

# GE3791 –HUMAN VALUE AND ETHICS

## QUESTION BANK

### 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.

## **PART-B**

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

### SECULAR VALUES

#### PART-A

##### 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. 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.

##### 3. Write the principles of secularism

Firstly, government must be separated from influence by religion and religious institutions  
Secondly, everyone has the right to freedom of religion  
Lastly, all religions are to be treated equal under the law.

##### 4. Mention the features of secularism

Equal respect and recognition for all religions by the state  
No discrimination by the state on the basis of religion  
Non interference in the functioning of a religion by the state  
No official religion in India

##### 5. Explain the importance of secularism

- To maintain the power of the majority in India, secularism safeguards democracy for all citizens
- Secularism provides equal fundamental rights to every citizen of India without discriminating based on religion
- Secularism explains that every religion should be respected equally and no people should be harmed based on religion
- Secularism is also important to take fair decisions by the country's head in a democratic country so that any religion is not hurt by the act or decision

##### 6. Classify the types of secularism

Political  
Philosophical  
Socio-cultural

##### 7. List out the disadvantages of secularism

It corrupts the people's minds  
It promotes division and confusion  
Not everyone believes that some spirit exists

##### 8. What are the advantages of secularism

Fair decision making  
Freedom of speech  
Religious freedom  
Social harmony

### 9. Difference between Indian secularism and western secularism

Indian secularism	western secularism
All religions get equal protection from the state	The state is separate from the religious groups or institutions functioning
There no clear demarcation between religion and state of india	Here secularism refers to the complete separation between religion and state
The role of religious bodies is big and contributes to Indian politics	The role of religious bodies is small in national politics
No one religion dominates Indian society	Christianity is the most reformed and single dominant religion in the state.

### 10. 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.

### 11. 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.

### 12. 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".

### 13. List out the limitations of non discrimination

- Where and how the law offers protection
- Perverse effects
- Fear of litigation
- Habitual behaviors

### 14. 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.

### 15. 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. 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

### SCIENTIFIC VALUES

#### PART-A

##### 1. What is scientific values?

Scientific value include empirical adequacy, simplicity, complexity, scope, accuracy, fruitfulness, certainty, internal coherence, external consistency with accepted theories, replicability, precision, utility

##### 2. Define scientific thinking

Scientific thinking is the process of reviewing ideas using science, observations, investigational processes and testing them to gain knowledge

##### 3. What are the methods of scientific thinking ?

- Inductive thinking
- Deductive thinking
- Proposing and testing hypothesis
- Skepticism and empiricism
- Rationalism and scientific temper

##### 4. Write the examples of scientific thinking

- Asking Questions
- Making observation
- Forming a hypothesis and prediction
- Testing the hypothesis
- Coming to a conclusion

##### 5. Name the elements of scientific thinking

- Curiosity
- Honesty
- Open mindedness
- Skepticism
- Creativity

##### 6. 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.

##### 7. How do you measure scientific thinking ?

- Define and test
- Scientific cognition assessment
- Better scientific thinking

##### 8. Classify the type of inductive thinking

- Generalisation
- Statistical syllogisms

##### 9. Mention the approaches of inductive thinking

- Observation
- Observe a pattern
- Develop a theory

**10. 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.

**11. List out the various deductive reasoning**

Law of detachment

The law of syllogism

**12. Define 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.

**13. 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.

**14. 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.

**15. What is Rationalism?**

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

**16. 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**

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

### SOCIAL ETHICS

#### PART-A

##### **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. What are the key concept in social ethics ?**

Justice

Rights

Freedom

Equality

##### **3. What is ethical reasoning?**

Ethical reasoning is a decision-making process where individuals make judgements on what is morally right by weighing the benefits of their actions and their potential consequences. It is necessary in all occupations to have ethical codes, but in medicine is it Critical due to its effect on patients' recovery

##### **4. State the challenges in social ethics**

Cultural relativism

Competing interests

Rapid social change

##### **5. Write the Importance of social ethics**

- Promotes a just and equitable society
- Guides decision-making
- Fosters social cohesion

##### **6. List the applications of social ethics to modern issues**

.Gender bias and issues

Gender violence

Social discrimination

Constitutional protection and policies

Inclusive practices

##### **7. 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.

##### **8. 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.

##### **9. 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.

**10. 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)

**11. 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.

**12. 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.

**13. 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.

**14. 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

**15. What is inclusive practices?**

Inclusive constitution mentions that an one should be discriminated in accordance with their caste, culture, class, gender and religion.

Everyone's identity should be respected. Its emphasis on the prosperity of the people and community who are socially discriminated and harassed. It also focus on social justice.

**16. What are some examples of inclusive practices in workplaces that promote gender diversity and equity?**

Practices like diverse hiring policies, equitable pay structures, and supportive work Environments promote gender diversity and equity.

## **PART-B**

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**  
**SCIENTIFIC ETHICS**  
**PART-A**

**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  
Ethical guidelines and regulations  
Public dialogue and education

**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  
Environmental degradation.  
Erosion of trust

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