

7.1.5 Human Values and Professional Ethics

Scheme of 3rd Semester E&CE

SDMCET: Syllabus

IV Semester Scheme

Course Code	%Course Category	Course Title	Teaching		Examination				
			L-T-P (Hrs/Week)	Credits	QIE Max. Marks	Theory (SEE) **Max. Marks	Duration in Hrs.	Practical (SEE) Max. Marks	Duration in Hrs.
21UECM400	BS	Engineering Mathematics-IV	3-0-0	3	50	100	3	-	-
21UECC400	PC	Communication Theory	3-0-0	3	50	100	3	-	-
21UECC401	PC	Digital Signal Processing	3-0-0	3	50	100	3	-	-
21UECC402	PC	HDL Programming	3-0-0	3	50	100	3	-	-
21UECC403	PC	ARM Processor	3-0-0	3	50	100	3	-	-
21UHUA400	***HU	Constitution of India and Professional Ethics	2-0-0	Audit	50	-	-	-	-
21UHUC402	HU	Universal Human Values-II	2-0-0	2	50	50	2	-	-
21UECI404	PC	Digital Signal Processing Laboratory	0-0-3	1.5	50	-	-	50	3
21UECI405	PC	HDL Programming Laboratory	0-0-3	1.5	50	-	-	50	3
21UECI406	PC	Introductory Project	0-0-2	1	50	-	-	-	-
21UMBA401	***BS	Mathematics	3-0-0	Audit	50	-	-	-	-
Total			18/21-2-8	21	550	550		100	

- * BS- Basic science ES- Engineering Science HU- Humanities, languages and Management AE- Ability enhancement course PC- Program core
 ** Semester End Examination conducted for 100 marks will be reduced to 50 marks
 *** Students of all branches will be divided into 2 groups, and each group will take either CIPE or Kannada in 3rd and 4th semester respectively.
 **** Bridge course on Mathematics for Lateral entry students.

81.

SDMCET: Syllabus

III Semester Scheme

Course Code	*Course Category	Course Title	Teaching		Examination				
			L-T-P (Hrs/Week)	Credits	CIE Max. Marks	Theory (SEE) **Max. Marks	Duration in Hrs.	Practical (SEE) Max. Marks	Duration in Hrs.
21UECM500	BS	Engineering Mathematics-III	2-2-0	3	50	100	3	-	-
21UECC300	PC	Analog Electronic Circuits	3-0-0	3	50	100	3	-	-
21UECC301	PC	Digital Circuit Design	3-0-0	3	50	100	3	-	-
21UECC302	PC	Network Analysis	3-0-0	3	50	100	3	-	-
21UECC303	PC	Control Systems	3-0-0	3	50	100	3	-	-
21UAEE35X	AE	Ability Enhancement course	2-0-0	2	50	50	2	-	-
21UAEE350	AE	Basics of Data Science							
21UAEE351	AE	Linear ICs and Applications							
21UHEC300	HU	Universal Human Values-I	2-0-0	2	50	50	2	-	-
21UEEL305	PC	Analog Electronic Circuits Laboratory	0-0-3	1.5	50	-	-	50	3
21UEEL306	PC	Digital Circuits Design Laboratory	0-0-3	1.5	50	-	-	50	3
21UHUCC301	**HU	Kannada	2-0-0	1	50	50	2	-	-
21UUAEE301	**BS	Ability Enhancement course	5-0-0	Auditing	50	-	-	-	-
Total			20/23	2-6	23	550	650		100

* BS- Basic science ES- Engineering Science HU- Humanities, languages and Management AE- Ability enhancement course PC- Program core
 ** Semester End Examination conducted for 100 marks will be reduced to 50 marks
 *** Students of all branches will be divided into 2 groups, and each group will take either CIPE or Kannada in 3rd and 4th semester respectively.
 **** Bridge course on Mathematics for Lateral entry students.
 21UAEE3 - X : “_” is the number assigned to the department. 1- CV, 2-CSE, 3-CH, 4-EE, 5-EC, 6-ISE and 7-MIE (Assuming departments offer different Ability Enhancement course for their students).

Scheme of 4th Semester E&CE

Assignments Given to 3rd Semester students for UHV

Assignment Topic for UHV 2022-23

SLNO	USN No	Topic Name	SLNO	USN No	Topic Name
1	2SD21EC003	charlee chaplin	28	2sd21ec090	Muralidhar Devidas AMTE
2	2sd21ec009	Dr. D Veerendra Heggade	29	2SD21EC091	Mahatma Gandhi
3	2sd21EC025	Bhagat Singh	30	2SD21EC092	Fasting in Ramadan
4	2SD21EC035	Celebrities Who Died Poor	31	2sd21ec094	Samrat Ashok
5	2SD21EC042	Bahubai	32	2SD21EC095	Jaggi Vaasudev
6	2SD21EC043	Anand Mahindra	33	2SD21EC096	Isaac Newton
7	2SD21EC057	Swamy Vivekanand	34	2SD21EC097	Aristotle
8	2SD21EC064	Jyotiba Phule	35	2SD21EC098	SHANKARACHARYARU
9	2SD21EC065	Sallekhana in Jainism	36	2SD21EC099	Lata Mangeshkar
10	2SD21EC067	Sir M. Visvesvaraya	37	2SD21EC100	Purandara Dasa
11	2SD21EC068	Vallabhhai Patel	38	2SD21EC101	J. R. D. Tata
12	2SD21EC069	Jack Ma	39	2SD21EC102	Elon Musk
13	2SD21EC070	Kalpna Chawla	40	2SD21EC103	BTS Bangtan Boys
14	2sd21EC072	Ratan TATA	41	2SD21EC104	Mahaveer
15	2SD21EC073	Kuvempu	42	2SD21EC105	SHIVAJI
16	2SD21EC074	Sudhamurthy	43	2SD21EC106	Mark Zuckerberg
17	2SD21EC075	Jhucchha	44	2SD21EC108	J Krishnamurti
18	2SD21EC077	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	45	2sd21ec109	Narendra Modi
19	2SD21EC078	Chanakya	46	2SD21EC111	Atal Bihari Vajpayee
20	2SD21EC079	C V Raman	47	2SD21EC112	Kanaka Dasa
21	2SD21EC080	D R Bandre	48	2SD21EC113	Mother Teresa
22	2SD21EC081	Alexander	49	2SD21EC117	Sarvagana
23	2SD21EC082	Sarojini Naidu	50	2SD21EC118	siddeshwara swamiji
24	2SD21EC083	Rabindranath Tagore	51	2SD21EC120	Rishi Charaka
25	2SD21EC084	Subhash Chandra Bose	52	2SD21EC121	Guru Nanak
26	2SD21EC086	Nikola Tesla:	53	2SD21EC122	Basavanna
27	2SD21EC088	A. P. J. Abdul Kalam	54	2SD21EC123	Napoleon Bonaparte
28	2sd21ec090	Muralidhar Devidas AMTE	55	2SD21EC124	Azim H Premji

Students are asked to learn IEEE format & prepare few pages on any one person who has contributed to the society or nation.



First Page of the Assignment Submitted by the students (Two samples)



SDM College of Engineering and Technology

Dept. of Electronics and Communication Engineering

Assignment of Universal Human Values subject

USN:

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

Name of the Student: YOGESH.S.METI

Academic Year : 2022-2023

Email ID:yogeshmeti982@gmail.com

Division: B

DOB:14-09-2002

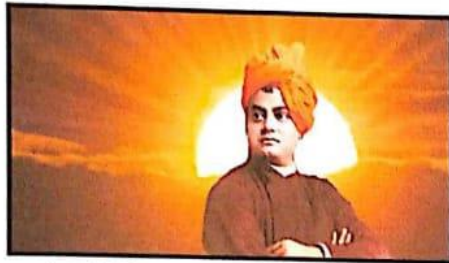
Native Place: Dharwad



Abstract—"Arise awake and stop not until the goal is reached" is a slogan popularized in the late 19th century by India Hindu monk Swami Vivekananda, who took inspiration in a sloka of Katha Upanishad. It was his message to the world to get out of their hypnotized state of mind.

Keywords—arise, awake, goal, upanishad.

I. INTRODUCTION



Swami Vivekananda, original name Narendranath Datta, Datta also spelled Dutt, (born January 12, 1863, Calcutta [now Kolkata]—died July 4, 1902, near Calcutta), Hindu spiritual leader and reformer in India who attempted to combine Indian spirituality with Western material progress, maintaining that the two supplemented and complemented one another. His Absolute was a person's own higher self; to labour for the benefit of humanity was the noblest endeavour. Born into an upper-middle-class family of the Kayastha (scribes) caste in Bengal, he was educated at a Western-style university where he was exposed to Western philosophy, Christianity, and science. Social reform became a prominent element of Vivekananda's thought, and he joined the Brahma Samaj (Society of Brahma), dedicated to eliminating child marriage and illiteracy and determined to spread education among women and the lower castes.

II. EARLY LIFE OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

A. Birth And Childhood

Vivekananda was born as Narendranath Datta in a Bengali family in his ancestral home at Gourmohan Mukherjee Street in Calcutta, the capital of British India, on 12 January 1863 during the Makar Sankranti festival. He belonged to a traditional family and was one of nine siblings. His father, Vishwanath Datta, was an attorney at the Calcutta

High Court. Durgacharan Datta, Narendra's grandfather was a Sanskrit and Persian scholar who left his family and became a monk at age twenty-five. His mother, Bhubaneswari Devi, was a devout housewife. The progressive, rational attitude of Narendra's father and the religious temperament of his mother helped shape his thinking and personality. Narendranath was interested in spirituality from a young age and used to meditate before the images of deities such as Shiva, Rama, Sita, and Mahavir Hanuman. He was fascinated by wandering ascetics and monks. Narendra was mischievous and restless as a child, and his parents often had difficulty controlling him. His mother said, "I prayed to Shiva for a son and he has sent me one of his demons".

B. Education



In 1871, at the age of eight, Narendranath enrolled at Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's Metropolitan Institution, where he went to school until his family moved to Raipur in 1877. In 1879, after his family's return to Calcutta, he was the only student to receive first-division marks in the Presidency College entrance examination. He was an avid reader in a wide range of subjects, including philosophy, religion, history, social science, art and literature. Narendra studied Western logic, Western philosophy and European history at the General Assembly's Institution (now known as the Scottish Church College). In 1881, he passed the Fine Arts examination, and completed a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1884.

Narendra was known for his prodigious memory and the ability at speed reading. Several incidents have been given as examples. In a talk, he once quoted verbatim, two or three pages from Pickwick Papers. Narendra studied the works of David Hume, Immanuel Kant, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Baruch Spinoza, Georg W. F. Hegel, Arthur Schopenhauer,

Dr. S. N. V. N. Raktanath

YOGESH.S.METI



SDM College of Engineering and Technology

Dept. of Electronics and Communication Engineering
Assignment of Universal Human Values subject

USN: 2SD21EC084

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Name of the Student: SHREYAS SK

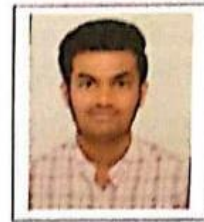
Academic Year: 2022-2023

Email ID:- Shreyassk2644@gmail.com

Division: B

DOB: 26-03-2003

Native Place: Kalaburagi



ABSTRACT: -This article has been prepared to highlight the prominent role of a great Indian freedom fighter Subhas Chandra Bose in brief. This article covers the most significant contribution of Subhas Chandra Bose to the nation.

KEYWORDS: -Parakram diwas, Azad hind Fauj, Netaji ,23 January 1897, Indian National Army (INA), Rash Behari Bose.

I. INTRODUCTION

Subhas Chandra Bose, byname Netaji (Hindi: "Respected Leader"). (born c. January 23, 1897, Cuttack, Orissa [now Odisha], India; died August 18, 1945, Taipei, Taiwan?), Indian revolutionary prominent in the independence movement against British rule of India. He also led an Indian national force from abroad against the Western powers during World War II. He was a contemporary of Mohandas K. Gandhi, at times an ally and at other times an adversary. Bose was known in particular for his militant approach to independence and for his push for socialist policies.

Bose joined the noncooperation movement started by Mohandas K. Gandhi, who had made the Indian National Congress a powerful nonviolent organization. Bose was advised by Gandhi to work under Chitta Ranjan Das, a politician in Bengal. There Bose became a youth educator, journalist, and commandant of the Bengal Congress volunteers. His activities led to his imprisonment in December 1921. In 1924 he was appointed chief executive officer of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, with Das as mayor. Bose was soon after deported to Burma (Myanmar) because he was suspected of connections with secret revolutionary movements. Released in 1927, he returned to find Bengal Congress affairs in disarray after the death of Das, and Bose was elected president of the Bengal Congress. Shortly thereafter he and Jawaharlal Nehru became the two general secretaries of the Indian National Congress. Together they represented the more militant, left-wing faction of the party against the more compromising, right-wing Gandhian faction. His attempts to get rid of the British with the help of the Nazi party and Imperial Japan during the time of the second world war left him a troubled legacy.



Figure 1 :- Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Although he is now a well-known name to Indians, but at the time of revolution he was criticized a lot in Indian National Congress as his ideology did not match with the ideology of Gandhi, but sooner or later his sacrifices were recognized and that is the reason, in order to give more value to his contribution in the Indian Independence struggle. His birthday is now celebrated as "PARAKRAM DIWAS" in the whole nation. The day is now celebrated each year in memory of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the unsung hero of the Indian independence struggle[1].

A. WHAT ARE THE VALUES WE CAN LEARN FROM HIM:

Presence of mind:

In 1941, Netaji was under house arrest by British authorities as they were suspicious about his activities for the freedom struggle. He spent 3 months planning and plotting about how to escape from there. He came up with an idea. He leaked the news that he is going to become a monk via his nephew Sisir Kumar Bose. As a result, the British soldiers became lethargic. He grew his beard and one fine day, he escaped from the house impersonating as a 'Pathan' wearing a long robe.

It's brilliant how he has demonstrated the presence of mind in the midst of unfavorable circumstances and nothing could stop him from progressing towards his vision for "free India".

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

