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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1512)

Name of Candidate	SURBHI GOYAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	578542
Center		Date	24.11.21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
6(c)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Time : 3 hours
taken

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Persuasion plays an important role in public administration. Discuss. Also highlight the various elements of effective persuasion.

(150 words) 10

लोक प्रशासन में अनुनय-विनय (या समझाना-बुझाना) महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, प्रभावी अनुनय-विनय के विभिन्न तत्वों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Persuasion refers to the ability to change someone's attitude towards something in the intended direction.

Role of persuasion in administration:

- ① Bringing social reform:

Eg: An IAS officer must resist attempts by locals to remove Dalit cook from Mid Day Meal Kitchens and persuade them to give up caste injustices.

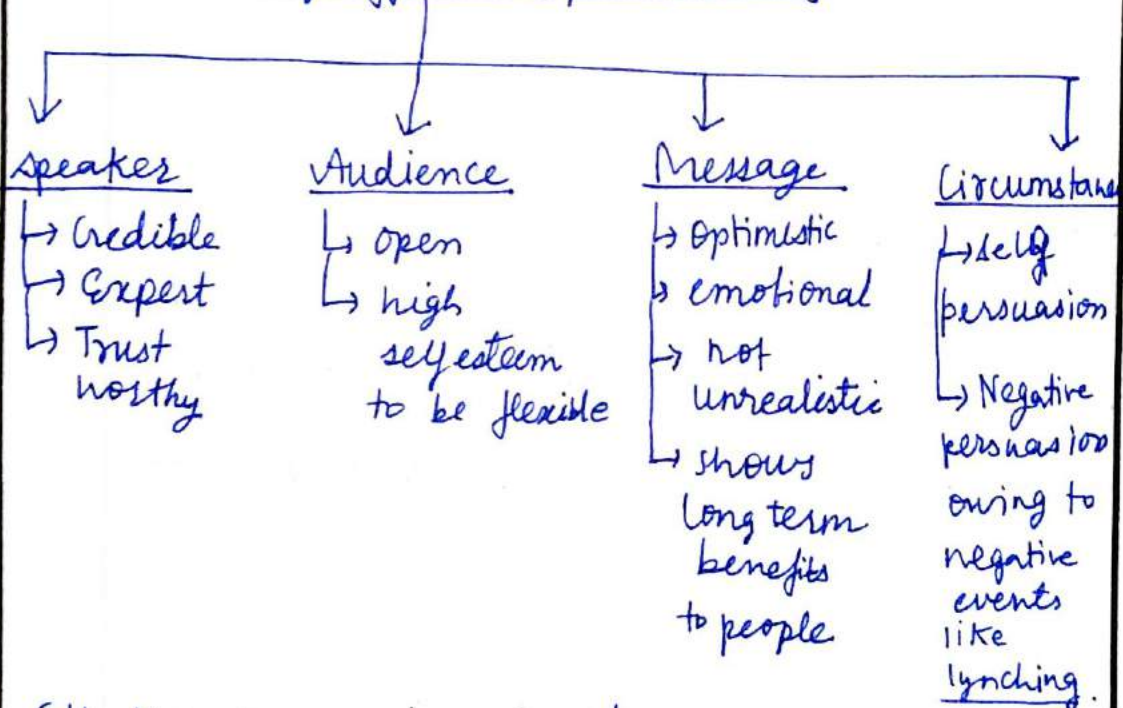
- ② Challenging existing order and bringing changes:-

Eg:- It is difficult to convince the villagers to use toilets, instead of fields and requires campaigns ~~like~~ like #Darwaza Band for persuasion.

③ Bringing administrative changes:-

Eg: Introduction of modern panchayati raj institutions was challenging as people unwilling to let go off their traditional caste panchayats in 1990s.

Elements of effective persuasion



Effective persuasion involves use of social pressure on people, giving incentives and expecting reciprocity, etc.

Thus, persuasion has been useful to implement schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

1. (b) "Never do anything against the conscience even if the state demands it." In this context, discuss the role of conscience in taking ethical decisions in administration. (150 words) 10

"कभी भी अंतरात्मा के विरुद्ध कुछ न कीजिए, भले ही राज्य इसकी माँग करे।" इस संदर्भ में, प्रशासन में नैतिक निर्णय लेने में अंतरात्मा की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Conscience refers to voice of reason from within that guides us on what is right and wrong.

Eg: If a child is cheating in exam, his conscience will prick him.

Conscience should be kept inviolable even if state demands otherwise :-

- ① Conscience helps in taking ethical decisions during administration. It ensures integrity in one's behaviour.

Eg:- Prabhat Kumar IPS arrested his own son for involvement in liquor smuggling

- ② Conscience ensures a person behaves impartially

and in non-partisan manner, even if state demands it.

Eg: Former President KR Narayanan declined request of successive governments to depose opposing party's state governments using Article 356.

③ Conscience ensures accountability and objectivity in one's actions.

Eg: An IAS officer distributed vaccines equally among villagers, irrespective of caste, religion, etc.

④ Even if state demands, conscience ensures that person can deny the pressures on him.

Eg: IAS Ashok Khemka is frequently transferred as he denies state's demands of corruption.

As said by Martin Luther King Jr., "there comes a time when one must take a position that is neither safe, nor polite, but because conscience tells him it is right."

2. (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy's liberal views on social and religious issues have much relevance in present day India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक और धार्मिक मुद्दों पर राजा राम मोहन राय के उदार विचारों की वर्तमान भारत में काफी प्रासंगिकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, also known as Father of Indian Renaissance, were a social reformer and visionary.

His views and their relevance in present day :

- ① Belief in empowerment of women : Raja Ram Mohan Roy stood for abolishing sati and giving women equal share in property.

→ His views are equally relevant today as women are denied entry into labour force due to patriarchal norms.

- ② Roy stood for belief in monotheism and shunning excess ritualism.

→ Even today, many religious practises

and rituals are discriminatory, rather than focussing on worship. Eg: Sabarimala temple ritual that prohibits women's entry.

③ Roy believed in freedom of press and himself authored numerous newspapers.

→ Since press is considered fourth pillar of democracy, even India can benefit from giving greater freedom to press.

④ Attack on caste system: Roy was against any discrimination and untouchability owing to caste.

→ Even today, caste based violence is prevalent in India.

Thus, Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a visionary whose thoughts can contribute to improving today's India

2. (b) The moral circle of humanity has been expanding constantly over time. Discuss in this context whether non-human entities should have the same rights as humans beings. (150 words) 10

समय के साथ मानवता का नैतिक दायरा निरंतर विस्तृत होता जा रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या गैर-मानव जातियों के मनुष्यों की भांति समान अधिकार होने चाहिए।

Human Rights are the rights granted owing to a person's mere existence as a human-an intrinsic value. Since we exist, we are granted rights like freedom to express.

Expanding moral circle of humanity to non-human entities :-

Today, humanity's moral circle is expanding as many judgements and laws are granting legal status to natural resources.

Eg: Sukhna lake in Punjab and Wanganui river in New Zealand.

- ① Shift from anthropocentrism : This shows that humans are not the central beings of universe and all have equal rights.

- ② Recognising the intrinsic value of ecosystem by giving them rights, and appreciating their existence.
- ③ Not using non-human entities as means to end: Nature should be treated as an end in itself, and not as source of gratification for human needs.
- ④ Essential for sustainable development: Giving human rights to non-human entities ensures their conservation, in the face of rampant industrialisation.

Therefore, it is only fair that non-human entities are also given equal human rights.

3. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण के आपके लिए क्या मायने हैं?

(a) "Each individual is capable of transforming his immediate environment by attempting a radical transformation inside him". - J Krishnamurti

(150 words) 10

"प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने अंदर आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन का प्रयास कर अपने समीपवर्ती परिवेश को रूपांतरित करने में सक्षम है।" - जे. कृष्णमूर्ति

"Every change begins from within" is an oft quoted statement. These ^{two} statements reflect that humans are capable of changing outside world by changing their own perception and actions.

Transformation of outside environment by transformation within can be seen by:-

① Environment: A person depressed by rapid ongoing environmental changes can take a step to protect environment themselves.

Eg: India's P.M. praised a man on Mannki Baat who built a coastal mangrove alone.

② Negativity: Any negativity in the outside world can be countered by positivity from within ourselves.

Eg :- Buddha transformed Angulimala by Buddha's inner transformation of patience and lack of fear.

③ Politics: A student worried about corruption in politics can bring his own honest political party, thus transforming political landscape.

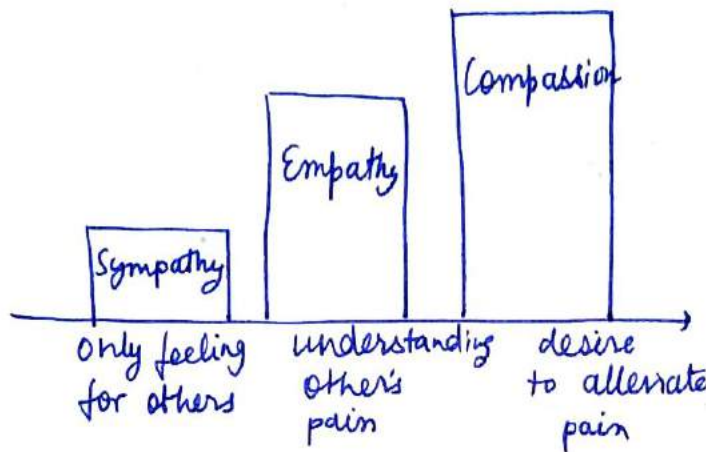
④ Social conditions: Eg: Instead of worrying about the menace of dowry system, if every girl were to reject the family asking dowry, it will be eliminated.

Thus, transformation from within can change the outside world boundlessly.

3. (b) "True compassion means not only feeling another's pain but also being moved to help relieve it". - Daniel Goleman (150 words) 10

"सच्ची सहानुभूति का अर्थ न केवल दूसरों की पीड़ा महसूस करना, अपितु उस पीड़ा से राहत दिलाने में सहायता के लिए आगे बढ़ना भी है।" - डेनियल गोलमैन

Compassion is the quality of being able to understand other's sufferings and having an active desire to alleviate the same.



Examples :-

① Administration :- IAS officer Swapnil Tombe worked with local NCO in Meghalaya to ensure that no worker or migrant stays hungry during COVID.

② Social welfare : ²¹ Mother Teresa actively worked and cared for numerous ill patients

throughout her life

2.2. Me and my mother actively contribute to NAO Pravartak for helping mentally disabled children.

③ History: Eg: Grandhiji took fast for Ahemdabad mill workers as he empathised with them and wanted to help with wage increase in 1916.

④ Charity work in today's times: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has helped many poor African children in accessing schools and medicines.

Finally, it is important to practise compassion, as said by Palai Lama,

"one of the secrets of inner peace is the practise of compassion."

4. (a) An important requisite for ensuring probity in governance is absence of corruption. Analyse. (150 words) 10

शासन व्यवस्था में ईमानदारी (प्रोबिटी) सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक आवश्यक तत्व भ्रष्टाचार का अभाव है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Probity is the quality of being honest, incorruptible and having strong moral principles which are strictly followed.

Corruption refers to abuse of one's position to gain access to illicit benefits beyond the normal profits entitled to them.

Probity essentially means absence of corruption.

- ① Probity shows integrity in behaviour and refusal to be compromised.

Eg: IAS Durga Shakti Nagpal successfully challenged the strong sand mining mafia without involving with them.

- ② Probity entails transparency in behaviour and accountability to people, that avoids corruption.

Eg: IFS Narvej Sarna left book launch in UK
as corrupt businessman Vijay Malaya was
also present there.

- ③ Probity ensures any possible conflict of interest is avoided.

Eg: Justice Kurien Joseph went to Italy for
baptism ceremony of Pope, but declined
dinner with Italian government as he
was judging case of Italian marines.

- ④ At the same time, probity ensures lack of abuse of position to avoid corruption.

Eg: Once my brother had accidentally taken
a bag from shop, but on realising it,
I immediately returned it to shop.

Finally, like Joe Biden, US President said,
"Corruption is like cancer" and thus
probity is essential behaviour.

4. (b) The right to information (RTI) and the right to privacy (RTP) complement each other in holding the government accountable to the people, however, in cases of conflict, they can be reconciled keeping public interest in mind. Discuss. (150 words) 10

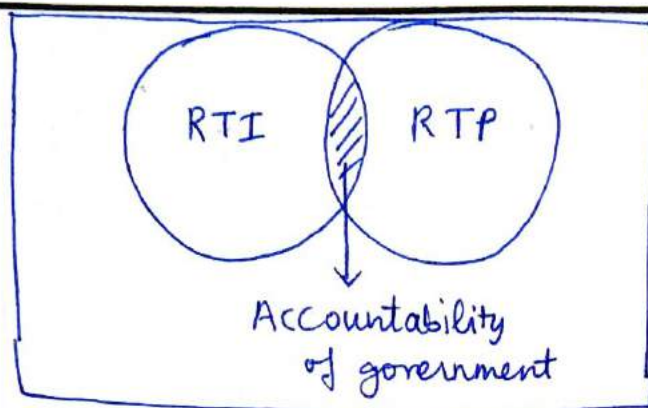
सूचना का अधिकार (RTI) और निजता का अधिकार (RTP) सरकार को लोगों के प्रति जवाबदेह बनाए रखने में एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं, तथापि, संघर्ष की स्थिति में, जनहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनमें सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to Information (RTI) ensures that people have access to information about government's functioning.

Right to Privacy (RTP) ensures that citizen's personal information is respected and is not open to public scrutiny.

Both complement each other to hold government accountable:

- ① RTI ensures requisite amount of transparency in governance, that avoids corruption.
- ② At the same time, RTP ensures that government doesn't snoop in citizen's private lives and they are free from surveillance.



Both the rights ensure a balanced governance where adequate information

is available to the public.

Conflict between RTI and RTP :-

- ① Public interest is the sole criterion to resolve such a conflict.
- ② The benefits of public exposure must be weighed against need of privacy.

Eg: 2.1 Recently, Supreme Court was brought under RTI act as it is an important public institution.

Q.2. However, judge's private lives were kept out of RTI as privacy concerns are substantial.

RTI and RTP have contributed to strengthening of public institutions, as envisaged in Sustainable Development Goal 15.

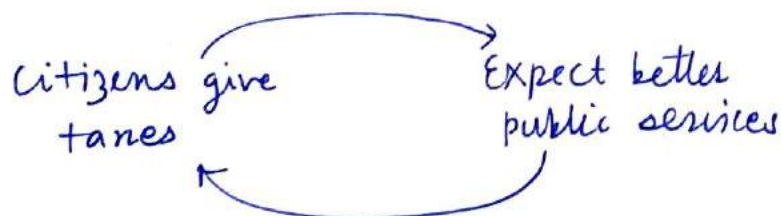
5. (a) Explain the ethical issues involved in spending government funds for advertisement campaigns and publicity. (150 words) 10

विज्ञापन अभियानों और प्रचार के लिए सरकारी धन खर्च करने में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Government funds are received from taxes collected by citizens, along with loans, dividends and grants. Often, they are used for advertisements.

Ethical issues in using government funds for publicity and advertisements :-

- ① Violates the social contract :-



However, if funds are used for publicity, citizen's faith erodes in the system and they are deprived of essential services.

Eg: Spending on building statues instead of schools.

- ② Spending on publicity leads to tax evasion.

and avoidance by the public, leading to rising corruption and declining moral fabric of the society

- ③ Using public money for personal gains shows and sets a wrong precedent, as many public officials keep private gains above public service.
- ④ A government's function is to provide best governance to citizens and acts of advertisements only stray from duties and responsibilities of the government

Thus, there should be strict regulation by CAG of use of public funds.

5. (b) Explaining the concept of political neutrality, discuss its significance in administration. Also, highlight how the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules seek to ensure political neutrality in the civil services.

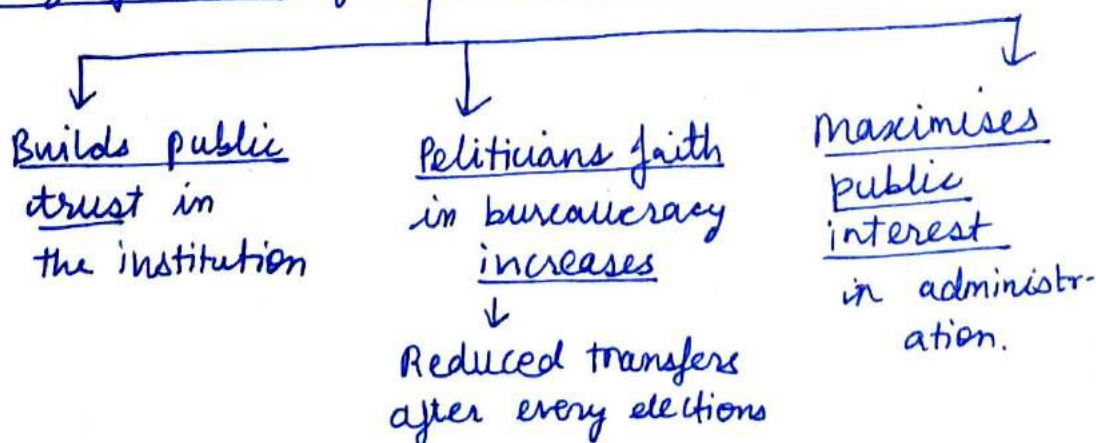
(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक तटस्थता की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, प्रशासन में इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस बात पर भी प्रकाश डालिए कि कैसे केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा (आचरण) नियमावली सिविल सेवाओं में राजनीतिक तटस्थता सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करती है।

Political Neutrality means that civil servants serve the governments of different political parties, equally well and in the same spirit.

Eg:- Former President KR Narayan denied requests of successive different governments to depose opposition's state governments unlawfully using Article 356.

Significance of political neutrality :-



Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules

ensure political neutrality under
Section 5 and Section 8.

- ① It asks civil servants to maintain political neutrality and serve public without any partiality.
- ② Further, it prohibits civil servants from engaging in political activities, sharing their political opinions, etc.
eg: Recent punishment to 5 IPS officers of West Bengal for involvement in politics.
- ③ The Rules ask civil servants to work as per Constitution and rules, not any political party.

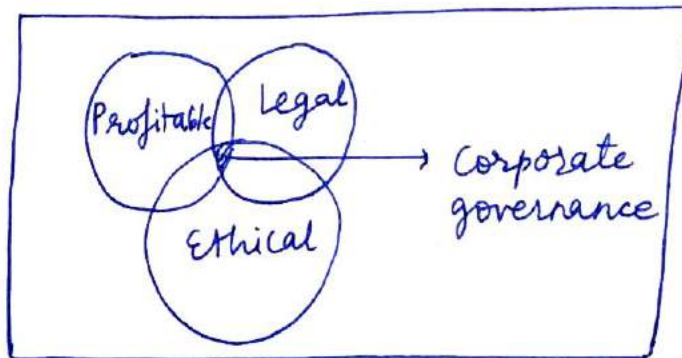
Finally, as noted by Polish poet Stanislaw Lec,

"Impartiality is not neutrality,"
it is partiality for justice."

6. (a) In light of the recurring issues, there is a constant need to search for better ethical frameworks and models of corporate governance. Discuss with adequate examples and evidence in support of your arguments.
(150 words) 10

आवर्ती मुद्दों के आलोक में, कॉर्पोरेट शासन के बेहतर नैतिक ढांचे और मॉडलों की खोज करने की निरंतर आवश्यकता है। अपने तर्कों के समर्थन में यथोचित उदाहरणों और साक्ष्यों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Corporate governance refers to way of governing a company to protect the interest of all stakeholders and ensure legal, moral and technical compliance.



Need for new ethical framework owing to recurring issues :-

- ① Frequent cases of insider trading and market manipulation by corporates to maintain higher market share.
- ② Fudging balance sheets by corporates

to hide their unethical practises.

Eg:- Satyam Computer scandal involved
massive fudging of balance sheets.

③ Nepotism and favouritism is common in
corporate workplace, even leading to
related party transactions.

Eg: ICICI bank chief Chande Kochar
giving loans to husband's company
without due diligence.

④ Unethical money making by selling
adulterated goods. Eg: Recent case of
Maggi using heavy metals.

⑤ Nexus with politicians, leading to
crony capitalism (Economic survey 2021).

Thus, there is need to revisit ethical
framework to ensure Gandhian sin of
Business without ethics is avoided.

6. (b) Gender inequality begins at home and then gets institutionalised at the societal level. Discuss. (150 words) 10

लैंगिक असमानता घर से शुरू होती है और फिर सामाजिक स्तर पर संस्थागत हो जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Gender Inequality refers to attitudes and perceptions that give preference to males prejudicially and suppress females in similar matters.

Gender inequality begins at home and gets institutionalised at social level :-

- ① Preference to male child for religious superstitions and traditions, leads to female infanticide at individual level.

1.1. Economic Survey 2019 identified 21 million unwanted girl child due to son meta preference.

1.2. Declining child sex ratio from 927 (2001) to 919 (2011).

- ② Acceptance of wrong behaviour of male child

by saying things like "he is a man
after all" or "girls should change themselves".
This institutionalises behaviour of forgiving
rapists and victim abusing.

② Lack of equal opportunity: Women and
girls are denied access to education,
healthcare and even expected to eat later
after serving male family members.

31. This shows a societal trend towards
male preference.

④ Considering women as husband's property
in homes, where husband can do anything
has led to institutionalisation of marital
rape, that is not punishable by law.

Finally, as said by GD Anderson,

"Feminism is not about making women strong,
it is about changing the way the world
perceives strength".

6. (c) Stakeholder Capitalism is suggested as a way forward in wake of social, economic and environment challenges posed by Shareholder Capitalism. Examine the relevant arguments in this debate. (150 words) 10

हितधारक पूँजीवाद को शेयरधारक पूँजीवाद द्वारा उत्पन्न की गई सामाजिक, आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों के मद्देनजर आगे की राह के रूप में सुझाया जाता है। इस वाद-विवाद से जुड़े तर्कों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Shareholder Capitalism refers to way of corporate governance where power resides in the hands of companies' shareholders and they decide its course of action.

Shareholder capitalism should be replaced by Stakeholder capitalism owing to

Challenges posed by the former :-

- ① Lack of concern for negative externalities on society :-

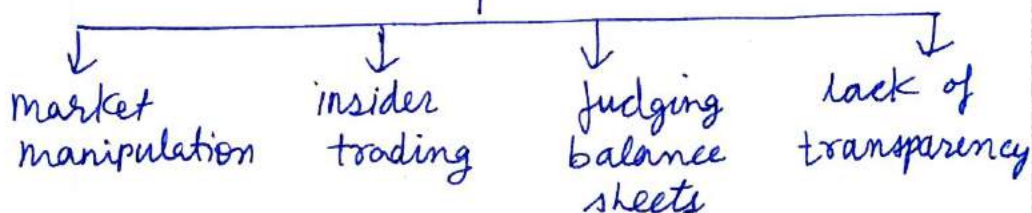
Eg:- 1.1. LCr Polymers failed to ensure adequate safeguards for cost cutting and led to several casualties by gas leak.

1.2. Companies like Mc Donalds promoting junk food without making people aware of harmful health effects.

② Challenges posed to environment as shareholders have little concern for environmental impacts.

Eg: Recent blowout in Bughjan oil field in Assam, led to severe pollution.

③ Economic Challenges: Shareholders aim to maximise profits, even at the cost of ethics leading to :-



Eg: Scandals of IFSC Bank, Satyam Computers

Thus, there is essential need to shift to stakeholder capitalism, so that impact on everyone is accounted for and redressed

Don't write anything this margin में कुछ ना लिखें

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

7. Mr. X is a renowned Architect. He receives a contract of Rs. 500 crores to design and lead a building project that would not only be an architectural landmark but also involves engineering challenges the solutions for which would change the industry. The building would house the headquarters of a successful company Fictitious Corp. Its chairman, Mr. Y is renowned for his acumen as well as temper. After spending time on the drawing board, Mr. X comes up with an innovative design which in itself is a masterpiece. His office had to lay out the plan and then coordinate with the engineering firms to execute it to perfection. The building is constructed in record time and is praised for its ingenuity and the experts also look at it as an engineering milestone.

After six months of its construction, Ms. Z, a doctoral student of mathematics, visits the building for her work on structural engineering calculations. She has immense respect for Mr. X's work. However, she finds that her calculations do not satisfy the requirements of structural integrity for which the building has been widely hailed. She realizes that the building's structure has a deficiency based on the bolted beams used for structural support; this was inadequate if the impact of vertical winds on the building is taken into account. It not only created a threat for the building and its occupants but also the buildings and people nearby.

Mr. X is informed of these calculations by the student and her supervisor. However, Mr. X, meticulous as he is, has confidence on his work and detailed design. He looks at the issue seriously and spends time on the design. He indeed finds no flaw in his design and also notes that his design entails the use of welded rather than bolted beams. At the time he is negotiating the construction of another building where the issue of welded versus bolted metal beams is a sticking point. Mr. X. prefers welded beams as they are twice as strong as the requirements are. However, the engineering firm responsible for actual construction job and procuring the steel beams points out that double bolted beams are strong enough to meet the requirement, are cost effective and also fulfill the building code requirements. After the meeting Mr. X visits the Fictitious Corp building, and to his horror he realizes that bolted rather than welded beams have been used in the construction of the building. He asks for the design that his office has used after final approval. He notices that indeed the final designs show the use of bolted beams. These beams are classified as trusses which do meet the regulatory requirements but not the structural capacity as envisaged by Mr. X initially. He further enquires and is told that the engineering firm responsible for construction work had also given similar arguments about the sufficiency, cost effectiveness and regulatory

compliance of the bolted beams, which were accepted, and final design was passed by the buildings department. Mr. X goes into isolation and looks at the final building blueprint and compares it with the original. He quickly identifies the repercussions; the city faces a strong cyclone once in 16 years on an average. If such a cyclone was to hit, the building would sway and may collapse on the nearby buildings. He visits the building in the night again and realizes that a relatively small intervention on the 30th floor would resolve the issue. However, this would mean approaching the Fictitious Corp leadership and new construction approvals from the buildings department. It entails an almost certain risk of litigation and his license for practicing structural engineering being revoked.

(a) Identify the most pressing issues? Which ones would you address on priority?

(b) What would be your advice to Mr. X and Mr. Y.? Also, sufficiently clarify the reasons for such an advice.

(20)

श्री X एक प्रसिद्ध वास्तुकार हैं। उन्हें एक भवन परियोजना को अभिकल्पित (डिजाइन) करने और उस कार्य पर आगे बढ़ने के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये का एक अनुबंध प्राप्त हुआ है, जो न केवल वास्तुकला की दृष्टि से एक मील का पत्थर सिद्ध होगा, अपितु उसमें अभियांत्रिकी संबंधी चुनौतियाँ भी शामिल हैं, जिसका समाधान इस उद्योग की रूपरेखा को बदलकर रख देगा। यह भवन एक सफल कंपनी फिक्शियस कॉर्प का मुख्यालय बनेगा। इसके अध्यक्ष श्री Y अपनी कुशाग्रता के साथ-साथ गुस्से के लिए भी प्रसिद्ध हैं। ड्राइंग बोर्ड पर कुछ समय बिताने के बाद, श्री X को एक अभिनव डिजाइन सूझती है जो अपने आप में एक उत्कृष्ट कार्य है। उनके कार्यालय को योजना निर्माण और फिर इंजीनियरिंग फर्मों के साथ समन्वय करना था ताकि इसे पूर्णता तक निष्पादित किया जा सके। भवन का रिकॉर्ड समय में निर्माण किया जाता है और उसकी सरलता के लिए उसकी प्रशंसा की जाती है तथा विशेषज्ञ भी इसे इंजीनियरिंग संबंधी एक उपलब्धि के रूप में देखते हैं।

इसके निर्माण के छह महीने बाद, गणित में डॉक्टरेट करने वाली एक छात्रा सुश्री Z संरचनात्मक इंजीनियरिंग गणना पर अपने काम के लिए इस भवन का दौरा करती हैं। उनके मन में श्री X के काम के प्रति बहुत सम्मान है। हालांकि, वह पाती हैं कि उनकी गणना संरचनात्मक अखंडता की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं करती है जिसके लिए भवन की व्यापक रूप से प्रशंसा की जाती है। वह अनुभव करती हैं कि भवन की संरचना में कमी है जो संरचनात्मक सहारे के लिए प्रयुक्त बोल्टयुक्त बीम पर आधारित है; यदि भवन पर ऊर्ध्वाधर पवनों के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखा जाए तो यह अपर्याप्त है। यह न केवल भवन और उसमें रहने वालों के लिए खतरा पैदा करता है बल्कि आसपास के भवनों और उनमें रहने वाले लोगों के लिए भी खतरा पैदा करता है।

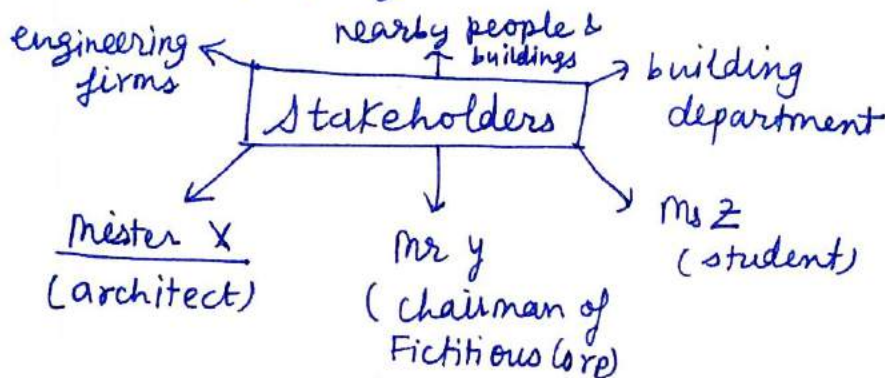
छात्रा और उसके पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा श्री X को इन गणनाओं के बारे में सूचित किया जाता है। हालांकि, श्री X को अपने काम और विस्तृत डिजाइन पर विश्वास है। फिर भी, वह इस मुद्दे को गंभीरता से देखते हैं और डिजाइन पर पुनर्विचार के लिए पुनः समय देते हैं। वह वास्तव में अपनी डिजाइन में कोई दोष नहीं पाते हैं और यह भी ध्यान देते हैं कि उनके डिजाइन में बोल्टयुक्त बीम के बजाय वेल्डेड बीम का अपरिहार्य उपयोग किया गया है। उस समय वह एक

और भवन के निर्माण कार्य पर आगे बढ़ रहे थे, जिसमें वेल्डेड बनाम बोल्डयुक्त धातु की बीम का मुद्दा पेंच फंसाए हुए था। श्री X वेल्डेड बीम पसंद करते थे क्योंकि वेल्डेड बीमों आवश्यकता जितनी मजबूत होती हैं। हालांकि, वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य और इस्पात की बीम की खरीद के लिए जिम्मेदार इंजीनियरिंग फर्म कहती है कि डबल बोल्डयुक्त बीमों आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त मजबूत और लागत प्रभावी होती हैं तथा साथ ही भवन-निर्माण संहिता की आवश्यकताओं को भी पूरा करती हैं। बैठक के बाद श्री X फिक्शियस कॉर्प के भवन का दौरा करते हैं और उन्हें अनुभव होता है कि भवन के निर्माण में वेल्डेड के बजाय बोल्डयुक्त बीम का उपयोग किया गया है। श्री X वह डिजाइन माँगते हैं जिसका उनके कार्यालय ने अंतिम अनुमोदन के बाद उपयोग किया था। वह पाते हैं कि वास्तव में अंतिम डिजाइन में भी बोल्डयुक्त बीम का उपयोग हुआ है। इन बीमों को टेक के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया था जो विनियामकीय आवश्यकताओं को तो पूरा करती हैं लेकिन संरचनात्मक क्षमता को नहीं जैसा कि शुरू में श्री X द्वारा परिकल्पना की गई थी। वह आगे पूछताछ करते हैं और उन्हें बताया जाता है कि निर्माण कार्य के लिए जिम्मेदार इंजीनियरिंग फर्म ने भी बोल्डयुक्त बीम की पर्याप्तता, लागत प्रभावशीलता और नियामकीय अनुपालन के बारे में भी इसी तरह के तर्क दिए थे, जिन्हें स्वीकार किया गया था तथा भवन विभाग द्वारा अंतिम डिजाइन को पास किया गया था। श्री X एकांत में चले जाते हैं तथा भवन के अंतिम निर्माण ब्लूप्रिंट पर नजर डालते हैं और इसकी मूल डिजाइन के साथ तुलना करते हैं। उन्हें जल्दी ही दूरगामी परिणाम के बारे में पता चल जाता है; शहर को औसतन 16 वर्ष में एक बार प्रबल चक्रवात का सामना करना पड़ता है। अगर भविष्य में इस तरह का चक्रवात भवन से टकराता है तो भवन हिल जाएगा और आसपास के भवनों पर गिर सकता है। वह रात में फिर से भवन का दौरा करते हैं और अनुभव करते हैं कि 30वीं मंजिल पर एक अपेक्षाकृत छोटा सा हस्तक्षेप इस समस्या का समाधान कर देगा। हालांकि, इसका मतलब फिक्शियस कॉर्प के नेतृत्व से संपर्क करना और भवन-निर्माण विभाग से नया निर्माण अनुमोदन प्राप्त करना होगा। यह मुकदमेबाजी का लगभग निश्चित जोखिम अपरिहार्य बनाता है और संरचनात्मक इंजीनियरिंग की प्रैक्टिस करने का उनका लाइसेंस वापस ले लिया जाएगा।

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित सर्वाधिक अहम मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए? आप प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किसे संबोधित करेंगे?

(b) श्री X और श्री Y को आपकी क्या सलाह होगी? साथ ही, पर्याप्त रूप से इस तरह की सलाह के कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The building codes in India are designed by Bureau of Indian standards to ensure structural integrity and prevent loss of life and property.



(a) Most pressing issues:-

① The building constructed lacks structural integrity and capacity due to use of bolted beams.

↳ i.e. It can damage the occupants as well as nearby buildings and people in case of cyclones or strong winds.

② The miscalculated decision by building department and engineering firm to use bolted beams instead of welded ones.

without approval from chief architect.

- ② Mr X's accountability as an architect
and professional ethics to ensure safe
constructions.
- ④ Possibility of legal repercussions and cancellation
of license to further practice.

I would address Issue ① and ③ on
priority as it is essential that no lives
are lost due to unconscious behaviour
by some.

Then, I will address Issue ② to ensure
that building department and engineering
firm are held accountable for wrong
behaviour.

(b) Advice to Mr. X :-

- ① I will advise him to resolve the
structural issues of concerned building

by bringing adequate changes, irrespective
of legal consequences.

- ② I would suggest him to get new
construction approvals for the same,
so that no lives are lost.

Advice to Mr. Y:-

- ① I will advise him to allow the
construction since it involves people's
lives and explain the negligence
on part of engineering firm and
building department.
- ② Further, I will tell him to not pursue
a legal case against Mr. X as he is
being ethical and owning upto his
actions.

Reasons:-

- ① This follows Utilitarian principle
of greatest good for greatest number

② Further, it is in line with Deontological ethics of following your highest sense of principle.

③ Also, it will avoid committing Gandhian sin of Business without ethics.

It is unimportant to ensure structural integrity irrespective of consequences for MXX.
and thus, I suggested these measures to save people's lives.

8. In a recent survey around social and economic indicators, a certain state in the country was found grossly underperforming. The state is marred with the issues of poverty, hunger, social backwardness, lawlessness and underdevelopment. In about seven decades since gaining independence, this state has continued to perform poorly across various indices. In the past, the Chief Minister had set up a fact finding Committee to report on the chief causes of the backwardness of the State. After years of ground research and surveying, it was found that the one of the main causes of the state's backwardness was its huge population that amplified resource scarcity to unimaginable proportions. Taking a clue from the facts presented in the report, the State Cabinet constitutes a panel of policy makers to consider this question of growing population and suggest suitable revisions to the State's Population Policy. The Panel recommends legislating a Population Control Bill that has a contentious provision in the form of 'One Child' norm. You are the Chief of this Panel and the recommendations of the Panel require your approval to be tabled in the Chief Minister's Office.

In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the ethical issues related to population control of a compulsory nature that you would consider before approving or rejecting the recommendation?

(b) What would be your course of action in the aforementioned case? Suggest reasons for the same. (20)

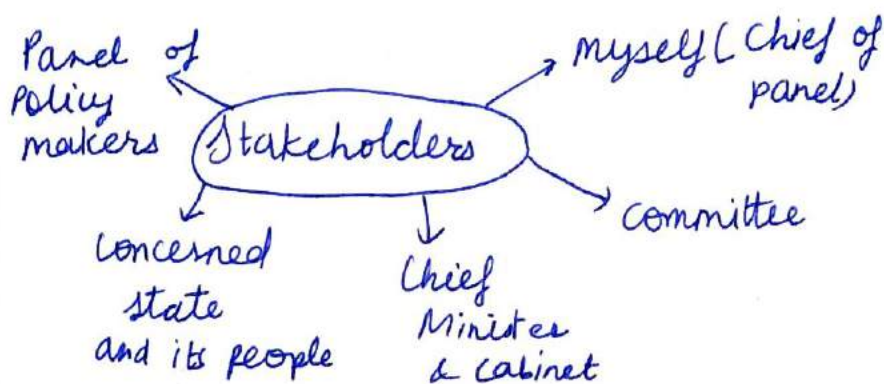
सामाजिक और आर्थिक संकेतकों के इर्द-गिर्द एक हालिया सर्वेक्षण में, देश में एक राज्य को बुरी तरह से आशा से कम प्रदर्शन करते हुए पाया गया। यह राज्य गरीबी, हंगर (भुखमरी), सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन, अराजकता और अल्पविकास की समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद से करीब सात दशकों में यह राज्य विभिन्न सूचकांकों पर खराब प्रदर्शन करता आ रहा है। अतीत में, इस राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री ने राज्य के पिछड़ेपन के मुख्य कारणों पर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए एक तथ्यान्वेषी समिति का गठन किया था। वर्षों के जमीनी अनुसंधान और सर्वेक्षण के बाद, यह पाया गया कि राज्य के पिछड़ेपन का एक मुख्य कारण इसकी विशाल जनसंख्या है जिसने अकल्पनीय अनुपात में संसाधनों की कमी को बढ़ाया है। रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत किए गए तथ्यों से सुझाव लेते हुए, राज्य मंत्रिमंडल ने बढ़ती जनसंख्या के इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने और राज्य की जनसंख्या नीति में उपयुक्त संशोधन का सुझाव देने के लिए नीति-निर्माताओं का एक पैनल गठित किया। पैनल ने जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून बनाने की अनुशंसा की है जिसमें 'एक बच्चे' के मानदंड के रूप में एक विवादास्पद प्रावधान है। आप इस पैनल के प्रमुख हैं और पैनल की अनुशंसाओं को मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए आपके अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) अनिवार्य प्रकृति के जनसंख्या नियंत्रण से संबंधित वे नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं जिन पर आप अनुशंसा को अनुमोदित करने या अस्वीकार करने से पहले विचार करेंगे?

(b) उपर्युक्त मामले में आपकी क्या कार्रवाई होगी? इसका कारण बताएँ।

India supports a population of 135 crores and is about to surpass China's population by 2027, to remain the most populous country for a decade. However, its fertility rate has already started declining.

This information seems useful to handle the given case study.



(a) Ethical issues to be considered while recommending compulsory population control:-

① Compulsory population control goes against basic human dignity and freedom to have control over their reproductive choices.

② Such norms can lead to increased

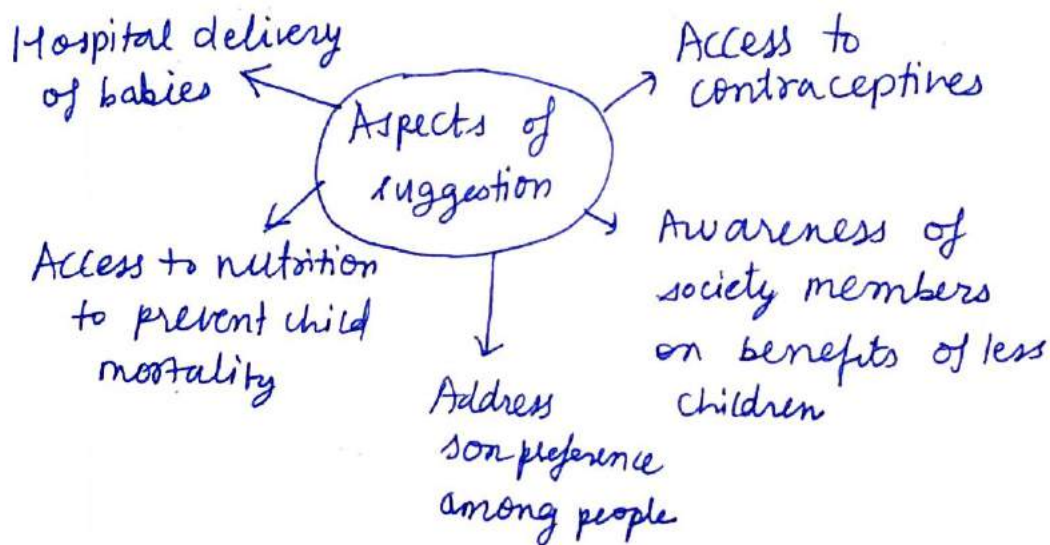
Female infanticide or abandonment of girl child, due to son preference prevalent in backward state.

- ③ Forceful behaviour and coercion like denying benefits of those having 2 child goes against welfare nature of state.
- ④ Further, husbands could abandon the wives in case of birth of twins or more children.
- ⑤ Can lead to skewed population growth in future, as witnessed in China, which has now increasing old and only male youth population.
- ⑥ Further, any sustained behavioural change must come from within and not by laws.

(b) My course of action :-

① Thus, I, as chair of panel of policy makers, would reject the 'One child' norm

② I would rather suggest a progressive Family Planning Programme, launching on the lines of 1952 Program of India.



③ This would lead to behavioural change among the masses, as :-

3.1. Increased survival rates of child due to medical facilities will lower fertility rates.

3.2. Further, desire for male child, if removed, will lower birth rates.

- ④ Further, I will suggest popularising
local campaigns like #HumDoHumaaraEK
and incentives like gifting trees to
families bringing one child.
- ⑤ This is as per Deontological ethics of
following my highest sense of principle.
- ⑥ Further, it follows Utilitarian principle
of greatest good for greatest number.
- ⑦ It also follows Constitutional
provisions of respect and freedom of
individuals under Article 21.

Finally, this approach shows compassion
in my approach towards population
control

9. You are working as a Divisional Forest Officer in an area which is home to tigers. Recently, there have been reports of a tiger venturing into agricultural fields and also killing livestock of villagers. Unfortunately, 2-3 villagers have been killed by some wild animals in last few weeks. Villagers claim that the tiger has killed their fellow villagers and request you to protect their lives and property by either relocating or killing the man-eater tiger. They also obstructed investigation of forest officials to ascertain whether it was the work of tiger or some other animals. Your attempts to trap the tiger have not been successful. Concerned over the delay in killing or relocating the tiger, villagers hire a private hunter to kill the tiger on their own and argue that they have a right to defend themselves and their property. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the issues involved in this scenario.

(b) What steps would you take as the Divisional Forest Officer to ensure villagers' safety along with protection of tigers? (20)

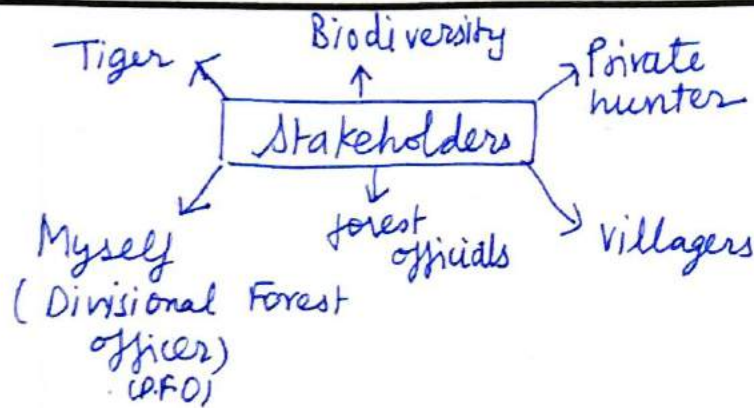
आप एक ऐसे क्षेत्र में मंडल वन अधिकारी के रूप में कार्यरत हैं जो बाघों का निवास स्थल है। हाल ही में, खेतों में एक बाघ के घुसने और ग्रामीणों के पशुधन को नुकसान पहुँचाने की खबरें आई हैं। दुर्भाग्य से, पिछले कुछ हफ्तों में कुछ जंगली जानवरों द्वारा 2-3 ग्रामीणों को मार डाला गया। ग्रामीणों का दावा है कि एक बाघ ने उनके साथी ग्रामीणों को मारा है और आपसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि या तो उस आदमखोर बाघ को स्थानांतरित करके या मार कर उनके जीवन और संपत्ति की रक्षा करें। उन्होंने यह पता लगाने के लिए वन अधिकारियों की जाँच में भी बाधा डाली कि यह बाघ का काम है या कुछ अन्य जानवरों का। बाघ को फँसाने या पकड़ने की आपकी कोशिशें सफल नहीं रही हैं। बाघ को मारने या स्थानांतरित करने में देरी से चिंतित होकर ग्रामीणों ने अपने दम पर बाघ को मारने के लिए एक निजी शिकारी की सेवाएँ ली हैं तथा उनका तर्क है कि उन्हें अपनी और अपनी संपत्ति की सुरक्षा करने का अधिकार है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस परिदृश्य में शामिल मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) बाघों की सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ ग्रामीणों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक मंडल वन अधिकारी के रूप में आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?

India has witnessed growing human-animal conflicts owing to habitat destruction and urbanisation.

Eg:- Tigers Avanti killed 13 people in Maharashtra.



(a) Issues involved:

- ① Protecting tigers to show environmental respect and consciousness.
- ② Ensuring safety of villagers and avoiding man-animal conflicts.
- ③ Prevent killing of tigers by private hunters, as villagers have taken law in their own hands.
 - 3.1. Right to self-defence doesn't include right to kill a tiger when he isn't attacking.
- ④ Obstruction in investigation to determine if tiger has actually killed people or not
- ⑤ Killing of livestock by tiger.

(b) Steps I would take:-

① I would, firstly, ask the villagers to have faith in administration, who will protect their lives.

1.1. This means they must not delay the investigation by forest officials

1.2. Further, as D.F.O, I will recall the private hunter, as he can't kill tigers.

This is an office under Wildlife Protection Act (1974).

② Secondly, I will deploy multiple teams to track the tiger and ensure that it is returned to forests.

2.1. For this, we can make use of CCTVs deployed for this purpose and wildlife experts that can locate tiger's pugmarks.

As a long term measure

③ I will create a buffer zone between

forests and agricultural fields by creating artificial barriers like high wall and deploying forest guards to prevent straying of tigers outside.

④ Next, I will give compensation to villagers for the loss of their livestock from state funds allocated for the same.

4.1. I will request the villagers to not bring their livestock towards forest side.

4.2. Further, I will suggest them that only coexistence is the solution, as we can't kill all the tigers in forests.

⑤ I will also develop an emergency call system so that villagers can contact if any tiger strays in village despite the walls.

5.1. A team of forest officials can be immediately deployed on 24x7 basis

In this way, I will try to ensure utilitarian principle of greatest good for greatest number is followed.

Further, I will follow deontological ethics of following my highest sense of principle of not killing the tiger.

Thus, in this way, I will try to resolve dilemma to best of my ability.

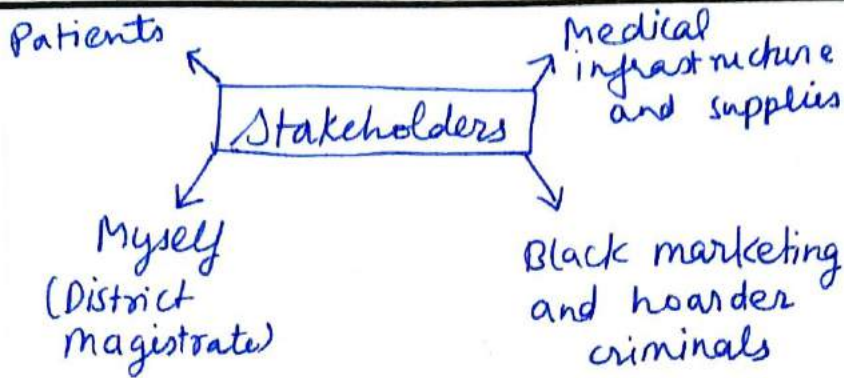
10. You are a District Magistrate of an area which has seen a huge surge in COVID-19 cases during the second wave of pandemic in India. The health infrastructure is already overburdened. Hospitals are overwhelmed, crematoriums and burial sites are regularly running out of space, and covid testing is struggling to meet the demand. Also, the vaccination drive is at the risk of going off-track due to the demand-supply mismatch. During this difficult time, you come to know that there are some people who are engaging in black marketing, hoarding and profiteering by using every trick in the book to cheat, ransom and swindle Covid-19 patients and their kin in the name of scarcity of drugs, oxygen and hospital beds.

Black marketing, hoarding and profiteering are a classic case of market failure, which highlights the significance of state intervention in a crisis situation. How can state effectively play the role of a regulator as well as service provider in such cases of market failure? 20

आप एक ऐसे क्षेत्र के जिलाधिकारी हैं जिसने भारत में महामारी की दूसरी लहर के दौरान कोविड-19 के मामलों में भारी वृद्धि देखी। स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना पर पहले से ही अधिक बोझ है। अस्पतालों में भीड़ लगी है, शवदाहगृहों और शवाधान स्थलों में नियमित रूप से जगह की कमी चल रही है तथा कोविड की जाँच संबंधी माँग पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है। साथ ही, माँग-आपूर्ति असंतुलन के कारण टीकाकरण अभियान का पटरी से उतरने का खतरा बना हुआ है। इस कठिन समय में, आपको पता चलता है कि कुछ लोग दवाओं, ऑक्सीजन और अस्पताल में बिस्तर की कमी के नाम पर कोविड-19 के रोगियों एवं उनके परिजनों को ठगने के लिए धोखा देने, धन ऐंठने और अन्य तरीकों से भी जालसाजी करने हेतु कालाबाजारी, जमाखोरी व मुनाफाखोरी में लिप्त हैं।

कालाबाजारी, जमाखोरी व मुनाफाखोरी बाजार की विफलता का एक आदर्श उदाहरण है, जो संकट की स्थिति में राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के महत्व को रेखांकित करता है। बाजार की विफलता के ऐसे मामलों में राज्य प्रभावी ढंग से कैसे विनियामक होने के साथ-साथ सेवा प्रदाता की भी भूमिका निभा सकता है?

COVID-19 brought to the fore many malpractices and cheating cases to dupe people, by taking advantage of their misery and helplessness.



Role of state as regulator as well as effective service provider :-

- ① As a D.M., I will order the police to investigate the black marketing and hoarding cases and arrest the cheaters immediately.
 - 1.1 I will further order confiscation of medical supplies hoarded with them.
- ② Meanwhile, I will issue Essential Commodities Act (order) ^{guidelines} in district, to ensure no hoarding takes place, in line with state laws and detailed punishment will be mentioned.
- ③ I will also issue an order requesting

people to not fall for such tricksters and scammers, who are duping them.

- ④ The confiscated supplies by black marketers will be checked for authenticity at local medical labs.

4.1. If found authentic, they will distributed at free cost to the most needy public.

- ⑤ Further, I will request the Chief Secretary to ensure proper supplies of beds, vaccines, drugs, tests, etc.

5.1. At the same time, I can collaborate with NGOs working locally and support them to ensure service delivery to people.

- ⑥ Further, I can request the public that are relatively well off to contribute to local funds, so as to procure

oxygen cylinders, beds, devices, etc.

State is the service provider that citizens rely on. It must develop its capacity considering future challenges in mind, to ensure that no citizen is duped and gets proper services.

11. You work as a marketing consultant for a multinational company that specializes in various products including nutrient supplements, diet pills etc. The company pays its employees extremely well and provides satisfactory fringe benefits. Your manager has hinted that he will recommend you for overseas company transfer, which will improve your job profile. This has motivated you to work harder and perform better.

The company has to advertise and sell a new weight loss pill 'X'. As per in-company research, it has minimal or no side effects and has no adverse impacts on health, which is its unique selling point (USP). You are given the responsibility of heading the marketing team for advertising pill 'X'. Due to a well-crafted marketing strategy including endorsement by a renowned celebrity, the product has generated considerable public attention. However, while working on an advertisement campaign for the pill, you find out that the in-company research findings of pill 'X' are fabricated. While it indeed has no side-effects, there are no proven benefits of taking the pill as well. It merely acts as a placebo.

When you bring up the issue with your manager, he promptly tells you to keep the facts to yourself. He also indirectly brings up the fact that your performance review date is approaching and hints that you will get transferred overseas if you prove your loyalty to the company.

Based on the given information, address the following:

- Identify the stakeholders in this situation.
- State the ethical issues that arise in this case.
- Discuss your options in this scenario and mention your next step.

(20)

आप पोषक तत्व पूरक आहार, डाइट पिल्स (आहार की गोलियों) आदि सहित विभिन्न उत्पादों में विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी के लिए विपणन सलाहकार के रूप में काम करते हैं। कंपनी अपने कर्मचारियों को बहुत अच्छा वेतन देती है और संतोषजनक अतिरिक्त लाभ भी प्रदान करती है। आपके प्रबंधक ने संकेत दिया है कि वह आपकी विदेश में स्थित कंपनी में स्थानांतरण के लिए अनुशंसा करेगा, जिससे आपकी जॉब प्रोफाइल में सुधार होगा। इसने आपको और अधिक मेहनत तथा बेहतर प्रदर्शन करने के लिए प्रेरित किया है।

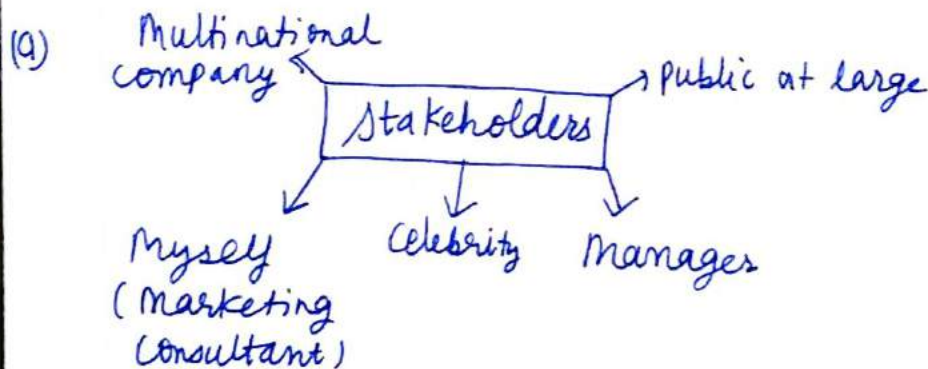
कंपनी को बजन घटाने वाली एक नई गोली 'X' का विज्ञापन और बिक्री करना है। अंतः-कंपनी अनुसंधान के अनुसार, इसका कम से कम या कोई दुष्प्रभाव नहीं है और इसका स्वास्थ्य पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है, जो इसकी बिक्री की खास खूबी है। आपको गोली 'X' का विज्ञापन करने के लिए विपणन टीम का नेतृत्व करने की जिम्मेदारी दी जाती है। एक प्रसिद्ध सेलिब्रिटी द्वारा विज्ञापन सहित अच्छी तरह से तैयार की गई विपणन रणनीति के कारण, इस उत्पाद ने जनता का काफी ध्यान आकर्षित किया। हालांकि, इस गोली के लिए एक विज्ञापन अभियान पर काम करते हुए, आपको पता चलता है कि गोली 'X' का अंतः-कंपनी अनुसंधान निष्कर्ष मनगढ़ंत या जाली है। हालांकि, इसका वास्तव में कोई दुष्प्रभाव नहीं है, लेकिन इस गोली का कोई प्रमाणित लाभ भी नहीं है। यह केवल प्रायोगिक औषध के रूप में कार्य करती है।

जब आप यह मुद्दा अपने प्रबंधक के सामने लाते हैं, तो तुरंत आपको तथ्यों को अपने तक सीमित रखने के लिए कहा जाता है। परोक्ष रूप से यह इंगित किया जाता है कि आपके प्रदर्शन की समीक्षा की तारीख निकट आ रही है और संकेत दिया जाता है कि यदि आप कंपनी के प्रति अपनी निष्ठा सिद्ध करेंगे तो आपको विदेश स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाएगा।

दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- इस स्थिति में हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए।
- इस प्रकरण में उत्पन्न होने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- इस परिदृश्य में अपने विकल्पों की विवेचना कीजिए और अपने अगले कदम का उल्लेख कीजिए।

often, medical corporates are found to be engaged in malpractices including selling ineffective drugs as ~~costing~~ ^{charging} very high for drugs.



(b) Ethical issues involved:-

- ① Proving loyalty to company V.s. being loyal to society
- ② Thinking of personal and professional goals of working overseas

- ③ Conflict between personal and public goals and duty.
- ④ Keeping truth to oneself or exposing the false claims of company.
- ⑤ Making fool out of public trust.

(C) Options before me

Option 1 :- I will keep quiet and ensure that I get overseas posting.

Merits : → My professional interest are taken care of.

→ Nobody will be harmed by consuming pill.

Demerits : → Unethical stance and my conscience will prick me.

→ Company will make illegal profits.

→ I show lack of integrity.

Option 2 :- I will ask the managers to discuss it with company's seniors.

Merits : → I tried addressing the issue.

→ ethical stance as management may do course correction.

Demerits : → Company may continue with the product

→ My professional goals ignored.

Option 3 :- I should whistleblow the unethical practices of the company, regarding how pill is ineffective.

Merits : → Public will become aware of malpractices

→ shows integrity and ethics on my part

→ Company can't make undue profits

Demerits : → I might lose my job.

My course of action :-

I will choose option ② and if

company decides to go further with pill,

I will choose option ③.

- ① In this manner, I will follow utilitarian principle of greatest good for greatest number.
- ② Further, it follows maxim of Kantian ethics of following my highest sense of principle.
- ③ I avoid committing Gandhian sins of Business without ethics and wealth without work.
- ④ Further, as per Aristotle, it shows my virtues of integrity.

Finally, as said by Josephson Institute,
 "Ethics is about how we meet the challenge
 of doing the right thing, when that
 will cost more than we want
to pay."

12. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced universities, schools and other educational institutions around the world to shut down their campuses indefinitely and move their educational activities onto online platforms. These institutions were not prepared for such a transition and their online teaching-learning process evolved gradually. Though students considered online learning advantageous because of flexibility and convenience, there have been reports that the students prefer learning in physical classrooms to online education. The students feel that online education is stressful and affects their health and social life. Moreover, not all students have equal access to, and expertise on, digital technologies. Although these inequalities existed earlier, the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed this digital divide. Considering yourself as the Chairman of a Committee, constituted by the government, to suggest measures to improve the quality and accessibility of online education, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the key ethical issues at stake here?
- (b) Highlight the principles and values that will guide your recommendations to the government.
- (c) Suggest measures to improve the quality and accessibility of online education in the country.

(20)

कोविड-19 महामारी ने दुनिया भर के विश्वविद्यालयों, स्कूलों और अन्य शैक्षिक संस्थानों को अनिश्चित काल के लिए अपने परिसरों को बंद करने तथा अपनी शैक्षिक गतिविधियाँ ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म पर स्थानांतरित करने के लिए मजबूर किया है। ये संस्थान इस तरह के संक्रमण के लिए तैयार नहीं थे और उनकी ऑनलाइन शिक्षण-अधिगम प्रक्रिया धीरे-धीरे विकसित हुई। हालांकि, छात्र लचीलेपन और सुविधा के कारण ऑनलाइन लर्निंग को लाभप्रद मानते हैं, लेकिन इस बात की रिपोर्टें आई हैं कि छात्र ऑनलाइन शिक्षा की तुलना भौतिक कक्षाओं में पढ़ना अधिक पसंद करते हैं। छात्रों को लगता है कि ऑनलाइन शिक्षा तनावपूर्ण है और उनके स्वास्थ्य एवं सामाजिक जीवन को प्रभावित करती है। इसके अलावा, सभी छात्रों की डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों तक समान पहुँच और विशेषज्ञता नहीं है। हालांकि, ये असमानताएँ पहले भी मौजूद थीं, लेकिन कोविड-19 महामारी ने इस डिजिटल खाई को उजागर कर दिया है। अपने आप को ऑनलाइन शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और पहुँच में सुधार लाने के उपाय सुझाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा गठित समिति का अध्यक्ष मानते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) यहाँ दांव पर लगे प्रमुख नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?
- (b) सरकार को की जाने वाली अपनी अनुशंसाओं का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले सिद्धांतों और मूल्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- (c) देश में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और पहुँच में सुधार लाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

COVID pandemic has brought schools to a closure and has led the shift to online education. However, as per NSO survey, only 75% urban and 25% rural students have access to internet.



(a) Ethical Issues at stake :-

① Digital education has unequal access as many don't have access to mobile phones, laptop and internet.

1.1. Further, in a family with multiple children, only 1 device exists many times.

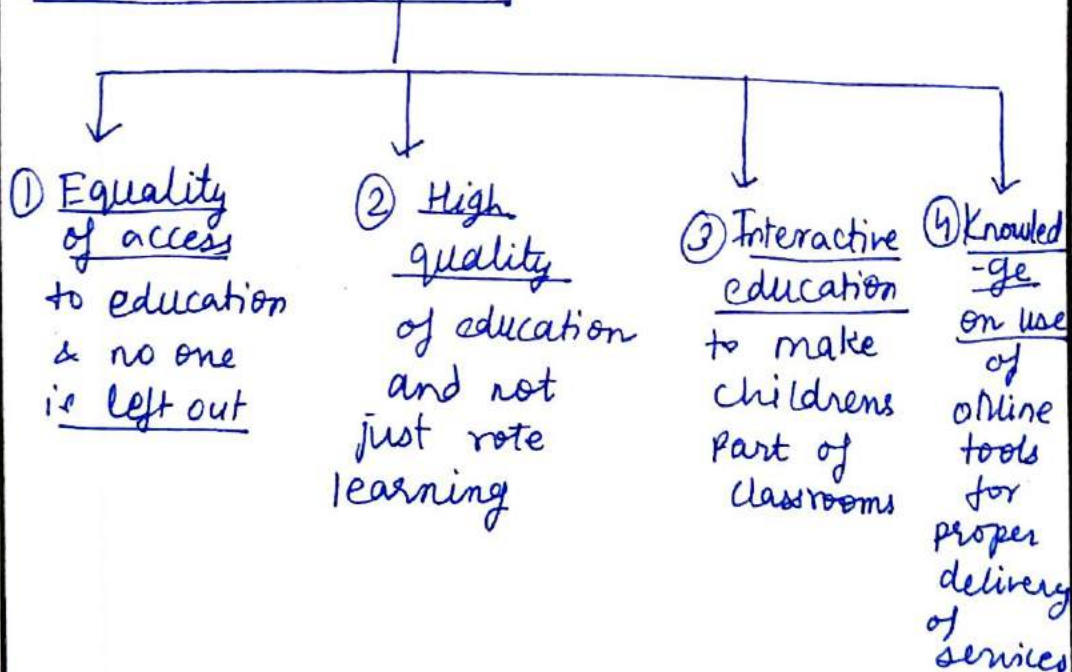
② Many students and teachers don't have expertise to use digital tools for studying.

③ Online education leads to stressful

impact on students, whereas their studies should be stress free and energetic.

- ④ Online education has minimised social interactions among students, harming their personality development.

Principles and values that will guide my recommendations



Measures to improve online education

Access

- ① I will suggest government to use funds from schemes like samagra

Siksha Scheme, MPLADS, sansad Adarsh
Groom Yojana, etc to distribute free
laptops and mobile to students.

- ② I will suggest setting up of internet facilities using PM WAN (wifi) or private service providers.
- ③ I will recommend teaching of teachers on effective use of digital tools for teaching students.
- ④ Use of TVs and community radio where devices are not available.

Quality

- ① I will suggest making online teaching interactive, so that students learn and ~~enjoy~~ enjoy.
- ② I will recommend limiting hours of online teaching to avoid stress and health effects on students, depending on class.

Eg: 0.5 hour for primary grade to 6 hours
for senior secondary.

- ③ I will suggest proper use of animation
and games to ensure effective teaching
using cyber experts.
- ④ Formulation of panel to standardise
online education via CBSE.

In this manner, I will try India
steps closer to sustainable Development
Goal 4 till physical education
is not opened.