

Roll Number: _____

Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology , Patiala
(Deemed-to-be-University)

School of Humanities & Social Sciences
Mid Semester Test-2023

B. E. (COE, CS, ENC, ECE, EM, EIC, ELE)	Course Code: UHU005
3 rd and 7 th Semester	Course Name: Humanities for Engineers
27 th September, 2023	Day and Time: Wednesday , 03:00 to 05:00 Hours
Time: 2 Hours, M. Marks: 35	Name of Faculty: Dr. Kaustuv Roy, Dr. Rudra Rameshwar, Dr. Anupam Sharma, Dr. Shilpi Tyagi

Instructions:

- i. Attempt all questions.
- ii. Attempt all the parts of Questions at one place. And be precise.
- iii. Assume any missing data (if any) .Do mention page numbers on first page of 'Answer Sheet'.

		Marks
Q1	<p>Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Porfiry, a police inspector, questions Raskolnikov about his whereabouts on the day of the murder of an old pawnbroker to whom Raskolnikov had pawned his family's jewelry. Porfiry tells Raskolnikov that although he is not being charged with any crimes, he hopes that Raskolnikov's testimony will aid the investigation. During the interrogation, it is found that Raskolnikov once published an article in which he argued that men are either "ordinary" or "extraordinary," and that the latter should be exempt from punishment for crimes when their actions are performed in order to "benefit the whole of humanity." The action of the play shifts from the present to the past as Raskolnikov relives the events of the previous days during the interrogation. In desperate poverty, Raskolnikov, had pawned his father's watch to Alyona, a heartless and unfair old pawnbroker, for much less than it is worth. She also charges him an exorbitant interest. Raskolnikov decides to murder Alyona, believing that he is an "extraordinary" man and that the murder is justifiable because he will use her money to help the poor. Porfiry, the inspector, is increasingly suspicious of Raskolnikov and questions him about his article in more depth, especially the idea that "extraordinary" men, such as Napoleon, whom Raskolnikov cites as an example, literally get away with murder and are justified in doing so. Porfiry inquires as to whether these men have consciences and suffer for their crimes and Raskolnikov replies, "Pain and suffering are inevitable for a person with intellect and heart." Next, Porfiry comes to Raskolnikov's room to confront him about the crime. An alcoholic painter named Nikolai has confessed to the murders, but Porfiry knows that Nikolai is innocent. Porfiry is convinced of Raskolnikov's guilt, but still admires his inherently noble character and considers him to be a redeemable human being. He gives Raskolnikov an ultimatum: Raskolnikov must either turn himself in or Porfiry will arrest him by force. Porfiry points out that in turning himself in and thereby saving Nikolai, Raskolnikov will lessen his own sentence. Porfiry also stresses that Raskolnikov is too young to throw his life away for a failed theory, and that the suffering of imprisonment will make Raskolnikov a better person. After Porfiry exits, Raskolnikov writes to his mother to warn her of his impending incarceration and to ask that she forgive him. Raskolnikov then tries once more to justify the murders to himself: "Couldn't one tiny crime be wiped out by thousands of good deeds?" But towards the end of the play, Raskolnikov, finally admits that he did not kill to help others. Instead, he committed the crime because of an internal power struggle: "I needed to know that I was something more than an insect in the web of life...like everyone else." Raskolnikov realizes that prior to the murders he was just an "ordinary" man, not "extraordinary," as he had thought. Raskolnikov believes that he has condemned himself because of his actions and wonders if he</p>	(2*4=8)

	<p>may be redeemed. Raskolnikov, beaten by his own failure and questioning his own candidacy for redemption, goes to Porfiry and confesses to the crime.</p> <p>I. Detect and discuss possible types of values in the characters above such as Individual, Societal, Material, Spiritual, Moral, and Psychological.</p> <p>II. Make a distinction between Terminal Values and Instrumental values using example from the passage above.</p>																																		
Q2 (a)	Why is Whistle Blowing important ? Mention the methods of whistleblowing.	(3.5)																																	
(b)	What do you mean by 'Profession'? How many attributes does a profession have ?	(3.5)																																	
Q3. (a)	Explain the concept of 'increasing returns to scale' with the help of appropriate diagrams and examples. Discuss the factors which cause increasing returns to scale.	(2)																																	
(b)	<p>Given in the table below are the fixed and variable costs of a firm. Calculate the total cost, average variable cost, average fixed cost and average cost.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Output</th><th>Fixed cost</th><th>Variable cost</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>200</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>200</td><td>250</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>200</td><td>475</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>200</td><td>675</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>200</td><td>825</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>200</td><td>940</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>200</td><td>1090</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>200</td><td>1265</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>200</td><td>1465</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>200</td><td>1690</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Output	Fixed cost	Variable cost	0	200	0	1	200	250	2	200	475	3	200	675	4	200	825	5	200	940	6	200	1090	7	200	1265	8	200	1465	9	200	1690	(4)
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Q4. (a)	Discuss the factors influencing the demand for a good or service. Explain the difference between movement along a demand curve and movement of demand curve itself with the help of a diagram. Use appropriate examples.	(3)																																	
(b)	<p>Given that an individual consumer's demand curve is $P = 200 - 4Q$.</p> <p>I. Find the quantity this consumer would purchase at a price of Rs. 20.</p> <p>II. Suppose that the price increases to Rs. 60. How much would the consumer now purchase?</p> <p>III. Would this represent a change in demand or a change in quantity demanded?</p>	(3)																																	
Q5 (a)	Explain corporate social responsibility. Discuss the voluntary measures taken by TISCO, for employee welfare and social and community development.	(4)																																	
(b)	"Whenever we are in a dilemma, the three principles of morality propounded by Immanuel Kant can be used for deciding what is right or wrong." Discuss Kant's principles with suitable examples of how they can be used for resolving moral dilemmas.	(4)																																	

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