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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 760)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	18218
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	18th Oct, 2016.

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1(a)	10		- 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 HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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।
1(b)	10		
2(a)	10		
2(b)	10		
3(a)	10		
3(b)	10		
4(a)	10		
4(b)	10		
5(a)	10		
5(b)	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
13	20		
14	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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 is not more than 150 words each.

1. (a) Celebrities are paid huge amounts by companies for endorsing products that at times turn out to be harmful for the consumers. Examine the ethical dimensions involved in such instances. 10
- विज्ञापन के लिए सेलेब्रिटीज (ख्यातिप्राप्त व्यक्ति) को ऐसे उत्पादों के कंपनियों द्वारा मोटा भुगतान किया जाता है जो कई बार उपभोक्ताओं के लिए हानिकारक होते हैं। ऐसे दृष्टांतों से जुड़े नैतिक आयामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Market dynamics and business models are guided by motives of profit maximisation and consumerist appeal that may often neglect or render weak principles of integrity, consumer satisfaction and personal safety, hygiene and other ethical dimensions.

The ethical dimensions involved here are growth and greater wealth creation over consumer safety and satisfaction. The very moral worth of the consumer is reduced to a number or statistic. This even reduces the 'autonomy' of the consumer given his/her treatment as a means to the business logic of growth. M.

Paying celebrities huge amounts of money to legitimise the use of a product divests the consumer of the power to choose. Choice, exercise of reasoning, consent, objectivity are important principles

that guide consumer behaviour. By giving celebrities the mouthpiece, one may seek to legitimise unfairly the goodness or value of a product. The question of representation is thus another ethical dilemma.

Issues of responsibility, accountability are important and require regulation. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is an illustration of a regulatory body that enforces professional ethics from time to time.

The idea of what is being 'circulated' and by whom refers to unequal distribution of power in society. Mass circulation can be disempowering to the autonomy and rationale of consumers. For instance the promotion of cooking oil by a film celebrity would be readily or passively consumed, divesting one of the power to interrogate.

1. (b) Lack of cleanliness in urban areas despite schemes such as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan point to difficulties faced in bringing about attitudinal and behavioural changes. Discuss. 10

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान जैसी योजनाओं के बावजूद शहरी क्षेत्रों में साफ-सफाई का अभाव वस्तुतः लोगों की सोच के साथ-साथ उनके व्यवहार को परिवर्तित करने में सामना की जाने वाली कठिनाइयों को इंगित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Attitudes and behaviour are in a cyclical and mutually reinforcing relationship. They represent patterns and regularities in thinking and action based on personal belief systems, socio-economic locations, socio-cultural opportunities and the degree of exposure.

Legal pronouncements and policy directives can do little if they are not matched by social sensitisation, mobilisation and thus social learning. Bandura and Skinner in their social learning theory emphasise the importance of attention, retention, observation, symbolism and reproduction.

The Swachh Bharat Campaign requires 'social learning' for which various local mediums need to be mobilised to rivet the attention of people. An important example is 'edutainment', where important social themes can be disseminated

through attractive and entertaining mediums in peoples own distinctive systems of language and thinking.

The Population Foundation of India in its contraceptives promotion scheme of 'Main Kuchh Bhi Kar Sakti Hoon' Shows the power of edutainment.

Change in attitudes and concomitant behaviour requires active participation and engagement of municipal workers, executive officers of the MLI, Nagar palikas and panchayats. For this important symbols, 'Swachh Senanis', the ritual importance of hygiene, 'Jun sonwais', 'melas' can be organised.

Attitudes display a remarkable resilience and therefore require information that captures attention often through symbolic means. The dignity of women and young girls, the honour of the village, can be important symbolic themes that can be mobilised and connected to the central message of hygiene and use of toilets.

2. (a) Issues around economic inclusion are not just about income gaps, there are many dimensions of moral and ethical choices as well. Discuss. 10

आर्थिक समावेशन से जुड़े मुद्दे केवल आय अंतराल से संबंधित नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसमें नैतिक और आचारीय चयन के कई आयाम भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Economic inclusion refers to addressing existing inequalities by providing adequate avenues for rise in mobility. It is a more multidimensional concept and not merely related to closing income gaps through cash transfers and government aid.

Economic inclusion must be matched by social inclusion and moral inclusion. Social inclusion strengthens the individual or community's social position by providing requisite honour and recognition in society. Moral inclusion is about accommodating persons within a shared cognitive framework.

Moral inclusion entails recognising the moral worth, inalienable dignity of individuals in terms of their virtue of being humans. It desists the utilitarian logic of treating persons as means but rather as end in themselves.

The capabilities approach of Martha C. Nussbaum and Amartya Sen in fact are premised on the same similar logic of treating target beneficiaries of government aid as active thinking individuals. A mere economic inclusion treats recipients as passive consumers, robbing them of their agency and human reasoning.

Moral inclusion provides individuals with the creative space to make their own ethical choices. Here they cannot be coerced by the market, state, family or civil society. For instance a tribal family of Central India must have the choice to decide on their system of livelihood, their association with the market economy, the manner in which they want their children to be educated.

Moral choices thus recognise dynamism of humans, while a mere economic inclusion renders them as passive and malleable.

- (b) Socially and economically marginalized women are used to make a profit, often at the cost of their own health and reproductive autonomy, in the name of commercial surrogacy. Discuss the ethical issues associated with commercial surrogacy in India. Should commercial surrogacy be completely banned? 10

सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से हाशिए पर रहने वाली महिलाओं का वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी के नाम पर, अक्सर उनके स्वास्थ्य और प्रजनन संबंधी स्वायत्तता की कीमत पर, लाभ कमाने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। भारत में वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाना चाहिए?

Commercial surrogacy has emerged as a booming industry since 2012. It draws mostly poor and deprived women into such precarious conditions of work. The recent passage of the bill attempts to address these concerns. Ethical issues are discussed as under:

i) The first issue is that of exploitation and accentuating the vulnerability of poor and economically marginalised women under unregulated conditions. Women find themselves in networks of exploitation including kin, close to kin and agents of the industry.

ii) The second major issue is the commercialisation of motherhood, which holds special sanctity and

meaning within our socio-cultural ethos. Rendering conception to a form of livelihood poses questions on motherhood and the existential crisis of the family.

(iii) The third issue is the vague legal and ethical status of the child, who in this case has no autonomy over his/her future legal, citizenship status and social identity.

(iv) Another issue is of disempowering already poor and exploited women from their right to work and rights to livelihood. (v) Autonomy over body - Kantian logic.

Complete banning would make the industry move underground and exacerbate the vulnerability of women.

Secondly, 'altruistic surrogacy' may also be exploitative within kinship networks of obligation.

Third, providing alternative forms of livelihood is a matter that requires legislative and administrative attention.

3. (a) While discussing the ethical issues that journalists face on a regular basis, examine the causes of increased sensationalism in news media in recent times. 10

पत्रकारों द्वारा नियमित रूप से सामना किये जाने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में समाचार जगत में अधिक से अधिक सनसनी फैलाने के कार्य के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Journalists are essentially professionals in search of news that can engage and entertain the audience. Given their 'field area' to be human public spaces and areas of interaction, including private arenas, the issue of professional integrity and ethics gains salience.

Ethical issues relate to :

- i) The extent to which the privacy of individuals and confidentiality of information should be maintained.
- ii) Limits to subjective empathy vs objective journalistic rationalism
- iii) The moral, ethical choice of privileging certain information or occurrence over others.
- iv) The powers of representation which must be exercised with restraint and professional

discipline.

- v) Avoiding Sensationalisation or 'yellow journalism' which has the potential to weaken moral fabric of society and make blunt public reasoning.

^{unhealthy} This transition to increasing sensationalism is a result of:

- i) Privileging instrumentalist values of profits through TRPs and commercial benefit over values of professional integrity and journalistic temper.
- ii) Erosion of ethical and functional autonomy, with greater alliances with political parties and forms of social capital.
- iii) Treating consumers as a nebulous mass of statistics over conception of each individual possessing inherent moral worth.
- iv) Frequent and unprincipled recourse to legal rights under Art 19 of the Constitution.
- v) Lack of effective management and supervision.
- vi) Lack of social integration with the mission of good governance.

- (b) What are the various sources through which humans can judge the correctness of their actions? In the context of public life discuss how these sources are important in offering a clear and practical guidance. 10

वे विभिन्न स्रोत क्या हैं जिनके माध्यम से मनुष्य अपने कृत्यों के औचित्य का परीक्षण कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए कि सार्वजनिक जीवन के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट और व्यावहारिक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने में ये स्रोत किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण हैं?

As thinking individuals we engage in different forms of action based on diverse inclinations, motivations and beliefs. Our actions may have both intended and unintended consequences. The correctness of an action can be asessed through

- i) According to the utilitarian logic proposed by Jeremy Benthan and later John Stuart Mill, the intended consequence or achieving the desired result can be a yardstick to judge the correctness of an action.
- ii) The correctness of an action can be related to notions of 'duty' according to the deontologists, where action is performed for its own sake.
- iii) The correctness of an action can also be judged on the basis of whether it makes us

more 'free', and thus vests a sense of autonomy.

iv) Correctness according to the existentialists would be when an action gives meaning and purpose to our life and removes absurdity.

v) Correctness the egoistic school of thought would argue would be when an action bequeaths to the individual a benefit tangible or intangible.

In public life these standards of action need to be interrogated against personal integrity, professional ethics and principles of social solidarity.

If these standards violate the most fundamental basis of our value systems, they must be avoided at all cost. However if these standards cause greater integration they can be selected on the basis of the nature of context and occasion.

4. (a) Should a person resort to leaking of information in case of wrongs done in the organization? Does it cause a conflict of interest between the personal, organizational and societal spheres? Discuss with examples. 10
क्या संगठन में की गई गलतियों के संबंध में व्यक्ति को सूचना लीक करनी चाहिए? क्या यह व्यक्तिगत, संगठनात्मक और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों के बीच हितों का टकराव पैदा करता है? सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

An individual when a part of an institutional structure is required to share a degree of professional loyalty and commitment to the organisation. The greatest test is to work within the system based on principles of innovation, leadership and management rather than against it.

The leaking of information can be a subjective act of personal vendetta, professional frustration and even inadequacy. Such an act subverts the sanctity and shared vision of the institution. Moreover it may lead to an 'existential crisis' of the institution. For example the alleged leaking of Scorpene submarines by a consultant of the French defence corporation has subverted the

institutional sanctity and history of the organisation. This has further caused a loss of face to the leadership.

There is a clear case of personal, professional and social conflict of interests. It does not address the inadequacies of the institution. For this requires leadership, management and clear communication of areas found incomplete and faulty.

A bureaucrat for instance is required to uphold the institution's integrity. It is only when a higher value or public interest is at stake can such information be disclosed. A strategic disclosure of information and leaking of information are two different intentions.

The former CAG Vinod Rai for instance revealed cases of governmental misappropriation of funds as the 'Conscience Keeper' of the nation. While this did compromise on the structure of governance, it nevertheless revealed a greater commitment to the people, who are the fulcrum of governance.

- (b) Competition, it is argued, spurs the best of performance, however, can it also instigate cheating and unethical behaviour? Discuss with adequate examples. 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि प्रतियोगिता सर्वोत्तम प्रदर्शन की प्रेरणा देती है, लेकिन क्या यह धोखाधड़ी और अनैतिक व्यवहार के लिए भी प्रेरित कर सकती है? पर्याप्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Competition creates motivation to perform, given a clear incentive provided within a time bound framework of action. Competition is however a double edged sword and can become unhealthy, compromising principles of cooperation, solidarity and empathy.

Crossing the borderline would amount to unethical practices as personal achievement and success would be privileged above solidarity and cooperation. The competition within civil services for instance has created conditions within a generation of unfriendly, uncivil and suspicious behaviour. As I sit to write my exam, I also have people with me

who assess me as a competitor and do not recognize my essential humanity. Competition can thus derecognise and dehumanise people.

An example of such competition plagues our education system, where grading and ranking has created discrimination, low self-esteem among those struggling to perform well. Competition does not recognise diversity, and the distinct forms of intelligence. It fits people within uniform boxes and thus can even stop growth.

Our international politics is also witness to such competition, with certain countries such as China emerging as regional bullies creating inter regional rivalries and aggravating tensions.

Important is to create a chain of empowerment over competition, the latter treats humans in an instrumentalist fashion.

5. (a) "A person may cause evil to others not only by his actions but by his inaction, and in either case he is justly accountable to them for the injury". Explain the statement giving one example each from personal and public life. 10

"व्यक्ति न केवल अपने कार्यों द्वारा, बल्कि अपनी निष्क्रियता द्वारा भी दूसरों को क्षति पहुंचा सकता है, और दोनों ही स्थितियों में हुए नुकसान के लिए वह उनके प्रति उचित रूप से जवाबदेह होता है।" व्यक्तिगत और सार्वजनिक जीवन से एक-एक उदाहरण देते हुए इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Both acts of omission and Commission have the potential to cause injury. Inaction through neglect strengthens existing inequalities. Inaction does not challenge the existing status quo and hence continues to perpetrate it.

An example from public life is the inaction by the lower bureaucracy and police to social issues of caste and gender violence. These are considered to be 'personal', 'community issues'. In fact many in service are drawn from these very patriarchal communities. While they have the legal statute to back their actions, they do not take recourse to them.

for reasons of fear or inaction.

An example from my personal life is if I see some form of injustice and refuse to take action. This is a tough standard to subscribe to, but in cases of blatant injustice one must stand up. For instance while I cannot reduce the number of beggars on the streets, I would speak up in case they are harassed by commuters or treated badly. Refusing to see them in my car would be inaction.

If I see ~~those known~~ consumers in a shop going for products that are poor in quality or have rotted, I have a responsibility to speak up.

Inaction thus speaks of a passivity of human character.

- (b) "A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both." What does this quotation mean to you? Explain with an example. 10

"वे लोग जो अपने सिद्धांतों की तुलना में अपने विशेषाधिकारों को महत्व देते हैं, शीघ्र ही दोनों को खो देते हैं।" आपके लिए इस उद्धरण का क्या अर्थ है? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

A person who values privileges over principles is an opportunist, who goes by the herd instinct. It is a person whose actions are easily affected by rewards and censures. His/her actions are thus liable to fluctuate based on extraneous factors of failure and success over his/her own internal fortitude.

An opportunist soon loses all because he/she has no standards to subscribe to. For instance as a bureaucrat my actions cannot be determined by promotions and rewards. This would make me a coward and circumscribe my field of action to issues that are 'safe' and uncontroversial.

The nature of civil services is diverse and challenging. In these changing conditions, one must have certain values that can serve as a lead star.

For example if I value personal and professional integrity over personal rewards and self-aggrandisement, I would be willing to exert myself and take up challenging prospects. I would not be deterred even if I go against the favour of my superiors, while I shall pay heed to them closely.

Privileges provide no long term incentives or motivation. It is a strong commitment to a value system and self confidence that propels action that is ethical and born out of inner courage and fortitude.

6. Instances of atrocities against dalits despite stringent legal measures point to the fact that the problem is not one of legality only but a matter of entrenched social prejudices and attitude. In this context suggest some effective measures to address the issue holistically. 10

कठोर कानूनी उपायों के बावजूद दलितों के विरुद्ध अत्याचार के विभिन्न उदाहरण इस तथ्य को इंगित करते हैं कि समस्या केवल कानूनी नहीं है अपितु यह दृढ़ सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रहों और अभिवृत्ति का मामला है। इस संदर्भ में मुद्दे के समग्र समाधान के लिए कुछ प्रभावी उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The atrocities against dalits reflect deeply entrenched attitudes of caste prejudice and ethnocentrism. Altering social behaviour requires intervention in the realm of attitudes and thought processes. As the libertarians note, an external state and legal apparatus 'infantilises' decision and autonomy.

Addressing the issue holistically requires intervention at various realms

- i) First, is the level of collective thinking, which must be altered by mobilising alternative symbols that privilege community solidarity, village community.

- ii) Addressing the Socio-economic inequalities that provide the lower castes with sufficient resources. A rights-based approach is important here - provide political enfranchisement, economic capital and social esteem.
- iii) Strong legal mechanisms with financial and non-financial disincentives. However this would be limited in scope.
- iv) Creating community spaces for non-hierarchical, egalitarian forms of interaction. Education can be a potent tool for radicalising change.
- v) Mobilising local media and social learning techniques to spread positive messages.
- vi) Communicating the effective moral worth of individuals by drawing upon popular Indian leaders - Gandhiji, Swami Vivekananda.
- vii) Greater accountability and sense of civil responsibility within local governance.

7. What do you mean by 'anonymity in the civil services'? Explain why anonymity and neutrality are considered as important traits for civil servants.

10

'सिविल सेवा में अवैयक्तित्व (anonymity)' से आपका क्या आशय है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि क्यों अवैयक्तित्व और तटस्थता सिविल सेवकों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण लक्षण माने जाते हैं।

Anonymity refers to not disclosing the personal information and leanings, inclinations of the individual.

Anonymity is treating an individual above caste, class, gender, ethnicity and other primordial loyalties. It thus recognises the objective position of the individual as a human in his/her own right.

Anonymity and neutrality is important to instill objectivity, professional detachment, impartiality and probity in the Services.

First, these values grant to the civil servant an attitude of objectivity. It is important that a civil servant does not privilege special communities

or particular individuals, but work for public welfare and public interest.

(ii) A civil servant must have no biases or prejudices and thus ~~needs~~ ^{requires} to treat the people whose needs he/she is catering to as people in their own right.

(iii) A civil servant must maintain confidentiality of information given the nature of data and government information he/she is privy to.

(iv) A civil servant must not display any political affiliations or leanings, thus neutrality is a sine qua non.

(v) Given the diverse nature of work requiring interaction with locals and people of different socio-economic and cultural background a civil servant must be open minded.

8. Prescription of dresscode for women not only violates their liberty but also reflects outdated views on gender relations as well as proper conduct. Comment. 10

महिलाओं के लिए ड्रेसकोड का विधान न केवल उनकी स्वतंत्रता का उल्लंघन करता है, अपितु यह लैंगिक संबंधों और साथ ही उचित आचरण संबंधी दकियानूसी विचारों को भी प्रदर्शित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The woman's body continues to be a source of control, supervision and censure. Any prescription comes with a threat of action against unconformity. A prescription is thus an act of power which is external and coercive to the autonomy of an individual.

Libertarians recognise individuals freedom as the cornerstone of an ethically desirable life. Prescription of dress code arrive from the patriarchal logic of subjugating the woman's body to control. The body thus becomes a substratum for gender politics.

For instance, the recent debates against the 'burgini'

reflects even 'the strongly gendered libertarian traditions of Western Society, where the body of the woman is for the male gaze'.

This objectification of the woman evacuates the power of decision-making and makes her a pawn in the hands of Society's moral keepers.

This de-humanises women and curbs their autonomy. To decide for themselves what is desirable for them.

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

9. You are DM of a very poor district in the hinterland of India. It has come to your notice that manual scavenging is widely prevalent in the district even though the new law prohibits manual scavenging in any form. Upon enquiry, you have found that the number of manual scavengers has been reported to be very low, however, hundreds of dry latrines in the district depict a different picture. You have also noticed two more important trends: first, most of the manual scavengers are Dalits, and second, in many of the cases they themselves go to the houses and request the owners to clean their toilets manually, as it would provide monetary benefits. The entire district administration has been criticized by the media and there is political pressure on you to manipulate the data in a way that it shows less number of manual scavengers in the district. Based on the given information answer the following:
1. Identify the ethical issues associated with manual scavenging.
 2. List the options available to you in the given case. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each.
 3. Discuss some feasible steps that you can take to control this serious problem.

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आप भारत के अंदरूनी क्षेत्र में एक बहुत-ही पिछड़े जिले के डी.एम. हैं। आपको यह पता चला है कि नये कानून द्वारा किसी भी रूप में मैला ढोने की प्रथा पर प्रतिबंध लगाए जाने के बावजूद जिले में यह व्यापक रूप से प्रचलित है। पूछताछ करने पर आपको ज्ञात होता है कि मैला ढोने वालों की संख्या बहुत कम बताई गई है, जबकि जिले में सैकड़ों शुष्क शौचालय अलग ही तस्वीर प्रस्तुत करते हैं। आप दो अन्य महत्वपूर्ण प्रवृत्तियों का भी अवलोकन करते हैं: पहला, अधिकांश मैला ढोने वाले दलित हैं और दूसरा, कई प्रकरणों में वे स्वयं घरों में जाते हैं और गृहस्वामियों से उनका शौचालय हाथ से साफ करने का अनुरोध करते हैं, क्योंकि इससे मौद्रिक लाभ होगा। संपूर्ण जिला प्रशासन की मीडिया द्वारा आलोचना की गई है। इस कारण आप पर आंकड़ों में इस प्रकार से हेरफेर करने का राजनीतिक दबाव है जिससे जिले में मैला ढोने वालों की कम संख्या का पता चले। दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

1. मैला ढोने से संबद्ध नैतिक मुद्दों को चिन्हित कीजिए।
2. दिए गए प्रकरण में आप स्वयं के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुणों-अवगुणों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
3. आपके द्वारा इस गंभीर समस्या को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ व्यावहारिक कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

The ethical issues associated with the scourge of manual scavenging relate to according

human dignity, recognising moral worth of manual scavengers, being attentive to the caste based injustices and discrimination, the 'internalisation' of inequality and the covert exploitation of the manual scavengers. The challenge would be intervening in the socio-cultural context and challenging particularistic tendencies.

I would have to act with empathy, compassion, courage and innovation.

The following are the options available to me, with a discussion of their merits and demerits.

- i) First, as the manual scavengers have themselves internalised the caste hierarchy, I can remain silent. I can regard caste groups as non competitive groups and thus guided by a utilitarian logic uphold the status quo.

The merits would be continuing and maintaining social order and thus not impeding governance. The demerits would be this going against my personal value system and even professional ethics of being a socially committed civil servant.

(ii) Second, I can intervene by engaging in dialogue with members of the Zila Panchayat, the Gram Sabha and Block level officers. I would enlist the support of NGOs to conduct door to door campaigns. This would be based on the 'justice' framework. The merits would be upholding values of social justice, equality of opportunity, while resonating with my personal values.

However, this might cause local tensions, upper caste anxieties, and some degree of social disruption.

(iii) Third, I can call the manual scavengers association or identify them and provide in alternate livelihoods.

This would be a rights based approach of providing special rights to a certain section.

The merits would be not disrupting the social order, yet challenging it. The demerits would be greater chances of failure as the manual scavengers have already internalised the practices.

I would in this case select the second course of action which would be more collaborative and engage with different levels of administration.

The Gram Sabhas, district and block level officers and members of civil society would work together in creative ways to create social consciousness and moral accountability.

Along with awareness, material conditions of manual scavengers

would have to be improved through cash transfers, rehabilitation packages, convergence with government welfare schemes that enhance their skills and employability, giving dignity to their families and children with equitable and quality access to health and education would be first few steps.

10. You are SP of a district where the use of drugs is prevalent, especially among the youth. The neighbouring districts are also suffering from the same problem. There is a huge hue and cry in the national media about the drug issue and the government and political parties are pressurising the police and district administration to act on the issue. A big deal of drugs is busted by the police in your area and all the culprits have been arrested. However, even before you reach your office, a minister from the ruling party of the state calls and asks you to release few of the culprits. You have long suspected the role of many senior leaders in this drug menace of the state. You have also been informed by your juniors that a few officers who dared to act against people involved in drug dealings were transferred or suspended on wrong charges earlier.

1. Identify the options available to you.
2. Evaluate the pros and cons of each of your options.

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आप एक ऐसे जिले के एस.पी. हैं जहां मादक पदार्थों का व्यापक उपयोग होता है, विशेष रूप से युवाओं के बीच यह सर्वाधिक प्रचलित है। पड़ोसी जिले भी इसी समस्या से ग्रसित हैं। मादक पदार्थों से जुड़े मुद्दे के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय मीडिया में हायतौबा मची है और इस मुद्दे पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए सरकार और राजनीतिक दल पुलिस एवं जिला प्रशासन पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं। आपके क्षेत्र में मादक पदार्थों की एक बड़ी डील का पुलिस द्वारा भंडाफोड़ किया जाता है और सभी अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता है। हालांकि, इससे पहले कि आप अपने कार्यालय पहुंचते, राज्य के सत्तारूढ़ दल का एक मंत्री आप को बुलाता है और कुछ अपराधियों को छोड़ने के लिए कहता है। आप लंबे समय से राज्य में मादक पदार्थ से जुड़े इस खतरे में कई वरिष्ठ नेताओं की भूमिका पर संदेह करते रहे हैं। आपको, आपके कनिष्ठों द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि मादक पदार्थों की डीलिंग में सम्मिलित लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का साहस जुटाने वाले कुछ अधिकारियों को पूर्व में गलत आरोपों में स्थानांतरित या निलंबित किया जा चुका है।

1. स्वयं के समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों की पहचान कीजिए।
2. अपने प्रत्येक विकल्पों के पक्ष-विपक्ष का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

In this case the values that I must operate in consonance with are of courage, political impartiality, objectivity, honest intentions and commitment to probity.

The options available are
i) First, I could succumb

to political pressure and coercion given the threat of transfer or suspension. I could thus acquiesce to the situation.

The merits here would be saving my position, and garnering favour with the political executive. This would create options for promotion.

The demerits here would be going against personal integrity, professional integrity and principles of social solidarity. Moreover, I would make myself appear weak and pliable to political interventions. This can affect my leadership and authority.

ii) Second, I do not release any of the culpability and remain determined to not care in. This would cost me my position, which however I cannot lose.

Such a move would be personally bold. The merits of

This would be bolstering my incorruptability further legitimising my authority. More significantly it would provide key links to the drug racket and help me understand the entire web.

Demerits would be threats to my post, disjavour of the political executives.

iii) Third, I can contact my superiors to gain from their expertise and advise. I can understand how best to play my bargaining chip.

This would give me greater insight.

iv) Fourth, I could conduct a 'mock release' and later have the culprits arrested in a covert mission.

11. You are the manager of a small hotel which maintains high standards of ethics in dealing with its customers. One day a person comes to your hotel and enquires about booking a room at your hotel. However, due to peak season, all rooms were already booked and hence the staff politely informed him about the unavailability. The person, however, was adamant and took this as a personal insult and started misbehaving with the staff present at the counter. Citing his political connection he also threatened the staff of severe consequences. Next day the person lodged a frivolous complaint with the police under the stringent SC/ST act. In his complaint he accused you and your staff of insulting him deliberately on the basis of his caste. He insisted further that he was denied a room at your hotel due to the caste he belongs to.

1. What are the options available to you?
2. Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons.

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आप एक छोटे से होटल के प्रबंधक हैं जिसका अपने ग्राहकों से व्यवहार का उच्च नैतिक मानक है। एक दिन एक व्यक्ति आपके होटल में आता है और आपसे होटल में कमरा बुक करने के संबंध में पूछताछ करता है। हालांकि, पीक सीजन होने के कारण सभी कमरे पहले से ही बुक हैं और इसलिए कर्मचारी विनम्रता पूर्वक उसे अनुपलब्धता के संबंध में सूचित करता है। लेकिन वह व्यक्ति हठी था और इसे व्यक्तिगत अपमान के रूप में ले लेता है और काउंटर पर उपस्थित कर्मचारियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार पर उतर आता है। अपने राजनीतिक संबंधों का हवाला देते हुए वह कर्मचारियों को गंभीर परिणाम की धमकी देता है। अगले दिन वह व्यक्ति कठोर एस.सी./एस.टी. अधिनियम के तहत पुलिस के पास ओछी शिकायत दर्ज करवाता है। अपनी शिकायत में वह आप पर और आपके कर्मचारियों पर अपनी जाति के आधार पर जानबूझ कर अपमान करने का आरोप लगाता है। वह आगे कहता है कि वह जिस जाति से संबंध रखता है, उसके कारण उसे आपके होटल में कमरा देने से मना किया गया था।

1. आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं?
2. इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और स्वयं द्वारा चुने जाने वाले विकल्प का कारण बताइए।

In a case where I am the manager of the hotel, I would have to display etiquette of hospitality, warmth, service orientation, objectivity, professional integrity and

leadership.

The options available to me after an FIR has already been lodged are :

i) Ensure that the FIR is withdrawn given the reputation of my hotel. This would require mediation, by providing services to the gentleman.

However, in such a situation I would be displaying irresolute and weak characteristics. Moreover this can become a precedent for further mal practices.

ii) I would ^(fight the) take up the case and prove the innocence of my staff by showing the records of the status of all rooms. I would also make the tapes available of how my staff replied and spoke to the guest.

Here I shall be displaying confidence over my staff and be a more effective leader in dealing with the crisis with fortitude.

(iii) I press for restoration of damages caused to the reputation of the hotel and thus engage in a long drawn legal battle, with motives of highlighting the frivolousness of the case. This would entail also act of avenging the casualness of the complaint.

However, this would be undesirable to the smooth operation of the hotel and lead to unnecessary media attention.

This could even act as a deterrent for any other miscreants.

Ans)

After a thorough evaluation of the options, I would go with the second.

I would take recourse to 'proof of evidence' and display trust in my staff and ~~the~~ if satisfied with the nature of the proof.

I would not fear dragging the name of my hotel; as I would be certain of legal justice and victory. Moreover, I would like this to act as a deterrent.

12. You are the Health Secretary in a state where there is an outbreak of dengue and chikungunya diseases. There have been reports of negligent attitude of some private hospitals in the city. Also, the public hospitals do not have the required infrastructure and staff to meet such increased number of cases in a short span of time. Additionally, the staff is demoralised by the increased working hours and the public outrage. Despite the efforts of the local authorities this issue emerges year after year.

1. What are the immediate steps which should be taken in such a situation?
2. Suggest some long term measures to ensure that such a situation is not repeated.

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आप एक ऐसे राज्य में स्वास्थ्य सचिव हैं जहां डेंगू और चिकनगुनिया रोगों का प्रकोप है। शहर में कुछ निजी अस्पतालों के उपेक्षा भरे रवैये की भी सूचना है। इसके साथ ही, सरकारी अस्पतालों में इतने कम समय में इन मामलों की इतनी बढ़ती संख्या का सामना करने के लिए आवश्यक अवसंरचना और कर्मचारी नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कर्मचारी काम के घंटे में वृद्धि और जनता के आक्रोश से हतोत्साहित हैं। स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों के प्रयासों के बावजूद यह समस्या वर्ष दर वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है।

1. ऐसी स्थिति में उठाये जा सकने वाले तत्कालिक कदम क्या होंगे?
2. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ऐसी स्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, कुछ दीर्घकालिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

As a Health Secretary I must display professional ethics, motivation, leadership, problem-solving ability and ability to diffuse crises.

The immediate steps undertaken would be

- i) Sanction / provide for additional funds for necessary infrastructure and functional support.

- ii) Mobilise a dedicated cadre of public health officers, by regulating their methods of appointment, pay, and promotion.
- iii) Providing strong strictures and directives to private hospitals to comply with certain norms and statutes.
- iv) Enlisting the support of local NGOs and community health workers for door to door social mobilisation.
- v) Inter-ministerial coordination with the ministry of urban planning and rural development to plug drains, create healthier community assets.
- vi) Directives to the municipal corporation for regular fumigation and social drives.

vii) Providing Institutional incentives for performance based outcomes.

viii) Partnering with the social media, visual and print media to promote social awareness campaigns. Through methods of 'edutainment',

Long term measures would be entailing the support of a dedicated cadre of public health officers. This motivation would be institutionally built through financial and non-financial incentives.

Motivating district health officers to take up challenging posts by providing incentives.

Addressing vacancies in public hospitals by instituting swift means of appointment and screening.

Public Health Services in

turn would be promoted to
inculcate awareness and
a precautionary approach.

Important would be to take
precautions before the outbreak of
a crisis.

13. As a Forest Officer, you are receiving increasing complaints of certain animals ruining the farms and causing damage to crops. This is creating an undue financial burden for the farmers who are in deep distress because of the uncontrolled damage. Consequently, the farmers are demanding you to put forward a request for culling of animals. You are an animal lover and against culling of animals. You had made efforts to control the menace but the population of animals has increased beyond the managing capacity.
1. What are the options available to you? Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons.
 2. Also suggest some long term measures to ensure that such a situation is not repeated.

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एक वन अधिकारी के रूप में, आपको कुछ जानवरों द्वारा खेतों को बर्बाद करने और फसलों को क्षतिग्रस्त करने की बढ़ रही शिकायतें मिलती हैं। यह ऐसे किसानों पर अनुचित वित्तीय बोझ डाल रहा है जो अनियंत्रित क्षति के कारण गहरे संकट में हैं। परिणामस्वरूप, किसान जानवरों को मारने के लिए आपसे अपने वरिष्ठों से अनुरोध करने की मांग कर रहे हैं। आप पशु प्रेमी हैं और जानवरों को मारने के विरुद्ध हैं। आप उक्त समस्या को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास कर चुके हैं, लेकिन जानवरों की आबादी प्रबंधन क्षमता से अधिक बढ़ गई है।

1. आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं? इन उपलब्ध विकल्पों में से प्रत्येक का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और बताईए कि आप किस विकल्प को चुनेंगे। अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।
2. इसके साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ऐसी स्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, कुछ दीर्घकालिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

*As a Forest Officer I have
duties towards the welfare of
my people above personal inclination.
Options available are :*

*i) Legalising culling to
reduce damage to crops and
the community anxiety and
disruption to social life.*

2. Prohibiting all forms of culling recognising the dignity of animals, while taking recourse to the statute of Prevention of Atrocities against Animals Act.

Here I would justify the importance of regarding the lives of animals as well.

3. Practising discriminative culling, when excess of human-animal conflict are taking place. Here I would take alternative measures such as having bio-sensors, restricting agricultural lands, instituting animal squads, awareness among locals.

The third option seems most feasible as it takes into consideration both short term imperatives and long term alternatives.

14. Dr. A.K. Singh, a professor of medicine, is a prominent cardiologist. His personal financial investments include significant stock holdings in three publicly traded biotechnology firms. He is approached by one of these firms to be a lead investigator in a therapeutic trial of a novel agent for preventing tissue damage from myocardial infarction (MI). This will be a randomized double-blinded, placebo-controlled clinical trial (neither patient nor physician will know whether the drug under investigation or a placebo is being used in a given patient). Dr. Singh is quite familiar with the preliminary animal and cell biology work in the area and believes that there is an excellent chance that this new drug will result in a significant improvement in survival and reduce damage to the heart muscle. He even thinks this novel agent may reduce the risk of heart failure and irregular beats. Dr. Singh's group is one of the few cardiology groups fully prepared to carry out this investigation, which is why he was contacted. He cares for a large number of patients with MI and believes that he could enroll numerous patients efficiently. The drug will only be available to his patients if his group participates in the trial. The company is offering Rs. 25 lakh for each patient enrolled. As a lead investigator, he will become much better known and will likely experience an increase in referrals if the trial succeeds.

1. Is Dr. Singh's participation in this study appropriate? Justify your position.
2. Does Dr. Singh have a conflict of interest? If so, what is the nature of the conflict? How could it be mitigated.
3. How would the nature of the conflict of interest be different had he not already owned stock, but instead had been offered stock as a form of compensation for conducting the study?

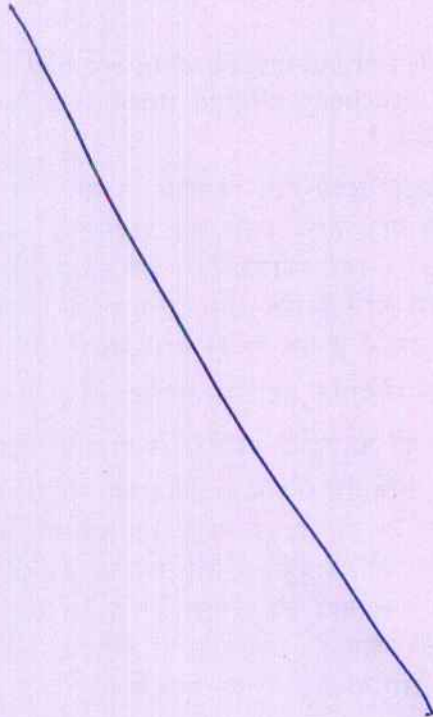
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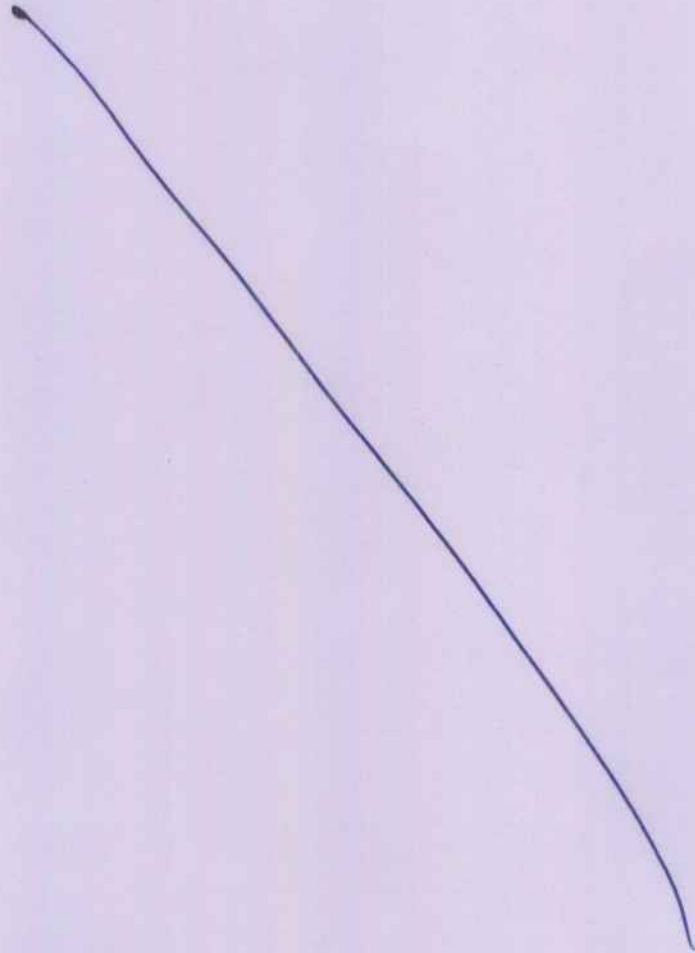
मेडिसिन के प्रोफेसर डॉ. ए. के. सिंह प्रमुख हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ हैं। उनके व्यक्तिगत वित्तीय निवेश में सार्वजनिक रूप से व्यापार करने वाली जैव प्रौद्योगिकी की तीन कंपनियों में बड़ी शेयर धारिता सम्मिलित है। उनसे म्योकार्डियल इन्फैक्शन (एम.आई.) से रोगियों को होने वाली क्षति की रोकथाम करने के लिए एक नए एजेंट के चिकित्सीय परीक्षण में प्रमुख अन्वेषक बनने के लिए इन में से एक कंपनी द्वारा संपर्क किया जाता है। यह अक्रमिक, दोहरा अज्ञात, प्लेसबो- नियंत्रित नैदानिक परीक्षण है (परीक्षण या प्लेसबो के अंतर्गत औषधि, रोगी में प्रयोग की जा रही है या नहीं, न तो रोगी और न ही चिकित्सक को इसका पता चलता है)। डॉ. सिंह इस क्षेत्र में आरंभिक जन्तु और कोशिका जीव विज्ञान के काम से काफी परिचित हैं। उनका मानना है कि इस नई दवा के परिणामस्वरूप जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार होने की बहुत अच्छी संभावना है और हृदय की मांसपेशियों की क्षति भी कम होगी। उन्हें यहां तक लगता है कि यह नया एजेंट हृदयाघात और अनियमित धड़कन का खतरा कम कर सकता है। डॉ. सिंह का समूह इस प्रकार के परीक्षण का संचालन करने के लिए पूर्णतया तैयार कुछ हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ समूहों में से एक है, इसीलिए उनसे संपर्क किया गया है। वह एम.आई. से बड़ी संख्या में रोगियों का इलाज करते हैं और उनका मानना है कि वह कई रोगियों को कुशलता से नामांकित कर सकते हैं। यह दवा उनके मरीजों के लिए केवल तभी उपलब्ध होगी यदि

उनका समूह इस परीक्षण में भाग लेगा। कंपनी, प्रत्येक नामांकित रोगी के लिए 25 लाख रुपए प्रदान कर रही है। प्रमुख अन्वेषक के रूप में, वह अधिक प्रसिद्ध हो जाएंगे और यदि परीक्षण सफल हो जाएगा तो रेफरल में वृद्धि की संभावना होगी।

1. क्या इस अध्ययन में डॉ. सिंह की भागीदारी उचित है? अपना औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।
2. क्या डॉ. सिंह हितों के टकराव से जुड़े हैं? यदि हां, तो ऐसे टकराव की प्रकृति क्या है? इसका शमन कैसे किया जा सकता है।
3. यदि उनके नाम पहले से ही शेयर नहीं होते तथा उक्त अध्ययन के संचालन के एवज में शेयर का प्रस्ताव किया गया होता तो हितों के टकराव की प्रकृति किस प्रकार अलग होती?

*Could not complete on
time*





VISIONS