**GE3791-HUMAN VALUES AND ETHICS**

**PART-A**

**UNIT I DEMOCRACTIC VALUES**

**1. Define democratic values.**

**Answer:** Democratic values refer to principles and beliefs that underpin

democratic governance and society. These values are fundamental to the

functioning of democratic systems and are considered essential for ensuring the

rights, freedoms and well-being of individuals within a society.

**2. What are the key aspects of democratic values?**

**Answer:**

• Equality

• Liberty

• Fraternity

• Freedom

• Justice

• Pluralism

• Tolerance

• Freedom of expression

• Respect for all

• Citizen participation in governance

**3. What is meant by fraternity?**

**Answer:** Fraternity, sometimes referred to as solidarity, emphasizes the

importance of mutual respect, cooperation and concern for the well-being of others

within society.

**4. Define the term world democracy.**

**Answer:** A world democracy refers to a political system in which the citizens hold

the power to rule directly or through elected representatives.

**5. State the rule of law.**

**Answer**: Democracies uphold the rule of law, meaning that laws apply equally to

all individuals, including government officials. Legal frameworks provide for the

protection of fundamental rights and freedoms and independent judiciaries ensure

that laws are interpreted and applied impartially.

**6. Why Separation of powers is important in world democracy?**

**Answer:** World democracies typically have a separation of powers between the

executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. This separation

prevents any one branch from becoming too powerful and serves as a system of

checks and balances to safeguard against abuses of power.

**7. Which is the foundational concept of world democracies? Why it is called**

**so?**

**Answer:** Individual liberty is the foundational concept of "World Democracies,"

where governments are expected to respect and protect the rights and freedoms of

their citizens.

**8. Which became potent symbols of India's struggle for freedom and unity?**

**Answer:** The Indian national flag, with its tricolor of saffron, white and green and

the singing of patriotic songs such as "Vande Mataram" became potent symbols of

India's struggle for freedom and unity.

**9. What is meant by economic freedom?**

**Answer**: Economic freedom refers to the ability of individuals to engage in

economic activities without undue government intervention, such as the freedom to

start a business, choose employment and enter into contracts.

**10. Define tolerance.**

**Answer:** Tolerance involves the acceptance and respect of differences, even when

one may disagree with or disapprove of them. In democratic societies, tolerance is

essential for peaceful coexistence and constructive dialogue among individuals and

groups with divergent beliefs, backgrounds and identities.

**UNIT-2 SECULAR VALUES**

**1. Define secular values.**

**Answer:** 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.**

**Answer:**

• 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.

**3. Define religious neutrality.**

**Answer:** 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.**

**Answer:•** 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 prayer or religious displays during

holidays.

**5. State zero-tolerance policies.**

**Answer:** 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 addressing

incidents of discrimination.

**6. What are the challenges of secular values?**

**Answer:**

• Defining morality: Some argue that without religion, there is no objective moral

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

harm.

• Accommodation vs Integration: Balancing religious freedom with maintaining a

secular state can be tricky. Debates arise about religious symbols in public spaces,

for example.

**7. What are the benefits of disassociation?**

**Answer:**

• 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.

**8. Why encouraging non-discriminatory practices is important?**

**Answer:** 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 race, ethnicity, religion, gender,

sexual orientation, disability, or any other characteristic.

**9. Define freedom of religion.**

**Answer:** 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.**

**Answer:** Indian secularism is often associated with the principle of "sarva dharma

sambhava," which translates to "equal respect for all religions." This principle

underscores the importance of religious tolerance, coexistence and mutual respect

among different religious communities.

**UNIT-III SCIENTIFIC VALUES**

**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.

**UNIT-IV SOCIAL ETHICS**

**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)

**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 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