

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

THIRD SEMESTER B. TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION(S), MAY 2019

Course Code: HS210**Course Name: LIFE SKILLS**

Max Marks: 50

Duration: 2Hours

PART A*Answer all questions, each carries 6 marks.*

1. (a) Differentiate between Transactional leader and Transformational leader. (3)
(b) Explain different levels of leadership. (3)
2. Discuss about the six thinking hats. Explain the significance of colours associated with each. (6)
3. (a) Discuss how to manage conflicts in teams. (3)
(b) Differentiate between group discussion and debate. (3)
4. (a) List the main functions of left and right brain. (3)
(b) Write a covering letter to the manager of an MNC enquiring about the vacancy of web developer in their firm. (3)
5. Explain the moral reasoning development over different stages according to Kohlbergs theory. (6)

PART B

6. *Read carefully the following case and answer the questions given below, it carries 20 marks.*

(Case study)

Greenhouse protocol establishes comprehensive global standardized frameworks to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions. Building on a 20-year partnership between World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), GHG Protocol works with governments, industry associations, NGOs, businesses and other organizations. GHG Protocol arose when WRI

and WBCSD recognized the need for an international standard for corporate GHG accounting and reporting in the late 1990s. Together with large corporate partners such as BP and General Motors, in 1998 WRI published a report called, “Safe Climate, Sound Business.” It identified an action agenda to address climate change that included the need for standardized measurement of GHG emissions. Similar initiatives were being discussed at WBCSD. In late 1997, WRI senior managers met with WBCSD officials and an agreement was reached to launch an NGO-business partnership to address standardized methods for GHG accounting. WRI and WBCSD convened a core steering group comprised of members from environmental groups (such as WWF, Pew Center on Global Climate Change, The Energy Research Institute) and industry (such as Norsk Hydro, Tokyo Electric, Shell) to guide the multi-stakeholder standard development process.

The first edition of the Corporate Standard, published in 2001, has been updated with additional guidance that clarifies how companies can measure emissions from electricity and other energy purchases, and account for emissions from throughout their value chains. GHG Protocol also developed a suite of calculation tools to assist companies in calculating their greenhouse gas emissions and measure the benefits of climate change mitigation projects. The Paris Agreement, adopted within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2015, commits participating all countries to limit global temperature rise, adapt to changes already occurring, and regularly increase efforts over time. GHG Protocol is developing standards, tools and online training that helps countries and cities track progress towards their climate goals

- A. No country can afford to tackle the climate challenge alone. Substantiate this statement. (5)
- B. As an engineer suggest better ways to reduce greenhouse gas emission. (5)
- C. As of the present situation, do you think that there are effective movements for resisting global warming from the authorities? Justify your answer. (5)
- D. Identify who all can play key role in controlling nations greenhouse gas emission. (5)

Reg No.: _____

Name: _____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
THIRD/FOURTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2018

Course Code: HS210
Course Name: LIFE SKILLS

Max. Marks: 50

Duration: 2 Hours

PART A

Answer all questions, each carries 6 marks.

- | | | Marks |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | a) State the guidelines for ensuring success in job interviews. | (4) |
| | b) Compare Proxemics and Chronemics. | (2) |
| 2 | a) Discuss the steps involved in problem solving. | (5) |
| | b) What is lateral thinking? | (1) |
| 3 | a) Discuss the techniques of group dynamics. | (4) |
| | b) Differentiate a group and a team | (2) |
| 4 | a) Discuss the senses of Engineering Ethics. | (3) |
| | b) Explain the term engineering as experiment. | (3) |
| 5 | a) What is meant by leadership and discuss its types. | (5) |
| | b) What is VUCA leadership? | (1) |

PART B

(Read carefully the following case and answer the questions given below, it carries 20 marks.)

(Case study)

6. Ramanujan Shastri, secretary in the ministry of defense, is a respected and admired bureaucrat. Defense minister trusts Ramanujan and has given him a free hand in the ministry. Ramanujan, who is at the fag end of his career, recently lost his elder son and wife in an accident and ever since, he has kept a low profile and has grown more fond of his other son who now just finished his graduation from an ordinary institution in the capital. In a deal involving direct government to government contract with a major arms supplier, Ramanujan is tasked with speeding up the contract agreement and finalize the deal. The manufacturer, who will benefit immensely if the process is expedited, on many occasions has personally contacted Ramanujan and expressed his frustration in the slow movement of files in the ministry. Ramanujan's younger son wants to study in a world's most reputed university for which he needs a lot of money and good references. Son has his father's complete support and he himself is contemplating the idea of moving out with his son to a new place, but money is the constraint. The person from the company who is in touch with Ramanujan comes to know about this and in one of his meetings

with Ramanujan, he assures him to look after his son's entire higher education costs — from admission to placement to a well paying job — provided he speeds up the finalization of the deal. Because of unexpected political circumstances, the defense minister now wants to scrap the deal. From his experience Ramanujan senses that the present controversy is temporary and somehow the deal will be inked later. Ramanujan who has few months of service left with him is in a dilemma. He doesn't want to disappoint his son and at the same time he wants to be in good terms with the minister. The deal, if signed, doesn't harm anyone's interests. The products are of world class and are sure to add value to the country's defense arsenal.

- a) Identify the key players in this case. (3)
- b) What should be Ramanujan's course of action in this situation? (7)
- c) How Ramanujan deal with his son and manufacturer? (6)
- d) Discuss the ethical issues in private life versus public relation. (4)



Total Pages: 2

Reg No.: _____

Name: _____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
THIRD/FOURTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, JULY 2017

Course Code: **HS210**Course Name: **LIFE SKILLS**

Max. Marks: 50

Duration: 2 Hours

PART A*Answer ALL Questions*

- 1 a) Write a letter to the chief editor of a leading newspaper to report news coverage of a technical fest in your campus. Assume that you are the convener of the event. (6)
- 2 a) Problem solving requires critical thinking. Write the important steps to critical thinking. (3)
- b) Is creativity and Innovation are one and the same? Substantiate your answer. (3)
- 3 a) Differentiate between Debate and Group Discussion. (3)
- b) Suresh was unable to perform well in a group discussion in the campus placement and he approached you to suggest some tips to ensure success in group discussion. What are your suggestions? (3)
- 4 a) Engineers have a significant role in moulding the future of the world. Enumerate the models of professional roles. (6)
- 5 a) Differentiate between Transactional leader and Transformational Leader. (6)

PART B

- 6 ***Read the following article and answer the questions.***

Last December at the previous Conference, known as COP 21, 196 Parties to the UNFCCC adopted the Paris Agreement, so-named after the French capital. It aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016, in time for COP 22, which has been under way since 7 November.

“This momentum is irreversible – it is being driven not only by governments, but by science, business and global action of all types at all levels,” adds the Proclamation. “Our task now is to rapidly build on that momentum, together,

moving forward purposefully to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to foster adaptation efforts, thereby benefiting and supporting the 2030 Agenda. Negotiations between State-Parties were continuing on Friday afternoon on aspects of the implementation of the Agreement. “We continue to negotiate on a number of things”, said the President of COP 22, Salaheddine Mezouar, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco, at a press conference. Welcoming the outcome of the Conference, UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon noted that all countries understand that climate action is essential for their security, economic prosperity and the health and well-being of their citizens. Global cooperation rooted in strong national action is essential, he noted, saying that no country, irrespective of its size or strength, is immune from the impacts of climate change, and no country can afford to tackle the climate challenge alone.

“As the global thermostat continues to rise, the Secretary-General renewed his call for all countries and all sectors of society to significantly increase their ambition and redouble their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,” said the statement, adding that the UN chief also called on developed countries to deliver on their pledge to mobilize \$100 billion per year by 2020 in support of climate action by developing countries. The Marrakech Proclamation calls for “the highest political commitment to combat climate change” and calls for “strong solidarity with those countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change,” underscoring the need to support efforts aimed to enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability.

- a) No country can afford to tackle the climate challenge alone. Substantiate this statement. (4)
- b) As of the present situation, do you think that there are effective movements for resisting global warming from the authorities? Justify your answer. (4)
- c) Do you think that the COP can create a positive impact within their proposed time? (4)
- d) COP is formulated for a specific purpose. Mention this purpose. (4)
- e) UN Secretary General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon noted that all countries understand that climate action is essential. Comment on this. (4)

Reg. No. _____

Name: _____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
FOURTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2017

HS 210: LIFE SKILLS

Max. Marks: 50

Duration: 2 Hours

PART A

Answer all questions.

1. (a) Suppose you are working in a well-reputed aerospace company at Industry-University Relation Department and you are in charge of internship offerings to college students. A student has sent you a request to change the internship dates allotted for them due to the schedule of their internal exams at college.
Compose an e-mail to the student informing the difficulty to change the dates and to do arrangements in their college itself. (4)
- (b) Identify the communication network related to each of the following situations.
 - (i) A film star interviewed by an interviewer
 - (ii) Teachers, conveying instructions to students, discussed in Principal's meeting.
 - (iii) Software Engineers' discussion to select a website layout.
 - (iv) Communication between a boss and his/ her subordinate. (2)
2. (a) Identify which of the following problems on solving require convergent thinking and which require divergent thinking.
 - (i) What happens when the air we breathe is green in colour?
 - (ii) Solve $(x^2 + x^3 + x^4)(x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^4 + 4x^5) = 0$.
 - (iii) What about the computers in year 2080?
 - (iv) Possibility of a World War for food. (2)
- (b) You were asked to collect details about any one of your friend using mind mapping technique, so that you will be able to remember the details. Prepare a mind map drawing for the requirement. (4)
3. Two Professors initiated to give an engineering design task based on their course and decided to team students based on their CGPA. Professor A teamed his students such that students having same CGPA form one team. Professor B teamed his students as each team contains students having different range of CGPA values.
 - (i) Out of these teams identify heterogeneous & homogeneous teams.
 - (ii) By which teaming, a better outcome is expected.
 - (iii) How heterogeneous & homogeneous teams differ from each other? (6)
4. Explain moral reasoning development over different stages according to Kohlberg's theory. (6)
5. (a) Match the given phrases to the correct leadership styles. (3)

Affiliative	Try to do this
Authoritative	People come first
Coaching	Do what I know
Coercive	What do you think?
Democratic	Come with me
Pace Setting	Do what I tell

- (b) How transactional leadership and transformational leadership differs each other?
(3)

PART B

6. *Read the article and answer the questions given below.*

It occurred on the night of 2–3 December 1984 at the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) pesticide plant in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Over 500,000 people were exposed to Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) gas and other chemicals. A runaway reaction had occurred in a storage tank of Methyl Isocyanate (MIC), which was used to manufacture a pesticide. The valves of the tank had burst, and a cloud of poisonous gas had escaped. The winds carried it to nearby shanty towns and the populous city of Bhopal, where thousands of people either died in their sleep or woke and died while fleeing. Those who survived suffered from burning eyes and lungs. Local medical facilities were not equipped for the disaster, and over the next few weeks thousands more died.

The killer gas spread through the city, sending residents scurrying through the dark streets. No alarm ever sounded a warning, so that local people were not informed the situation, and no evacuation plan was prepared. When victims arrived at hospitals breathless and blind, doctors did not know how to treat them, as UCIL had not provided emergency information.

Perhaps most importantly at the time of the tragedy, the staff did not realize the gravity of the situation and even took a break for tea after the leak had been noticed, thinking they would have plenty of time to fix it. The operator in the control room did not notify his supervisor when the temperature began to rise inside the tank and the entire situation remained unattended for at least an hour.

The disaster raised some serious ethical issues. The pesticide factory was built in the midst of densely populated settlements. UCIL chose to store and produce MIC, one of the most deadly chemicals (permitted exposure levels in USA and Britain are 0.02 parts per million), in an area where nearly 120,000 people lived. The MIC plant was not designed to handle a runaway reaction. When the uncontrolled reaction started, MIC was flowing through the scrubber (meant to neutralize MIC emissions) at more than 200 times its designed capacity.

- (i) Do you think UCIL is responsible for the disaster? Why? (4)
- (ii) Discuss the communication failures occurred in the case resulting in the tragedy. (4)
- (iii) As an engineer, comment on the drawback of the design which may have the reason for the tragedy. (4)
- (iv) What are all the ethical issues involved in the case? (4)
- (v) “The pesticide factory was built in the midst of densely populated settlements”. Analyze and comment on this statement. (2)
- (vi) Imagine you were in the engineering design team of this plant. What could you have altered the design in concern with safety? (2)
