

I Mid Term examination
Session: 2017-18
B.Tech I Year (IISemester)
Subject with code: HU 103
SET-A

Time: 2 hrs.

M.M.:20

Instruction for students:

1. No provision for supplementary answer book.
2. Question paper contains two sections. Sec A- compulsory (which includes 8 short answers type questions of 0.5 marks each). Sec B- contains 06 Questions out of which any 04 questions to be attempt by the student (4 marks each).

Sec-A

Q.1

(04 Marks)

(a) What do you mean by Values ?

Ans : The wide array of choices a person has when he/she faces a critical situation, represent the values possessed by him/her . These values are a major determinant of how an individual behaves . Values display an individual's ability to choose between right and wrong. An individual's conduct , thought process , level of motivation , and personality traits clearly reflect his/her values . These are inculcated in such a manner that they stay with an individual for long-term .

(b) What do you mean by Secular Values ?

Ans : Secular values treat each individual equally irrespective of the caste, religion , and superiority . Those values are practical in nature and are based on scientific facts rather than religion based discriminations. They judge the person as he/she is and not on the basis of which religion he/she belongs.

(c) What do you mean by Self Exploration

Ans : Self exploration is the process to find out what is valuable to me by investigating within myself, what is right for me, true for me, has to be judged within myself. Through self exploration we get the value of ourself. We live with different entirety (family, friends, air, soil, water, trees, etc.) and we want to understand our relationship with all these. For this we need to start observing inside.

The main focus of self-exploration is myself - the human being. Content of self exploration is just finding answers to the following fundamental questions of all human beings:

1. **The Desire/Goal:** What is my (human) Desire/ Goal? What do I really want in life, or what is the goal of human life?
2. **Program:** What is my (human) program for fulfilling the desire? How to fulfil it? What is the program to actualize the above?

In short, the above two questions cover the whole domain of human aspirations and human endeavour. Thus, they form the content of self- exploration.

(d) What are the basic aspirations of a Human Being ?

Ans : The basic human aspiration of a human being are :

Happiness : Happiness may be defined as being in harmony/synergy in the state/ situation that I live in. "A state or situation in which I live, if there is harmony in it then I like to be in that state / situation. The state of liking is happiness." Happiness is a state of mind or feeling characterized by contentment, love, satisfaction, pleasure or joy. Happiness may be described as consisting of positive emotions and positive activities.

PROSPERITY : Prosperity is a *feeling* of having more than required physical facilities, it is not just physical facilities. To have a *feeling* of having enough. Prosperity is more acceptable to us because wealth is just a part of prosperity. We are trying to achieve happiness and prosperity by maximizing accumulation and consumption of physical facilities. It is becoming anti-ecological and anti-people, and threatening the human survival itself. A person has a lot of money, but does not want to share even a bit of it. The person 'has wealth' but feels 'deprived'. If one felt prosperous he/she would have shared what one has, since there is a lot more than enough wealth anyway.

(e) What do you mean by Prosperity?

Ans : PROSPERITY : Prosperity is a *feeling* of having more than required physical facilities, it is not just physical facilities. To have a *feeling* of having enough. Prosperity is more acceptable to us because wealth is just a part of prosperity. We are trying to achieve happiness and prosperity by maximizing accumulation and consumption of physical facilities. It is becoming anti-ecological and anti-people, and threatening the human survival itself. A person has a lot of money, but does not want to share even a bit of it. The person 'has wealth' but feels 'deprived'. If one felt prosperous he/she would have shared what one has, since there is a lot more than enough wealth anyway.

(f) What do you mean by SVDD and SSDD ?

Ans : SADHAN VIHEEN DUKHI DARIDRA: It refers to the people who do not possess physical facilities or finances and hence are sad and depressed. This means they are devoid of material wealth and are in a state of unhappiness. It describes the condition of the people who lack appropriate means to satisfy their worldly desires.

SADHAN SAMPAN DUKHI DARIDRA : It refers to the people who in spite of having wealth and material facilities, feel sad and depressed. Money is not everything for such people. Thus, despite of being in a condition to buy all material comforts of life, there is still something missing in their lives.

(g) Explain the Symptoms of a Happy Person ?

Ans : The symptoms of a happy person are :

1. They generally feel good.
2. They are positive kind of person.
3. Happy persons are also healthier.
4. Happy persons live longer lives.

(h) Define National Values.

Ans : With the aim of spreading national peace, unity , and maintaining harmony among different communities , the citizens of a country have several rights and duties. These are collectively known as national values . When there is religious harmony and acceptance in the country , the country's image is enhanced alongwith its citizens.

Sec-B

(04*04=16 Marks)

Q.2 Critically examine the prevailing notions of happiness in the society and their consequences.

Ans : Happiness may be defined as being in harmony/synergy in the state/ situation that I live in. "A state or situation in which I live, if there is harmony in it then I like to be in that state / situation. The state of liking is happiness." Whereas, prosperity is the "feeling of having or making available more than required physical facilities".

In the current scenario, we are generally trying to achieve happiness and prosperity by maximizing accumulation and consumption of physical facilities. This is an attempt to achieve happiness through pleasant sensory interactions. The physical facilities are not seen in terms of fulfilling bodily needs but as a means of maximizing happiness.

This has resulted in wrong assessment of wants for physical facilities as being unlimited. But this pursuit is self-defeating. Neither can we hope to achieve continuous happiness through sensory interactions nor can we have prosperity, as it amounts to trying to fulfil unlimited wants through limited resources. This effort is engendering problems at all the levels. It is becoming anti-ecological and anti-people, and threatening the human survival itself. Some of the consequences of such a trend are summarised below:

1 At the level of the individual – Rising problems of depression, psychological disorders, suicides, stress, insecurity, psycho-somatic diseases, loneliness etc.

2 At the level of the family – Breaking of joint families, mistrust, conflict between older and younger generations, insecurity in relationships, divorce, dowry tortures, family feuds, wasteful expenditure in family functions etc.

3 At the level of the Society – Growing incidences of terrorism and naxalism, rising communalism, spreading casteism, racial and ethnic struggle, wars between nations, attempts of genocide, fear of nuclear and genetic warfare, etc.

4 At the level of nature – Global warming, water, air, soil, noise, etc. pollution, resource depletion of minerals and mineral oils, sizeable deforestations, loss of fertility of soil.

It therefore, calls for an urgent need for human beings to correctly understand happiness and prosperity as well as the sustainable way to achieve these.

Q.3 What is Value Education ? Why there is a need of Value Education ?

Ans : : Value Education : Activities which are effective, competent and useful from educational perspective are equivalent to the value education . The value education is also regarded as values in education or educational values. The learning of values for for society's welfare and individual's well being is known as Value Education . It is responsible for developing prejudice between good and bad.

As this differentiation is derived from values , the sense of identifying wrong and right is referred to as **Value Education .**

Every custom and tradition has values deep rooted in it. Numerous activities and aspects are identified as value education . Numerous activities and aspects identified as value education and a lot of academic disputations are associated with it. Many people consider it as the process through which teachers and

trainers impart values to students and trainees , while many other's view it an exercise counting in an organization wherein individuals are supported by persons of higher authorities to evaluate benefits of values and related behaviour for the interests of others and themselves , so as to obtain other essential values and performance which is considered as more productive for long term success of themselves and organization . Thus , value education can be imparted anywhere from as school , a college , voluntary youth organisations , and even universities.

NEED for VALUE EDUCATION :

The subject that enables us to understand 'what is valuable' for human happiness is called value education. Need for value education is:

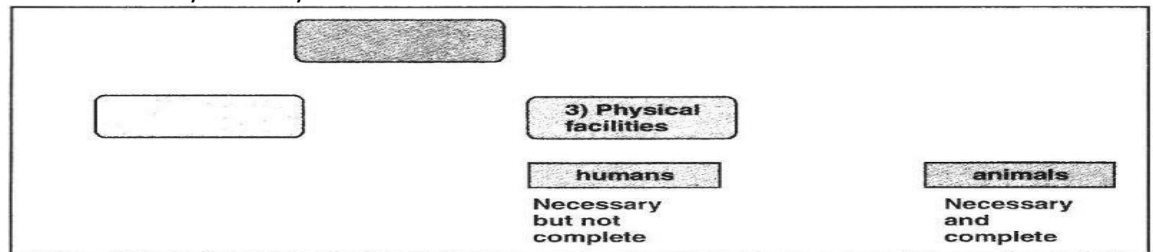
- **Correct identification of our aspirations.** The subject which enables us to understand 'what is valuable' for human happiness is called 'value education' (VE). Thus, VE enables us to understand our needs and visualize our goals correctly and also indicate the direction for their fulfilment. It also helps to remove our confusions and contradictions and bring harmony at all levels.
- **Understanding universal human values to fulfil our aspirations in continuity.** Values form the basis for all our thoughts, behaviours and actions. Once we know what is valuable to us, these values becomes the basis, the anchor for our actions. We also need to understand the universality of various human values, because only then we can have a definite and common program for value education. Then only we can be assured of a happy and harmonious human society.
- **Complimentarity of values and skills.** To fulfil our aspirations both values and skills are necessary. When we identify and set the right goals and produced in right direction. This is known as **value domain**, the domain of wisdom, and when we learn and practices to actualize this goal to develop the techniques to make this happen in real life, in various dimensions of human endeavour (struggle). This is known as **domain of skills**.

Hence, there is an essential complementarity between values and skills for the success of any human endeavour. For example, I want to lead a healthy life. Only wishing for good health will not help me keep my body fit and healthy and without having understood the meaning of health, I will not be able to choose things correctly to keep my body fit and healthy.

- **Evaluation of our beliefs.** Each one of us believes in certain things and we base our values on these beliefs, be they false or true which may or may not be true in reality. These believes come to us from what we read, see, hear, what our parents tells us, our friends talk about, what the magazines talk of, what we see from TV etc. Value Education helps us to evaluate our beliefs and assumed values.
- **Technology and human values.** The present education system has become largely skill-based. The prime emphasis is on science and technology. However, science and technology can only help to provide the means to achieve what is considered valuable. It is not within the scope of science and technology to provide the competence of deciding what really is valuable. Value Education is a crucial missing link in the present education system. Because of this deficiency, most of our efforts may prove to be counterproductive and serious crises at the individual, societal and environmental level are manifesting.

Q.4 Physical facilities are necessary and complete for animals, while they are necessary but not complete for Humans. “ Comment.

Ans : . Physical facilities are necessary and complete for animals, while they are necessary but not complete for humans. It is easy to verify.



For Animals : Animals need physical things to survive, mainly to take care of their body. For example; cow will look for food when it is hungry. Once it gets the grass or fodder. It eats it, sits around to chew at leisure. Hence, we can say that as long as animals have physical things, they are largely fine. They don't desire other things like knowledge or a peaceful animal society or getting a good MBA.

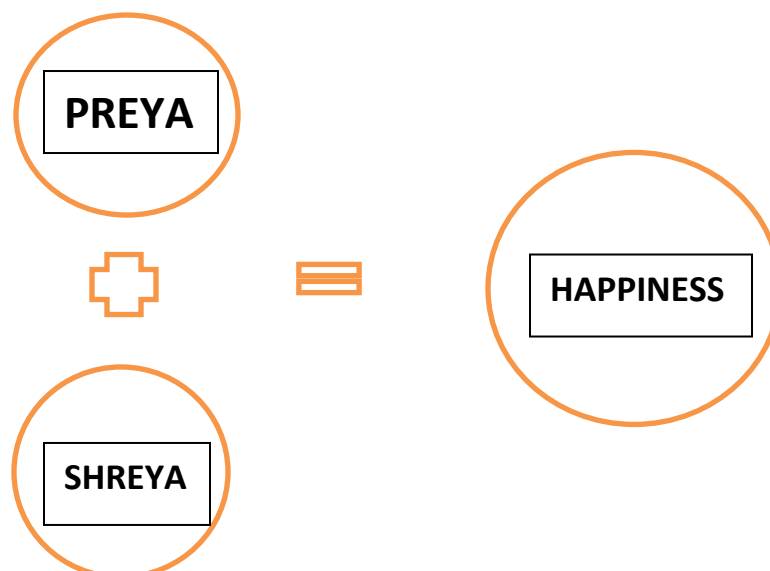
For Humans : While physical facilities are necessary for human beings, they are not complete by themselves to fulfil our needs. Our needs are more than just physical facilities. We all have other needs, other plans, perhaps we think of going to a movie or reading a book, or go to college, or watch some TV, or spend time with family and friends..... this list is endless. Thus it is easy to see that while physical facilities are necessary for us human beings, they are not complete by themselves to fulfil our needs.

Hence we can say that for animals – “Physical facilities are necessary and complete.” For humans “Physical facilities are necessary but not complete.”

Q.5 Explain the two Paths of happiness Preya and Shreya in detail .

Ans : Happiness : Happiness may be defined as being in harmony/synergy in the state/ situation that I live in. “A state or situation in which I live, if there is harmony in it then I like to be in that state / situation. The state of liking is happiness.” Happiness is a state of mind or feeling characterized by contentment, love, satisfaction, pleasure or joy. Happiness may be described as consisting of positive emotions and positive activities. There may be three kinds of happiness: pleasure, engagement, and meaning. In other words, freedom from want and distress, consciousness of the good order of things, assurance of one's place in the universe or society, inner peace and so forth. Happiness is the state of mind, where we feel good in most of the walk of life

There are two paths which can lead to happiness depending upon the individul's approach :-



1. PREYA : It is related to instant happiness. It means that this kind of happiness is obtained by small-small things such as going on a trip to your favourite place, attending a party , eating good food etc. It is short-lived .
2. SHREYA: It is related to long term happiness which is not instant . In this condition, one has to keep on constantly trying to follow the path that will lead to happiness. For example,. One has to work hard to achieve success , adjusting with friends in a group to strengthen the bond of friendship .

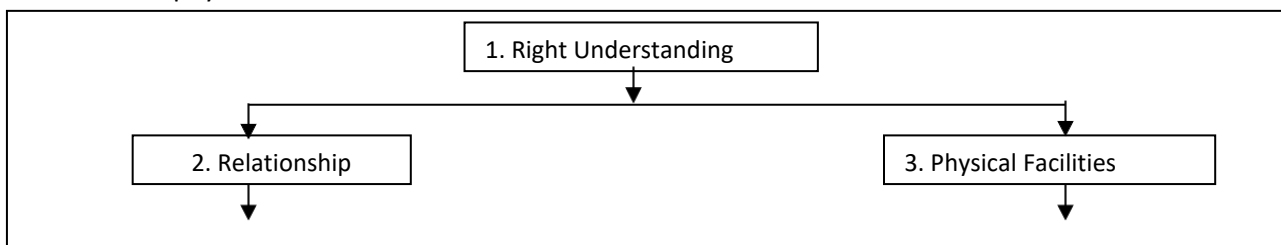
IMPACT OF HAPPINESS :

- It helps in making an individual perform efficiently.
- It increases mutual harmony.
- It helps in developing a healthy mind with right understanding.

Q.6 “ Three things are needed in order to fulfill basic human aspirations–right understanding, right relationships and physical facilities. Explain meaning of each one of these.”

Ans : Our basic aspirations are happiness (mutual fulfilment) and prosperity (mutual prosperity). Happiness is ensured by the relationships with other human beings and prosperity is ensured by working on physical facilities.

- **Right Understanding:** This refers to higher order human skills – the need to learn and utilize our intelligence most effectively.
- **Good Relationships:** This refers to the interpersonal relationships that a person builds in his or her life – at home, at the workplace and in society.
- **Physical Facilities:** This includes the physiological needs of individuals and indicates the necessities as well as the comforts of life. It means the feeling of having or being able to have more physical facilities than is needed.



In order to resolve the issues in human relationships, we need to *understand* them first, and this would come from '*right understanding of relationship*'. Similarly in order to be prosperous and to enrich nature, we need to have the '*right understanding*'. The '*right understanding*' will enable us to work out our requirements for physical facilities and hence correctly distinguish the difference between wealth and prosperity. With nature as well, we need to understand the harmony in nature, and how we can complement this harmony.

Q.7 What is your present vision of a Happy and a Prosperous Life ?

Ans : We are trying to achieve happiness and prosperity by maximizing accumulation and consumption of physical facilities. It is becoming anti-ecological and anti-people, and threatening the human survival itself. Some of the consequences of such trend are summarized below

- At the level of individual – rising problems of depression, psychological disorders, suicides, stress, insecurity, etc.
- At the level of family – breaking of joint families, mistrust, and conflict between older and younger generations, insecurity in relationships, divorce, dowry tortures, etc.
- At the level of society – growing incidence of terrorism and naxalism, rising communalism, spreading casteism, racial and ethnic struggle, wars between nations, etc.
- At the level of nature – global warming, water, air, soil, noise etc. pollution, resource depletion of minerals and mineral oils, etc.

All the problems are a direct outcome of an incorrect understanding, our wrong notion about happiness and prosperity and their continuity – this is an issue for serious exploration.

.