



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 873)

Name of Candidate	Mouya. N	Registration Number	3210
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	15/09/2017
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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	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	25	
14	25	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) The more remotely power is exercised from the people, the greater is the distance between authority and accountability. Discuss. 10

(a) जितना लोगों से सत्ता का प्रयोग दूर होगा, उतना ही अधिक प्राधिकारी और जवाबदेही के बीच अंतर होगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Authority without accountability results in dictatorship, and accountability without authority results in inaction.

Authority is the legitimate power. On the other hand, accountability is answerability to one's actions.

If the power is remotely exercised from the people, then the distance between authority and accountability increases. It is because in the recent times, social accountability i.e. accountability enforced by the

people is becoming important than
the internal accountability.

The accountability tools like
RTI, citizen charters, Social audit, etc
become successful only when the
authority/^{power} exercised is closer to people.

The 13rd amendment or the
grassroot democracy, for example is
not as successful as visualised
because though authority is vested
on the PRIs, the actual power is
exercised by the bureaucracy. thereby
accountability cannot be elicited.

1. (b) "If you want others to be happy, practice compassion. If you want to be happy, practice compassion". In what ways can a compassionate public official be more useful for realizing public service goals? 10

(b) "यदि आप दूसरों को प्रसन्न रखना चाहते हैं, तो करुणावान बनें। यदि आप प्रसन्न रहना चाहते हैं तो करुणा अपनाएं।" किस प्रकार से एक करुणावान लोक सेवक सार्वजनिक सेवा के लक्ष्यों को साकार करने के लिए अधिक उपयोगी हो सकता है?

Compassion is the virtue that contributes to selfless service. And the public officials can ~~ach~~ realise public service goals only with selfless service.

Compassion is being kind. It helps in empathising with the feelings of others especially the underprivileged. Thus, by practising Compassion, one can make others happy which itself makes the person contented.

Compassionate public officials are more useful in realising public service goals because :

- Compassion helps the public official be Emotionally Intelligent and reason with the emotions of public especially the disadvantaged section.
- Compassion enables the officials to be proactive and undertake measures for socio economic transformation.
- It is compassion that helps the officials in adopting Positive discrimination and uplift the marginalised like women, children and thus realise the constitutional goals like Social Justice.

2. (a) The recent decision by the government to ban use of red beacons is only a symbolic gesture and a lot more needs to be done to end the VIP culture in India. Critically discuss. 10

(a) लाल बत्ती के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध सम्बन्धी सरकार का हालिया निर्णय केवल एक प्रतीकात्मक संकेत हैं और भारत में वीआईपी संस्कृति समाप्त करने के लिए बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। आलोचनात्मक रूप से चर्चा कीजिए।

While announcing the ban of red beacons, the PM Modi has said "Every citizen is a VIP", which is a first step in ending VIP culture and promoting "citizen-master" attitude.

The decision to ban the use of red beacons is not just a symbolic gesture as it has sent a message that public officials are the servants of citizens and there is no place for 'mai-baap attitude' in a democracy.

However, lot more needs to be done to end the VIP culture in India

- The ARC-II Ethics in governance report says the asymmetry of power in the society should end so as to make the administration citizen friendly.
- Inculcation of values and ethics by implementing Code of Ethics, both for the legislators and bureaucracy. It should clearly mention that citizen is the master and public official is the servant.
- Reducing concentration of power and sharing power with the public so that accountability to citizens is enhanced.

2. (b) To what extent can financial incentives help shape attitude towards social issues? Discuss with relevant examples. 10

(b) किस हद तक आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन सामाजिक मुद्दों के प्रति अभिवृत्ति को आकार देने में सहायता कर सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Financial incentives may temporarily change the attitudes but attitude towards social issues can be shaped only by morals, values and societal ethics which are responsible for socialisation.

Attitude is one's disposition towards a thing/issue. It is framed over a period of time. Financial incentives may reinforce certain attitudes but that itself makes the process commercial.

On the contrary, response or attitude towards social issues

requires empathy and compassion
which cannot be shaped by finan-
cial incentives.

Example

Person A

financial
incentive
given if
A provides
food to X

X is a
child who
is hungry

↓
A provides
food to X for
money

may not
provide
food as
money is
not given now

Person B

It is B's choice
to provide
food or not
↓

B empathises
with X and
provides food.
& feels happy
not only
provides food
but also
enrolls her in
a school.

3. (a) At times, moral behaviour can be constrained by the complexity of legal system. Explain. In this context, explain the purpose of legal protection for good samaritans in the case of road accidents. 10

(a) कई बार, नैतिक व्यवहार कानूनी प्रणाली की जटिलता के चलते निरुद्ध हो सकता है। व्याख्या कीजिये। इस संदर्भ में, सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के मामलों में संकट के समय सहायता देने वाले अच्छे व्यक्तियों (good samaritans) के लिए कानूनी संरक्षण के उद्देश्य को समझाएं।

Before the legal protection, the complexity of legal system itself was deterring the good samaritans from helping the victims of road accidents.

Human is a emotional being. When a person in distress crisis is seen, it is a natural human instinct to help the person.

However, with complex police procedures etc, many were deterred from helping the victims.

While, morality and societal ethics suggest that 'life of a person'

is important than the harassment undergone by the helper. However, in reality, the legal system was such that the helper was seen as the accused. Thus, many though had compassion couldn't help the victims.

In this context, the legal protection for good Samaritans is essential to reinforce the positive attitude and empathetic behaviour.

This enables people to help the victims of road accidents without any hesitation or fear of legal procedures.

3. (b) Examine the different ethical issues involved in the use of public shaming as a punitive measure. Do you think this is an appropriate measure to address the problem of rising crime rates. 10

(b) दंडात्मक उपाय के रूप में सार्वजनिक रूप से लज्जित करने (public shaming) जैसे उपायों से जुड़े विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि बढ़ते अपराध दर की समस्या हल करने के लिए यह उपयुक्त उपाय है।

Public shaming is seen as one of the punitive measures to address the rising crime rate.

Public shaming is basically naming the criminal publicly so that the shame/guilt of being a criminal in the eyes of public especially his family can act as a remorse or deterrent for others.

Ethical issues involved are:

- Whether the name of the criminal mentioned even result in public shaming of the family? Will the

wife or children of the criminal mingle freely in the society?

- Can public shaming really be a punitive measure for an individual who had no shame in committing a crime.

- Shame is a feeling associated with people having upright attitude.

It is because an unethical or immoral person may not have the feeling of shame.

Therefore, public shaming can address the rising crime rates only if accompanied with other measures like behavioural change in the society, ethical education etc.

4. (a) Why did Gunnar Myrdal use the term 'soft state' in the context of South Asia? Do you think such a characterisation is still relevant in the case of India today? 10

(a) गुन्नार मिर्डल ने दक्षिण एशिया के संदर्भ में 'मृदु राज्य' का प्रयोग क्यों किया है? क्या आप मानते हैं कि इस प्रकार का विशेषीकरण आज के भारत के संदर्भ में भी प्रासंगिक है?

Gunnar Myrdal used the term 'soft state' ~~for~~ to explain that South Asian countries do not take stringent action against corrupt behaviour but remain or adopt soft approach to deal with the issues.

Myrdal talks about corruption in India wherein it thrives because of the tolerant attitude and this characterisation is not relevant w.r.t India as far as terrorism is concerned. As India

is a 'hard state' in dealing with terrorism, drug trafficking as seen in surgical strikes in LOC.

However, w.r.t corruption, India is still a soft state due to tolerance level among public and govt w.r.t the same.

Even in this aspect, India is reforming itself

4. (b) Intolerance can be linked both to prejudices and value judgments. Elaborate with relevant examples. Also discuss how intolerance can be countered in a multicultural society like India. 10

(b) असहिष्णुता को पूर्वाग्रह और मूल्यानुमानों (value judgments) दोनों से जोड़ा जा सकता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत जैसे बहुसांस्कृतिक समाज में असहिष्णुता का प्रतिकार कैसे किया जा सकता है।

Intolerance is lack of tolerance for other's views, opinions or even diversity. It is a threat to pluralism and multicultural society like India.

Intolerance is product of both prejudices and values judgments :-

- Intolerance/Intolerant attitude may be developed due to socialisation. Eg Intolerance towards ^{successful} women in a patriarchal society.

- Intolerance is also linked with prejudices. Eg prejudice against Northeast Indians leading to

Some racial attacks.

- Value judgements also promotes intolerant behaviours.

eg In the corporate sector, studies show that people believe women having low IQ and max EQ than men. This results in glass ceiling.

Countering Intolerance

- Ethical education in schools.
eg Sensitisation towards other sex, student exchanges with North East colleges and rest part of India.
- Condemnation of intolerant attitudes by parents, religious leaders, political leaders can change the behaviour.
- Fear appeal through punishment.

5. Social attitude towards corruption has become more forgiving with time leading to a view of illegal gains and misappropriation of public assets as a "rightful" individual prerogative. Analyse in the context of India. 10

समय के साथ भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण अधिक क्षम्य बन गया है जिससे "उचित" व्यक्तिगत विशिष्टाधिकार के रूप में गैर-कानूनी लाभों और सार्वजनिक परिसंपत्तियों के दुर्विनियोग का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ है। भारत के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The ARC-II Ethics in governance report says people in India have huge tolerance towards corruption resulting in wider acceptance than condemnation.

Social attitudes are framed over a long period of time due to prevailing social culture towards an issue. For example, in India bribe taking is seen as a natural act for doing a work. Similarly, people view it as the only route to get work done.

This ~~zero~~ ^{huge} tolerance for corruption resulted in collusive corruption not just coercive corruption leading to misappropriation of public assets. Eg 2G scam, coal gate, CIOG, etc which generated huge losses and deprived people of social justice.

Therefore, there should be zero tolerance for any misuse of power. Stringent punishment should be ensured for bribe takers and givers.

Further, culture of integrity and ethical values need to be promoted to ensure ethical governance.

6. What are the factors which draw people to public service? Suggest measures to keep public servants motivated. 10

लोगों को लोक सेवा की ओर आकर्षित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? लोक सेवकों को प्रेरित रखने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Public service can be undertaken only when the person is motivated to do selfless service by keeping public or national interest above personal interest.

Factors drawing people to public service

1. External factors :-

- Socialisation of an individual.

Eg visiting an old age home with parents make the child passionate towards public service even when he becomes an adult.

- Security of job or power or money factors. Eg civil services also provide security of job besides opportunity

for public service.

2. Internal factors

- One's ethical and moral values like compassion, empathy makes the person sensitive to social issues.

- Personal suffering or satisfaction.

However, ~~int~~ internal factors motivate the individual and sustain and commit for longer time towards public service.

Measures to keep public servants motivated

1. Autonomy or discretion enabling public servants take proactive initiative for the underprivileged.

2. Incentivising good performance.

Eg civil service awards given annually

3. Reinforcement of public service values through code of ethics

7. Corporate Governance provides a framework that defines the rights, roles and responsibilities of various groups within an organization. (a) Elaborate the need to incorporate the principles of Corporate Governance to enhance the effectiveness of the public sector enterprises. (b) Identify the challenges specific to the public sector when it comes to the application of good practices of corporate governance. 10

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस वह ढांचा प्रदान करता है जो संगठन के भीतर विभिन्न समूहों की भूमिकाएं, अधिकार और उत्तरदायित्व परिभाषित करता है। (a) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों की प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के सिद्धांतों को समाविष्ट करने की आवश्यकता का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (b) जब कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस की अच्छी पद्धतियों के अनुप्रयोग की बात आती है तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिए विशिष्ट चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Corporate governance provides clarity w.r.t roles, rights and responsibilities of different stakeholders in the organisation. thereby it protects the interests of all stakeholders.

Corporate governance principles enhance
ing the effectiveness of public sector
(PSEs) enterprises

1. The core principle of corporate governance is 'transparency'. This helps in making PSEs more transparent

in their functioning and hence provides public interest.

2. The principle of accountability to shareholders improves effectiveness as PSEs become more accountable to the public.

3. Managerialism and professionalism and other values like integrity will enhance effectiveness of PSEs drastically.

Challenges

1. PSEs are bound by public interest. Hence profit motive cannot gain primacy over service motive.

2. Many of the PSEs still lack ^{operational} autonomy. Political interference thwarts good managerial practices.

8. Emotions, earlier considered as an irrational factor in decision-making, are now recognised as a critical factor of judgment. In this regard, answer the following questions: (a) How can Emotional Intelligence help in coping with the intense pressure and occupational stress faced by police officers and armed forces in discharge of their duties? (b) What are the some of the concerns in incorporating and assessment of emotional intelligence skills in public service? 10

भावनाओं को, जिन्हें निर्णय लेने में पहले एक अतार्किक कारक माना जाता था, अब निर्णय का महत्वपूर्ण कारक माना जाता है। इस संबंध में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन में पुलिस कर्मियों और सशस्त्र बलों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले तीव्र दबाव और कार्य सम्बन्धी तनाव (occupational stress) का मुकाबला करने में भावात्मक प्रज्ञता (Emotional Intelligence) किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है?
(b) लोक सेवा में भावात्मक प्रज्ञता कौशल को समाविष्ट करने और आंकलन सम्बन्धी कुछ चिंताएं क्या हैं?

Emotions, hitherto considered as irrational factors, help in making rational decisions. A decision can be effective only when it is accompanied by both facts and values.

Emotional Intelligence (EI) in coping with pressure & stress

1. Armed forces

As armed forces work in difficult terrain, devoid from family, EI helps

in self motivation and resilience
Further, self awareness and the
awareness about one's duty helps in
dedicating life & service to the nation.

2. Police forces

- Police also work for long hours especially under difficult work conditions like low salary, lack of rest etc. EI help in resilience and crisis management.
- Empathy helps in adopting sensitive approach to the public especially women. concurs in incorporating EI ^{assessment} in public service.
- Importance given to IQ than EI especially while recruiting people for low level jobs.
- Public service is difficult to quantify in terms of outcomes.

9. You, a manager in one of the top IT firms in the country, are tasked with hiring new recruits for an upcoming project. You find that the company has given tacit instructions of not hiring female candidates in view of the new maternity law passed by the Government. You find this highly objectionable and lodge a protest with people in the higher management but they are firm as they want to cut down all the unnecessary costs. Based on this information, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the stakeholders and their interests in the situation.
- (b) What are the dilemmas that a recruiting manager may face in such a scenario?
- (c) What are the different options available to you? Which one will you pursue and why? 20

आप देश की एक शीर्ष आईटी कंपनी के प्रबंधक हैं। आपको आगामी परियोजना के लिए नई भर्तियां करने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है। आप पाते हैं कि सरकार द्वारा पारित किए गए नवीन मातृत्व कानून के आलोक में कंपनी ने महिला अभ्यर्थियों की भर्ती न करने का अकथित निर्देश दिया गया है। आप इसे अत्यधिक आपत्तिजनक पाते हैं और प्रबंधन के उच्च अधिकारियों से विरोध जताते हैं, लेकिन वे दृढ़ हैं क्योंकि वे सभी अनावश्यक व्यय में कमी करना चाहते हैं।

इस जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) इस स्थिति में हितधारकों और उनके हितों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) वे धर्मसंकट क्या हैं जिनका ऐसी परिस्थिति में भर्ती प्रबंधक द्वारा सामना किया जा सकता है?
- (c) आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? आप किसका अनुसरण करेंगे और क्यों?

The renowned IT firm has adopted a discriminatory practice of not hiring female candidates due to new maternity law. The manager being a conscientious person, has protested against the practice.

a) Different stakeholders in the case
and their interests

1. IT firm

The firm wanted to cut down the costs so as to reduce its cost of production and become more competitive. As the new maternity law requires paid leave, the firm wants to overcome the costs by bypassing recruiting female candidates.

2. The manager

Manager felt the instruction objectionable as he may be a person with highest ethical values believing in equal and just society.

If the manager follows the instruction, it would benefit the organisation.

tion but is against his personal ethics

3. The female candidates

They presume and desire for a level playing field in the recruitment. Some may be in dire need of employment and some may want to prove their talent.

4. the society Government

Government, which brought the maternity law to ensure safe motherhood and career of women. the practice to be adopted by the firm defeats the purpose.

5. The Society

This practice will reinforce patriarchal mindset in the society. It is against equality and fairness

b) Dilemmas faced by the Recruiting manager

- Being an employee in the IT firm, his professional ethics requires him to follow the instruction. However, his personal ethics requires him not to implement the practice.
- If the manager decides not to follow the instruction, he may lose his livelihood.
- If he follows and executes the practice, it may create dissonance in him and prevents him to contribute the organisation.
- ~~This ethical dilemma~~

c) Different options available to the managers are

1. Follow the instruction of the company as it benefits the firm as well as save his job.
2. Request the firm to deploy some other person to execute the task as it is against his personal ethics.
3. Reason with the higher officials and convince against the practice.
4. Make the matter public and leave the firm.

the best course of action is to explain the superiors about the long term disadvantages of the practice as it loses the bright talent as well as social responsibility.

If the company is firm on its decision, leave the company as it is against the managers values.

10. There has been a perceptible rise in the cost of healthcare services provided by private hospitals. In absence of adequate and quality government hospitals, people are forced to opt for private hospitals, especially for life threatening diseases and injuries. You recently visit one of your friends admitted in a famous private hospital. You found out that the hospital is charging a huge amount of money, which seems to be unreasonable. You confront the staff and ask them to explain the rationale behind such high charges.

Their response is that the charges are fair for the kind of services they are providing.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in this situation?

(b) Given how other professions price their services, discuss the feasibility of capping the amount of fees charged by doctors and private hospitals.

(c) How can the provision of quality services and need for profit be reconciled with society's interests in this case?

20

निजी अस्पतालों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की लागत में सुस्पष्ट वृद्धि हुई है। पर्याप्त और गुणवत्ता पूर्ण सरकारी अस्पतालों के अभाव में, लोग निजी अस्पतालों का विकल्प चुनने के लिए विवश हैं, विशेषकर जीवन के लिए खतरनाक बीमारियों और चोटों हेतु। आप हाल ही में एक प्रसिद्ध निजी अस्पताल में भर्ती अपने मित्र से मिलने जाते हैं। आपको पता चलता है कि अस्पताल बड़ी धनराशि वसूल रहा है जो आपको अनुचित या आवश्यकता से अधिक प्रतीत होता है। आप कर्मचारियों से बातचीत करते हैं और उनसे इस प्रकार के उच्च शुल्क के पीछे का तर्क समझाने के लिए कहते हैं।

उनकी प्रतिक्रिया यह है कि उनके द्वारा जिस प्रकार की सेवाएँ प्रदान की जाती हैं उसके लिए यह शुल्क उचित है।

(a) इस स्थिति से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) यह देखते हुए कि अन्य व्यवसाय अपनी सेवाओं का मूल्य कैसे तय करते हैं, चिकित्सकों और निजी अस्पतालों द्वारा आरोपित शुल्क की राशि पर सीमा निर्धारित करने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(c) इस प्रकरण में गुणवत्ता परक सेवाओं के प्रबंध और लाभ की आवश्यकता का समाज के हितों के साथ सामंजस्य कैसे स्थापित किया जा सकता है?

People are resorting to private hospitals for quality health care.

However, they are charging unreasonable prices and justify the same for the services.

a) The ethical issues involved in the case are :-

- Lack of quality healthcare services in the government hospital though government has the moral responsibility to ensure "Health for All".
- People are opting private hospitals not by choice but by compulsion
- Exorbitant charges in the private hospitals prevent the poor from getting treatment for life threatening diseases, injuries. Further, it ~~through~~ throws

middle class families into poverty.

- Private hospitals failed to realise their moral and social responsibility.

5) There is less scope for the govt to regulate and cap the prices in the private sector especially in the liberalisation era.

Be it for lawyers or teachers or doctors or auditors, there is no cap on the fees charged by the professionals or their companies.

Thus, capping the fees charged by doctors and hospitals may be

a difficult task.

However, enhancing quality in the government hospitals and mandating audit of private hospitals along with enforcing medical ethics for doctors by MCI can help in lessening improving the situation.

e) Profit is the main motive of private sector. However, social responsibility should also be the guiding factor.

The following measures can help in reconciling the need for profit, quality with society's interests.

i) Separation of cases so that poor can be given free treatment or charged less and the rich are charged the hospital prices. This is practised by few private hospitals in India thereby realising their social responsibility.

ii) the government can collaborate with the private sector or adopt PPP model and provide affordable quality insurance to all especially for life threatening diseases so that the ^{expenditure} burden is relieved.

iii) "Healthcare sharing" can be practised wherein superspeciality hospitals help the hospitals in small towns by training, expertise etc.

11. You are the District Magistrate in a district where a significant number of transgenders reside. While discrimination against the community is well known, commuters increasingly complain of harassment at their hands, especially at traffic junctions where transgenders are mostly involved in begging. This, at times, also leads to traffic management issues. You have received a number of complaints in this regard and have to act quickly to resolve it. However, a group of transgender associations argue that begging is their only source of livelihood.

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

(a) Describe the ethical issues involved in this case. Discuss the attitude of people towards transgenders in general and reasons for the same.

(b) What possible courses of action can be undertaken in such situations? Discuss their merits and demerits.

20

आप ऐसे जिले में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट हैं जहां ट्रांसजेंडर की बड़ी संख्या रहती है। यद्यपि इस समुदाय के विरुद्ध भेदभाव सुविदित है, तथापि यात्री उनके हाथों, विशेषकर यातायात जंक्शनों पर अधिकाधिक उत्पीड़न की शिकायत करते हैं, जहां ट्रांसजेंडर अधिकांशतः भीख मांगने में शामिल होते हैं। कभी-कभी, इससे यातायात प्रबंधन की समस्या भी पैदा होती है। इस संबंध में आपको कई शिकायतें मिली हैं और इसे हल करने के लिए शीघ्र कार्रवाई करनी है। हालांकि, ट्रांसजेंडर संघ के एक समूह का कहना है कि भीख मांगना उनकी आजीविका का एकमात्र स्रोत है।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों का वर्णन कीजिए। ट्रांसजेंडर लोगों के प्रति जनसामान्य के सामान्य दृष्टिकोण और उसके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) ऐसी स्थिति में क्या संभव कार्रवाई की जा सकती है? उनके गुणों और अवगुणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite S.C.'s decision judgement
that transgenders are 'third gender'
and entitled for socio economic benefits
like the OBCs, they still live in poverty
and depend on begging.

a) Ethical issues involved in the case

- Right to livelihood of the transgender. Deprived of other opportunities, begging remains the only source of livelihood.
- Free movement of commuters. Due to begging in the traffic junctions, commuters feel harassment due to delay etc.
- Lack of opportunities or government benefits that ensure dignity of life to transgenders.

The general attitude of people towards transgenders is one of discrimination and isolation.

This attitude is due to socialisation.

and lack of tolerance for diversity. Such behaviours further reinforced by apathetic attitude of government towards transgenders for so long.

- b) The objective of District Magistrate (DM) in this case is to ensure dignity of life to transgender by showing alternate livelihood. This not only manages traffic but also reduce public complaints. Ultimately, long term goal of DM is to eliminate discrimination against the community in the society.

The possible courses of action, their merits and demerits are :-

Course of action

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Discuss with the transgender associations, understand their problems and suggest alternate livelihood.</p> | <p><u>Merits</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It helps in addressing grievances of transgenders • Alternate livelihood also ensures dignity of life and solves traffic mgmt problem |
| <p>2. Ban begging at the traffic junctions</p> | <p><u>Demerits</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not address the root of the problem i.e. social stigma. |

Course of action

Demerits

- It deprives livelihood of transgenders and throws them into abject poverty.
- It reinforces discriminatory attitude of people.

3. Conduct awareness campaigns to eliminate discrimination on while promoting alternate livelihood to transgenders

Merits

- This addresses root cause and fights social stigma.
- Alternate livelihood also improves their standard of living.

12. Mr. X is the head of an NGO working in the field of environment conservation and protection. He is in dire need of funds for the NGO's operations and payments to his staff. He is approached by an official of a large infrastructure company, who is ready to provide the required funding for the NGO. But, in a quid pro quo, he asks Mr. X to raise objections over the bypassing of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) norms in an ongoing PPP project through his NGO. This project is being implemented by a rival infrastructure company. Mr. X knows that there have been instances of high level corruption in the process of granting EIA to mega projects and the information provided by the official seems to be authentic. Hence, he accepts the money and agrees to raise the objection.

(a) Considering the circumstances of the case, is Mr. X correct in accepting the money? Give appropriate reasons for your answer.

(b) If you were in place of Mr. X, what would have been your course of action? Give reasons for it. 20

श्री एक्स पर्यावरण संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत एक NGO (गैर सरकारी संगठन) के प्रमुख हैं। उन्हें NGO के संचालन और कर्मचारियों को भुगतान करने हेतु धन की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। एक बड़ी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी का एक अधिकारी उनसे संपर्क करता है। कंपनी NGO के लिए आवश्यक फंड उपलब्ध कराने को तैयार है। लेकिन उसके बदले वह कंपनी यह चाहती है कि श्री एक्स अपने NGO के माध्यम से चल रही PPP परियोजना में पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) मानदंडों की अवहेलना पर आपत्तियां उठाएं। यह परियोजना प्रतिद्वंद्वी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। श्री एक्स को पता है कि बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए EIA प्रदान करने की प्रक्रिया में उच्च स्तरीय भ्रष्टाचार के मामले सामने आए हैं और अधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी प्रामाणिक प्रतीत होती है। इसलिए, वह धन स्वीकार कर लेते हैं और आपत्ति उठाने के लिए सहमत हो जाते हैं।

(a) प्रकरण की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या श्री एक्स का धन स्वीकार करना सही है? अपने उत्तर के लिए उचित कारण दीजिए।

(b) यदि आप श्री एक्स के स्थान पर होते, तो आप क्या कदम उठाते? इसके कारण बताइए।

a) The data provided by the official is authentic as the project may affect the environment. However, Mr X taking money to raise objections is not justified as this collusion may stifle competition and development in the country.

Mr X is an NGO. If the objections are valid and Mr X knows about corruption in EIA, he should have raised objections before the official approaches him as it would have been ethical. Therefore Mr X raising objections which may be valid by taking money cannot

be justified as ends cannot justify immoral and illegal means.

b) Mr X courses of action should have been

i) To verify the claims of the official and the objections of the ^{PPP} project

really affects the environment and corruption involved in EIA assessment, then Mr X should raise objections and request for fresh EIA monitored by people.

ii) If the claims are not justified, Mr X should not interfere as it affects development and ultimately the poor.

iii) Mr X should not take money from the official but look for alternative sources. Official funding NGO for private gains is nothing but moral corruption of Mr X.

13. You are a civil servant posted in a state where elections were recently held. The newly elected Chief Minister had promised to ban alcohol in several of his election campaigns as well as his election manifesto, which was widely praised and supported by women of the state. Fulfilling his electoral promise, the Chief Minister has ordered a blanket ban on the sale of alcohol in the state. Following the ban, concerns have been raised about the feasibility of the ban and whether the government should interfere in what is considered by many to be a matter of personal choice.

(a) Who are the stakeholders in this case and how are they affected by the ban?

(b) Is blanket ban on alcohol a feasible action?

(c) Identify the issues that may arise while enforcing the ban and the steps you will take to handle them, as a civil servant. 25

आप एक ऐसे राज्य में सिविल सेवक के रूप में तैनात हैं जहां हाल ही में चुनाव हुए थे। नव निर्वाचित मुख्यमंत्री ने अपने कई चुनावी अभियानों के साथ-साथ चुनाव घोषणापत्र में शराब पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का वादा किया था, जिसकी राज्य की महिलाओं ने व्यापक रूप से प्रशंसा की थी और समर्थन दिया था। अपने चुनावी वादे को पूरा करते हुए, मुख्यमंत्री ने राज्य में शराब की बिक्री पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध का आदेश दिया है। प्रतिबंध के बाद, प्रतिबंध की व्यवहार्यता पर प्रश्न उठाए गये हैं और क्या सरकार द्वारा शराब पर प्रतिबन्ध जिसे कई लोगों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत पसंद का विषय बताया गया है, उस मुद्दे पर हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए।

(a) इस मामले में हितधारक कौन हैं और प्रतिबंध से वे किस प्रकार प्रभावित हैं?

(b) क्या शराब पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध एक व्यवहार्य कार्रवाई है?

(c) एक सिविल सेवक के रूप में इन प्रतिबंधों को लागू करते समय उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं की पहचान करें और उनसे निपटने हेतु आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे।

The intention of the CM's move
to ban alcohol is noble as it
is one of the social ills depriving
happiness in many families.

However, blanket ban on the sale
suddenly may pose many hurdles

which have to be resolved to curb the fallouts.

a) Stakeholders in the case	Effect
1. Government	• Blanket ban may curb evil effects of alcoholism in the state. • But it reduces revenue to the govt drastically thereby depriving resources for welfare expenditure • Resistance from public • Ban may trigger smuggling of liquor/illicit liquor production.
2. Women	• As women and children are the worst sufferers of alcoholism especially in poor households, the ban

may receive wide support & enhance trust in the government.

3. Alcohol
manufac-
tures/
liquor outlets

- There would be wide resist-
ance from these groups as
it can cause loss of employ-
ment & revenue

4. Public
in general

- People who drink may protest
against the move.
- But social activists, etc
support the move.

b) Feasible action

Blanket ban may not be a feasible
option in the short term. It causes
administrative problems like curbing
smuggling from neighbouring states
to production of spurious liquor

that can affect the health of people.

- Protesters from different sections need to be addressed.
- Loss of revenue to the govt should be filled up with other resources.
- Rehabilitation camps and alternative livelihood opportunities should be provided.

However, in the long term the benefits outweigh the short term costs.

Hence, the ban should have been on a phased manner i.e. starting from ban of liquor shops to sale in hotels etc. Meanwhile other measures like providing alternative employment, setting up of rehab

camps, alternative revenue sources etc can be addressed.

c) Issues that may arise enforcing the ban

1. While liquor shops may be banned, supply need not be as it may come from other states.
2. ~~Therefore~~ Production of illicit liquor may rise.
3. Protests from manufacturers and outlets need to be dealt.
4. People may take recourse to other sources like drugs as happened in few states when alcohol was banned.
5. Revenue to the district might be low.

Steps to be taken

1. Increased vigilance at the borders of the state and district.
2. Increasing awareness in the public about the ill effects of alcohol and the need for ban. This would dampen resistance.
3. Establishing alcohol deaddiction camp.
4. Using icons from different fields to spread the message.

Further, the implementation of ban can be made smooth though the hurdles cannot be eliminated altogether.

14. Regulation and procedure of human clinical trials vary from nation to nation. Stem cell research, as an emerging biomedical field, requires approval for human trials and encounters multiple challenges. You are the head of a team of scientists who developed a new Tissue Engineering system, which appears to be a promising means of regenerating heart tissue. Trials of the system have already been conducted on animals and yielded good results. Millions of people suffering from critical heart diseases would benefit immensely if this medication is immediately made available to them. However, you need to conduct human clinical trials before it could be commercialised. It is also known that the stringent regulatory environment in the country will mean that human trials and final approval will take many years before it is made commercially available. On the other hand, regulation of clinical trials in many poor countries is weak and quick approval is possible. Many of your competitors also resort to human trials in these countries, often bribing the officials for getting quick approvals.

Given this situation, answer the following questions:

- Identify the ethical issues which arise during clinical trials.
- Given the above situation, would you prefer to shift human trials to a third country where regulations are lax? Give reasons in support of your choice.
- Suggest a framework of standard procedure to minimise ethical conflicts and speed-up the approval process of new medicines.

25

मानव पर नैदानिक परीक्षण (clinical trials) के विनियम और प्रक्रियाएं राष्ट्र दर राष्ट्र भिन्न हैं। एक उभरते बायोमेडिकल क्षेत्र के रूप में स्टेम सेल शोध के लिए मानवीय परीक्षणों हेतु स्वीकृति की आवश्यकता होती है और इसे चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। आप वैज्ञानिकों के एक दल के नेतृत्वकर्ता हैं जिन्होंने एक नई टिशू इंजीनियरिंग सिस्टम विकसित किया है जो हृदय के उत्तकों (टिशूज) को पुनः पैदा करने हेतु आशावान साधन नजर आता है। इस सिस्टम का पहले ही जानवरों पर परीक्षण किया जा चुका है और उसके अच्छे परिणाम मिले हैं। गंभीर हृदय रोगों से जूझते लाखों-लाख लोगों को इसे अत्यधिक लाभ होगा यदि यह इलाज उनके लिए शीघ्र उपलब्ध करा दिया जाता है। हालांकि इसके वाणिज्यीकरण से पूर्व मानव पर नैदानिक परीक्षण करने की आवश्यकता होती है। यह भी ज्ञात है कि इसके वाणिज्यिक रूप से (बाजार में) उपलब्ध होने से पूर्व देश में विनियमन संबंधी कठोर वातावरण के कारण मानवीय परीक्षण और अंतिम स्वीकृति में वर्षों लग जाएंगे। वहीं दूसरी ओर बहुत से गरीब राष्ट्रों में नैदानिक परीक्षण सम्बन्धी विनियमन ढीले हैं और शीघ्र स्वीकृति संभव है। आपके बहुत-से प्रतिद्वंद्वी भी नैदानिक परीक्षण हेतु प्रायः ऐसे राष्ट्रों का रुख करते हैं जहां वे अधिकारियों को रिश्वत दे कर शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर लेते हैं।

दी गई परिस्थिति के अनुसार निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- नैदानिक परीक्षण के दौरान उभरने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- दी गई उपर्युक्त परिस्थिति में, क्या आप मानवीय परीक्षणों को किसी तीसरे देश में स्थानांतरित करना पसंद करेंगे जहां विनियमन ढीले हैं? अपने चयन हेतु कारण दीजिए।
- नैतिक संघर्ष को कम करने एवं नई दवाइयों हेतु स्वीकृति की प्रक्रिया को तीव्र करने के लिए मानक प्रक्रिया का एक प्रारूप सुझाइए।

a) Ethical issues which arise during clinical trials

1. Right to life of the individuals subjected to clinical trials as there may be loss of life during the period.
2. Right to dignified life - The clinical trials are mostly conducted on poor people who either do not have 'voice' or agree for monetary benefits.
3. Public interest vs individual interest
clinical trials might help larger public once the medicine is approved. However, can few individuals be compromised? Is the value of these lives not as important as other individuals?

4. Profit motive of research companies leading to treating of poor subjected to clinical trials as "Guinea Pigs" as noted by the SC.

5. Don't animals have moral right to life?

6. Strict regulations in few countries leading to researchers resorting to poor countries. Is the value of human life is same for all individuals?

5) Despite the hurdles, ~~these~~ clinical trials will be conducted in the same country even if it takes longer period. There is no case of shifting to the third country just because regulati-

ons are weak.

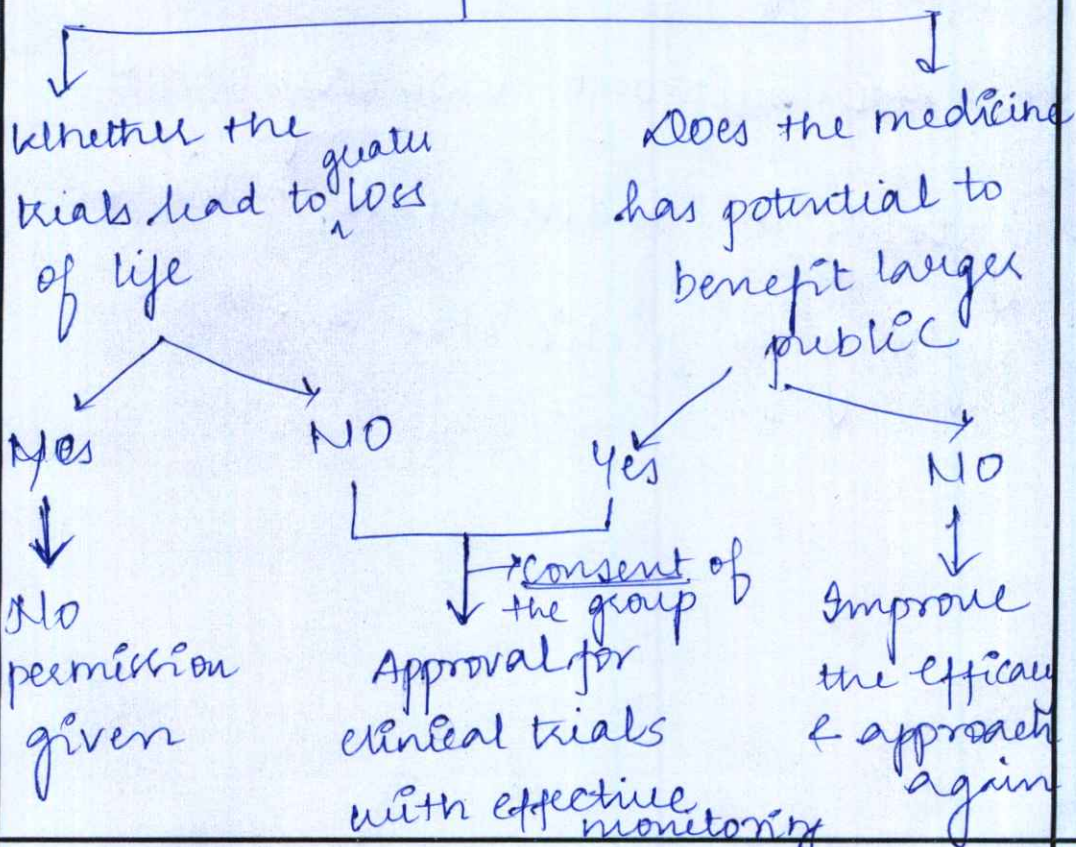
Reasons

1. It is not ethical to conduct clinical trials in one country while the benefits of the medicine enjoyed by other country.
2. People have right to be consulted and consent before agreeing for clinical trials. In the poor countries as regulations are lax, people are subjected to these trials without consent.
3. As the medicine would benefit the general public, approval can be sought quickly explaining the benefits to the government. After all, the government also strives to improve the health status of people.

c) Standard procedure to minimise the ethical conflicts and speed up the approval process

Research company approach the govt for conducting clinical trials

↓
Government process the application and analyse the benefits



Government can set up an Expert committee to review such applications and speed up the process.

Further, monitoring team should be set up so that the group subjected are not exploited.

By this way, clinical trials can be conducted in an legal, ethical manner without violating the rights of the individuals, while benefiting the public health.