

Scheme of evaluation for Universal Human Values (HS30401)

AUTUMN MID-SEMESTER EXAMINATION-2024

Semester: 5th B.Tech (School of Electrical, Electronics and Mechanical)

Question No	Question	Marks
Q1.	Answer the following questions.	[1x5]
a)	What is happiness?	
	Ans: Happiness is to be in a state of harmony. Certainly, it is state of the self, the consciousness. When we are in a state of continuous happiness, it includes peace, satisfaction and bliss in the self	1
b)	Define Value Education	
	Ans: The part of education that deals with the understanding of one's participation in the larger order, and thus ensuring it in living, is called as Value Education.	1
c)	What is right understanding? How to know whether my understanding is right or wrong?	
	Ans: If I understand rightly, it will be: a. Satisfying to me, b. Invariant with time and place , c. Universal for all human beings d. Leading to harmony in my living, in behaviour with human beings, and work with the rest of nature and e. I will naturally accept to continue with it.	1
d)	"Do I understand human relationships? Do I know what the other person's expectations from me"?	
	Answer is: "I mostly don't", OR 'I am not sure about this' OR "It depends, It changes from time to time," etc	1
e)	Differentiate between Exercise and Labour	
	Ans: Ensure adequate movement of the Body is exercise where as labour is Ensure adequate movement of the Body + production of physical facility	1
Q.2	What is natural acceptance? How can we say that Natural Acceptance is invariant with time? Justify it with suitable example.	[5]
	Ans: Natural acceptance is a mechanism of self-exploration. Self-exploration is a method to explore our self. Natural acceptance is process to understand our self first. Natural acceptance implies unconditional and total acceptance of the self, people and environment. It also refers to the absence of any exception from others. In other words, Natural acceptance is way to accept the good things naturally. Experiential validation is a process that infuses direct experience with the learning environment and content. It may be regarded as a philosophy and methodology in which the direct experience and focused reflection of the individual helps to increase knowledge,	1.5 mark for Natural acceptance 2 mark for NA invariant with time

develop skill and clarify values. Most of what we know about our self is not only through our own opinion of our self but also because of how others view us. When what we already believe to be true of us is validated by some situations, phenomena or outcomes. We may term it as experiential validation.

Natural acceptance is what I accept innately. For example, ask yourself: what is naturally acceptable, the feeling of relationship or opposition? Now see from where you get the answer.

- **Natural acceptance does not change with time.** It remains invariant with time. For example our natural acceptance for trust and respect does not change with age.
- **It does not depend on the place.** Whatever we have accepted, in our life, at any time of our age, does not change, even if we move from one place to another one.
- **It does not depend on our beliefs or past conditionings.** No matter how deep our belief or past conditioning, as long as we ask ourselves the question sincerely, as long as we refer deep within ourselves, the answer will always be the same.
- **This natural acceptance is ‘constantly there’, something we can refer to.** Natural acceptance is always there. Whatever we do, this natural acceptance is within us, it is telling us what is right.
- **Natural acceptance is the same for all of us:** It is part and parcel of every human being, it is part of humanness. Though each one of us, may have different likes and dislikes and means to live and to react etc. but if we go deep in our mind the purpose of our work, behaviour, efforts etc. are based on common goals like need to be happy, need to be respected, need to get prosperity. So our basic acceptance remains the same.

Example: ‘respect’ is a value in human relation. When I verify at the level of natural acceptance, I find that it is naturally acceptable to me.

Similarly, when I behave with respect, it is mutually fulfilling to me and to the other.

Water is the best way to quench thirst: irrespective of age and time the value of water for quench thirst is naturally accepted to all.

1.5 mark for appropriate example

Q.3 There is a need for value education, but can we deliver it in today's environment? Explain it based on your Understanding, Thinking and Doing.

1.5 mark for need of value education
3.5 mark for the explanation

Is it desirable?

If yes, then we have to work for it, however unfavourable the environment may be; at whatever level there is a possibility (at least at the individual level... at the level of family to start with)

[What else?]

Understanding
(definite, universal, invariant...)
Humane World-vision

Value Education
(proposals,
self-exploration,
knowing,
Self-discipline)
Natural Acceptance

Thinking
(ideas, morals...)

**Morals
Beliefs**

Doing
(behaviour, work)

Discipline, Instructions
(externally enforced
fear, incentive...)

Conduct is
Indefinite

Conduct is
Indefinite

Human Conduct
(Definite)



about
Understanding,
Thinking and
Doing

- Q.4** Differentiate between the needs of the Self with body on the basis of following parameters:-
- Are they temporary or continuous
 - Quality and quantity
 - Definite or In definite
 - Fulfillment

Temporary vs. continuous

The needs of the body are temporary, while the needs of the self are continuous. For example, the body's need for food is temporary, while the self's need for happiness is continuous.

Needs of Body and Self: Continuous or Temporary

For body, the food is a temporary need. For example: X's friend offers him burger and X eats it. After finishing it, if he (X) has no desire to eat more, then same friend's insistence for having more burgers will turn into punishment. In other words, body needs food only periodically.

Similarly, body does not require same type of clothing during different weather conditions. Its need for clothing is temporary. One cannot wear same sweater or warm clothes during winter and in summer. Body requires a change in clothing according to different weather conditions.

There is a need to protect body from adverse weather conditions and therefore, a house is required. House provides shelter and protection but one cannot live in house or in a room throughout one's life to remain protected. It will become imprisonment. Thus, house is needed for a limited time during day/ different days. So, need for house is also temporary in nature.

In the same way, other facilities for the body are required temporarily. For example: One cannot sit in an airplane for a very long period.

This can be concluded that body does not have a continuous need for physical

1 mark for
Differentiating
self and body

Each point
explanation 1
mark each

facilities. Clothing, food, shelter and other facilities are required for some amount of time or in other words, the body's need for physical facilities is temporary in nature. On the other hand, the needs of Self (I) are continuous. Everyone wants to be happy all the times. Similarly everyone wants acceptance in relationship continuously and not for sometimes only. Each of us wants respect continuously. No one wants to lose the feeling of being respected or feeling of happiness even for a single minute. Thus, needs of 'I' are continuous in nature whereas the needs of body are temporary..

Needs of Body and Self: Quantitative or Qualitative

The needs of body are quantitative. One can quantify the requirements of body like clothes, food, shoes, rooms, cars etc. The number of these requirements can be small or large for body of different persons but this is limited in quantity. For example, one may require one chapatti only in a day whereas one's friend may need three chapattis in a day. Similarly, one person may need a scooter to travel whereas the other person may require a bicycle. But, unlimited quantity of chapatti, scooter or bicycle is not needed.

Thus, all physical facilities are needed in limited quantity. This can be verified by making a list of things one uses and seeing if anything in the list is such need of the Body that is required in unlimited quantity. It is, thus, right to say that physical facilities are needed in limited quantity only. Now, imagine what will happen if one tries to consume /use physical facilities endlessly.

Let us take example of food. Mr. X is very fond of pastries. He goes to his aunt's house. His aunt offers him pastries and tells that she has twenty pastries gifted by someone, so he can eat as many as he wants. As Mr. X is hungry, he starts eating them one by one. In the beginning, it satisfies Mr. X's hunger and he finds them tasty. He has had two of them so far. It is 'essential' and 'tasty'. He continues eating and after eating fourth pastry, he feels his stomach is full. Mr. X finds it difficult to eat fifth pastry but enjoys its taste. It has now become 'non-essential' but still 'tasty'. Mr. X continues to eat sixth, seventh pastry and now he starts losing the taste of pastry. So, it has turned 'non- essential and tasteless'. Mr. X does not stop and continues to eat eighth, ninth and very soon it becomes 'unbearable' and even the sight of pastries is not tolerable.

Hence, it can be concluded that as one tries to prolong the use of physical facilities, the below mentioned pattern results. With passage of time and more consumption, the same facility (here food) changes in the pattern:

'essential and tasty'---→ 'non-essential and tasty'→ 'non-essential and tasteless'→ 'unbearable'

It is thus evident that physical facilities are essential in the beginning, but their continuous usage or consumption become unbearable with the passage of time. One can only imagine of having limitless physical facilities but if one has too much of these physical facilities or tries to use/consume more and more of them, it starts

becoming a big problem. For example, if one likes a specific type of bike, then a gift of ten such bikes from someone will become troublesome. Similarly, if one likes mangoes that do not mean that one ends up having tons of mangoes.

This gives the conclusion that body needs physical facilities in a restricted quantity. Let us now discuss needs of the Self (I) Needs of the Self are qualitative in nature. Our feelings like happiness, respect and affection are qualitative and not quantitative. It simply sounds ridiculous if one says one kg of happiness, three litres of love or a ton of respect. So, feelings are only qualitative in nature. One is either happy or not happy. In the same way, either one feels love and affection or one does not. Thus, these feelings are either there or they are not.

Hence, it can be concluded that needs of Self are qualitative and these are wanted continuously whereas needs of body are quantitative and one does not want them continuously or one cannot have them in abundance.

Fulfillment

The body's needs can be fulfilled through physical things, while the self's needs can be fulfilled through proper understanding and right feelings

Fulfilling needs of the Self and the Body

The Body's need for physical facilities (i.e. Suvidha) can be fulfilled through appropriate physico-chemical or man-made things while the need of the Self, for happiness (i.e. Sukha), can be fulfilled through proper understanding and right feelings.

Both kinds of needs cannot be fulfilled in the same way. They require completely different ways. One may have adequate physical facilities but if one is not having proper understanding, one will not be happy. Similarly, persons belonging to a rich class and living together will not be happy if they do not have right feelings for one another. Thus, happiness is not ensured even if one is having sufficient physical facilities.

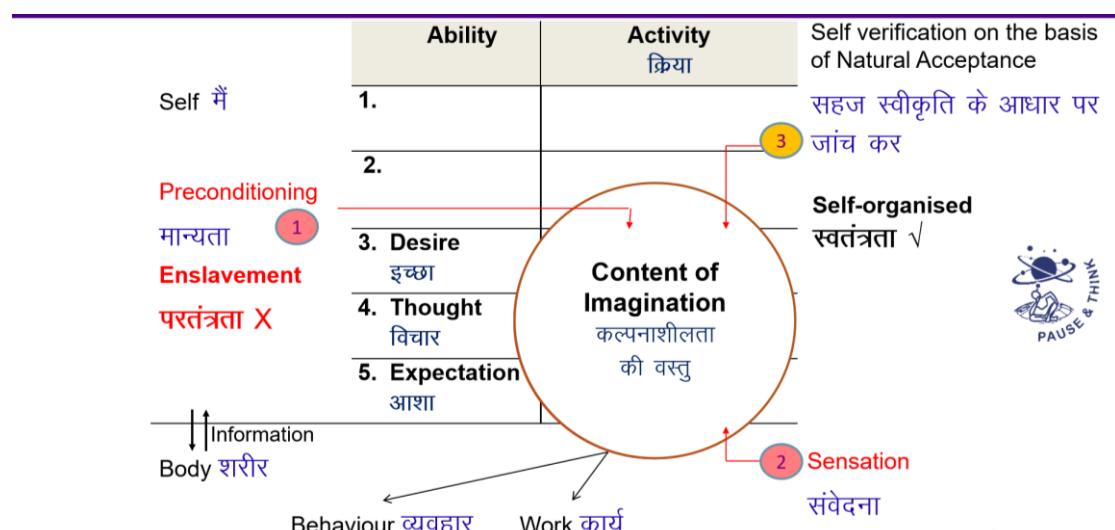
Human Being मानव		Self मैं	Co-existence सह-अस्तित्व	Body शरीर
Need आवश्यकता	Happiness (e.g. Respect) सुख (जैसे सम्मान)		Physical Facility (e.g. Food) सुविधा (जैसे भोजन)	
In Time काल में	Continuous निरन्तर		Temporary सामयिक	
In Quantity मात्रा में	Qualitative (is Feeling) गुणात्मक (भाव हैं)		Quantitative (Required in Limited Quantity) मात्रात्मक (पीभित मात्रा में)	
Fulfilled By पूर्ति के लिए	Right Understanding & Right Feeling सही समझ, सही भाव		Physio-chemical Things भौतिक—रासायनिक वस्तु	
Activity क्रिया	Imagination (Desire, Thought, Expectation)... कल्पनाशीलता (इच्छा, विचार, आशा)...		Eating, Walking... खाना, चलना...	
In Time काल में	Continuous निरन्तर		Temporary सामयिक	
Response*	Not always Definite (depends on assuming**)		Definite	

* Response = Recognising the relationship and fulfilling it

** Assuming or acceptance of relationship



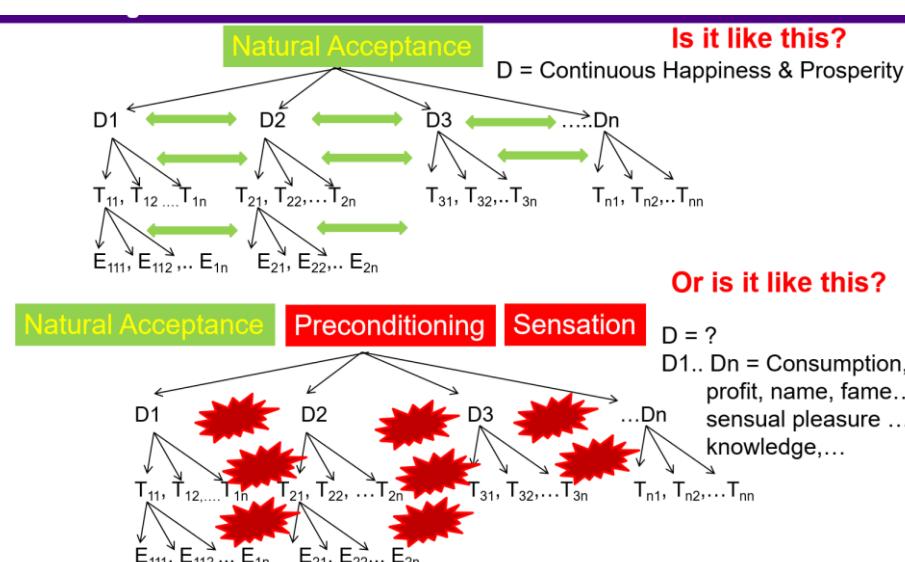
Q.5 With appropriate diagram analyze yourself and explain the activities of your imagination. Justify your activity of imagination with suitable example.



2 mark for explanation about imagination

2 mark for explanation about content of imagination

1 mark for example



Harmony in Self = D, T, E in accordance with Natural Acceptance

