



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 760)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	11056
Center	ORN	Date	24/10/2016

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

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 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।

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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 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

उत्पादों के विज्ञापन के लिए सेलेब्रिटीज (ख्यातिप्राप्त व्यक्ति) को 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।

We often come across products endorsed by celebrities that <sup>turn out to be</sup> ~~are~~ harmful for the consumers. Example: Maggi noodles controversy, Pan Bazar controversy.

Ethical dimensions:

- (i) ~~Celebrities~~ Celebrities act as role models. People (especially youngsters) are likely to (blindly) emulate them. If they endorse harmful products, people may unknowingly consume such products.
- (ii) When celebrities endorse a product, people usually get an impression that they (the celebrities) themselves also use the same product. This may not be the case. It is similar to deception.
- (iii) Celebrities have a duty towards the society in general, and their fans in particular. They should not endorse products

that are harmful.

- (iv) But holding celebrities solely responsible is also not fair. Because a celebrity may not have laboratories or the technical-know-how at his/her disposal to know which product is harmful and which is not.



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।

The Swachh ~~B~~ Bharat Abhiyaan (SBA) has been going on for years now. But urban areas remain dirty.

Difficulty in bringing about attitudinal change.

It is difficult to convince people to change their attitude towards cleanliness. In order for people to keep their surroundings clean and have clean habits, it is important for people to have a favourable attitude towards cleanliness. Sadly, most people are indifferent towards cleanliness and consider it inconsequential. Because of such an attitude, they do not pay attention to keeping their surroundings clean. They do not construct toilets even when government support is available. They do not use toilets ~~if~~ even if they have one.

Difficulty in bringing about behavioural change

Even when people know that cleanliness is

important, they often do not show this in their behaviour. They often litter on the road. Surprisingly, they are the same people ~~who~~ who throw chocolate wrappers only in the dustbins in malls.

In order to change the attitude and behaviour, along with a media campaign, social reinforcement is also needed. If the society starts looking down upon lack of cleanliness, both attitude and behaviour will change.



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 ~~is~~ attempts integration of ~~the~~ everyone into the economic system. It is hoped that it will reduce income gaps. But, apart from income gaps there are other dimensions as well.

1. Equality dictates that everyone should have equal ~~safe~~ choices. Without economic inclusion, people do not have the same choices as ~~the~~ others.
2. Rights of children: If the parents of a child are not ~~integrated~~ integrated in the economic system, the rights of the child needlessly suffer.
3. Right against exploitation: People who are not integrated in the economic system are more likely to be exploited.
4. Communal dimension: A large proportion of the minorities remain excluded from the economic system. This breeds resentment and ~~has~~ makes people susceptible to radicalisation.

5. Gender Dimension: A larger proportion of women remain excluded from the economic system. This makes them financially dependent and ~~rather~~ vulnerable.

Therefore, there are many more dimensions to economic inclusion, apart from income gap. It is ~~certain~~ certainly a goal which should be ~~be~~ strived for.



2. (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?

India had become a worldwide hub of commercial surrogacy. A recent law now regulates surrogacy in India and prohibits commercial surrogacy.

Ethical issues associated with commercial surrogacy:

1. Commercialisation of motherhood - Motherhood is otherwise a very sacred and emotional bond, which is now available for a price.
2. Emotional attachment of surrogate mother - The surrogate mother might get emotionally attached to the infant. It is wrong to separate a child from its mother.
3. The right of the child to remain with its birth-mother is violated.
4. Sometimes the biological parents change their minds and do not claim their child. This is unfair for the child, as well as the

~~also~~ surrogate.

5. Nationality of the child can be controversial.
6. Often poor women are exploited. They are paid very less. Most of the money is kept by the middleman.

However, a complete ban on commercial surrogacy is not desirable. because :

1. ~~It is~~ A woman has the sole discretion to decide how she wants to use her body. No one should ~~also~~ dictate this to her.

2. Commercial surrogacy gives the joy of becoming a parent to childless people.
3. It earns foreign exchange for the country.

~~Therefore, it would be better if commercial surrogacy~~

4. Many poor ~~for~~ women use it as a source of livelihood.

Therefore, it ~~also~~ should not be completely banned. It should be regulated to ~~plug~~ protect the loopholes like exploitation of women, rights of the child, etc.



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।

*Ethical issues that journalists face on a regular basis:*

1. ~~They~~ News should not be biased in favour of any party.
2. Privacy of individuals should be respected.
3. Empathy for ~~a~~ victims of (natural) disasters.
4. They should not divulge information that ~~it~~ puts national security at risk.
5. They have to fearlessly uncover scams and malpractices, even in the face of death threats.
6. They have to become the voice of the ~~poor~~ powerless.
7. They have to cover events like floods, earthquakes, sometimes even after putting their own lives at risk.

~~two~~ causes of increased sensationalism in news media:

1. competition: With ~~so~~ so many 24 hour news

channels, there is competition to hold the viewers' attention.

2. Commercialisation: Journalism is done for money. Everything is for TRP.

3. Demand: It seems that people also enjoy more sensationalist news. It is just an extension of soap-operas.

4. Power-brokers: Many journalists are power-brokers and try to influence public opinion through sensationalism.

Journalism is a very important function. Media is in fact the 4<sup>th</sup> pillar of democracy. For Journalists should maintain the highest ethical standards. It is not impossible. Example, amidst all cacophony, we have - RAJYA SABHA TV.



3. (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?

~~Source~~ Sources through which humans can judge ~~their~~ <sup>the</sup> correctness of their action

- (i) Own conscience
- (ii) Through debate and dialogue.
- (iii) Laws, rules, regulations, norms.
- (iv) Social sanction
- (v) Constitutional values

Public life entails making many decisions. It is not always clear whether these decisions and actions are correct. The above mentioned sources can be helpful as:

(i) debate and dialogue : If we take the views of a wide cross-section of stakeholders into consideration, we are likely to <sup>take</sup> ~~make~~ the correct action

(ii) Laws, rules, regulations, norms, Conduct Rules etc are always a guiding light.

(iii) Social sanction : We should always take the sensibilities and culture of the

local ~~soc~~ society while taking actions.  
~~Then~~ This ensures cooperation from  
the society.

(iv) Constitutional values: Justice, Liberty,  
Equality, Fraternity, ~~a~~ democracy, Secularism,  
etc also act as guiding lights.

And at last, if everything else fails, one  
has to fall back on one's own voice  
of conscience.

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।

Leaking of information in case of wrongs done in the organisation is called - Whistleblowing.  
Whistleblowing goes against organisational discipline, oath of secrecy, principle of anonymity. It also tarnishes the image of the organisation.  
Whistleblowing should be resorted to only as a LAST RESORT. Before Whistleblowing, other internal mechanisms should first be exhausted.

Yes, Whistleblowing does cause a conflict of interest between personal, organisational and societal spheres.

#### 1. Personal integrity vs Organisational integrity

Example: A person may think that a particular practice is wrong. But that ~~is~~ is his/her personal opinion. It may be wrong. Such a person may go ahead and leak information which may adversely affect the organisation. This violates organisational integrity.



## 2. Interests of the organisation vs Social popularity

As an employee, it is the duty ~~of an~~ of a person to look out for the interests of the organisation.

But, a ~~personat~~ person may indulge in whistleblowing (even at the cost of organisational interests) because by whistleblowing he/she may earn social popularity.



4. (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।

The ~~million~~ millions of diverse life forms that we see today are all because of competition to survive — EVOLUTION.

Competition, when it is healthy, brings out the best performance. However, competition can also instigate cheating and unethical behaviour.

Example:

1. Sports: Many top cyclists (including ~~to~~ the erstwhile legend Lance Armstrong) ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> banned from the Tour de France for doping. They argued that they indulged in doping because all other cyclists were also doping.
2. Competitive exams (Too many applicants, too few seats, too much competition) Recently, medical entrance exam aspirants were caught cheating using wireless communication devices.
3. Railway Tickets (Too many passengers, too few tickets) People often pay <sup>bribes to</sup> middlemen to secure

a railway ticket.

4. Politics: It is <sup>often</sup> seen that politicians indulge in unethical practices in order to win elections.

5. Businesses: Very often, businesses indulge in practices like bribery ~~to~~ in order to succeed. They may also indulge in anti-competitive behaviour.

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।

Our inaction may also cause grievous harm to others. In that case, we would be as accountable for the harm as we would have been, had our action caused it.

Example:

Personal life:

A person has a 12-year old son. The son is not legally entitled to driving a motorcycle. But he does it anyway. The father does not stop his son. This is the father's inaction.

The son, while driving dangerously, gets into an accident. The son, as well as another person, is injured. In this case, the father is accountable too, although it was his inaction (an not action) that caused the harm.



Public Life

A District Magistrate (DM) comes to know just before rainy season that the river embankments have become damaged and weak. This district is flood prone. Even then, the DM does not get the embankments strengthened. This is his inaction.

When the rains come, the river is flooded, embankments break. The district suffers flood and many lives are lost. The DM is accountable, although it was his inaction that ~~can~~ caused the floods and ~~death~~ deaths.



5. (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।

The quotation means that principles should be valued above privileges. One should not go about ~~changing~~ changing/violating one's principles just in order to maintain one's privileges. If one does so, one is certain to lose both <sup>one's</sup> ~~his~~ principles (which the person has himself/herself destroyed) as well as one's privileges.

#### Example

In communist Russia, at the beginning the principles of Marx and Lenin were strictly followed. However, later, these principles started getting undermined in order to maintain and enhance the privileges of the ~~sed~~ ruling class. & This, in turn bred huge corruption, and spelt misery for the people. By and by, the USSR collapsed. ~~How~~ Thus, because the ruling class valued

its privileges above its principles, the  
USSR collapsed, and they lost both.

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।

Had ~~the~~ instances of atrocities against Dalits been only a matter of legality, the various legal measures that have been enacted would have already solved the problem. As the atrocities continue, this problem is much deeper.

measures:

1. Economic ~~strengthen~~ empowerment of Dalits. Once they are economically powerful, they will get social prestige also.
2. Make sure that Dalits get proper education, because in today's world, education means empowerment.
3. Social outreach: The society should be engaged and explained how discrimination against Dalits is against human dignity, ~~violated~~



violates human rights.

4. Politicians should come out and join the ~~social~~ social outreach like Mahatma Gandhi did.
5. Media and Films: We need more Dalit heroes/heroines (not just actors/actresses but also heroes/heroines of the stories).
6. Any act of atrocity should be swiftly and certainly punished. This should act as a deterrent.

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 in civil services means that the civil servant is never in the lime light, he or she is working behind the curtains.  
It also means that he/she should not be publicity hungry.

Anonymity is important because:

1. It protects the civil servant from lime light and allows him/her to perform his/her duty in peace.
2. Avoids conflict with political class for popularity among people.
3. The civil servant can remain objective through the whole process because his/her name is not connected with the project.
4. Protects the civil servant in case decisions go wrong, as they sometimes do.
5. Keeps the civil servant grounded.

Neutrality means that the civil servant will not be concerned who the ruling class is. The civil servant will keep on performing his/her duty without fear or favour.

Neutrality is important because:

1. The political authorities keep changing, the civil servant needs to be unconcerned with this.
2. A biased civil servant can take less than <sup>optimal</sup> ~~optimal~~ decisions to ~~to~~ please political authorities.
3. A biased civil servant will not be able to point out mistakes, or take a stand against the political authorities.



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।

We often come across instances where dresscodes have been prescribed for women only (and not for men). This is problematic because:

1. Our constitution guarantees liberty. It is a woman's liberty to wear what she wants to.
2. Shows a bias against women <sup>when</sup> ~~because~~ men are not concurrently prescribed a dress code. Example: At certain places of worship, only women have to conform to a certain dress code.
3. Shows entrenched patriarchy where men decide ~~on~~ women's life choices, including her dress.
4. Reflects the mentality that women are a bad influence and can "corrupt" men ~~who~~ if women wear a certain type of clothes.
5. These are the kind of thoughts which

justify rapes of women on the basis of what they were wearing.

6. It is inherently undemocratic.

7. Supports the erroneous belief that women have to behave in a "certain way".

8. Supports the outdated efforts to regulate relations between men and women.

Selective prescription of dresscode for women is an ~~archaic~~, outdated and wrong practice. It is against our democratic ethos. It should be stopped.

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 case involves the problem of manual scavenging in a very poor districts. Manual scavenging is prohibited by law. ~~At the~~ ~~At the~~ The number of <sup>very</sup> manual scavengers is reported to be low. There is political pressure to manipulate data to show the district in better light.

### 1. Ethical Issues associated with manual scavenging

- (i) It violates the human rights of people who are forced either by society or by circumstances to become manual scavengers. It is against human dignity.
- (ii) manual scavenging is associated with severe forms of social exclusion. Manual scavengers are considered "unclean" and socially ostracised.
- (iii) It pays very less, which in turn makes them poor and unable to even meet their basic needs. Children are denied equal opportunity.
- (iv) It is illegal. And yet it is prevalent due to social acceptance of the practice. Since manual scavengers have no other employment option, they fall back to manual scavenging.

2. Options:

(i) Succumb to political pressure and manipulate data.

Merits:

- \* Political authorities will be pleased.
- \* Media may get carried away by the new data and praise the district administration.
- \* The sole source of livelihood of poor manual scavengers will be saved.
- \* People who own dry latrines will ~~have to~~ continue to be able to get them cleaned.

Demerits:

- \* Will be against my professional integrity.
- \* I would have failed ~~in~~ in my duty.
- \* This malpractice can come to light later and I may get into trouble.
- \* Even with fabricated numbers, there will be empirical proof that manual scavenging prevails — because dry latrines will continue to exist. Just fabricating data may not be enough.

(ii) Stand against political pressure and present the numbers as they are.



Merits:

- \* Will ~~save~~ protect my professional integrity.
- \* I will ~~have~~ be doing my duty.
- \* Unless the problem is accepted, it cannot be solved. This will be the first step towards solution.

Demerits

- \* <sup>authorities</sup> Political ~~executive~~ may be angry.
- \* Political authorities may be vindictive.
- \* May reflect badly ~~on~~ on my performance as the District Magistrate.
- \* Media may increase its criticism of the district administration.

- (iii) Take immediate steps so that the number of manual scavengers actually comes down. Then I will not need to fabricate data.

Merits:

- \* Protect my professional integrity.
- \* Will be performing my duty.
- \* Political authorities will be satisfied.
- \* Media may praise district administration.
- \* Will show that I am a good administrator.

Demerits

- \* Owners of dry latrines may resort to open defecation.



\* Livelihoods of manual scavengers may be in danger.

3. Steps to control this problem:

- (i) Identify the sections that are employed as manual scavengers. Try to find out what kind of work is suited for them. If possible, get them enrolled <sup>for</sup> ~~for~~ skilled development. Try to find gainful employment for them.
- (ii) Identify owners of dry latrines: Tell them that it is an unhealthy, demeaning and illegal practice. They should be asked to stop.
- (iii) Make sure that the law prohibiting manual scavenging is ~~not~~ implemented strictly.
- (iv) media campaign raising awareness against manual scavenging.
- (v) Raising awareness in local community against manual scavenging.



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।

*the case involves a big drug bust in a district which is suffering the menace of drug use among youth. there is political pressure to release a few of the culprits.*

*In such a case, I should be led by — integrity,*



honesty, fearlessness, service orientation,  
leadership, duty

Options available and there pros and cons.

1. Release some culprits, as asked by the minister.

~~Pros:~~

~~is Against integrity, honesty, duty.~~

Pros:

- (i) Minister will be satisfied. I may get some favours later.
- (ii) I will not risk being transferred, suspended.

Cons:

- (i) Against integrity, honesty, duty.
- (ii) Lower the morale of the force, as well as my own morale.
- (iii) The drug problem will ~~not~~ (most probably) not be solved as some ~~are~~ alleged criminals have been released.
- (iv) It will set a bad precedent.

2. Stand against political pressure, say a blunt "NO" to the minister.

Pros:

- (i) Will protect integrity, honesty.
- (ii) morale of police force and my own morale

will be high.

(ii) It will be the first step towards solving the problem of drug use.

Cons:

(i) The minister may be reductive.

(ii) I may get transferred, suspended.

3. Release some culprits as asked. But take strong measures to stop drugs from coming into the district and also prevent drug use.

Pros:

(i) Minister will be happy. I may get favours later.

(ii) I will not risk getting transferred or suspended at least ~~is~~ not immediately.

(iii) Drug problem is likely to come down in due course.

Cons:

(i) Against integrity, honesty

(ii) Lower morale of police force.

(iii) If the minister can interfere in a drug bust, he/she can definitely ~~not~~ stall my plans of curbing drug use.

(iv) The guilty will go unpunished.

4. Explain to the minister that the drug problem is a very serious problem. If he/she is instrumental in solving the problem, it will be politically beneficial. Also, that the drug bust was a public affair, with media ~~can~~ coverage. Releasing culprits will attract condemnation for both the minister as well as the district administration. So, I will not be able to release the culprits and will have to continue with the enquiry.

Pros:

- (i) The minister is likely to understand and agree.
- (ii) Boost for both my morale and the morale of the police force.
- (iii) The drug problem is likely to come down.
- (iv) The guilty will be punished.
- (v) I would have upheld — integrity, honesty.
- (vi) I would have performed my ~~at~~ duty.

Cons:

- (i) The minister may not agree







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. 20

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।

*The case involves a ~~frivolo~~ frivolous ~~complaint~~ complaint under the SC/ST Act. There are allegations of caste discrimination.*

*My course of action should be guided by —*



integrity, dutifulness, emotional intelligence, trust in the legal system.

Options available to me, and their evaluation :

1. Arrange for a room for the complainant by either giving him a ~~reserved~~ a special purpose reserve room (if available) or by cancelling someone else's booking. Asking him to take back his complaint in return.

Pros:

- (i) He is likely to take back the complaint.
- (ii) I will be saved the hassles.
- (iii) Image of the hotel will remain unblemished.

Cons:

- (i) An innocent might get unnecessarily punished if someone else's booking is cancelled.
- (ii) Will set a bad precedent.
- (iii) Will be against my own and my organisation's integrity.
- (iv) Such frivolous complaints trivialise the serious problem of discrimination against SC/ST. This option will encourage such frivolous complaints.

2. Not succumb to pressures. Be ready to face the legal process.

Pros:

- (i) Will uphold my own and my organisation's integrity.
- (ii) Will be a ~~right~~ fitting reply to people who flaunt their political connections.
- (iii) Will not stand legal scrutiny as we did not even know the person's caste.

Cons:

- (i) I may have to go through a lot of ~~be~~ bureaucratic hassles.
- (ii) The image of the hotel may be tarnished.
- (iii) The person may be vindictive and may take extra-legal revenge.

3. Talk to the person, try to find whether he actually felt hurt and thought that the hotel is discriminating against him. If that seems to be the case, make it clear that our hotel does not indulge in such practices. In fact, we did not even know the person's caste. Assure him of a top-class service whenever he stays at our hotel. <sup>Request</sup> ~~Ask~~ him to take back his complaint.

Pros:

- (i) If the person filed the complaint in the heat of the moment. He is likely to take ~~back~~ back the complaint.



(ii) It is likely that the problem is solved through dialogue -

(iii) I am likely to be saved a lot of hassles.

(iv) Image of hotel remains unblemished.

(v) My own and my organisation's integrity will be protected.

Cons:

(i) He may not agree.

~~But~~ I would adopt the 3rd Option.

Reasons:

(i) As a manager, it is my duty to display emotional maturity.

(ii) It is also my duty to protect my organisation from needless controversies.

(iii) There is a chance that the person genuinely felt that he was being discriminated against.

(iv) I am likely to gain a loyal customer by the end of the ordeal.







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।

*The case involves outbreak of dengue and chikungunya. Public hospitals are not able to cope with the increased workload, staff is also demoralised. <sup>some</sup> Private hospitals are showing negligent attitude.*

*I should be led by — Objectivity, Leadership, Empathy, Duty to uphold Rule of Law.*



1. Immediate steps that should be taken:

- (i) Notice to all private hospitals, especially those accused of showing negligent attitude, to fall in line. ~~Other~~ Otherwise strict action will be taken.
- (ii) Trying to ~~strengthen~~ <sup>augment</sup> public hospitals in terms of infrastructure, staff, etc to the extent possible.
- (iii) Awareness among the people that they should not panic and that all cases do not need hospitalisation.
- (iv) Talk to staff. Motivate them by pointing out how their work is of utmost importance. Also make sure that they get at least the bare minimum rest.
- (v) Measures to control the diseases — fumigation, curbing breeding of mosquitoes, awareness among people

2. Long term measures

- (i) Drains should be cleaned. All places which breed mosquitoes should be cleaned.
- (ii) Awareness among people that it is their responsibility too to prevent outbreaks

of these diseases.

- (iii) Increasing the capabilities of public hospitals in terms of number of beds, medicines, staff.
- (iv) Regular talks with staff in order to keep them motivated.
- (v) Consultation with private hospitals to point out to them they should always be ready to help people out during emergencies.









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। आपने 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 बताइए 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।

*The case involves the rising population of certain animals that are causing crop damage. There are demands to put ~~for~~ forward a request for culling of animals.*

*Ethical dilemma: I am an animal lover and against culling of animals. But, the rising population of these animals is causing distress to farmers. The dilemma is — (Personal ethics) vs (Duty).*



1. Options available:

(i) Put forward a request of culling animals.

Pros:

- \* People will be satisfied.
- \* Population of problematic animals likely to come down.
- \* Alleviation of distress of farmers

Cons

- \* Against personal ethics
- \* Unlikely that this will be carried out in a scientific way which requires maintenance of a certain sex-ratio and age composition.
- \* Will promote violence among people which can spill over to other aspects of life.

(ii) Not put forward a request of culling animals

Pros:

- (i) Personal ethics will be upheld.
- (ii) Will stop propagation of ~~the~~ violence

Cons:

- (i) Farmers in distress, crop damage.
- (ii) I will have failed in my duty by

giving higher priority to my personal preferences.

Option I would adopt:

I would adopt the 1st Option.

Reasons:

(i) As mentioned, efforts to control the menace (like electric fence, crackers, etc) have already failed. There has to be a quick short-term solution. human lives matter more than animal lives.

(ii) I should not allow my personal preferences to cloud my judgement.

(iii) People are likely to shoot and poison these animals anyway, even if culling is not allowed. Indiscriminate killing can wipe out whole species, culling is better.

2. Long term measures:

(i) Sterilization programme to reduce population growth.

(ii) Better fences.

(iii) ~~It is~~ The whole food web should be maintained so that almost every species has some natural

~~past~~ predators.

(iv) A call to traditional values of the people. Remind them that they used to live with these animals in harmony in the past. Our culture values every life-form.







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. 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 रूतकों 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?

*The case involves the question of participation of a cardiologist in therapeutic trial of a novel drug. The trial will be double-blind, placebo controlled. The cardiologist owns stocks in the company that is about to undertake the trial.*

1. I do not think that ~~the~~ Dr Singh's participation in this study is appropriate because of conflict of Interest.  
(i) He owns stocks in the company. ~~the~~ He is likely to ~~want for~~ unduly influence his

patients to take part in the tests.

- (ii) He is being offered a large sum (Rs 25 lakh / patient). This may cause him to unduly influence his patients to take part in the tests.

The patients are not specialists, they are not likely to realise the dangers that a ~~drug~~ <sup>therapeutic</sup> trial entails. And in this case, there are chances that they are being unduly influenced. This may be bad for patients' health. And as a doctor, he is duty bound to protect the health of his patients.

2. Yes, ~~Dr~~ Dr Singh has a conflict of interest.

- (i) He owns stocks in the company that is undertaking the trial -
- (ii) He is being offered a large sum (Rs 25 lakh / patient) to get them enrolled.

So, it is in his interest to get patients enrolled.

But, therapeutic trials can have adverse health effects. ~~So as a doctor~~

<sup>But,</sup> As a doctor, his duty is to protect his patients' health.



The conflict of interest can be mitigated by:

- (i) Selling his stakes in the company.  
and not accepting Rs 25 lakh for enrolling every patient.
- (ii) Not participating in the therapeutic trial.
- (iii) Recusing himself from ~~to~~ being the doctor of the patients he gets enrolled.

3. The conflict of interest would remain because although he does not already have stakes. He would still have monetary ~~interese~~ interests in getting patients enrolled. He could still unduly influence patients to get themselves enrolled in the trial.







