002. *The shape of ancient thought*. Allworth Communications. ISBN 978-1-58115-203-6.
- Muller, Max. 1899. *Six Systems of Indian Philosophy; Samkhya and Yoga, Naya and Vaisesika*. Calcutta: Susil Gupta (India) Ltd. ISBN 0-7661-4296-5. Reprint edition; Originally published under the title of “The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.”

- National Center for Education Statistics. *Classification of Instructional Programs*. United States Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, 2000.
- Possehl, Gregory. 2003. *The Indus Civilization: A Contemporary Perspective*. AltaMira Press. ISBN 978-0-7591-0172-2.
- Race, Margaret S., Randolph, Richard O. 2002. "The need for operating guidelines and a decision making framework applicable to the discovery of non-intelligent extraterrestrial life". *Advances in Space Research* 30 (6): 1583-1591. doi:10.1016/S0273-1177(02)00478-7. ISSN 02731177.
- Radhakrishnan, S., Moore, C.A. 1967. *A Sourcebook in Indian Philosophy*. Princeton. ISBN 0-691-01958-4.
- Samuel, Geoffrey. 2008. *The Origins of Yoga and Tantra*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-69534-3.
- Taimni, I. K. 1961. *The Science of Yoga*. Adyar, India: The Theosophical Publishing House. ISBN 81-7059-212-7.
- Turner, D.B. 199. *Workbook of atmospheric dispersion estimates: an introduction to dispersion modeling* (2nd Edition ed.). CRC Press. ISBN 1-56670-023-X.
- Werner, Karel. 1998. *Yoga And Indian Philosophy*. Motilal Banarsidass Publ. ISBN 81-208-1609-9.
- Whicher, Ian, 1998. *The Integrity of the Yoga Darœana: A Reconsideration of Classical Yoga*. SUNY Press. ISBN 978-0-7914-3815-2.
- Worthington, Vivian, 1982. *A History of Yoga*. Routledge. ISBN 0-7100-9258-X.
- www.americanscientist.org/issues/pub/the-beginnings-of-life-on-earth/1". *American Scientist*. October 1995. |accessdate= requires |url= (help)
- www.google.com
- www.kibbutz.com
- www.wikipedia.com
- Wynne, Alexander. 2007. "The Origin of Buddhist Meditation." Routledge, ISBN 1-134-09741-7.
- Zimmer, Heinrich, 1951. *Philosophies of India*. New York, New York: Princeton University Press. ISBN 0-691-01758-1. Bollingen Series XXVI; Edited by Joseph Cambell.
- Zydenbos, Robert. 2006. *Jainism Today and Its Future*. München: Manya Verlag, p. 66