

**HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
(HMTS 2001)**

Time Allotted : 3 hrs

Full Marks : 70

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to answer Group A and
any 5 (five) from Group B to E, taking at least one from each group.*

Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.

**Group - A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**

1. Choose the correct alternative for the following: **10 × 1 = 10**
- (i) When a father relieves his aggression by beating the child, _____ finds expression.
(a) Id (b) ego
(c) super-ego (d) lack of emotional control.
- (ii) Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) is a company whose product is used as a component in another company's product. This is an example of which process?
(a) Horizontal Technology Transfer (b) Reverse Engineering
(c) Vertical Technology Transfer (d) Nanotechnology.
- (iii) A series of machines taking up the entire manufacturing process in a factory, from the raw state to finished product, is specifically known as _____.
(a) automation (b) assembly Line
(c) mass production (d) industrialization.
- (iv) In the words of the theorist, 'Looking-Glass Self Image' deals with _____.
(a) our awareness towards our self.
(b) explore how others perceive us.
(c) our sense of beauty and aesthetics.
(d) developing our self consciousness.
- (v) Find the correct order of 'needs' from base of the pyramid to the apex as presented by Maslow while explaining 'Need-Priority' Theory:
(a) Safety, Physiological, Self Actualization, Social, Ego & Esteem Needs
(b) Social, Self Actualization, Safety & Security, Physiological, Ego & Esteem Needs
(c) Physiological, Safety & Security, Social, Ego-Esteem, Self Actualization
(d) Physiological, Safety & Security, Ego & Esteem, Social, Self Actualization.

- (vi) Which of the following is not the effect of modern agriculture?
(a) Nitrate pollution (b) Eutrophication
(c) Biomagnification (d) Ozone depletion.
- (vii) Hedonism, Egoism, Utilitarianism are few ethical theories grouped under the major head of _____.
(a) Consequentialism (b) Libertarianism
(c) Categorical Imperative (d) Non-Consequentialism.
- (viii) Production, transformation and use of energy are the major problems of:
(a) industrial activity (b) sustainable development
(c) global warming (d) acid rain.
- (ix) Jeffrey Wigand, Mark Felt, Harry Markopolos, Chelsea Manning, Julian Assange are all famous _____.
(a) Ethical Engineers (b) Environmentalists
(c) Whistle-Blowers (d) Computer Programmers.
- (x) Which of the following statement(s) is(are) correct?
1. Ozone Depletion causes reduction in stratospheric and upper tropospheric temperatures.
2. Increase in Green House Gases causes reduction in stratospheric and upper tropospheric temperatures.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) both (1) & (2) (d) None of these.

Group - B

2. (a) What do you understand from the concept of Societal Values? State with examples, how does it impact societal justice and law?
(b) Define personality and how it is important in an individual's life.
(3 + 3) + 6 = 12
3. Case Study: Devilry by Mob
June 2011. The Telegraph. The social evil of witch hunt is a deep rooted problem in India. However, a national law aimed at eradicating the practice may be helpful argues Hemchhaya De, Sarla Brahma, 52, Bifula Narzary, 49, Purni Basumatary, 57, Modani Boro, 55, and Toposri, 57, were all victims of a horrendous medieval superstition.

At least 12 states — Jharkhand, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Assam and Bihar — are recognised as areas where witch hunts are rampant even today.

While statistics regarding the magnitude of the problem are scarce, according to unofficial estimates in the last 15 years around 2,500 women have been killed after being branded “witches”. “About 500 cases occurred in Jharkhand alone in the past few years,” says Aparna Dwivedi, who heads the Women’s Justice Initiative at the Delhi-based Human Rights Law Network, a group that fights for social causes.

If we look at national laws, most witch hunt cases are dealt with by Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), which prescribes one year’s imprisonment and a Rs 1,000 fine to anyone who causes harm voluntarily. In other words, the punishment for brutalizing a woman by calling her a witch could be the same as that for slapping a person.

As far as reasons for brutalizing a woman as witch is concerned property encroachment is not the sole reason. For example, a recent study by the Cornell Law School in the US notes, “Several causes motivate witch hunting. Sometimes, the victim is thought to have caused illness, death or a bad harvest. In other cases, she is being punished for refusing physical intimacy or challenging the authority of the community elders.”

Social awareness campaign together with legal initiative may be helpful, for as long as people suffer from this blind superstition, the social evil of persecuting women in the name of witch hunts cannot be rooted out.

- (i) Can we analyze this case questioning the prevalent flawed Socialization process in Indian societies? How?
- (ii) Which level of Value Crisis would you associate this case with and why?
- (iii) What do you think about the change of social value system in post-modern society?

(4 + 4 + 4) = 12

Group - C

4. (a) Explain the canon of ethics.
- (b) Give your idea of attitude to work and explain how it affects the quality of work with suitable example.

4 + 8 = 12

5. Date: 23.06.2017

This is a case arising out of the complaint against the Apollo Gleneagles Hospitals for negligence in treatment of a four month old baby Kuheli Chakbrorty filed with the Commission by the parents Mr. Abhijit Chakraborty and Mrs. Shalu Chakraborty resident of 38/10, Nabapalli Ranjan Nagar, P. O. Joka, P. S. Haridevpur, Kolkata - 700104 under Complaint ID KOL/2017/000005.

The complaint in brief is that baby Kuheli Chakraborty was admitted to the Apollo Gleneagles Hospitals on 15.04.2017 at about 4.00 p.m. by first approaching emergency of the hospital and thereafter was admitted as inpatient in the paediatric ward under Dr. A. Srivastava. The parents had approached the Apollo Hospital on a reference from ESI Hospital, Joka for an endoscopic procedure due to passage of blood in stool since last 4 days. The parents complained that as it was the Bengali New Year on 15th April, no doctors were available in the paediatric department and the next day also being a Sunday, the baby was not attended to. It was informed to the parents that a sigmoidoscopy was planned for 17.04.2017 4.00 p.m. and the baby to be kept NBM on IV Fluid from 7 a.m. The parents were informed late afternoon that the operating surgeon Dr. Mahesh Kumar Goenka was unavailable for his personal reasons on the day and therefore the sigmoidoscopy had to be cancelled and were further informed that a colonoscopy would be carried out next day i.e., 18.04.2017 around 5 p.m. by the same doctor. The parents complained that due to NBM on consecutive two days the baby had become weak and was getting unconscious before the scheduled procedure at around 4.00 p.m. on 18.04.2017. However, the doctors did not listen to the parents and carried on the procedure for which the baby got cardiac arrest after the colonoscopy leading to the baby being put on ventilator from 6.30 p.m. on 18.04.2017 till death of the baby on 19.04.2017 at 7.45 a.m. It is further alleged that the doctors gave a dose of anaesthetic (Ketamine) which led to the cardiac arrest of the baby.

- (i) Mention the codes of professional ethics breached in the above case?
- (ii) Although this is a case of medical negligence try to analyze the case as a violation of individual duty ethics.
- (iii) "Crisis in individual values and organizational values can lead to ethical misconduct" — comment.

(4 + 4 + 4) = 12

Group - D

6. (a) Define Technology Transfer. Through Indian context, state with examples how developing countries face hurdles in long term technology transfer specially in the manufacturing industry.
- (b) What is Industrialization? State at least four ways of ensuring industrial safety and risk management.

(2 + 4) + (2 + 4) = 12

7. The Seveso Disaster

A small suburban town some 10 miles north of Milan, Italy, Seveso had a population of about 17,000 in the 1970s. In a nearby town Meda was a local chemical plant owned by ICMESA, a subsidiary of pharmaceutical giant Hoffman-La Roche. On the afternoon of Saturday, July 10, 1976, as parts of the plant were being shut down for the weekend one of the buildings in the chemical plant was getting dangerously hot as cooling mechanisms were turned off. When the temperature inside one of the plant's tanks reached a critical level, a pressure release valve opened, and about six metric tons of toxic gas emitted from the facility.

The resulting gas cloud that drifted over the Seveso area contained an estimated one kilogram of TCDD, technically known as 2, 3, 7, 8 tetrachlorodibenzodioxin.

TCDD is one type of dioxin, a family of chemical compounds that are a by-product of industrial activities like bleaching wood pulp, incinerating garbage, metal smelting and chemical production.

Dioxin is universally recognized as a carcinogen (a cancer-causing agent). It can cause reproductive, immune and developmental effects in mammals, and severe liver problems in people exposed to high levels of the compound. Chloracne, a serious skin condition that resembles very bad acne, can also result from high exposures to dioxin.

Within a few hours after the ICMESA facility gas release, over 37,000 people throughout the Seveso area were exposed to unprecedented levels of dioxin. In few days they felt the effects of: nausea, blurred vision, skin lesions and the development of severe chloracne, particularly among children. Seveso and its residents continue to function as a kind of "living laboratory" into the effects of dioxin exposure on people and animals.

The ICMESA plant is now completely closed, and the Seveso Oak Forest park was created above the buried facility. Beneath the wooded park, however, sits two tanks that hold the remains of thousands of slaughtered animals, the destroyed chemical plant and the soil that had the highest degree of dioxin contamination.

- (i) How do you think this case reinforces the need for industrial safety?
- (ii) State reasons for the case as breach of organizational ethics.
- (iii) In the context of the information, write your views on the incident's impact on man-nature relationship with Science in the backdrop?

(4 + 4 + 4) = 12

Group - E

8. (a) What do you understand by biodiversity? Water logging and soil salinity are some of the problems that have come in the wake of Green revolution. Discuss their causes and adverse affect to environment.
- (b) Explain Eco-Friendly Technology. State with examples on India's achievement with implementing EFT?

(3 + 3) + (2 + 4) = 12

9. Air Pollution Kolkata

Kolkata, one of the fastest growing metropolises in India has been suffering from air pollution for many decades. The rapid urbanization coupled with ineffective government control has been fuelling this problem. The study aims to portray the current air pollution situation in this megacity as it analyses the present level of different air pollutants like Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), NO₂ and SO₂. The result of the analysis shows the critical level of air pollutants specially the SPM and NO₂ in different parts of city. By zoning the city into residential, commercial and industrial areas, the result shows the difference between the levels of pollution in each area. The second part of the study explored the seasonal variation of air pollution and it has been found all of the pollutants reach its highest concentration during winter. Extending the study, the paper also tries to establish the relationship between the air pollutants and metrological factors by using the Spearman's Rank Correlation. The results show an inverse relation between the concentration of pollutants and the metrological factors such as precipitation, wind, temperature and relative humidity. Finally, a calculation of the change in pollution level during the two festive seasons is carried out and an increase in SPM concentration has been found during the celebrations of Kali Puja and Diwali.

- (i) On the basis of this case study, discuss the ways in which air pollution and urbanization is interlinked.
- (ii) Write down the contribution of festival in degradation of environment.
- (iii) Population and environment share a delicate balance. State ways to make people more aware of their attitude and action in this regard.

(4 + 4 + 4) = 12