ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

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QUESTION BANK

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SUBJECT: GE3791-Human Values and Ethics

UNIT-I

DEMOCRATIC VALUES

PART-A:

1. **What are Human Values?**

   ✓ Defined as principles or standards of behavior that guide an individual's decisions and actions.

   ✓ Examples include honesty, integrity, respect for others, compassion, and responsibility.

   ✓ They influence how people interact with each other and society as a whole.

2. **What are intrinsic values?**

   ➢ Intrinsic values are things that are valuable just because they are, not because they're useful or helpful to achieve something else.

   ➢ They're like things you appreciate for their own sake, such as love, beauty, or honesty. They're important in themselves, not just for what they can do for you.

3. **What is Extrinsic Values?**

   ✓ Extrinsic values are things that are valued because of what they can do for you or how they can benefit you, like money, fame, or status.

   ✓ They're about the external rewards or advantages they bring, rather than being valued for their own sake.

4. **What are human Values in Ethics?**

   ✓ Human values in ethics are the beliefs and principles that guide people to make good choices about what's right and wrong.

   ✓ They include things like honesty, fairness, kindness, and respect for others.

   ✓ These values help us behave well and treat others with care and consideration.

5. **What is democracy?**
   - ✓ Democracy means a system of government where the people have the power to choose their leaders and decide on laws and policies through voting.
   - ✓ It ensures everyone has a say in how their country is run, promotes fairness and equality, and protects individual rights and freedoms.

6. **What are democratic Values?**
   - ✓ Democratic values are the principles that support a fair and free society where everyone has equal rights, freedoms like the right to speak freely and participate in decisions, and where leaders are accountable to the people they serve.
   - ✓ These values emphasize fairness, justice, participation, and respect for individual rights.

7. **Define Democratic Values.**
   - ✓ Democratic values are the basic beliefs and principles that support a fair and free society.
   - ✓ They include treating everyone equally, protecting freedoms like speech and religion, making sure laws are fair for everyone, holding leaders accountable, involving people in decisions, and finding ways to agree even when people have different opinions.

8. **What is mean by Equality?**
   - ✓ Equality means treating everyone fairly and giving everyone the same opportunities, rights, and respect, regardless of their differences like race, gender, or background. It's about making sure everyone has a fair chance to succeed and live a good life.

9. **Define equality.**
   - ✓ Equality means that everyone should have the same opportunities, rights, and treatment, regardless of who they are or where they come from. It's about fairness and ensuring that no one is treated unfairly or discriminated against because of their differences.

10. **What is democratic equality?**
    - ✓ Democratic equality means that every person in a democracy should have the same rights, opportunities, and say in how their society is governed. It ensures fairness and equal treatment for all citizens, regardless of their background or circumstances.

11. **What is liberty?**
    - ✓ Liberty means the freedom to make your own choices and live your life the way you want, without unnecessary controls or limitations from others or the government.
    - ✓ It includes being able to express your thoughts, beliefs, and actions without fear of interference, as long as you don't harm others.

12. **What is fraternity?**
    - ✓ Fraternity means a strong sense of brotherhood or solidarity among people.
    - ✓ It's about supporting and caring for each other, working together for common goals, and creating a community where everyone feels included and valued.

13. What is freedom?

✓ Freedom means having the ability to make your own choices and do what you want without being controlled or restricted by others or the government.

14. What is mean by justice?

✓ Justice means fairness and treating everyone equally under the law.

✓ It involves ensuring that people are treated fairly, their rights are respected, and wrongs are made right.

15. Define justice.

✓ Justice is the principle of fairness and equity in how people are treated, especially in legal and social matters.

✓ It involves upholding rights, punishing wrongdoing, and ensuring everyone has equal opportunities.

16. What is mean by pluralism?

✓ Pluralism means recognizing and respecting diversity within society.

✓ It's about accepting different beliefs, cultures, and viewpoints, and allowing them to coexist peacefully.

17. What is tolerance?

✓ Tolerance means accepting and respecting others who are different from you, even if you don't agree with them.

✓ It involves being open-minded, understanding, and willing to live harmoniously with diverse people.

18. Define tolerance.

✓ Tolerance is the willingness to accept and respect beliefs, behaviors, or opinions that differ from your own.

✓ It involves being patient and understanding towards others' differences.

19. What is Indian Freedom Movement?

✓ The Indian Freedom Movement was a historic struggle by Indians against British colonial rule to gain independence for India.

It involved various forms of nonviolent protests, civil disobedience, and movements led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, aiming to achieve self-governance and freedom from British control.

1. How can we ensure equality and justice for all citizens in a democracy?

2. What are the limits of individual liberty in a democratic society?

3. How can we balance the needs of the majority with the rights of minorities?

4. What role does freedom of expression play in a healthy democracy?

5. How can citizens effectively participate in shaping their government?

6. How do historical events like revolutions and independence movements contribute to the development of democratic values?

UNIT-II

SECULAR VALUES

PART-A

1. Define secular values.

Secular values refer to principles and ethics that are not based on religious beliefs or doctrines. Instead, they are grounded in humanism. rationality and the promotion of individual freedoms and rights.

2. Write the benefits of secular values.

- Peaceful coexistence: By separating religion and state, secularism allows diverse communities to live together peacefully, respecting each other's beliefs.
- Progress and innovation: When reason and evidence guide decisions, it fosters scientific advancement, technological innovation and progress in solving real-world problems.
- Individual liberty: Secular values promote individual freedom of thought, expression and action, within the framework of respecting other's rights.

3. Define religious neutrality.

A key aspect of disassociation is the principle of religious neutrality, where the state does not favor or promote any particular religion over others.

4. State the degrees of disassociation.

Strict separation: This model (like France) maintains a strong wall between religion and state. Religious symbols might be restricted in public spaces.

Accommodation: Some states (like the US) allow some accommodation of religious practices in public life, like school y prayer or religious displays during holiday.

5.State zero-tolerance policies.

Organizations can demonstrate their commitment to non-discriminatory practices by implementing zero-tolerance policies against discrimination and harassment. These policies should clearly outline the consequences of discriminatory behavior and provide mechanisms for reporting and l addressing incidents of discrimination.

6. What are the challenges of secular values?

Defining morality

Some argue that without religion, there is no objective merit

However, secular ethics focus on human well-being and minimizing harm.

Accommodation vs. Integration

7. What are the benefits of disassociation?

Religious freedom: Everyone has the right to practice their faith or not, without government interference.

Peaceful coexistence: By not favoring any religion, the state avoids discrimination and promotes tolerance between diverse communities.

Focus on the common good: The state prioritizes laws and policies based on reason, logic and the well-being of all citizens, not religious doctrines.

8. Why encouraging non-discriminatory practices is important?

Encouraging non-discriminatory practices is a fundamental aspect of fostering equality, justice and inclusivity within society. It involves promoting attitudes, policies and behaviors that respect and value the dignity, rights and differences of all individuals, regardless of their ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or any other characteristic.

9. Define freedom of religion.

Freedom of religion: Acceptance of all faiths upholds the fundamental right to freedom of religion for all individuals. It recognizes that everyone has the liberty to practice, propagate and profess their religion or belief system without fear of discrimination or persecution.

10. Write the principle of sarva dharma sambhava.

Indian secularism is often associated with the principle of "sarva dharma Sam bhava, which translates to "equal respect for all religions. " This principle underscores the importance religious tolerance, coexistence and mutual respect among different religious communities.

PART-B

1.What are the key principles of secular values? Discuss in detail.

2. Explain in detail about disassociation of state from religion.

3. How is secularism understood and applied in India?

4. What can be done to promote fair treatment of all people?

5. How can we encourage acceptance of all religions?

SCIENTIFIC VALUES

PART-A

1. What is Scientific thinking?

Scientific thinking and method are fundamental aspects of scientific values, but they play a more supportive role than defining the entire concept.

2. What are the methods of scientific thinking?

Scientific thinking is the cognitive approach that underpins scientific values.

It involves :

* Skepticism and questioning assumptions.

* Logical reasoning to build explanations based on evidence.

* Objectivity in interpreting observations and data.

3. Define inductive reasoning.

Building up from the specific.

* Curiosity and a desire to understand the natural world.

Imagine this : On a beach vacation and see ten seashells, all of them white. Based on this observation, inductively conclude that "all seashells are white." This is the essence of inductive reasoning.

It involves drawing general conclusions from specific observations or experiences.

* However, inductive reasoning doesn't guarantee absolute certainty. In our seashell example, encounter a pink one later, proving the initial conclusion wrong.

It's a powerful tool for generating hypotheses and identifying patterns.

4. State deductive reasoning.

Top-down reasoning.

Now, let's say a general rule : "AII swans are white." This is a premise in deductive

reasoning.

* Deductive reasoning involves using general principles to draw specific conclusions

* Back to the beach: See a large white bird on the water. Based on the general rule

  (premise), it can deduce that "this bird is a swan."

5. Define proposing hypotheses.

  * Observation and questioning

  * Formulating hypotheses

  * Qualities of a strong hypothesis

6. Why evidence-based validation matters?

- Minimizes bias
- Ensures objectivity
- Provides credibility
- Enhances knowledge building

7. What are the benefits of skepticism?

Prevents bias: Skepticism helps to guard against personal biases and preconceived

notions that can distort interpretations.

Promotes critical thinking: It encourages scientists to analyze evidence thoroughly and identify potential flaws in reasoning.

Ensures self-correction: Scientific knowledge is constantly evolving. Skepticism allows for reevaluating existing theories and revising them based on new evidence.

8. What are the benefits of empiricism?

Provides objectivity: By relying on direct observation and measurement, empiricism minimizes the influence of subjective interpretations.

9. Define rationalism.

Supports replicability: Scientific findings based on empirical evidence can be replicated by other researchers, strengthening their validity.

Connects to the real world: Scientific knowledge is grounded in the observable world, ensuring its relevance and applicability.

Core principle: Rationalism emphasizes the importance of reason and logic in acquiring knowledge and understanding the world.

10. Define scientific temper.

Building knowledge: Rationalists believe that reason allows us to analyze information, identify patterns and draw logical conclusions. This forms the basis for scientific theories and explanations.

Attitudinal approach: The scientific temper refers to a set of attitudes and characteristics

that foster scientific thinking.

PART-B

1. How do inductive and deductive thinking differ and how are they used in scientific research?

2. What are the steps involved in proposing and testing a hypothesis in scientific studies?

3. Why is an evidence-based approach important for validating scientific facts and how is this

   process carried out?

4.What are skepticism and empiricism, and how do they contribute to the reliability and progress

   of scientific knowledge?

5. How do rationalism and a scientific temper influence scientific thinking and the pursuit of

   knowledge?

UNIT-IV

SOCIAL ETHICS

PART-A

1. What are the key concepts in social ethics?

- Justice
- Equality

2. State the challenges in social ethics.

- Cultural relativism
- Rights

- Responsibility
- Competing interest

3. List the types of gender bias.

- Freedom
- Rapid social change

Stereotypes: Attributing certain traits, behaviors or abilities to a person based solely on their gender (e.g., men are assertive, women are emotional).

Unconscious bias: Implicit biases that we may not even be aware of, influencing our thoughts and behavior towards different genders.

Gender discrimination: Treating someone differently or denying them opportunities based on their gender (e.g., unequal pay, limited career advancement for women).

4. Define gender violence.

Gender violence, also known as Gender Based Violence (GBV), encompasses various forms of violence directed at inivkhale based on their gender It is a pervasive issue worldwide alerting plea of all ages, races, ethnicities and socioeconomic backgrounds.

5. What is meant by social discrimination?

Social discrimination refers to the unfair treatment or prejudice against individuals or based on certain social characteristics such as race, ethnicity. gender, sexual orientation religion, disability, socioeconomic status or political beliefs.

6. What are the root causes of gender violence?

- Gender inequality
- Cultural and social norms
- Lack of legal protection and enforcement
- Patriarchy

7. List the consequences of gender bias.

Limited opportunities: Individuals may be excluded from pursuing their full potential due to bias. local access to resources: Gender bias can lead to economic disadvantages and limit scores to education and healthcare.

Psychological impact: Experiencing gender bias can lead to feelings of low self-esteem, anxiety and depression.

Societal costs: Gender inequality hinders economic growth and social progress.

8. Why are inclusive practices important?

Equity and justice: Everyone deserve the opportunity to participate, learn and thrive Inclusive practices ensure a level playing field and dismantle barriers to access and

Enhanced learning and creativity: Diverse perspectives and experiences enrich learning environments for everyone. Inclusion fosters collaboration, innovation and problem-solving

Stronger communities: When everyone feels valued and respected, community become more cohesive and supportive. Inclusion builds social bonds and reduce prejudice

9. State the challenges of ethical reasoning.

Social Ethics

Competing values: Different ethical frameworks may prioritize different values, leading to conflicting solutions.

Unforeseen consequences: Solutions may have unintended consequences that create new ethical dilemmas.

Power dynamics: Implementation of solutions can be difficult due to power imbalances in society.

10. How to ethical reasoning encourages in promoting ethical leadership and collaboration?

Ethical reasoning encourages ethical leadership and collaboration among individuals, organizations and institutions involved in addressing social problems. By fostering a culture of ethical behavior, accountability and mutual respect, ethical reasoning helps build solidarity, enhancing efforts to create positive social change.

PART-B

1. How can ethical reasoning be applied to address and solve various social problems?
2. What are the major gender biases and issues present in society today and how can they be ethically addressed?
3. What are the ethical considerations in combating gender? violence and what strategies can be implemented to prevent it?

4. How can ethical reasoning help in identifying and eliminating different forms of social discrimination?

5. What constitutional protections and policies exist to address social issues and how effective are they in promoting justice and equality?

6. What are some examples of inclusive practices and how do they contribute to creating a more equitable society?

UNIT-V
SCIENTIFIC ETHICS

1.Give the importance of scientific ethics.

Upholding scientific ethics is vital for several reasons:

- It ensures the trustworthiness and reliability of scientific findings.
- It protects the rights and well-being of research subjects.
- It fosters public trust in science and its role in society.
- It promotes responsible innovation and technological development.

2. How to promote fair application in the society?

* International cooperation: Collaboration between nations is crucial for ensuring

* Ethical guidelines and regulations: Developing ethical frameworks and regulations for scientific research and technological development can help mitigate potential harms

* Public dialogue and education: Open discussions about the societal implications of science and fostering scientific literacy are essential for promoting responsible use of technology. equitable access to scientific advancements and addressing global challenges.

3. Define Scientific ethics.

Scientific ethics, also known as research ethics or scientific integrity, refers to the moral principles, standards and guidelines that govern the conduct of scientific research experimentation and dissemination of findings.

4. List the benefits of transparency and fairness.

- Strengthens scientific progress
- Increases public trust.
- Reduces bias and misconduct

5. Give the consequences of unfair application.

* Widened inequality: Unequal access to scientific advancements can exacerbate existing social and economic inequalities.
* Environmental degradation: Uncontrolled or unsustainable use of technologies can have devastating environmental consequences.
* Erosion of trust: The misuse of science for destructive purposes can erode public trust in scientific progress.

6. What is meant by digital divide?

The digital divide refers to the gap between those who have access to digital technologies and the internet and those who do not. Unequal access to technology exacerbates existing socio-economic inequalities, limiting opportunities for education, employment and civic participation

7. What are the challenges faced by scientists in the modern society?

* Pressure to publish: The academic pressure to publish research findings can incentivize shortcuts or bias in research methods.
* Funding limitations: securing funding for research can be challenging, limiting the scope and pace of scientific progress.
* Public mistrust of science: Misinformation and a decline in scientific literacy can lead to public skepticism towards science.

8. What are the critical components of scientific ethics?

Transparency and fairness in scientific pursuits are critical components of scientific ethics, ensuring the integrity, credibility, and accountability of research endeavors.

9. State the responsibility of scientists to society and the environment.

Scientists have a broader societal responsibility to address pressing challenges facing humanity, such as climate change, public health crises and environmental degradation.

10. What are the scientific inventions for the betterment of society?

* Medicine and healthcare
* Communication and Information Technology
* Renewable energy and environmental sustainability
* Agricultural advancements

* Transportation and infrastructure

PART-B

1. Why are transparency and fairness crucial in scientific research and how can they be

   ensured?

2. How can scientific inventions be directed towards the betterment of society and what are some
   successful examples?

3. What are some examples of the unfair application of scientific inventions and what ethical

   issues do they raise?

4. What roles and responsibilities do scientists have in modern society, particularly in ensuring
   their work benefits humanity?

5. What ethical considerations should guide the development and application of new scientific
   events?