

GE37191 – HUMAN VALUES AND ETHICS

UNIT - I

PART- A

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. *What is Human Values?*

Human values are defined as everything from eternal ideas and guiding principles that lead to desirable behavior patterns and are positive. They involve both the cognitive and effective dimensions and provide an important basis for individual choices based on connecting thoughts and feelings and emotions learning to positive action.

2. *What is Intrinsic values?*

An intrinsic value is a value that one has of itself, independently of other things, including its context. Intrinsic value has traditionally been thought to lie at the heart of ethics.

The intrinsic value of something is said to be the value that thing has "in itself", or "for its own sake", or "as such", or "in its own right." Intrinsic value is something that has value in itself.

3. *What is Extrinsic Values?*

An extrinsic value is a property that depends on a thing's relationship with other things.

Extrinsic value is a value, which depends on how much it generates intrinsic value. Extrinsic value is also the portion of the worth that has been assigned to an option by factors other than the underlying assets price.

4. *What is human Values in Ethics?*

Human Values in Ethics are concepts that govern how people should act. Human values and ethics play a pivotal role in fostering social harmony and cooperation. They encourage empathy, compassion, and altruism, bridging societal divides and promoting a spirit of cooperation.

5. *What is democracy?*

Democracy is a system of government in which state power is vested in the people or the general population of a state. Under a minimalist definition of democracy, rulers are elected through competitive elections while more expansive definitions link democracy to guarantees of civil liberties and human rights in addition to competitive elections.

6. *What is democratic Values?*

1. democracy helps to prevent rule by cruel and vicious autocrats;
2. modern representative democracies do not fight wars with one another;
3. countries with democratic governments tend to be more prosperous than countries with nondemocratic governments; and
4. democracy tends to foster human development—as measured by health, education, personal income, and other indicators—more fully than other forms of government do.

7. *Define Democratic Values.*

Democratic Values are the overall set of values that are widely shared among Americans.

Democracy is dependent on this deep-rooted sense of shared political beliefs and values.

8. *What is mean by Equality?*

Equality means each individual or group of people is given the same resources or opportunities. Equity recognizes that each person has different circumstances and allocates the exact resources and opportunities needed to reach an equal outcome.

9. *Define equality.*

The word equality is defined as “the state or quality of being equal; correspondence in quantity, degree, value, rank, or ability.” Equality is usually simple to understand: three buckets that all contain five apples are in a state of equality. They all have exactly the same amount of the exact same items.

10. *What is democratic equality?*

Democratic equality is the idea that one requirement of treating persons as equals is that all citizens ought to be treated as equal citizens. If social and political inequalities undermine relations of equal citizenship, then such inequalities are unjust according to democratic equality.

11. *What is liberty?*

Liberty originates from the Latin word *libertas*, derived from the name of the goddess *Libertas*, who, along with more modern personifications, is often used to portray the concept, and the archaic Roman god *Liber*. Liberty is the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life, behavior, or political views.

12. *What is fraternity?*

- ❖ Fraternity means to promote respect and dignity for each individual.
- ❖ Dialogue is essential to bring individuals together and inspire tolerance and peace.
- ❖ Moving away from dialogue is not good.
- ❖ When security is threatened, dialogue is necessary.

13. *What is freedom?*

Freedom is a number of things. Much like success, it probably has different meanings for different people. Idea of freedom may be vastly different from mine. A prisoner sees freedom in a totally different light to a wealthy celebrity. So, what is freedom to me?

14. *What is mean by justice?*

Justice is the recognition of values in relationship, their fulfillment, right evaluation and ensuring mutual happiness (*Ubhay- Tripti*). Thus, there are four elements of justice: recognition of values, fulfillment, evaluation and mutual happiness ensured. All want harmony at all levels of livings.

15. *Define justice.*

Justice, in its broadest sense, is the concept that individuals are to be treated in a manner that is equitable and fair. A society in which justice has been achieved would be one in which individuals receive what they "deserve". The interpretation of what "deserve" means draws on a variety of fields and philosophies, like ethics, rationality, law, religion, equity and fairness.

16. *What is Mean by pluralism?*

Pluralism refers to people of diverse and conflicting beliefs coexisting peaceably, linked by their adherence to a shared social contract which commits members of different groups to

17. *What is tolerance?*

The word tolerance was introduced in the early 15th century from the Latin word *tolerantia*.

This word was originally meant to endure hardship or provide support.

It was also used as a French word around the same time and had a similar meaning.

18. *Define tolerance.*

The definition and meaning of tolerance are a fair and objective attitude towards others and is usually a conscious effort from the individual. It is the ability to encounter and endure something that is different or contentious without voicing negative opinions.

19. *What is Indian Freedom Movement?*

The Indian independence movement was in constant ideological evolution. Essentially anti-colonial, it was supplemented by visions of independent, economic development with a secular, democratic, republican, and civil-libertarian political structure. After the 1930s, the movement took on a strong socialist orientation.

PART- B [13 MARKS QUESTIONS]

1. What are the basic principles of democracy?
2. Explain the importance and needs of democracy.
3. What are the problems and challenges of democracy?
4. Explain the concept and principles of fraternity in the Indian context.
5. What are freedom? Explain.
6. What are the roles of Freedom?
7. View different justice by various political thinkers and also explain kinds of justice.
8. In what reasons pluralism is acceptable and not Accepted.
9. Describe religious Pluralism?
10. What are the significance and importance of Tolerance?
11. Explain the principle and importance of Respect;
12. What are the advantages of respect?
13. What are the elements of Effective Citizen Governance Model?
14. Describe the French Revolution between 1787-1779.
15. What are influences of the French Revolution? Explain.
16. Describe clearly about overview of Indian national movement. [Freedom]
17. What are the causes of Indian National Movement: Influences and Catalysts?

UNIT – II

PART- A

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. *What is secularism?*

Secularism is the principle of the separation of the government institutions and persons mandated to represent the state from religious institutions and religious dignitaries.

2. *What is mean by secularism.*

Secularism means setting up democratically elected governments and laws passed by parliament and legislatures uninfluenced by religious dictates and scriptures.

3. *What is secular society?*

In studies of religion, modern democracies are generally recognized as secular. This is due to the near complete freedom of religion, and the lack of authority of religious

4. *What is secular values?*

The secular mind is better equipped than religion to reach reasoned and compassionate judgments. Religious minds tend to become irrational and fanatical leading to inter religious differences, violence and bloodshed.

5. *Define secular values.*

Secular values are simply those values derived not from any religious source. Separate from any religious concerns. All stemming from "Secular" meaning not connected to any dogma or doctrines. Anything said to be secular including values, is that which has been reached through purely 'human' means.

6. *What are the three secular values?*

- ❖ Similarly, freedom of thought is supported by secularism.
- ❖ Order is supported by secularists, specifically in that one's beliefs should not be permitted to disturb the civil peace.
- ❖ Religious tolerance is supported both for people of other religions and a lack of piety demonstrated by members of one's own religion.

7. *What is mean by secularism?*

- ❖ It also means that all religions are given equal status, recognition, and support from the state.
- ❖ It can also be defined as the doctrine that promotes the separation of state from religion.
- ❖ No discrimination or partiality should be given on the basis of religion.

8. *What is disassociation of state from religion?*

Separation of religion from political, economic, social and cultural aspects of life, religion being treated as a purely personal matter. It emphasized dissociation of the state from religion and full freedom to all religions and tolerance of all religions.

9. *What is state religion system?*

A state religion (also called official religion) is a religion or creed officially endorsed by a sovereign state. A state with an official religion (also known as confessional state), while not a secular state, is not necessarily a theocracy.

10. *Explain relationship between religion and state.*

The state is neutral with regard to religion, in that it has no defining values of its own; instead, the state is a 'ring' within which different religious interests and opinions may freely coexist and participate in social and civic life on an equal basis.

11. *What is acceptance of all faiths?*

Truly want to have a society at peace with itself, need to move from merely tolerating each other's mere presence to acceptance and understanding. Swami Vivekananda said that "must not only tolerate other religions, but positively embrace them, as truth is the basis of all religions".

PART- B [13 MARKS QUESTIONS]

1. Explain Secularism in India and its principles.
2. What are the features, objectives and purpose of Indian secularism?
3. What are the types of Secularism?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of secularism?
5. Explain briefly understanding of secularism in India.
6. Describe countering fascism and fanaticism to strengthen secularism and secular values in India.
7. What are benefits and nature of Secular values?
8. Explain the concept of secularism.
9. Describe briefly about history of secularism in Indian context.

10. What are the features and importance of secularism in India.
11. Explain the role and challenges of secularism in India,
12. Explain the current status of secularism in Indian context.
13. Secularism in the Indian Constitution. Explain.
14. What are the threats to Secularism? Explain.
15. Differentiate Indian Secularism vs. Secularism in the West.
16. What are the five models for State and Religion?
17. What are the problem of Religion of the State?
18. Explain the concept of acceptance of faiths.
19. Concept of non-discriminatory practices. Explain.
20. What are the needs and principles for consider the non-discrimination?
21. What are the scope of the non-discrimination?
22. What are the limitations of non-discrimination?

UNIT – III

PART - A

1. *What is scientific values?*

Scientific values include empirical adequacy, simplicity, complexity, scope, accuracy, fruitfulness, certainty, internal coherence, external consistency with accepted theories, replicability, precision, utility, quantification and objectivity.

2. *What is core scientific values?*

Core scientific values always operate with integrity and maintain the highest standards, supporting each other as a single team, to ensure our collective success.

It encourages differing viewpoints, individual authenticity and believe that diversity in every respect is a strength that leads to the best ideas winning.

3. *Define scientific thinking.*

Kuhn defines scientific thinking as a “specific reasoning strategy”, in other words purposeful thinking that can be best thought of as “knowledge seeking”. It’s not about science itself, or even scientific aptitude. Scientific thinking is something people *do*, not something they *have*.

4. *What is inductive thinking?*

Inductive reasoning is a logical process based on experiences, observations, and facts to evaluate a situation and make a general assumption like a theory.

5. *What is deductive thinking?*

Deductive reasoning or top-down reasoning is based on using two logical assumptions. Generally, accepted as fact, to come to a logical conclusion.

6. *What is proposing and testing Hypothesis.*

It is a precise, testable statement of what the researchers predict will be outcome of the study. Hypothesis usually involves proposing a relationship between two variables: the independent variable (what the researchers change) and the dependent variable (what the research measures).

7. *What is testing Hypothesis?*

Hypothesis testing is a systematic procedure for deciding whether the results of a research study support a particular theory which applies to a population. Hypothesis testing uses sample data to evaluate a hypothesis about a population.

8. *What is Skepticism?*

Skepticism is a more interrogative approach that casts immediate doubt on the proposed reasoning and always assumes there is more to be learned than that which has already been revealed.

9. *What is empiricism?*

Empiricists also endorse the Intuition/Deduction thesis, but in a more restricted sense than the rationalists: this thesis applies only to relations of the contents of our minds, not also about empirical facts, learned from the external world.

10. *What is Rationalism?*

Rationality requires a logical mind and the capacity for critical thought. Rationality promotes scientific temperament in the individual.

11. *What is Scientific Temper?*

Scientific temperament enables people to raise the question of what exists in the universe. Scientific invention, discovery and exploration are all the outcome of human rationality

PART- B [13 MARKS QUESTIONS]

1. What are the scientific values?
2. Explain the concept of scientific thinking and method.
3. Explain the importance and elements of scientific thinking.
4. Explain the scientific thinking skills.
5. What are the types of scientific thinking? Explain.
6. How will measure Scientific Thinking?
7. What are the types and approaches of Inductive thinking or reasoning?
8. What are the types of deductive thinking or reasoning?
9. Differentiate Inductive vs. deductive thinking or reasoning.
10. What are the characteristics of inductive vs. deductive thinking?
11. What are the applications of Inductive and Deductive thinking?
12. Explain the basic concepts of hypothesis.
13. Explain hypothesis testing process.
14. What are the steps of Hypothesis Testing? Explain.
15. What are the types of Hypothesis Testing?
16. Explain the level of Significance.
17. Differentiate between Skepticism Vs Empiricism.
18. Comparison between Empiricism and Skepticism.
19. Explain the concept of rationalism.
20. Explain the significance and importance of scientific temper.

UNIT – IV

1. ***What is Social Ethics?***

Social ethics is the systematic reflection on the moral dimensions of social structures, systems, issues, and communities.

Social ethics can be thought of as a branch of 'applied ethics,' the application of ethical reasoning to social problems.

2. ***Define Gender Bias.***

Gender bias is the tendency to prefer one gender over another. It is a form of unconscious bias, or implicit bias, which occurs when one individual unconsciously attributes certain attitudes and stereotypes to another person or group of people.

3. ***What is Gender issues?***

Women continue to face discrimination and other types of harm because of their gender, and it remains imperative that ask ourselves what do to eradicate violence against women and ensure that women have equal rights and power in society. These issues are at the heart of feminism and feminist ethics.

4. ***Define Gender based violence.***

Gender-based violence is violence directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately.

5. ***What is social discrimination?***

Social discrimination is defined as the differentiating treatment of an individual based on their actual or perceived characteristics (e.g., race/ethnicity, age, gender, income status, or medical condition)

6. ***What is constitutional protection?***

The Constitution sets the legal and moral framework for a nation. It emphasizes fundamental rights and duties, which promote ethical behavior by guiding individuals on issues related to liberty, equality, and justice in their private lives.

7. *What is Constitutional protection?*

The Constitution of India through Article 31, thus protects and safeguards the rights of civil servants in Government service against arbitrary dismissal, removal and reduction in rank.

Such protection enables the civil servants to discharge their functions boldly, efficiently and effectively.

8. *Define Constitutional protection.*

Constitutional protection is when the Constitution or Bill of Rights guarantees basic freedoms, like the freedom of speech. This means that the government cannot take away these freedoms from people. It is also called constitutional freedom or constitutional liberty.

9. *What is constitutional Provision and policies?*

Constitutional Provisions and policies are the set of rules or laws that come under a country's Constitution.

It establishes the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens. These cannot be changed or altered by the court or common law. If the provisions are to be changed, they must go through a specific process.

10. *What are the Constitutional Provisions and policies?*

- ❖ Freedom of speech and religion
- ❖ Citizenship
- ❖ Separation of state and religion
- ❖ Fundamental structure doctrine of the construction of India
- ❖ Secularism

11. *What is constitutional rights?*

Constitutional rights are the protections and liberties guaranteed to the people by the U.S. Constitution. Many of these rights are outlined in the Bill of Rights; such as the right to free speech in the First Amendment, and the right to a speedy and public trial in the Sixth Amendment.

12. *What is fundamental rights in India?*

The Fundamental Rights in India enshrined in part III (Article 12-35) of the Constitution of India guarantee civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India. These rights are known as "fundamental" as they are the most essential for all-round development i.e., material, intellectual, moral and spiritual and protected by fundamental law of the land i.e., constitution.

13. *What is inclusive practices?*

Inclusive constitution mentions that no one should be discriminated in accordance with their caste, culture, class, gender and religion.

PART- B [13 MARKS QUESTIONS]

1. What are the types of gender bias?
2. Explain key areas and causes of Gender bias in India.
3. What are the ways to reduce Gender Bias?
4. What are the issues related to gender ethics and Gender violence/Gender-based violence.
5. Explain the forms of Gender-based violence.
6. What are the causes gender-based violence?
7. What are the effects and preventing gender-based violence?
8. What are the types of violence against women?
9. What are the types of Discrimination?
10. Explain about constitution of India.
11. Explain the functions and importance of the constitution.
12. What are the features and purpose of constitution? Explain.
13. What are the advantages of Constitutional rights? [Benefits]
14. What are the significance and characteristics of Fundamental rights?
15. Explain clearly about basic fundamental rights.
16. How will make inclusive constitution? Explain.

UNIT – V

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. *What is Scientific Ethics?*

Scientific ethics calls for honesty and integrity in all stages of scientific practice, from reporting results regardless to properly attributing collaborators. This system of ethics guides the practice of science, from data collection to publication and beyond.

2. *What is scientific pursuits?*

Scientific pursuits involve activities related to scientific research or exploration aimed at expanding knowledge in various fields. This includes conducting experiments, making observations, analysing data, and contributing to advancements in scientific understanding.

3. *What is transparency in scientific pursuits?*

Transparency refers to being open and honest about what do with people's information. It is an ethical approach to research which improves research integrity and enhances the informational value and impact of research. Research transparency encompasses a range of open practices including registering studies, sharing study data, and publicly reporting

4. *What is Scientific invention?*

Scientific invention is a machine or device or a scientific technique which either helps or completely solves humans' problems that he or she face in daily life.

"New scientific or technical idea, and the means of its embodiment or accomplishment. To be patentable, an invention must be novel, have utility, and be non-obvious. To be called an invention, an idea only needs to be proven as workable.

5. *Define scientific invention.*

According to Wikipedia scientific invention is; "An invention is a unique or novel device, method, composition or process. It may be an improvement upon a machine or product, or a new process for creating an object or a result. An invention that achieves a completely unique function or result may be a radical breakthrough. Such works are novel and not obvious to others skilled in the same field."

Scientific inventions have brought about numerous benefits to society, but they also come with certain disadvantages.

6. *What is the role and responsibility of scientist in the modern society?*

The scientist must consider the implications of their work on the world. Primarily, the scientist must believe that their work is for the better good, that they are making the world a better place. The scientist must not use their knowledge to knowingly contribute to work that would be detrimental to the world.

PART – B

1. What are the roles of Scientific Ethics and key Ethical Principles in Science?
2. What are the importance of scientific ethics?
3. What are the dos and don'ts to Ensure Ethics in Science?
4. What are the difference between fairness and transparency?
5. Explain the scientific inventions for the betterment of society/
6. What are the unfair application of scientific inventions>
7. What are the disadvantages of scientific inventions?
8. Describe the role and responsibility of scientists in modern society.
9. What are the types of scientists in modern society? Explain.