

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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AIR 59

CSE 2024

ETHICS (GS PAPER-IV)

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GS SCORE

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ETHICS TEST SERIES

TEST - 01

70

ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are 19 questions.All questions are compulsoryThe number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.Content of the answer is more important than its length.Answers must be written in the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Vidyanshu Shekhar Jha.

Roll No. 10197

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Vidyanshu

Section - A

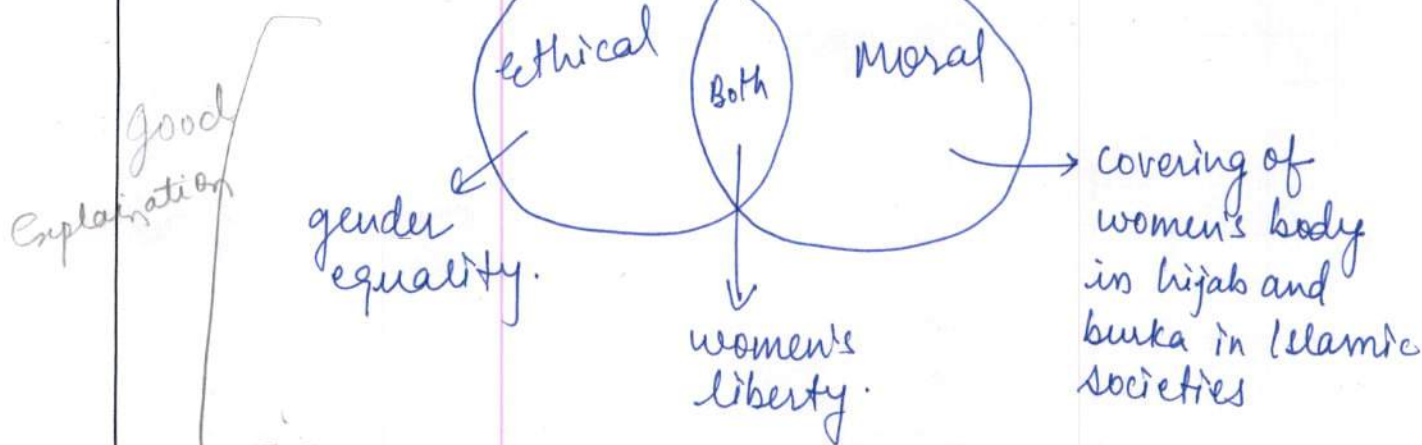
1. What is morality? Does "structured morality" obstruct individual freedom and growth? Is it a hindrance to social progress? Cite examples to prove your point.

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Morality is right or wrong aspect of behaviour, based on one's own standards. ✓

Hence, morality differs from ethics as ethics is based on universal standards.

→ Cite an e.g of each in support of your point.



So what is moral in one society may be immoral else where.

Structured morality

* It is ~~constructing~~ constructing of morality based on one's belief, attitude, values, customs, etc. // decided by dominant social organisations

* eg → It is immoral for teenagers to talk about sex, their bodies, etc in most

Remarks

modern societies you can give a better e.g.
like patriarchy, caste biasness etc

* anthropologist like Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead who compared American societies with tribal societies found —

↳ Some tribes like those in Samoa allow teens to freely discuss about their bodies, sex, etc.

• This reduces anxiety and tension associated with teenage.

↳ While in western society teens suffer

③ various tensions

→ Also discuss how is it a hindrance to social progress?

good

2. Critically evaluate Aristotle's doctrine of mean as the key to happiness. How this doctrine relevant for a working civil servant? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

He wasn't hedonist

* Aristotle was called a hedonist who propagated theory of happiness.

* However, this theory of happiness differs from individual pleasure propagated by Bentham.

→ Bentham talked about maximum pleasure for maximum people.

→ while Bentham says individual pleasure is most important, at any cost undebatable.

→ Aristotle says happiness must be desired while avoiding extremes.

* Hence, Aristotle's principles discourages extreme means and propagates path of mean.

→ This is similar to Buddha's "middle path".

→ Give some examples of mean
e.g. Pragmatist and Idealist are two vices, virtue is between the two.

Relevance

* A Bureaucrat often has to deal with extremes.

eg → Demand of agitating crowd vs rationality of law.

Remarks

* In such cases, avoiding extremes and listening to both sides is mostly favoured.

eg → Maratha reservation of additional 12-13% reservation left many unreserved agitated.

Hence, Maharashtra Government adopted middle path for happiness

- Maratha community → 12% - 13% reservation

- Unreserved community → additional seats in colleges
tuition fee support & waivers.

E.g.
well articulated but not for a civil servant

↳ Relevance for civil servant can be more elaborated.

$2\frac{1}{2}$

3. What is the importance of courage in administration and governance? How does "bravery" differ "with" "bravado"? Is it better to be "pragmatic and grounded" in Civil Services rather than being "brave and idealist"? What are the dangers of being pragmatic? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

- * Courage was one of the 4 ethical principles suggested by Aristotle. other principles?
- * Socrates propagated courage and promoted ethics when he stood up to drink poison v/s option to leave city. // not needed
- * Hence, in administration, courage represents value to stand up against what is wrong, eg → whistleblower, when an organizational injustice occurs.

well explained.

Pragmatic and grounded

- * Pragmatism means taking a practical decision.
- * Hence it allows a person to act as per situation.
- * Grounded helps bureaucrat to ~~not have~~ avoid ego issues and maintain low profile.

While, brave and idealist

- * Idealist ~~doesn't~~ doesn't conform to changing situation.

||

Remarks

Structure can be improved

* Bravery doesn't always work for greater good and it's practical to take pragmatic decision & wait for right time

not clear

eg → Officials are kidnapped by Naxalites.

This is bravado

• Bravery → go with limited support and hunt Naxals.

• Pragmatic → wait for full force to come. Meanwhile draw strategy and stop spread of misinformation.

(2½)

→ Civil servant need to be brave & idealist
Considering some exceptions
Can be more elaborated

Dangers of Pragmatism

* Sometimes situation is out of control and a Pragmatic decision could further outrage.

* Practical decision is not always a legal decision:

→ Pragmatism Compromises Idealism

↳ Differentiate between Bravery & Bravado.

4. What do you understand by 'Socratic Method'? How can it be used in classroom teaching to develop critical thinking among children and young students?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Model

* Socrates taught his students to be — critical thinkers

* He promoted questioning, based on logic, rationale, etc.

* Socrates was one of the first philosophers of Virtue theory, under Normative ethics.

Avoid didactic approach

* By choosing to drink poison over safe option to leave town, Socrates demonstrated courage as basic values of ethics.

classroom teaching.

* children should have the ability to question things by their own logic.

* Thesis and Antithesis leads to Synthesis.

→ Explain how & why?

→ Discuss how Socratic method can be a boon in present Education System

→ Examine the challenges for implementation of Socratic method in present

Remarks

Education System

Remarks

It is a deep-seated belief that, once you have agreed to do something, you must do it until it is finished.

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5. What is the importance of commitment in the pursuit of life? Why "social commitment" should remain at the centre of all acts of leaders and civil servants? Do you agree that the more selfish, pragmatic and clever a society becomes, the harder it becomes to cherish the value of "standing firm with commitment" for individuals for any cause?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

- * Commitment refers to standing to values even in adverse conditions. *Incomplete explanation*
eg - India's commitment to equality, liberty, secularism. So? // not a clear eg.

Social commitment

- * Social commitment ensures that leaders & bureaucrats don't deviate from their ~~too~~ words. // not convincing, Social Commitment means holding responsibility and being accountable for duties towards society.
- * Greediness often dilutes means. Hence commitment stops dilution of means by remaining firm on words.

→ Substantiate this part

Selfish, Pragmatic, clever.

- * Yes, the more a society becomes selfish, pragmatic, clever more it's difficult to remain committed.
- * Selfishness introduces a sense of self-interest

Remarks

over interests of others.

* Pragmatic → means taking practical decisions based on situation.

eg - Breaking Joint family to nuclear family due to forces of urbanization.

- But this damages our commitments towards parents, elders, kins.

* Clever → it brings sense of profit, benefit of one's own, which may or may not benefit others.

eg → clever policies of British ruined Indian markets and led India into colonisation.

✓ Please reread the question
You have to discuss how
Selfish pragmatic & clever crowd
would hamper a leader's commitment
for social good.

(2½)

not
as
per
the
demand
of
question

6. Critically examine the contention that utilitarianism is really a method of causing pain instead of happiness because it robs people of their basic humanity. Do you think that utilitarianism is against human nature? Why? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

utilitarianism is a branch of teleology which focuses on ends rather than means.

utilitarianism calls for greatest good to greatest number of people.

good
e.g. [eg → Aadhar seeding to ensure proper social benefits, even though a few have objected against loss of privacy.

Method of causing pain

Yes.

- * It prioritises interests of majority over minority.
eg → Sardar Sarovar Dam (Narmada R.) to power India, at cost of submerging thousands of villages.
good
e.g.
- * Bentham's theory says that an individual should satisfy his ego, no matter at what social cost.
- * It gives priority to talent, and more pay for more talent; as Bentham concept is basis of capitalism.

Remarks

- this has created class inequality. how?

No

* Priority to talent ensures efficiency of systems

* JS Mill's concept added ethical ^{utilitarianism} ~~egoism~~ and ^{good}

Social utilitarian concept

↳ An individual's freedom shouldn't interfere with others in society.

Against human nature?

* No, I don't think so.

* Reason

↳ It promotes efficiency and best person at top.

being
a
clarity
in
concept

• This ~~se~~ resonates with "survival of fittest" concept of nature.

↳ Utilitarianism has promoted

• liberal democracy

• individual freedom → how?

? • hardwork at work places.

It is against humanism, as it supports ends ignoring means.

Remarks

E.g. - killing a healthy person for organ donation to 4 ill people is accepted by utilitarianism

7. Do you agree that ethics builds relationships, both individually and on a grand scale?
Give reasons in favor of your stand. Cite examples. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

- good
- * Ethics deals with human behaviour — moral philosophy, conduct, character — based on values; hence establishing universal standards.
 - * A ethical society helps ^{re}shaping of values, norms, customs, morals which are more on lines of established standards rather than one's own standards.
 → E.g?
Individual Relationship.
 - * It teaches us to respect people, regardless of their age, class, race, caste, etc.
 - * ethical behaviour dissuades use from being xenophobic, racist, etc.
 - * It differentiates and clarifies behaviour one is expected to maintain in ~~pub~~ private relationship
 → honesty, trust, solidarity, openness, etc.
- very well explained

Remarks

eg → A high caste person staying away from low caste could be moral, but not ethical.

Relationship on grand scale

* Ethics makes even public relationships more virtuous.

* It dissuades us from racism, social hierarchy, etc.

Repeated eg →

* eg → forcing women to cover ~~head~~ body, staying indoors.

not appropriate
e.g.
for
above
reading

- could be moral in some societies
- but not ethical.

* hence, ethics has unleashed an era of —

- gender equality
- equal opportunities
- social justice

* Ethics in public relation teaches:

- courage
- trust
- adherence to values
- transparency

→ Discuss briefly about these values, how it would help build grand scale relationship.

Remarks

→ In a multicultural society like India. Rationality, Compassion, selflessness are important ethical attribute for smooth consensus & functioning.

8. Is freedom an important component of justice? How? Can a free society ever be egalitarian? What is the importance of the principle of justice in making of modern institutions and establishing an egalitarian social order? Are there unassailable and universal principles with regard to justice and freedom? Can it be so?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

* freedom is granting liberty to act as per wish. It is important concept of justice as restricting one's willingness is unethical.

→ The freedom should be positive freedom to curb historical injustices.

* A free society can be egalitarian? Yes

• free society demolishing social hierarchies.

• takes away "status" of few based on birth. like?

No → not clear.

• freedom to do work as per wishes accumulates specialists

• some specialists are more in demand. Hence, creates social stratification.

Importance of principle of Justice

* John Rawls is modern contractarian who gave concept of Social Justice.

* Importance in egalitarian social order.

→ His theory says, there by

• equality treatment → every person

Remarks

should have same liberty, freedom.

- differential treatment → rich have special obligation to transfer surplus resources to poor.

2½

good

- if a law can't make life of poor better, it also shouldn't make it worse.

Hence it makes an attempt for egalitarian social order.

→ Discuss importance of principle of justice in making modern institutions
↳ is the base of all social institutions

→ Discuss whether justice & freedom are universal or contextual.
↳ Subjective because of multicultural society.

9. What is the doctrine of double effect? Does 'Principle of Permissible Harm' stand the test of moral laws? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

10. Illustrate and analyze how do role models influence virtues, morals, and ethics in a society?
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

11. Explain the essence of the two following statements:

- (a) Positive anything is better than negative nothing.
- (b) There is nothing outside context.

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

12. Why it is, sometimes believed that feelings are better guide to action than reasons? Critically analyze. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

not always

• feelings are based on intuitions. These intuitions aren't based on rational analysis. feelings are emotions.

• Reason is questioning and judging based on facts, established standards, etc.
↳ to maximize profit

feeling ~~better~~ better than reasons

* feeling often ~~not~~ take into account experience
not necessarily

* reasoning ~~to~~ may be based on half truth, unverified facts, morals, values, etc.

* eg → feeling based on an adult's experience is still better than a child's reasoning.

eg → A ship's captain takes decision based on his experience.

However, his juniors (eg- sonar operators, weapons operators) to give captain inputs based on their rational analysis.

Describe the situation

Remarks

Reason better than feeling.

- * Reasoning is based on logic, questioning, analysis, debate.
- * Reasoning involves facts, figures, etc.
- * However, feelings are just intuition Inappropriate

eg → Stomach ache.

not clear {

- feeling → I haven't eaten good food
- reason → Doctor analyses, finds issues, prescribes medicine.

→ Can be a better eg.

For decision making, Consulting both reasons & feelings can be a better guide.

2½

Explain in brief what is deontology and consequentialism

13. Which should guide a police officer deciding to fire or not to fire on a protesting mob- 'deontology or consequentialism'? Give reasons? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

* Police officer decision to fire / not fire

Deontology → absolutism, either right or wrong

• Theory → think about means, not ends.

• mean ~~off~~ → firing bullet

• ~~can~~

↳ inappropriate

• but end could be chaos, more violence, deaths, suspension, human right violation

Hence, deontology isn't a suitable guide.

Deontology | Says action more important than the consequences.

Consequentialism

• Theory → ends matter, regardless of means

• end → focus on curbing violence, end protest, minimise damage

• means → fire or don't fire. Means don't matter.

As for consequentialism, ending protests matter and firing/not firing bullet

Remarks

Structure
Can
be
improved

doesn't matter, so Police should
be guided by Consequentialism
Police cannot choose vices.

eg. Deontology → fire bullet. If people die, not your responsibility
(OR)
→ don't fire. If riot erupts not your responsibility

~~Deontology~~

Consequentialism → Pacify and control mob. Firing/not-firing depends on situation

(3)

A Police officer should follow a normative approach — Combination of Consequentialism, Deontology, virtue etc.

Section - B

In the following questions carefully study the cases presented and then answer the question that follows:

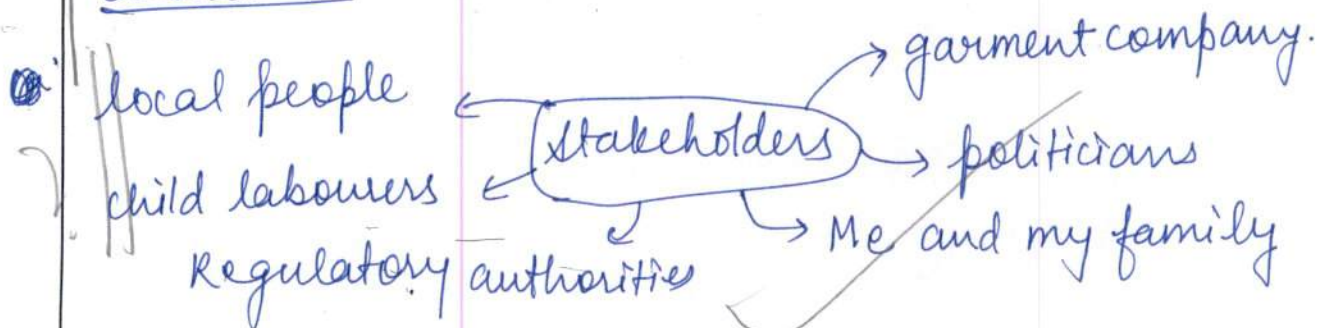
14. You recently got a job in a garment company. You were in dire need for this job as your family depends on it. This garment company is located in a developing area near city and provides reasonable local employment. It also obliges politicians by giving employment to locals on their recommendations. The company also employs reasonably good numbers of child laborers in various support work which saves huge costs. Many parents send their children to work as it gives their family financial support to sustain. Nobody speaks as it benefits many and also poor families are getting financial support. You speak to your colleagues but no one comes out in your support. In the past, those who raised voices against this were shown the doors. Workers are happy as the company takes care of their requirement. But your conscience pricks. You want to do something about it. But your job is very important for your family.

- What ethical dilemma ensues in this case?
- What are the options before you? Analyze each option.
- What course of action you will take?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

→ Illustrate the Situation

low cost labours, child labour, inadequate safety equipment is a concerning issue among developing economies. The following case study presents this sweat shop debate



(a) Ethical Dilemma:

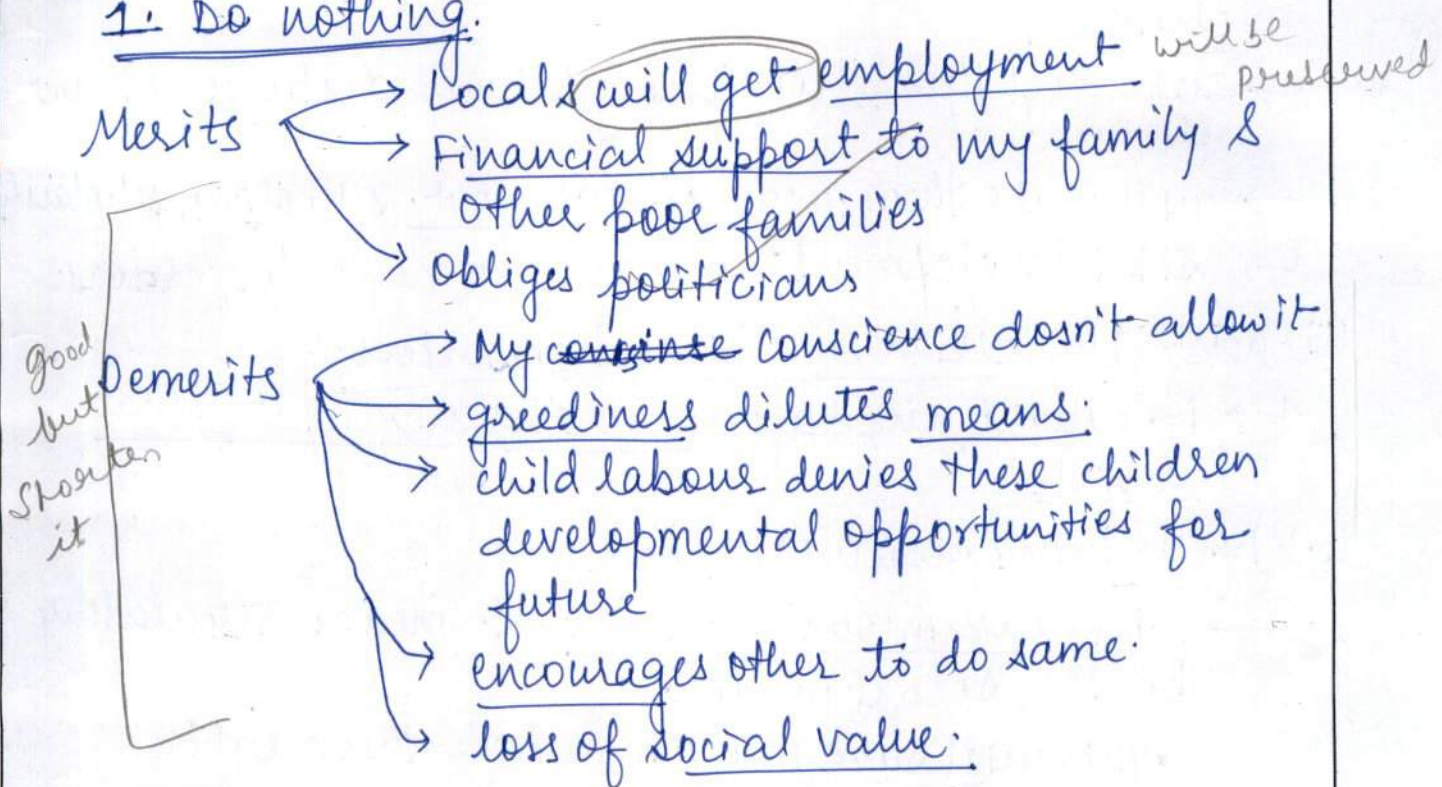
- Profit motive v/s unethical child labours.
- employment to poor people v/s regulations.
- livelihood v/s conscience.
- Obliging politicians v/s universal standards.

Remarks

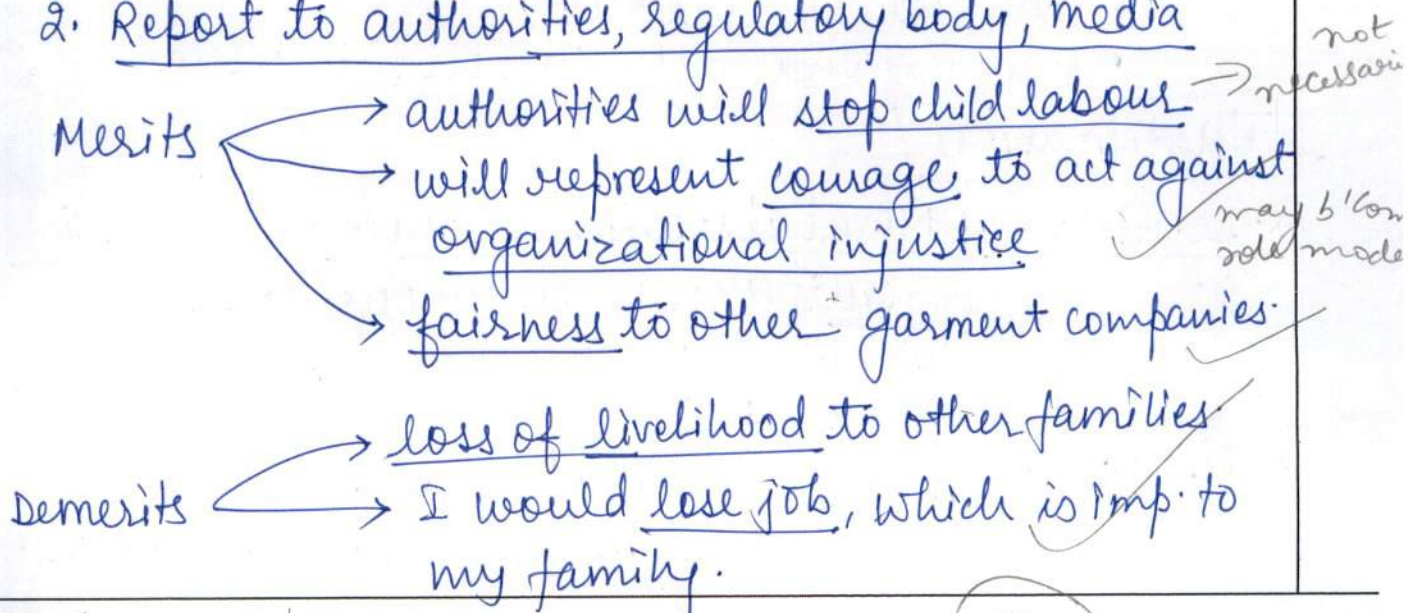
- (v.) greediness v/s means.
 (vi.) Moral rebalancing.
 (vii.) loss of values.
 (viii.) dutifulness v/s veil of ignorance.

(b.) OPTIONS AVAILABLE

1. Do nothing.



2. Report to authorities, regulatory body, media



Remarks

7

→ locals will go against me.

(C.) Course of Action

(i) first, I'll talk to garment company about the issue.

↳ gradual end to child labour.

↳ employment, instead to adults, on a fair wages.

(ii) if company refuses, I'll talk to families of employed children.

↳ will tell them how child labour destroys child's future.

↳ will make them aware of free govt. schooling, scholarship,

↳ skill development, and employment for elders.

(iii) next, I'll talk to locals and coworkers.

↳ if caught, one day authorities might take penal action.

(iv) if nothing ~~else~~ works, then —

↳ will anonymously complain to media, regulatory bodies, social media.

• this will save my job and of other adults

• will end child labour

• draw national attention on this issue.

Justification

* Deontology: Moral autonomy → right is right even when no one does it.
wrong is wrong even when everyone does it.

* If loss of values is leading to development, then this development would be detrimental in long-run.

Remarks

but stick to the word limit

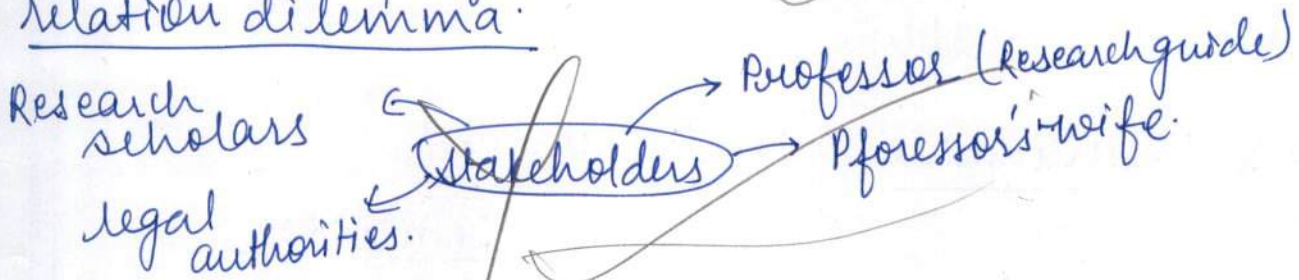
15. You are a research scholar in one of the most prestigious colleges. Your research guide is a much respected person in college because of his teaching capabilities and original research work. Students love and admire him for his sincerity, knowledge and hard work. One day he called all students of your batch to home to clarify their doubts as he was not keeping well to attend college. Once you reach his home, you heard a lady crying. You were not comfortable at his home. After coming back, you tried to enquire about that lady. Later, you come to know that the professor is involved in regular domestic violence. You discuss this with your friends, but they don't want to get involved in this as it may impact their relationship with the guide badly.

Following are the options before you. Analyze.

1. Ignoring the issue as it is their personal matter and focusing on my research work
2. Talking to the guide's wife and counsel her to report about domestic violence
3. Report to appropriate legal authority
4. Suggest some alternate method

Examine the situation briefly
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Gender discrimination, dowry, domestic violence are major social issues in institution of marriage in India. The case study reflects domestic abuse v/s public relation dilemma.



~~ethical issues~~

ethical issues

- * Public relation v/s Private relation.
- * call of conscience v/s selfishness.
- * moral rebalancing.
- * loss of values.

ethical guidance

- * Moral autonomy.
- * social utilitarian.
- * action should become universal
- * call of conscience.
- * courage.

Briefly Explain

Remarks

OPTIONS

1. Ignoring issue

Merits

- * My research work remains safe.
- * Fellow research scholars aren't interested either.
- * I have public relation with professor and shouldn't interfere in his private affairs.
- * Rawl's redistributive justice: those in power owe responsibility towards helpless.

Demerits

- * goes against my conscience's call.
- * Moral rebalancing
→ while my conscience doesn't allow, I let it happen.
- * Reflects my loss of values.
- * Rawl's social justice: those

2. Taking guide's wife to counsel

which
counsel?

Merits

- * counsel could suggest her to take counter-actions against abusive husband.
- * ensures her safety ^{no assurance}.
- * Equality treatment → for me, even my guide should pass same test of fairness.
- * counsel can talk to professor about domestic abuse, without reporting to police.

Demerits

- * ethical egoism → goes against my personal interest.
- * intervening in private affairs of professor despite sharing a public relation.
- * Despite complaint, counsel might refuse legal action.
- * Jeopardises interests of my group.

Remarks

well articulated but + all &
concise your points &
stick to the word limit

3. Report to legal authorities

Merits

- * My action would become universal.
- * Moral autonomy.
- * Would bring real face of professor to public.
- * Displays my courage.
- * Relief to abused wife.

Demerits

- * Threatens my research project.
- * Police might fail to prosecute him.
- * fellow research friends are already not interest in intervening.

Good

4. Alternate method

- * first, I'll talk to professor's wife. Would tell her to reason with her husband about her dignity.
- * If this professor doesn't listen, I'll try to persuade my fellow researchers about moral absolutism — helping a women in distress.
 > but they don't want to get involved
- In group, I'll persuade professor of his dutifulness towards his wife.
- Otherwise, will report to college authorities about domestic conduct and fellows.
- * will persuade professor to leave this narrow behavioural attitude towards women.
- * simultaneously, I'll suggest wife to collect ~~and~~ evidence of domestic violence against her.
- * If nothing else works, I'll anonymously complaint with evidence the instance of abuse.

Remarks

→ Try to maintain flow in the points

1st step should be reconciliatory, if failed then involve NAO's

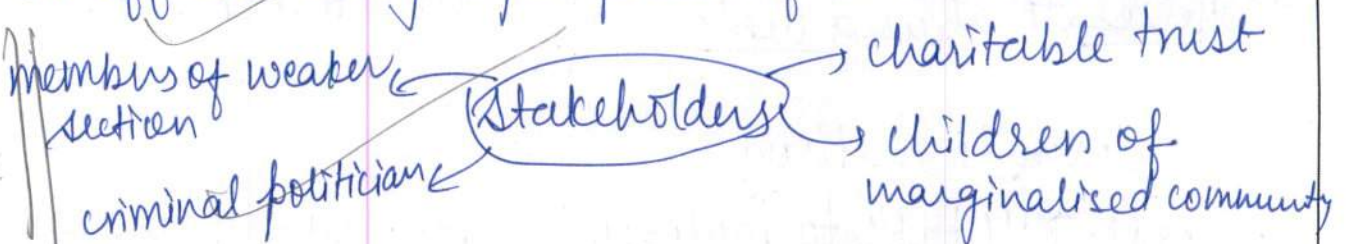
please analyse the situation in brief

16. You are head of a charitable trust that takes care of education, clothing, food and other basic needs of children from the marginalized community. Your organization also offers health services to the members of the weaker section. You find it difficult to serve qualitatively because of the crunch of funds. The trust runs on donations and contributions from donors only. There has been a regular fall in contribution from several eminent persons who were prime donors previously. The response to your decision to go for a small advertisement to get a donation for the good cause is not very encouraging. However, a prominent local politician albeit with a criminal record offers a hefty donation. You are in dire need of money to keep running the charitable trust.

What are the options available? Analyze.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

The following case study shows instance of a charitable institution in need of money, which is offered only by a person of criminal record.



ethical dilemma

- * moral absolutism v/s greediness
- * means v/s ends.
- * courage of conviction v/s moral rebalancing.
- * ethical egoism v/s ethical altruism.

ethical philosophy

- * greediness dilutes means
- * organisational justice
- * fairness
- * differential treatment
- * maximum benefit to maximum no. of people.
- * greater good.

OPTIONS

1. Try to get further voluntary donations.

Pros

- can use my social influence

Cons

- * crunch of funds already

Remarks

* It will keep organization's values intact

* Shut down will be unhelpful for needy if organization sticks to values.

2. Say no to politician.

Merits

* Represents courage of conviction to say no

* Represents moral autonomy

Demerits

* No other way to draw funds!

• May offend the politician

3. Say yes to politician

Merit

* Social utilitarian → balancing of values for benefit of society

* maximum benefits to maximum no. of people as eg charitable trust survives.

Demerit

* greediness dilutes means.

* loss of values

Final Approach.

* As funds are drying and proposal for advertisement has been rejected; the trust must run for greater good.

* firstly, I'll try my influence and persuasion on ~~lead~~ eminent persons who were prime donors ~~pre~~ previously.

↳ will understand reasons for their withdrawal
↳ ask them to re-fund, while I rectify those reasons.

* next, I'll talk to local politician, without sacrificing my values.

↳ working for charity could cleanse his past criminal record.

↳ will ask him to promote charity, welfare and encourage others to donate.

↳ ensure that ~~his~~ he doesn't use trust for some wrong means after donating money.

* if I couldn't reach an agreement with politician

↳ go for online campaigning about our trust

• work we have done

• why our survival is must

↳ trust can start some profitable business to meet its expenditure on social welfare.

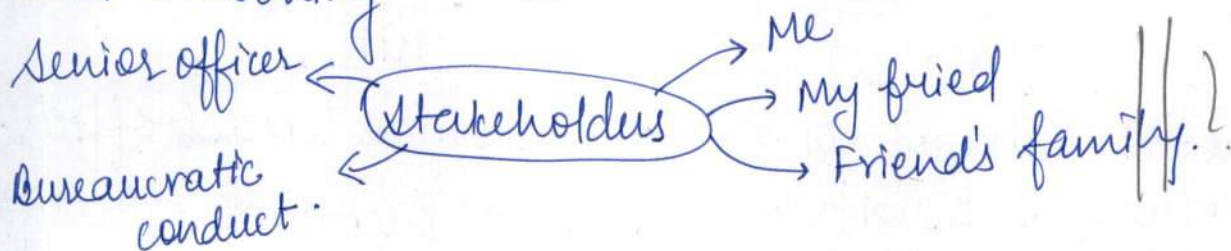
well justified

Remarks

17. One of your friend, a mid-level bureaucrat, is highly upset because of his job-related stress and family problems and often expresses his disenchantment with life. He gave an application for 3-week leave, which was sanctioned by his boss. However, a senior officer (placed higher than his boss), called him during his leave period to the office for handling a sudden exigency and this was not the first time when such a thing had happened to him. It happens very often because the officer is very efficient and reliable. The officer has a feeling that those who work honestly are overused while those who work less but keep a personal liaison with seniors work less and get various rewards and privileges. He is disillusioned. He is unable to give reasonable time to his aging sick mother, his wife who is under depression and children who are going to face their 10th and 12th board examinations. The officer is very upset and broken because of his inability to reconcile his official duties and family responsibilities. He seems to be very disturbed and broken. Despite being an honest and efficient officer he has not been given adequate rewards and recognition and space for looking after his personal needs; he displays signals of suicidal tendencies.

What would be your suggestions to him? Discuss the merits and demerits of each suggestion. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

The given case study presents issue of unbalance between work and personal life, tussle of honesty and liaising.



ethical dilemma

- * efficiency v/s overuse.
- * devotion to duty v/s attention to family.
- * honesty v/s personal liaison.

ethical guidance

- * social influence and persuasion.
- * organizational justice
- * procedural justice
- * equality treatment of John Rawl's.

Remarks

SUGGESTIONS

1. Let things go the way they are now →

Merits

- Non-interference ~~off~~ in private affairs of a friend.

Demerits

- Friend already shows suicidal tendency.
- elderly mother needs help, along with wife & children.
- will be loss of an honest & efficient officer.
- will discourage other efficient officers.

2. Suggest friend to quit job.

Merits

- can take care of old mother, sick wife, children's study.
- wouldn't draw ire of senior officers

Demerits

- Loss of an honest officer.
- will encourage others for loafing, instead of hard-work.

3. Take a middle path.

- * first, ~~do~~ counselling of my friend to understand his situation.
- * Try him to persuade to get rid of suicidal tendencies, as this wouldn't solve his family problems.

Remarks

→ Professional Counselling is a must

- * Ask him to talk to his senior officer.
- Make senior officer aware of his domestic issues.
 - Mention about not getting enough time, reward and recognition for his work.
 - As an efficient officer, he can manage work in less time, if he's allowed ~~to~~ adequate time to handle his family.
- * Will ask him to
- shift his old mother and depressed wife near his workplace.
 - shift his accommodation near workplace (OR)
 - ask senior officer to let him do - "work-from-home".
 - talk to other officers of department
 - ↳ share work among them, when he's not there.
 - ↳ share collectively his domestic concerns with senior officer, especially with support of his immediate boss.
 - ensure adequate servants for old mother.
 - engage wife in recreational activities, along with himself
 - proper tuition classes for children.

very well explained

8

Remarks

→ To maintain work life balance
 ↳ Enhancing efficiency by yoga, meditation

18. You are District collector of a district highly divided by the caste. You are getting complain of mid-day meal from many schools regarding the quality of food and regularity. You have asked the school headmaster to do something about it. One headmaster changed the cook. The new cook is from the Dalit community. Parents of children belonging to higher caste have stopped sending their children to school. Attendance is sharply reduced. In the given scenario, what are the ethical issues involved?

Explain the various options available to solve the problem. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Social division, caste inequalities, untouchability are unpleasant truth of our society, which is being presented in the given case.



not suitable

- * ethical egoism (of upper caste)
 unethical treatment to dalit
- * Narrow behavioural attitude.
- * dutifulness v/s ignorance.

- * ethical altruism.
- * social utilitarian principle of Rawls.
- * equality treatment and differential treatment of Rawls.

VARIOUS OPTIONS

1. Do nothing: Merits

- It pleases upper castes' ego.

Demerits

- Against social justice and equality
- Against children's eq education.

Remarks

2. Act against upper castes, by legal provisions like SC, ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

Merits

- will ensure government's support for Dalit community

Demerits

- would further discourage upper caste to send children to school.
- could create social conflict — caste violence
- further oppression of Dalits possible

APPROACH TAKEN

- * Principle of deontology guides me to act such that action becomes universal.
- * Also, under Mill's concept of ethical egoism, ego of one section shouldn't negatively affect interests of another section.
- * As DM of highly divided district by caste, I must take steps to encourage equality.
 - ↳ I'll try my social influence, persuasion to ~~so~~ make upper castes send their children to school again. like? // Explain how?

Bring clarity in your points

↳ will make them aware about harms of caste-based stratification. how?

↳ However, If this doesn't work, I as DM will myself go to school and eat meal prepared by Dalit cook.

• This moral absolutism, makes my action-universal.

- sends a message of equality to all sections.
- will ensure sufficient media coverage to send a broad and long-lasting message.
- will encourage other like-minded people, especially from upper caste, to join me ~~to~~ at meal.

* In long-term.

↳ I'll launch awareness on social evils like untouchability, caste discrimination.

↳ will try to broaden narrow behaviour attitude of upper caste. how?

↳ Set my district as an example ~~of~~ for others of social upliftment and demolition of social inequality. how?

Good initiative

(1/2)
6

Remarks

Your answer lacks content,
points lack clarity

19. The issue of displacement is seen as a necessary evil in order to construct industries, infrastructures such as dams, mining, roads, and power projects, which are intended to serve the "greater good". The protests by civil society and peoples against land acquisition have been growing in recent years. These protests and violence increasingly question the so-called "greater good". In fact, whether it is Bhatta-Parsaul in UP, Nandi gram in West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and recently in Tamil Nadu, all point the need to examine the matter differently.

You are part of a big MNC and facing such protest against the expansion of your plant. You are the CEO of a company, which is involved in the manufacturing of products. It has created a good employment opportunity for the locals. But the local residents are not happy with the management of the company and a big group of local residents are protesting continuously. Actually, as part of expansion spree your company needed more land to increase the manufacturing base. Opening a new plant at a different location will increase the production cost. Government has allocated a few acres of land to increase the manufacturing capacity of the plant as this will also give a boost to the local employment. Government has assured for the rehabilitation package for the displaced people. However, there is a huge protest against this allotment as few people get displaced from their roots. They are demanding closure of the plant. Your father is a Minister, placed in the concerned Ministry. He is influential and very well networked. Company's management is pushing you to manage the situation and local authority through your father, as relocating new unit at new place will increase the cost of production, and the company may lose market share in terms of sales if the cost goes high. Based on the above situation answer the following questions:

- What are the options available to you?
- Discuss the merits & demerits of each option.
- What will be your final call? Justify.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

The given case study reflects conflicts between utilitarian principle of greatest good to greatest number of people vs Rawl's concept of social justice.

ethical dilemma

- greatest good vs rights of displaced.
- profit vs moral autonomy.
- social influence vs procedural justice.
- fairness vs greediness.

ethical guide

- Rawl's → if something can't make life of needy better, it shouldn't make them worse.
- Aristotle → Justice, Courage, wisdom.
- Social utilitarian.
- Rawl's → procedural justice.

too short
Explanatory
briefly
articulate
the solution.

Remarks

OPTIONS AVAILABLE

- 1.) Talk to father, and let his influence to further expand production land.
- 2.) closure of plant — demand of local people.
- 3.) Shifting plant to new location, while ensuring rehabilitation to displaced.

Merits and Demerits.1.) Merit

- will further enhance my position in MNC.
- as MNC keeps working
 - ↳ locals get job.
 - ↳ strengthen's nation's economy.
 - ↳ greatest good.
- no rise in production cost

Demerit

- People are alienated from roots.
- represents greediness of ~~people~~ MNC.

2.) Merit

- ~~loss of jobs for many.~~
- ~~closing plants for~~
- people (local) remain attached to their roots.

Demerit

- closing plants because of protests can't become universal standard
- loss of jobs

→ very nice analysis

Remarks

but shorten the points

3. Demerit

- Increased operational cost
- loss of market share.

Merit

- No alienation of locals.
- proper rehabilitation.

[Final call]

- * I'll follow Aristotle's principle of avoiding extremes.
- * ↳ closure or expansion causes extreme losses to one stakeholder.

* ~~My~~ My approach would be -

very well addressed.

- ↳ Talk to company management for proper rehabilitation of all displaced locals.
- ↳ ensure all displaced families get job.
- ↳ Minimise number of people getting displaced "from roots".
- ↳ ensuring extra compensation for such.
- ↳ Talk to local leaders to pacify protest by proper and transparent procedure.

* However, if this doesn't work.

- ↳ I'll shift production to new area.

~~Conclusion~~

Justification

Remarks

- ↳ It prevents creating a wrong image of developmental works.
- ↳ loss of market share can be recaptured by showing our commitment to sentiments of people through advertisement.
- ↳ will seek financial help from government, as displacement would have dented government reputation too.
- ↳ My source of guidance is Rawl's theory
- well-off people have obligation towards poor for justice.
 - an act shouldn't make life of poor worse.
- ↳ Good structuring with good content.