



Integrated Personality Development Course(IPDC) Assignments

Integrated Personality Development Course (Gujarat Technological University)



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GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
C.K.PITHAWALA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND
TECHNOLOGY, SURAT



ASSIGNMENT 1	
Subject Name	Integrated Personality Development Course
Subject Code	3150005
Concept (CO1)	To provide students with a holistic education – focused on increasing their intelligence quotient, physical quotient, emotional quotient and spiritual quotient.
Student Class	3 rd Year (5 th Semester) Computer Engineering
Academic Year	2021-22

COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

ASSIGNMENT 1

Sr No	Assignment Question
1	Which are six game changer thoughts that will help you restructure your life? Explain them in detail with example.
2	List out four quotients which are made up of various profound thoughts and concepts. Discuss in short.
3	How to develop good habits or change bad habits? Elaborate with examples.
4	Explain the habits of successful people.
5	Discuss the flipside of social media with illustration.

ASSIGNMENT 1

ANSWERS

Q-1: Which are six game changer thoughts that will help you restructure your life? Explain them in detail with example.

1. My body is my vehicle to achieve my dreams

If you put the world's best racer in a third class car, would he be able to win a Formula One race?

Similarly, we may have intelligence, talent and ambition but we are not physically fit then we won't be able to achieve our dreams. Being fit improve our productivity, creativity, family relationship, social life and energy level. The healthier you are the more mileage you will be able to get out of your body.

2. Am I giving my 100% ?

How do we learn? How do we become intelligent? By reading book, listening to a lecture, etc. Now imagine you are a deaf and blind-- How would you learn? How you be able to achieve anything?

Meet Helen Keller. Helen Keller was the first-ever blind and deaf person to earn a Bachelors of Arts degree, and that to from Harvard University. She would go on to become an accomplished author, political activist and lecturer. She is widely recognised as one of the most influential persons of the 20th century. Although Helen Keller was blind and deaf, she used her God-given intelligence to overcome a difficult situation and achieve her goals.

3. Live everyday as if it were your last.

Bhagwan Swaminarayan explained that throughout our day we should remind ourselves: *"we going to die and leave the body. In fact, I firmly feel I am going to die at this second, at this very moment."*

When we realise that we're going to eventually die, we achieve a sense of urgency in our life and actions, and we are able to prioritize the things that are truly important to us.

4. What am I grateful for?

Most people tend to focus on what is lack in life -- the things we don't have when we focus on our shortcomings or the things we don't have, we come emotionally negative which in turn affects us personally and our relationship. Instead, we should focus on what we do have we should take our time every day to be grateful for the things we have and appreciate it. By being grateful we become more positive reduce our tension, and stop sweating the small stuff.

5. Whatever happens, happens for the best.

Bad and unexplainable stuff may happen to us, but those times we must remember everything that happens to us, for the best. We must simply stay positive, work hard and remain patient to see how things turn out.

6. What is the purpose of myself?

The question is truly one of the greatest and most important question of all time. Now think! Have I ever asked myself this question? Have I found my answer? Have I even look for it?

Unfortunately, we don't able to give you an answer to this question because the answer is personal and specific to you important questions have a way of remaining on answered don't let that happen go and search for your answer find spiritual guidance and search within yourself for an answer.

Q-2: List out four quotients which are made up of various profound thoughts and concepts. Discuss in short. These are four quotients:

1. Physical quotient → My body is my vehicle to achieve my dreams
 2. Intelligent quotient → Am I giving my 100%?
 3. Emotional quotient → (i) Live everyday as if it were your last. (ii) What am I grateful for?
 4. Spiritual quotient → (i) Whatever happens, happens for the best. (ii) What is the purpose of myself?
- These 4 quotients are made up of various profound thoughts and concepts.

Q-3: How to develop good habits or change bad habits? Elaborate with examples.

To develop good habit or change bad habits these are the things to do.

1. Identify the habit.
2. Define the concrete behavior you want to change or develop.
3. Make the decision to change the habit and then remain committed.
4. Be persistent and patient when creating or destroying habits.

Q-4: Explain the habits of successful people.

1) Successful People Believe in Themselves

Successful people assume in favor of themselves and act as if achieving their goals is completely possible

2) They Set Goals

They set high goals that are both realistic and measurable, and they make an effort to work towards those goals every day.

3) They Go the Extra Mile

Successful people know that if they want to really excel in business, school, and life, they have to go the extra mile. They give the people around them — their customers, team, family — more than is expected and, in return, they're handsomely rewarded with loyalty, referrals, opportunity, and money.

4) They Take Action

Successful people know that the world doesn't pay you for what you know; it pays you for what you do. They make a point to create a vision, set goals, break them down into small steps, visualize and affirm their success, believe in themselves, and then get out there and go for it

5) They Practice Appreciation

Successful people know that when they show appreciation to the people in their lives — such as their employees, loved ones, or colleagues — they not only make those people feel better, but they themselves feel better and more successful.

Q-5: Discuss the flipside of social media with illustration.

The flip side is that even those who reach social media success, eventually realised that millions of hits and awards are only temporary satisfaction. That kind of success does not make them happy.

In fact, Neil Pasricha himself says in his book 'The Happiness Equation' – “ *I get another book deal, then another...then another...And I had done it! I had finally reached my goal...(But) after working so hard for 3 years straight, lying in my tiny Apartment, getting 3 and 4 hours of sleep, eating takeout for every meal...and losing touch with my friends...I suddenly had a realisation. No matter how many external goals I have achieved I just kept setting more. I started realising that external goals didn't help me become a better person. Only internal goals did. When I was stressing about my blog and watching the hit counter, bestseller list and Award Nominations, I was using external motivators. I wasn't doing it for me. I was doing it for others. I lost my self-confidence...Critical comments, a nasty review and the inevitable slipping of the bestseller list -- meant I was a loser.* ”

Social media success come with its flipside, and what's more is that social media can detrimentally affects us -- Both physically and mentally. It can change your perception of the world and yourself but not always for the better.

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ASSIGNMENT 2	
Subject Name	Integrated Personality Development Course
Subject Code	3150005
Concept (CO2)	To provide students with hard and soft skills, making them more marketable when entering the workforce.
Student Class	3 rd Year (5 th Semester) Computer Engineering
Academic Year	2021-22

COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

ASSIGNMENT 2

Sr No	Assignment Question
1	What do you mean by soft skills? Discuss with its type.
2	You are looking to buy a new smartphone- Which one will you purchase? Justify your answer with specification comparison.
3	Explain the methodology for decision making.
4	Discuss the few aspect of Akshardham Monuments located at New Delhi.
5	Explain the term” Lead without a Title”.

ASSIGNMENT 2

ANSWERS

Q-1: What do you mean by soft skills? Discuss with its type.

Soft skills, also known as **common skills** or **core skills**, are skills which are desirable in all professions. Soft skills are character traits and interpersonal skills that characterize a person's relationships with other people. Types of some soft skills are mentioned below:

i. Communication

Effective communication skills will be helpful through the interview process and in your career. The ability to communicate involves knowing how you should speak to others in different situations or settings.

ii. Problem-solving

Employers highly value people who can resolve issues quickly and effectively. That may involve calling on industry knowledge to fix an issue immediately, as it occurs, or taking time to research and consult with colleagues to find a scalable, long-term solution.

iii. Creativity

Creativity is a broad ability incorporating many different skill sets including other soft skills and technical skills.

iv. Adaptability

If you're working in a technology-driven field or start-up, adaptability is especially important. Changes in processes, tools or clients you work with can happen quickly.

v. Work ethic

Work ethic is the ability to follow through on tasks and duties in a timely, quality manner. A strong work ethic will help ensure you develop a positive relationship with your employer and colleagues even when you are still developing technical skills in a new job.

Q-2: You are looking to buy a new smartphone- Which one will you purchase? Justify your answer with specification comparison.

To help my decision-making, here are a few factors that I will consider:

i. Battery

I am a kind of user who is likely to have multiple apps open simultaneously. I see myself being a heavy consumer of video-streaming apps and playing games. Heavy online usage tends to drain batteries faster. So, I think it is better to go for a phone with a long-lasting battery.

ii. Memory

Phones have two kinds of memory – Random Access Memory (RAM) and Read Only Memory (ROM). RAM. So, phones with higher RAM will be faster and those with higher ROM will have more storage. I think I am a heavy user, so I should go for a phone with at least 3-4 GB RAM and 64GB ROM.

iii. Camera

There is a lot of hype surrounding in-built cameras on phones with brands trying to outdo each other by offering more megapixels. But I don't think a camera with more megapixels doesn't result in better images. I will go for a phone with a 12 or 16 MP camera that has an aperture of f/2.0 or lower, for good results even in low light.

iv. Processor

Much like smartphone cameras, there is a lot of hype about processors with jargons like quadcore, octa core,

Snapdragon, MediaTek and so on. I will look at the processing speed that is expressed in terms of GigaHertz (GHz). The higher the speed, the faster the processor.

v. Display

A phone with a 5.5 – 6-inch HD or QHD display is usually an ideal option. This will allow me to enjoy a rich media experience while being easy to carry in your pocket or purse.

vi. Operating System

There are only two Operating Systems (OS) to choose from – Android or iOS. I will go with Android.

vii. Cost

Prices tend to go up as you go higher up the value chain in terms of processor speeds, memory, camera and display.

Talking about which phone I will buy, I think I will go with IQOO Z3 5G.

Q-3: Explain the methodology for decision making.

Step 1: Identify the decision

You realize that you need to make a decision. Try to clearly define the nature of the decision you must make. This first step is very important.

Step 2: Gather relevant information

Collect some pertinent information before you make your decision: what information is needed, the best sources of information, and how to get it. This step involves both internal and external “work.” Some information is internal: you’ll seek it through a process of self-assessment. Other information is external: you’ll find it online, in books, from other people, and from other sources.

Step 3: Identify the alternatives

As you collect information, you will probably identify several possible paths of action, or alternatives. You can also use your imagination and additional information to construct new alternatives. In this step, you will list all possible and desirable alternatives.

Step 4: Weigh the evidence

Draw on your information and emotions to imagine what it would be like if you carried out each of the alternatives to the end. Evaluate whether the need identified in Step 1 would be met or resolved through the use of each alternative.

Step 5: Choose among alternatives

Once you have weighed all the evidence, you are ready to select the alternative that seems to be best one for you. You may even choose a combination of alternatives.

Step 6: Take action

You’re now ready to take some positive action by beginning to implement the alternative you chose in Step 5.

Step 7: Review your decision & its consequences

In this final step, consider the results of your decision and evaluate whether or not it has resolved the need you identified in Step 1. If the decision has not met the identified need, you may want to repeat certain steps of the process to make a new decision.

Q-4: Discuss the few aspect of Akshardham Monuments located at New Delhi.

1. Akshardham Temple comprises **200** sculptured stone figures of India's sages, monks, Acharyas and divine incarnations. It also consists of 234 ornately carved pillars, 9 ornate domes, Gajendra Pith and **20,000** statues of divine figures of India.

2. Akshardham Temple is surrounded by **Narayan Sarovar**, which is a lake and carries water from 151 lakes in India. There are 108 faces of cows placed along the lakes which represent 108 Hindu deities.
3. There is also an exquisite garden in the Akshardham temple complex in the shape of lotus and therefore is also, known as **the Lotus Garden**. When seen from above, it looks like a Lotus made up of large stones where quotes from Shakespeare, Martin Luther, Swami Vivekananda and other eminent figures are engraved.
4. Another interesting fact about Akshardham temple is that there are **10 gates**, which represents the 10 directions according to Vedic literature. These gates show that goodness will continue to come in from all the directions.
5. In the Akshardham temple complex, there is a **Yagnapurush Kund** which is the largest yagna kund in the world. It comprises 108 small shrines and 2870 steps leading to the kund.
6. In the premises of the temple there are green lawns which are collectively known as **Garden of India or Bharat Upavan**. These lawns are decorated with bronze statues of the great and epic personalities of India. These personalities are not divine figures but are the real-life heroes.
7. The temple has **11 feet high beautiful statue of Lakshmi Narayan** and other statues of Shiva Parvati, Radha Krishna and Sita Ram within the memorial.
8. The magnificent **musical fountain show** of this beautiful temple is the centre of attraction for the audiences, which is known as the Circle of Life, a great 15 minute spectacle held every evening. This show reflects the cycle of life, from birth to death.

Q-5: Explain the term” Lead without a Title”.

Lead without Title means Leading without Authority.

Titles, especially the good ones, suggest that a level of authority and trust will come with them and that people will respect and follow you.

The Leader Who Had No Title is the **story of a young army veteran, returned to society and struggling to find meaning in his work and in his life**. Enter Tommy Flinn, an eccentric character who, over the course of a day, introduces our young hero to four unique individuals.

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ASSIGNMENT 3	
Subject Name	Integrated Personality Development Course
Subject Code	3150005
Concept (CO3)	To educate students on their social responsibilities as citizens of India and have a greater sense of social responsibility.
Student Class	3 rd Year (5 th Semester) Computer Engineering
Academic Year	2021-22

COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

ASSIGNMENT 3

Sr No	Assignment Question
1	Discuss Aryabhata's astronomical achievements.
2	What do you mean by atomic physics? What is the role of Kanad rishi in atomic physics?
3	Explain the laws of motion written by Indian rishi Prashastapada.
4	Discuss the few fact about the university of the world, Takshashila.
5	What is the role of ancient India in medicine?

ASSIGNMENT 3

ANSWERS

Q-1: Discuss Aryabhata's astronomical achievements.

Aryabhata (or Aryabhata) (476 – 550 CE) was an Indian mathematician and astronomer who is regarded as a towering figure in both these fields.

#1. HE WAS FIRST TO EXPLAIN THAT MOON AND PLANETS SHINE DUE TO REFLECTED SUNLIGHT

Even with the lack of any accurate astronomical instruments at the time, Aryabhata was able to successfully deduce that the Earth is round and revolves around its axis. Furthermore, he connected this with the existence of the day and night. Aryabhata used a geocentric model for the solar system, in which the Sun and Moon are each carried by epicycles which in turn revolve around the Earth. However, despite using a geocentric model, Aryabhata correctly explained how the moons and planets have no light of their own but shine due to the reflection of sunlight.

#2. HE EXPLAINED HOW MOVEMENT OF CELESTIAL BODIES WAS DUE TO ROTATION OF THE EARTH

Aryabhata explained how the Earth moves around its axis and he also explained how the apparent movements of stars in the night sky is, in fact, a relative motion that is caused by the rotation of the Earth.

#3 ARYABHATTA IS A TOWERING FIGURE IN WORLD MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY

Aryabhata was the first of the great astronomers of the classical age of India. He had a huge influence on Indian mathematics and astronomy with his works providing the basis for the achievements of future figures in these fields. Particularly his astronomical calculation methods, along with the trigonometric tables, were widely used in the Islamic world and used to compute many Arabic astronomical tables (zijes).

Q-2: What do you mean by atomic physics? What is the role of Kanad rishi in atomic physics?

Atomic physics, the scientific study of the structure of the atom, its energy states, and its interactions with other particles and with electric and magnetic fields.

Maharshi Kanada has **given the ideal of the smallest units of matter**. According to him, matter consisted of indestructible minutes particles called paramanus, which are now called as atoms. He also gave the concept of the molecule. Kanada also put **forward the idea that atoms could be combined in various ways to produce chemical changes in presence of other factors such as heat**. He gave blackening of earthen pot and ripening of fruit as examples of this phenomenon. Kanada postulated four different kinds of atoms: two with mass, and two without.

Q-3: Explain the laws of motion written by Indian rishi Prashastapada.

Prasastapada was an ancient Indian philosopher. He wrote the Padārtha-dharma-sangraha (Collection of Properties of Matter) and a commentary, titled Prasastapada Bhaṣya.

First Sutra : वेगः निमित्तवशेषात् किमणो जायते [Vegah Nimitta Visheshat Karmano Jayate].

Translation: Change of motion is due to impressed force. (The law states that an object at rest tends to stay at rest and an object in motion tends to stay in motion with the same speed and in the same direction unless acted upon by an unbalanced force.)

Second Sutra : वेगः निमित्तापेत किमणो जायते नियतदिक क्रियाप्रबन्धहेतु | [Vegah Nimitta Pekshat Karmano Jayate Niyatdik Kriya Prabandha Hetu].

Translation: Change of motion is proportional to the impressed force and is in the direction of the force.

Third Sutra : वेगः संयोगववशेषवरोधी | [Vegah Sanyog Vishesh Virodhi.]

Translation: Action and reaction are equal and opposite.

Q-4: Discuss the few fact about the university of the world, Takshashila.

India has a long and venerable history in the field of higher education. In ancient times, the country was known to have been home to the oldest formal universities in the world. The world's first University was established in Takshashila.

Facts about Takshashila:

1. Admission into this university was purely based on merit.
2. Takshashila had no structured syllabus or mode of instruction. Several great teachers taught large numbers of students here.
3. One could attend the classroom of any teacher he wished to learn from. And the teachers could teach any number of students, depending upon their liking.
4. Entrance exam to Takshashila was very difficult and only 3 out of every 10 students passed the admission test.
5. Takshashila is perhaps best known because of its association with Chanakya. The famous treatise ArthaShastra (Ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, written in Sanskrit) by Chanakya, is said to have been composed in Takshashila itself.
6. Panini was another great Professor of this university. He was an expert in Language and Grammar and authored one of the greatest works on grammar ever written called Ashtadhyayi.
7. Charaka, the famous ancient Indian Ayurvedic physician was also Professor of Takshashila University. He originally authored the Charaka Samhita.

Q-5: What is the role of ancient India in medicine?

Ayurveda, the traditional Indian medicine, remains the most ancient yet living traditions. Although India has been successful in promoting its therapies with more research and science-based approach, it still needs more extensive research and evidence base.

Although Atreya and Agnivesa dealt with the principles of Ayurveda in 800 BC, Charaka Samhita is credited with the first Ayurvedic compilation. He was the first physician to posit the **concepts of digestion, metabolism and immunity**. He studied the human body and offered various remedies for numerous diseases.

Shusrut : Famous Physician & Surgeon. He also wrote a book named as Sushrut Samhita. He was the first Physician and Surgeon, who discovered Injection.

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ASSIGNMENT 4	
Subject Name	Integrated Personality Development Course
Subject Code	3150005
Concept (CO4)	To provide students with a value-based education which will enable them to be successful in their family, professional, and social relationships by improving their moral and ethical values.
Student Class	3 rd Year (5 th Semester) Computer Engineering
Academic Year	2021-22

COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

ASSIGNMENT 4

Sr No	Assignment Question
1	What is the difference between Listening and hearing?
2	Explain the term “Listening with our eyes and body”.
3	Discuss the advantages of bonding with family.
4	What do you mean by “Project Get- Together” mentioned in IPDC workbook-I
5	Write down one example of term “Listening with your mind and heart”.

ASSIGNMENT 4

ANSWERS

Q-1: What is the difference between Listening and hearing?

Hearing is receiving sound waves through your ears, while **listening** means hearing and understanding what you've heard. Hearing is part of the five senses, while listening is a choice to hear and analyse what you hear. Hearing is using your ears only, while listening is using your body's other senses.

For example, we hear the telephone ringing, the birds chirping, the sound of wind, the horns of vehicle. But we don't actively pay our attention to these sounds. Don't you hear the phone ringing? Therefore, the main difference between listening and hearing is our conscious attention.

Q-2: Explain the term “Listening with our eyes and body”.

Giving someone our full and undivided attention and “listening with our eyes” is the first step in building a powerful executive presence. It allows others to experience us as both focused and caring. It allows them to experience themselves as being seen, heard, and valued. However, in order to become a more attractive and effective listener, it is actually important that we use 7 parts of the body as follows:

- 1) Use your ears.** However, in order to enhance your hearing, it is best not to interrupt. After all, it is difficult to hear others if you are constantly interrupting. Moreover, do not try to finish the sentences of the people communicating with you.
- 2) Use your eyes.** Carefully look with your eyes for non-verbal messages. If you do not make a point to observe non-verbal messages, it may be difficult to put words into proper context.
- 3) Use your brain.** Understand the what, when, where, how, and why of the communication content. Pay special attention to phrases such as "I am interested in" or "I would like" or "I need you to" or "it is important that" or "my issue is" or "the problem is" or "this is when" or "this is where" or "this is how" or "the reason is." Avoid multi-tasking. Multi-tasking has become a communicative epidemic.
- 4) Use your heart.** Feel and care while you listen. People have emotions. Your ears can hear information; your eyes can pick up non-verbal communication.
- 5) Use your mouth.** Communicate words of interest to show that you are interested in listening. For example, you could say "I'm happy to listen to you" or "I like it when you talk to me" or "I am interested in hearing and understanding you."
- 6) Use your hands.** Using your hands to take notes is a powerful way to show others that you are paying attention and that you consider what they are saying to be important and noteworthy.
- 7) Use your neck.** Using your neck to nod your head serves to acknowledge others and to show others that you are participating in the listening process.

Q-3: Discuss the advantages of bonding with family.

Spending time with family builds confidence for all of its members. Parents can teach children to build self-esteem through specific skills such as problem solving and communication. They can also model the ability to

love oneself without degrading others. Building forts, sharing stories, and just being together makes a difference in all of your lives. Family bonding time **builds confidence**, teaches children about interacting with others, and create wonderful memories that last a lifetime.

"A good family is when all the people get on with each other every day." I think families should make you feel safe and loved, and also be very supportive.

Q-4: What do you mean by “Project Get- Together” mentioned in IPDC workbook-I?

Pramukh Swami Maharaj used to say, “There is only one cure to this illness – Family Meetings”

Family Meetins or Get-Together is when a makes plans to get together atleast once a week to spend time with each other, discuss family issues, and to catch up with what is going on in each other’s lives.

Project Get-Together is about Speak with your family and set a date and time for the next four weeks to have a family get-together.

Q-5: Write down one example of term “Listening with your mind and heart”.

One morning **Pramukh Swami Maharaj** was performing his daily pooja. Swamiji applied an orange tilak on his forehead and then put a red Chandlo in the middle. A small boy called svetanshu watched this curiously. He wished to have a Chandlo applied on him. Slowly he went up to Swamiji and then just stood nearby without saying a word..Eeveryone watching nearby wonder what the boy wanted. However Swamiji knew what he wanted, he applied a beautiful chandlo on Svetanshu’s forehead. The child's face lit up with a lovely smile but Svetanshu still did not go. Everyone wondered—“What does he want now?” The little boy didn't say a word, he didn't need to, because Swamiji understood from his mind and heart, he picked up a small mirror and held it before the boys face. Svetanshu stared at his reflection, now satisfied, he ran off with a big smile on his face. Along with being understood, everyone wants their perspective to be appreciated. So when we listen with that intention, then we are listening with our mind and heart.

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ASSIGNMENT 5	
Subject Name	Integrated Personality Development Course
Subject Code	3150005
Concept (CO5)	To teach self-analysis and self-improvement exercises to enhance the potential of the participants.
Student Class	3 rd Year (5 th Semester) Computer Engineering
Academic Year	2021-22

COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

ASSIGNMENT 5

Sr No	Assignment Question
1	List out and explain factors affecting the failure in short.
2	Discuss the case of sir Roger Bannister mentioned in IPDC workbook-I.
3	Explain the failure of Steve Job in his life.
4	Discuss 1. Circle of concern 2. Circle of influence
5	Explain the necessity of the faith.

ASSIGNMENT 5

ANSWERS

Q-1: List out and explain factors affecting the failure in short.

Factors affecting the Failure:

- Listening to Negativity
- Making Excuses
- Lack of Persistence
- Fear of Failure
- Lack of Self-esteem
- Fear of being the first

But there is no law stating that people who fail always fail and people who are successful always succeed. Successful people face the same factors of failure like everyone else!

Q-2: Discuss the case of sir Roger Bannister mentioned in IPDC workbook-I.

Sir Roger Bannister was the first man to run a mile in under 4 minute! Doctors and scientists at the time believed it was physically impossible to run a mile in less than 4 minute. But Bannister decided to do the impossible! In 1954, against all odds, Roger ran one mile in 3:59.4 minutes, breaking the world record! Over the next few years, more and more people began to break the 4 minute mile record. To date, 1400 athletes have broken the 4 minute barrier!

Once Bannister proved that the impossible was possible, suddenly everyone was able to do it!

Q-3: Explain the failure of Steve Job in his life.

I didn't see it then, but it turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to me. The heaviness of being successful was replaced by the lightness of being a beginner again, less sure about everything. It freed me to enter one of the most creative periods of my life... During the next five years, I started a company named NeXT, another company named Pixar... In a remarkable turn of events, Apple bought NeXT, I returned to Apple, and the technology we developed at NeXT is at the heart of Apple's current renaissance...

"Sometimes life hits you in the head with a brick. Don't lose faith."

Q-4: Discuss the following.

1. Circle of concern
2. Circle of influence

People who fail tend to live in the Circle of Concern, This is a place where you are constantly concerned with factors that are outside of your control and as a result you are more likely to fail.

- Factors we can control:
 - Action of others
 - Opinions of others
 - My weaknesses

1. Circle of influence

People who succeed live in the Circle of Influence, This is a place where you recognize that there are factors outside of your control and you concentrate your efforts on the things you can control, resulting in success.

- Factors we can control:
 - My strengths and resourcefulness
 - My actions
 - My thoughts and behaviours

Q-5: Explain the necessity of the faith.

There may be some people who deny the need for faith. But the reality is, that faith is an essential part in every single person's daily life. We keep faith in drivers to get us to our destinations safely. We keep faith in bankers to handle hard-earned money. We keep faith in our teachers to give us the knowledge we need to succeed. We keep faith in employers to give us our wage at the end of month. We keep faith in friends with our secrets.

If we didn't have faith then we wouldn't be able to get anything done.

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ASSIGNMENT 6	
Subject Name	Integrated Personality Development Course
Subject Code	3150005
Concept (CO6)	To have a broader sense of self-confidence and a defined identity.
Student Class	3 rd Year (5 th Semester) Computer Engineering
Academic Year	2021-22

COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

ASSIGNMENT 6

Sr No	Assignment Question
1	Explain the three types of people mentioned in IPDC workbook-I.
2	What lessons can be learnt from Ratan Tata's life?
3	Explain the term "Dare to Dream" in context with Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam mentioned in IPDC workbook-I.
4	List out the books written by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.
5	Explain the learning from the God of cricket, Sachin Tendulkar.

ASSIGNMENT 6

ANSWERS

Q-1: Explain the three types of people mentioned in IPDC workbook-I.

There are 3 types of people in this world.

Ordinary:

The first is Ordinary, Average, Mediocre, Common, Unexceptional. This person lives a life that is expected of him or her. They are born, lives die and then they are forgotten.

Extraordinary:

The second is Extraordinary, Outstanding, Exceptional, Remarkable, Amazing. This person goes on to accomplish something great within a particular field. They achieve whatever they put their mind to and influence their field for generations to come.

Legends:

A legend is someone whose name, whose work, whose life lasts the test of time. Even if that person is no longer here with us, they leave an everlasting imprint on this Earths. Even amongst the extraordinary he/she is considered great. Her or his life inspires people to reach for a higher sense of character. A legend isn't only accomplished in his or her profession or work. They live a principled, disciplined, value-based life.

Q-2: What lessons can be learnt from Ratan Tata's life?

Ratan Tata says that a single person can't achieve great thing, a great team is must be needed to achieve great things. Every single employee who is working with you is your team, and you need to take care of your team. Ratan Tata has lived an incredible life. He has had to face many ups and downs, many failure and successes. However, the thing that truly makes Ratan Tata stand out amongst business practices and industrialists is his ethical behavior and business practices, along with his value-based living. This takes Ratan Tata from simply an accomplished person to legend!

Q-3: Explain the term "Dare to Dream" in context with Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam mentioned in IPDC workbook-I.

As youths it is important to dream, to visualize a goal, then to contemplate upon it and allow it to be the driving force that leads you to success. Every individual won't have the same dream because it is personal; it may involve a particular career; it may involve a particular achievement; or it may be a change that you want to bring to the world. But whatever it is- hold on to it and let it lead you to success.

There is a true story of a simple boy, from a modest background, a quiet seaside town of Rameswaram. His father's income barely supported the big family. But the boy dared to dream. He was intrigued by how a bird would soar up into the sky and steer itself so confidently. He was inspired, he dreamed to fly above the clouds. This dream transformed his life – it inspired him to study aeronautical engineering; to design aircraft, rockets and technology; to launch India's first satellite into space; and at the age of 74, Dr. Kalam completed his childhood dream by flying fast above the clouds in a fighter plane. This dream taught him to reach beyond the stars.

Q-4: List out the books written by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.

1. Transcendence: My Spiritual Experiences with Pramukh Swamiji
2. Wings Of Fire: An Autobiography
3. Ignited Minds: Unleashing the power within India
4. Mission of India: A Vision of Indian Youth.
5. Spirit of India

Q-5: Explain the learning from the God of cricket, Sachin Tendulkar.

In 2011 ICC World Cup, India was facing the West Indies in Chennai. Sachin edged Ravi Rampaul's delivery. Umpire Steve Davis gave Tendulkar a 'not-out'. Yet Sachin still walked off, back to the pavilion, because he knew he was out. As a competitor, this is an extremely difficult decision. However, Sachin played cricket with honor. For him it wasn't simply about winning or losing, but it was about how you choose to win or lose. He held on firmly to his principle.

In life, we will face many such decisions. What will we do? Will we take the 'not-out' or tell the truth? It may seem like a simple decision with no consequences, but remember these decisions sculpt our character.