

Academic Year 2024 - 2025

Question Bank

Year/ Semester: IV/ VII	Department : ECE	Unit : 1,2,3,4,5
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**UNIT I - DEMOCRATIC VALUES
PART A**

1. What are the key aspects of democratic values?

- * Equality
- * Fraternity
- * Justice
- * Tolerance
- * Freedom of expression
- * Liberty
- * Freedom
- * Pluralism
- * Respect for all
- * Citizen participation in governance

2. What is meant by fraternity ?

Fraternity, sometimes referred to as solidarity, emphasizes the importance of mutual respect, cooperation and concern for the well-being of others within society.

3. Define the term world democracy.

A world democracy refers to a political system in which the citizens hold the power to rule directly or through elected representatives.

4. State the rule of law.

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.

5. Why Separation of powers is important in world democracy?

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.

6. Which is the foundational concept of world democracies ? Why it is called so ?

Individual liberty is the foundational concept of "World Democracies," where governments are expected to respect and protect the rights and freedoms of their citizens.

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

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.

8. What is meant by economic freedom ?

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.

9. Define tolerance.

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.

10. Justify Democratic Values.

There are five key values of democracy: Respect for individuals and their right to make their own choices. Tolerance of differences and opposing ideas. Equity—valuing all people and supporting them to reach their full potential. Each person has freedom of speech, association, movement and freedom of belief

11.What is Indian freedom movement?

The Indian independence movement was in constant ideological evolution. Essentially anti-colonial, it was supplementary by visions of independent economic, development with secular, democratic, republican and civil-liberty political structure. After the 1930s, the moment took on strong socialist orientation.

12.What is mean by pluralism?

Pluralism refers to people of the diverse and conflicts belief coexistence peaceably, linked by their adherence to share the social contract which commits measure member of different groups

13.What is liberty?

Liberty originates from the Latin word *libertas*, derived from the name of the goddess *Libertas* who, along with more modern personification, is often used to portray the concept, and the archaic Roman God *Liber*. Liberty is a state of being free within society from oppressive restriction imposed by authority on one's way of life behaviour or political views.

14.Define equality?

The word equality is defined as "the state of quality of being equal; correspondence in quality, degree, value, rank, or ability." Equality is usually simple to understand; three buckets that all contain five apples are in a state of equality. They all have exactly the same amount of the exact same items.

15.What is human value in ethics?

Human value in ethics are concept that govern how people should act. Human value and ethics play a pivotal role in fostering social harmony and cooperation. They encourage empathy, compassion and altruism, bridging societal divides and promoting a spirit of cooperation.

PART B

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?
7. View Different justice by various political thinkers and also explain kinds of justice.
8. Describe clearly about overview of Indian national movement.
9. What are the problems and challenges of democracy?
10. In what reason pluralism is acceptable and not accepted?

UNIT II - SECULAR VALUES

PART A

1. Define Secular Value?

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.

2. State 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 framework of respecting other's right.

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 religious and state. Religious symbols might be restricted in public spaces.

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

5. Illustrate zero – tolerance policies.

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

6. What are the challenges of secular values?

Defining morality : Some argue that without religion, there is no objective moral compass. However, secular ethics focus on human well being and minimizing harm.

Accommodations 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?

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 policies based on reason, logic and the well 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 race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability or any other characteristics.

9. Define freedom of religion.

Freedom of religion: Acceptance of all faiths upholds the fundamentals right to freedom of religion for all individuals. It continues 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 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.

11. What is secularism?

Secularism is the principle of the separation of the government institution and persons mandated to represent the state from religious institutions and religious dignitaries.

12. 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 religious and tolerance of all religions.

13. What is the state religion system?

A state religion (also called official religion) is a religion or creed officially endorsed by a sovereign state. A state with an official religion (also known as confessional state), while not a secular state, is not necessarily a theocracy.

14. 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.

15. 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 religious, but positively embrace them, as truth is the basis of all religious.

Part – B

11. What are the key principles of secular values? Discuss in detail.
12. Explain detail discrimination of state from religion.
13. How is secularism understood and applied in India?
14. What can be done to promote fair treatment of all people?
15. How can we encourage acceptance of all religions?
16. Differentiate Indian Secularism vs. Secularism in the west.
17. What are the five models for state and religion?
18. Concept of non-discriminatory practices, Explain.
19. What the needs and principles are for consider the non-discrimination?
20. What are the scope of the non-discrimination?

UNIT-3-SCIENTIFIC VALUES**1.What are scientific values?**

Scientific values include empirical adequacy, simplicity, complexity, scope, accuracy, fruitfulness, certainty, internal coherence, external consistency, complexity, scope, theories, replicability, precision, utility, quantification and objectivity.

2.What is core scientific values?

Core scientific values always operate with integrity and maintain the highest standards, supporting each other as a single team, to ensure our collective success. It encourages differing viewpoints, individual authenticity and believe that diversity in every respect is a strength that leads to the best ideas winning.

3.Define scientific thinking.

Kuhn defines scientific thinking as a "specific reasoning strategy", in other words purposeful thinking that can be best thought of as "knowledge seeking". It's not about science itself, or even scientific aptitude. Scientific thinking is something people *do*, not something they *have*

4.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.

5. 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.

6. What is proposing and testing Hypothesis.

It is a precise, testable statement of what the researchers predict will be outcome of the study. Hypothesis usually involves proposing a relationship between two variables: the independent variable (what the researchers change) and the dependent variable (what the research measures).

7. What is 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. What is Rationalism?

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

11. What is Scientific Temper?

That is Scientific temperament enables people raise the question of what exists in the universe. Scientific invention, discovery and exploration rationality are all the outcome of human rationality.

12. What is inductive reasoning?

It aims to construct a theory. It moves from specific observations to broad generalizations. Inductive reasoning is a bottom up approach

13. Define Deductive reasoning?

It tries to test an existing theory. Deductive reasoning the other way of around. A topdown strategy is deductive reasoning.

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 types and approaches of Inductive thinking or reasoning?

8. What are the types of deductive thinking or reasoning ?
9. Explain the significance and importance of scientific temper.
10. What are the of inductive and non inductive thinking?
11. What are the types of hypothesis testing? Explain
12. Explain the level of significance.
13. Differentiate between empiricism and skepticism
14. Comparison between skepticism vs empiricism
15. Explain about the concept of rationalism

UNIT 4-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. 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.

3. What are 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.

4. 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.

5. 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)

6. What is constitutional protection?

The Constitution sets the legal and moral framework for a nation. It emphasizes fundamental rights and duties, which promote ethical behaviour by guiding individuals on issues related to liberty, equality, and justice in their private lives.

7. What is Constitutional protection?

The Constitution of India through Article 31, thus protects and safeguards the rights of civil servants in Government service against arbitrary dismissal, removal and reduction in, rank. Such protection enables the civil servants to discharge their functions boldly, efficiently and effectively.

8. 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 liberty or constitutional freedom.

9.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.

10.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

11.What are constitutional rights?

Constitutional rights are the protections and liberties guaranteed to the people by the U.S. Constitution. Many of these rights are outlined in the Bill of Rights; such as the right to free speech in the First Amendment, and the right to a speedy and public trial in the Sixth Amendment.

12.What are 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.

13.What are inclusive practices?

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

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

14.What is meant by RTI?

RTI means Right to information has been given the status of a fundamental right under Article 19(1) of the constitutions in 2025

15.Define Right to freedom of religion.

The Right to freedom of religion ,covered in Articles 25-28,provides religious freedom all citizens and ensure a secular state in India

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 bias violence

6.what are the causes of 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 function and importance of constitution
12. What are the features and purpose constitution? Explain
13. What are the advantages of constitutional rights?
14. What are the significance and characteristics of fundamental rights?
15. Explain clearly about basic fundamental rights

UNIT V - SCIENTIFIC ETHICS

1. What is Scientific Ethics?

Scientific ethics calls for honesty and integrity in all stages of scientific practice, from reporting results regardless to properly attributing collaborators. This system of ethics guides the practice of science, from data collection to publication and beyond.

2. What are scientific pursuits?

Scientific pursuits involve activities related to scientific research or exploration aimed at expanding knowledge in various fields. This includes conducting experiments, making observations, analysing data, and contributing to advancements in scientific understanding.

3. What is transparency in scientific pursuits?

Transparency refers to being open and honest about what do with people's information. It is an ethical approach to research which improves research integrity and enhances the informational value and impact of research. Research transparency encompasses a range of open practices including registering studies, sharing study data, and publicly reporting.

4. What is Scientific invention?

Scientific invention is a machine or device or a scientific technique which either helps or completely solves humans' problems that he or she face in daily life.

"New scientific or technical idea, and the means of its embodiment or accomplishment. To be patentable, an invention must be novel, have utility, and be non-obvious. To be called an invention, an idea only needs to be proven as workable.

5. Define scientific invention.

According to Wikipedia scientific invention is; "An invention is a unique or novel device, method, composition or process. It may be an improvement upon a machine or product, or a new process for creating an object or a result. An invention that achieves a completely unique function or result may be a radical breakthrough. Such works are novel and not obvious to others skilled in the same field."

Scientific inventions have brought about numerous benefits to society, but they also come with certain disadvantages.

6. What is the role and responsibility of scientist in the modern society?

The scientist must consider the implications of their work on the world. Primarily, the scientist must believe that their work is for the better good, that they are making the world a better place. The scientist must not use their knowledge to knowingly contribute to work that would be detrimental to the world.

7.What is scientific ethics?

Scientific ethics is the branch of ethics that examines the moral and ethical issues arising from scientific research, practices, and advancements.

8. Define research integrity.

Research integrity refers to conducting scientific research honestly, accurately, and responsibly, avoiding fabrication, falsification, and plagiarism.

9.What is the role of informed consent in scientific research?

Informed consent is the process by which researchers ensure that participants fully understand the nature, risks, and benefits of the research before agreeing to participate.

10.Explain the concept of ‘conflict of interest’ in scientific research.

A conflict of interest occurs when a researcher’s personal or financial interests could influence the outcome or interpretation of their research.

11.Why is plagiarism considered unethical in scientific research?

Plagiarism is unethical because it involves using someone else’s work or ideas without proper acknowledgment, which is dishonest and disrespectful to the original creator.

12. What is the importance of peer review in scientific publishing?

Peer review ensures that research is evaluated by experts in the field, enhancing the quality, accuracy, and credibility of scientific publications.

13.Why is confidentiality important in scientific research?

Confidentiality protects the privacy of research participants by ensuring their information is not disclosed without consent.

14. What is the difference between ethical approval and informed consent?

Ethical approval is obtained from a review board before starting research, while informed consent is obtained from participants to ensure they agree to participate with full knowledge.

15. What are ethical guidelines in research?

Ethical guidelines are a set of principles designed to guide researchers in conducting their work ethically and responsibly.

PART-B

1.What are the roles of scientific ethics and key ethical principles in science?

2.What are the importance of scientific ethics?

3.What are the dos and don’ts ensure ethics in science?

4.What are the difference between fairness and transparency?

5.Explain the scientific inventions for the betterment of society?

6.What are the unfair application of scientific inventions?

7.What are the disadvantages of scientific inventions?

8.Describe the role and responsibility of scientists in modern society

9.What are the types of scientists in modern society?Explain

10.What are the types of fundamental rights?

