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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 760)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	07/10/16
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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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.

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Celebrity product endorsements and issues arising out of it came under much scanner with ban of maggi.

The ethical issues involved are -

- i) Accountability : Celebrities build their palaces out of money of customers, so they must pay too for their health if product turns out faulty.
- ii) Public health impact : Fans follow their stars in using product they endorse. Celebrity may not be using it himself/herself. It may lead to disaster like happened in case of housing apartments in 2000, which turned out to be fraud.
- iii) Separation of personal and public duties
Stars say that they don't have any responsibility and accountability must lie with producers and food regulator. True, but any information or advertisement in public domain should only come out after inquiry by celebrity.
Like celebrities endorsing wine bottles may lead to negative impact due to overconsumption. Advertisements must be driven by taking care of public welfare.

There is nothing called unaccountability in public domain. However, it must only be a civil penalty and not criminal.

iv Honesty, probity A star must not be swayed by attractive offer because they must remember that they are being offered that advertisement only because of their image made by public fans and they must honestly probe the matter.

Thus advertising standards council of India must issue general guidelines along with ~~FAI~~ ~~to~~ in welfare of public.

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

61 Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a cleanliness and open defecation-free India programme targeting both urban and rural India.

Cleanliness in India has been always dealt from issue of just infrastructure which has been self-defeating. The main problem, however, is attitudinal and behavioural, which we Indians have failed to imbibe in.

This goes back to centuries to origin of caste system. The notion of purity and pollution of job meant that cleanliness work is considered menial job by public. India has become comfortable in leaving in dirt in public spaces, which is dangerous.

Keeping our houses clean, without caring for surroundings shows deep rooted hierarchy. It is considered duty of 'untouchables' to do that, which is human degradation at its best.

Also, the religiosity of Indian people, permeated by rituals have taken toll on health of rivers. Ganga is crying for attention, even in Rishikesh.

The idea of 'harmony with nature' which is inherent to India has been completely lost. The only way to bring behavioural change is making people understand the grave consequences of their mindless

littering resulting in dirty rivers, dirty roads, unhygienic public spaces, lack of green spaces, open defecation in slum areas in city.

Thus along with putting infrastructure in place, there is need of a large scale sensitisation drive pan-India to make them understand the direct linkage between cleanliness and public health. Already 50% of Indians are unhealthy.

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

Economic inclusion is a blend of growth and development, and provision of last mile delivery of financial and banking services is at heart of it.

Despite a large improvement in the matter, we are still far from achieving constitutional goal of 'equitability' and economic justice.

The moral and ethical choices in economic inclusion are -

- i) Issue of merit: Functionarlists say that the topmost position deserved to be paid very high. However, this is unsatisfactory, because everyone deserves equitable return for their hard work.
- ii) Issue of profitability: Capitalism is guided by reinvestment and profit motive. Cheap labour at minimal cost is requirement of it to sustain. To remain competitive, its very difficult to increase wages as it has become globally interlinked.
- iii) Linkage of caste and class: In a survey by TISS, it was found that there are only 10% dalits in India who are entrepreneurs. This talks about encroachment of caste in class sphere. Business is about linkages.
- iv) Moral dilemma of being populist or taking hard decisions by politicians: eg. to shift agricultural workers in industries or give sops

like loan waiver etc.

- ⑨ Thus economic inclusion is beyond-income gaps as social inclusion is an inherent part of it. Schools deny admission to dalit students in villages despite paying fees. There is urgent need of looking at this matter holistically.

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

Commercial surrogacy denotes carrying of a baby in womb by surrogate, who is paid by commissioning parents. It was legal in India from 2002, however, is banned for foreigners from some time. The latest law seeks to ban it altogether.

The ethical issues involved are —

- i) Commercial surrogacy is another name for 'coercion' in name of economic benefits. When there is universal poverty, it becomes more dangerous.
- ii) In case of Majhi (Japanese boy), the boy was left unattended for as the parents alienated between. Thus who would parent him?
- iii) There is also issue of the right of surrogate mother on the baby.
- iv) The relationship norms are becoming blurred. A couple got their baby from ~~for~~ wife's mother becoming surrogate. Thus what would child call her — grandmother or mother.
- v) There is also issue of non-payment and moral and emotional abuse in case of accidental twin babies. Who would parent the extra baby?

Thus, all these things denote that what has gone wrong in making India a cheap commercial hub. However at the same time, if any legislation is erratic, we must improve it and not abandon it. Altruistic surrogacy is not altruistic, at least in case of India.

Because patriarchal coercion by heads of family (in case of altruistic surrogacy) is far far greater than inducement by money.

Thus either ban surrogacy at all or commercial surrogacy must be allowed with ~~more~~ law favouring surrogate mothers.

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

Journalism and media is third pillar of democratic functioning, helping to maintain vital link between people and state.

However journalism is marred by plethora of ethical issues -

- i) Yellow journalism :- Indulging in paid news, effect of crony capitalism; big media houses are owned by big capitalists who have high political leanings, so news become biased.
 - ii) Impartiality :- It is getting more difficult to present facts as facts, without value judgement. People have become aggressive towards independent stand taken by journalists if they don't tow the majoritarian line.
 - iii) Balancing populist notions and value neutrality.
 - iv) Not being swayed by pseudo nationalism in face of situations. Rather having public welfare in mind.
 - v) Involvement of politicians in media houses. Donations given by such houses to parties.
- Today journalism has become a business owned by big capitalists who have spread their wings in other businesses too. They want journalists to tow a specific line for their interests.

There have been increased sensationalism in cases of - rapes, murders, nationalism debate, secularism debate, majoritarian vs minority rights etc. Causes are -

- i) Competitive edge - Journalism is a very competitive arena and with advent of mass media, every channel wants to get consumers attention by any means.
- ii) Lack of public debate on important matters.
- iii) Consumerist culture : Therefore news are packed beautifully and served to customers.

Journalism has to remain a noble sphere if there is to come democratisation of Indian democracy.

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

Humans have been worried about parameters to judge correctness of their actions in wake of more public scrutiny and more linkages.

Sources through which it can be judged -

- i) Honesty :- Let this become most important parameter. Every human knows deep inside that they have done right or wrong. Thus conscience reflection is important.
- ii) Public welfare but not at cost of being populist
If there is any work which is against welfare of majority of public, it is incorrect. However, making everyone happy should never be the motive.
- iii) Duties fulfilment as citizen
- iv) Values of sympathy and empathy
- v) Emotional Intelligence :- This is necessary to face the pressure from various angles and to remain steadfast on ethical line.

These sources are immensely helpful in public life where there is diverse risks and costs attached to every decision of an official.

Following constitutional ideals and goals is best way to solve moral dilemma in case of two equal but opposite laws.

Honesty would ensure that officials understand that 'no-action' is equally harmful as 'wrong action' like seen in cases of various scams in wake of political pressure.

Sympathy, empathy to weak and larger public is necessary to fulfill the 'service' motive of public life.

So constitution, conscience and ethical code of conduct should serve as guiding light to solve the contesting views and dilemma.

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

Transparency and privacy are becoming issues of importance, right from time of Snowden and Wikileaks issue, where Snowden chose to leak the information to highlight the wrong done in a security organization.

Any employee, official gets his identity from the work he does and not from organization. Rather it is the employees who make an organization strong or weak. So leaking of information does not cause a conflict of interest. But it has many angles.

i) Personal : A person's conscience would sway him to leak the wrongdoings as he may not be able to tolerate it on basis of his sound ethics.

ii) Organizational : Every employee, civil servant is bound by service rules seeking their allegiance to organization. So, it may come in way of disclosing wrongdoing.

iii) Societal : Society places high value on 'heroes' - may it be in any high sphere. This may induce people to leak the wrongdoing.

However, any action taken in haste in this

regard is wrong. The best approach is —

i. Raise the matter with high echelons within organization.

ii. It may be the case that only the lower bureaucracy is involved in it.

iii. Bear your allegiance to constitution as all organizations derive their authority from it.

If raising the matter within does not solve the problem, a person may resort to leaking of wrongdoing and not information. Because leaking information may be a huge security breach. Like in cases of phone tapping. Always legal help must be taken ~~for~~ for leaking wrongdoings.

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

Competition is a device created to bring out the best merit to fill the desired roles in business, officialdom etc. The basic motive of competition is picking the best.

Positives

- i) Gives everyone chance (fair) to rise.
- ii) Public requires best people to do job.
- iii) Picking person with right skill set and interest in subject, while weeding out rest.

However competition takes ugly form of cheating when it does not provide equal opportunity to all. Examples

- i) Cases of cheating in exams like MBBS, various competitive exams etc.
- ii) Unethical behaviour in business activities like Narshad Mehta Scam etc.

Unethical behaviour is not result only of unfair competition but must be seen from a bigger perspective. Competition works best when there are "good amount of number of competitors" i.e. if one fails in some competition, he gets chance in another.

However, in India, it is not so.

Therefore students are under reminding

stress to perform and achieve.

Also true is the fact that competition must not be made any criteria to judge anyone's talent: it must be perceived just a way to find person with right skill set. No competition can measure talents like singing, dancing which are goals in itself.

Cheating and masquandising in exams is borne out of unequal and lack of opportunities. Thus overall development must be there for healthy competition.

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

Humans are social animals, interlinked to each other with moral obligations.

Humans perceive that if they don't do any wrong action, they have no share in any injury caused, but the truth is that inaction too is a passive crime, causing equal injury. Mahatma Gandhi said that if humans can't be of help to fellow beings, he is not human.

Example from public life

Many cases of corruption point towards this. Now, there is rise in passive injury because officials argue that they didn't receive any impecuniary benefits from their actions, which caused public injury.

Example - in Haryana land deal case, officials became dead-ear to political interventions and loosened and circumvented rules, though under laws. Thus they have not directly caused harm but are equal sharer of the crime.

Example from public life

We as citizens are doing our civilizational

links. This is manifested everyday in form of people dying unattended in road accidents. People think that they haven't caused the injury, so they must not be accountable to take the victim to hospital. However it is completely wrong and show of robotic life. crowd become blind to open day misdeeds.

Thus to bring about harmonious and equitable public and personal life, the 'no-action' perspective needs to be given greater emphasis.

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

The above quotation means that power and responsibilities must go hand in hand maintaining a balance.

The above quote is very important in public life. Everyone has some common principles of honesty, impartiality, probity, but when loaded with discretionary power, their actual test comes. The willingness to stand for principles in wake of distractions, pressures is what is called courage.

People enjoy power as it authorized by public. However continuous misuse of privileges will lead to non-validity of their privileges too and they have already lost their principles.

Example: A public official has privileges like discretionary power, good facilities, an atmosphere to forge contacts etc. But if he keeps his principles - personal and organizational, at stake then very soon he loses both. This implies that he may or may not lose them in actuality, but privileges are privileges only till they are perceived so and can be enjoyed.

But a man down with principles, can enjoy
neither. He is under constant storm in his
conscience but try to keep fooling himself.
He will lead a very miserable life

Thus privileges and principles go hand in hand
and are two sides of same coin.

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

Dalit atrocities ^(against) and violences against them is a manifestation of a clear trend.

The higher castes cannot bear the loss in their ritual hierarchy caused by more affluency among dalits after advent of secular education, jobs. Thus despite having Prevention of Atrocities Against Dalits Act, the problem is only increasing.

Caste and class have very dangerous nexus in India. Most of landlords are higher castes and most of labourers are lower castes. Now, right from time of jajmani relations, higher castes have been accustomed to treat Dalits degradably. They feel their economic space to be shrinking, which they enjoyed from centuries.

The too low execution rate in such cases show effect of casteism even in the legal and administrative sphere.

The effective measures to address

i) first, understand the reasons behind it. Like,

in a village, people beat up a dalit groom for proceeding on horse. This shows discrimination at worst.

ii) Need of change in administration: Recently, a police station in UP denied registration of complaint of a Dalit. Sensitisation of our personnel on ideals of equality is must. Because they too are ordinary men.

iii) More economic opportunities for dalits to come out of caste-based occupation. Let this become the permanent solution, because caste-based occupation continues, stigma can never go.

Thus constitution ideal of equality and positive discrimination were for social advancement. They must be carried out at all means.

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

Civil services is guided by civil services general rules and by values of honesty, impartiality, anonymity, probity.

Anonymity in civil services is very important. It means that civil servants must refrain from becoming 'public cults' and their work must be identified by public and not them. This is about keeping low profile and following rules in best way to benefit general public.

Neutrality, on the other hand, means being value-neutral, side-neutral, political neutral. A person has to be neutral to being anonymous. Thus it is the basic value. Neutrality means identifying only with laws, constitution's spirit and neither with political pressures nor popular opinion.

When a civil servant becomes a popular cult, he risks becoming down on principles without he even being aware of it.

Because then majority opinion would hold importance in his decisions and

minority rights and interests would not be protected. Example - suppose a civil servant is well identified with public, media, political structure due to his good works. But if he lets himself become so, then suppose people raise a demand of clearing slums, he may be swayed by majority opinion rather than considering about minority rights. Value neutrality saves from biased and favouring decisions.

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

Patriarchal attitude of society has always considered its privilege to control women choice, sexuality, freedom. Women have been seen as a partner of men and thus accorded 'secondary citizen status'.

With rise in cases like rape, molestation, patriarchal society, in its defense, has started raising its voice to make women 'more cultural'. This view reflects that women is the reason behind violence on them. Dresscode prescription, along with 'no mobile phone dictum', preference to 'girls only colleges' are part of this approach to create a divide to protect ~~so~~ men's dominance.

What a woman wears should be a very personal choice. With becoming more so-called 'modern', men have become less and less civilizational. This view reflects that women are viewed as commodity, with them to be ~~covered~~ to be protected. Their views, ~~choices~~, rational thinking is never considered and women is just reduced

to a child churning machine.

Even working women have to do household chores, signifying that women jobs have not emancipated from this unpaid roles.

What to wear, with whom to go out, when to go out is a tool of society to dominate the half-population. And what is heartening that women too become part of this dichotomy giving as they become accustomed from early life.

Women must be seen as equal humans. If they cannot be respected, atleast they must be allowed freedom. They have all constitutional, natural rights for it.

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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Presently, it was highlighted that some states like UP, Haryana have hundreds of dry latrines, but zero manual scavengers. The present case depicts this.

1) Ethical issues in manual scavenging

a) Caste-based occupation: The degrading aspect of it comes through it being a caste-specific one.

b) Moral forcing and economic forcing

Now, one may argue that why then they are doing this job? Reason has to be understood well. The higher castes

in the area wants Dalits to do this job as they considered it 'polluted'. If they refuse to do so, they are either violated against or all other sources of income would be closed for them as they don't have links, education or land.

- 3) Issue of freedom to do any job
- 4) Issue of it being a hereditary and never-ending occupation.
- 5) Issue of stigma attached to it which keeps Dalits as second citizens and at animal existence.

In the present case, I, as DM, have following options

- 1) Call up media and highlight the pressure I am facing to manipulate data
Merits It would lead to clear picture on the data and in favour of transparency and accountability.

Demerits: Civil servants must not get in direct confrontation with politicians. This may disturb the balance between the two and lead to anarchy.

- 2) Keep the facts before public, work on improvement
That is let them have data of manual scavengers and toilets.

Merits

Civil servants are meant for societal upliftment and not towing the line

Will sensitise people about grave problem.

Demerits

May disappoint the political leaders and I may get threats from local goons. However, that should not deter.

- 3-) Go to ~~every~~^{meet} manual scavengers association and understanding their problems, boundaries and taking in confidence the lower bureaucracy to not manipulate the data

Merits

This is the best inclusive approach.

Giving data is not any achievement, working on emancipation is what is required

Make Dalits feel that administration considers them equal citizens.

Will sensitise other people about their plight

Demerits

May have to face backlash from rest of society to degrade the area's image.

Some feasible steps to control and finally end the situation are

- i) firmly, apply Supreme Court directions

and Manual scavenging Act to end it.

ii) see that toilets, under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan are not dug pit latrines.

iii) ~~the~~ Make a wide campaign with help of NGOs, associations to promote harmony in the area.

iv) finally, most important is to provide good rehabilitation facilities and decent job opportunities to the previous manual scavengers.

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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The present case denotes effect of political pressures on bureaucracy and nexus of crime and politics.

Rackets like drugs, local alcohol can never function without political support as it needs protection.

Options available

i) Not paying any heed to political pressure and doing probe with full honesty

Pros

a) Public needs officials who can hold their ground in adversities.

b) Crime-politics nexus could be broken. It would also cleanse political system as they won't get illegal funding.

c) Youth can contribute to the development man being becoming unconscious by drugs.

Cons

- i) I may get transferred, or worse, attacked by criminals protected by politicians.
- ii) May cause conflict between the two spheres
- 2) Towing the politicians line and leaving some criminals and not probing fairly involvement of politicians in racket

Pros

- i) Will save conflict with politicians
- ii) May save me from transfer, suspension

Cons

- i) Will break the confidence of public from bureaucracy.
- ii) Youth would be spoiled.
- iii) Criminals would get more strength.
- iv) Failure of 'rule of law'

- 2) Informing the Health Secretary and taking his opinion on matter by providing him with all facts

Pros

- i) Balanced approach
- ii) Will lead to more accountability as more levels of bureaucracy included.
- iii) Will deter politicians from taking steps against me for honest probe

Cons

- i) The secretary may put the -moral

pressure back on me

ii) Criminals may take it as sign of weakness of administration and police

4) Ask judiciary for a honest probe for all involved, not leaving any criminals

Pros

- i) Covers all aspects to lend credibility as judiciary is respected by all spheres.
- ii) Will lead to uncovering of participation of political leaders, thus ending nexus and corruption.

Cons

- i) May be unfeasible if the case is not much highlighted nationally.
- ii) May prolong the prosecution etc.

Thus a min-match approach would be prudent here. I will work under the aegis of rule book, to which my primary allegiance lie. Getting swayed by political pressures is a sign of moral crisis and does not augur well for DPSP of keeping youth away from intoxicants. I will have to think of larger benefit than fearing about transfers. Because if I fear here, I

would be pressurized everywhere and this
would be failing of my service obligation.

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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The present case deals with misuse of constitutional and statutory safeguards to take revenge for personal grudges.

The SC/ST act protects rights of SC/ST and provides for equal treatment to them if faced with discrimination.

The options available to me are -

i) Fight the case with all the proof of staff members

This option is valid because there is no reason for me to fear from frivolous and revenge complaint when I have not done any wrong. If I bow down, the misuse of provision will continue as injustice at one place is a threat to justice

everywhere. I will also use CCTV recordings to prove my case.

- 2) Settle the matter with applicant outside of court by apologising

This option looks most convenient, however principles and ethics must not be seen on basis of convenience. This step would only embolden the complainant and others and will further make the matters with politicians strong.

- 3) Talk to SP of district and make him aware of the situation in detail

This is also a good option as higher officials tend to be more rational in proceedings, having experience of such cases. I can show him the booking registers, which was already full at the time of complainant came for room in hotel.

- 4) Talk to Dalit community for mediating with the complainant and tendering of a public apology in general to Dalits

This approach is also convenient and based on mediation and arbitration.

However it is feasible only when I would have done anything wrong. In the present case, it would be self-defeating.

The best approach is first one.

Fighting my case legally in court is best way out. I have all the facts like arriving time of complainant in hotel, the status of room in hotel at that time, CCTV recording of conversation with him etc. I cannot back out just on some fake fear of a legislation.

This will show to common man the faith in judiciary and will sensitise public and administration, that any law, however noble can be misused if proper regulating mechanisms are not in place. This will also help Dalits as more and more hotels would be encouraged to ensure that everyone is treated equally in matter of access to rooms/services. Thus it is all inclusive approach.

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.
- 20

The present case is a case of myriad of factors leading to worsening of a condition.

Immediate steps available to me -

- 1.) Direction to all private hospitals to admit all patients of dengue, chikungunya and not refusing treatment to anyone on any basis. Otherwise strict rules - cancellation of license would be implemented.
- 2.) Direct the municipality to not only carry the fogging work more intensely but also take help of RWAs in getting inside of homes fogged.
- 3.) Public hospital infrastructure
Direct public hospitals to reserve special wards for such patients and increase the number of beds.

A proper coordination and exchange between public and private hospital would help in this regard.

4) Boosting morale of staff

Staff should be ~~pay~~ paid extra money for working extra hours. As public outrage is high, proper security of staff would be ensured.

5) Sensitising the public to not rush to hospitals in case of every fever

Making people aware about the symptoms and medicines to take at home. Public spaces can be used by announcing on loudspeakers. They must be made more aware about ways of prevention. A panic situation must be avoided at all cost.

Long term measures

1) Focusing on public health from angle of prevention than cure

This will be done by public hygiene, cleanliness and end to sewage pollution etc.

2) Strengthening health insurance system and increasing capacity of public hospitals

A disease is not only pathological but also means huge monetary loss to poor. Thus health insurance wide coverage is required.

3) Study of peak season of vectors

Thus work for next year must start now only. Technology can be taken help of for making people aware. Celebrities can be roped in as was done in case of ending polio.

Thus it is a continuous work to ensure sound public health. Private hospitals must be regulated to not indulge in unfair commercial practices of overcharging. Staff should be more specifically trained to deal with it. India has very low availability of doctors and nurses than global norm. It must be improved at any cost.

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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With increasing human-animal interface with clearing of jungles, the boundaries are getting blurred as animals too have started to encroach into human areas as humans have been doing with animals from some decades.

The present issue is a dilemma between animal rights and subsistence rights of farmers. Faced with demands of allowing of culling, I have following options -

1) Allow the culling indiscreetly

That is provide farmers with guns and make culling a non-offence.

This will make farmers happy for short-term. We need to understand that ending of all animals will not mean bumper crops. Rather it is

opposite. A rich biodiversity is

required for growth cycle of nutrients.
Thus, this option is not suitable.

2) Allowing the culling with safeguards
This means that farmers would be allowed the culling but only after they have adopted the practices of shooting them away and that has failed. This will sensitise farmers and keep the poachers away, because indiscrete culling invites poachers and they would totally wipe out the animals.

3) ^{allowing} Not culling and let the natural flow go on

From stand of animal lover, this approach may look suitable but this is not feasible. Farmers' interests have to be increased at any cost as it is a question of sustenance for them and protecting fields without culling can also mean monetary costs attached.

I would adopt the second option, because despite having adopted all the measures,

situation is not under control. However, I will allow the measure till the farming season continues. In the lean season and during fallow land period, efforts for permanent ending of this situation will start.

Thus culling must only be a short-term approach than being panacea

Long term measures

i) Many south-African countries have shown the way of living with animals in wake of decreasing forests. They use diggings to protect against elephants, acoustics to frighten bears, bores. Developing corridors for their passage.

ii) Working on health of forests and number of predators
Overgrowth in animals denote lack of predators and lack of forests. This must be taken in mission mode.

iii) Provision of fire marshals at periphery of fields :- Farmers of Uganda

are using this novel approach to keep away animals, because they mostly come at night.

iv) forming of more pasture lands and freeing the existing ones from encroachment

Thus a balance has to be created and culling must only be treated as stop-gap solution. A holistic understanding of man-animal relationship is required.

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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The present case deals with issue of being responsible when dealing with public. Dr. A.K Singh is a reputed cardiologist, dealing with huge number of patients who trust him.

- 1.) Dr. Singh's participation in this study is not appropriate because this experiment is blinded clinical trial, where patient is given the novel agent without his consent.

The issue of consent and making patients aware about its possible backlash is premised. Dr. A.K. Singh's participation would be wrong on many counts like ~~to~~ misusing his participation in stock holding for minting money. The provision of 25 lakhs per patient enrolled is biggest fault. Had the case been of voluntary participation, it would have been fine.

2) Dr. A.K. Singh has conflict of interest in this case. He is stockholder in the biotechnology firm which has approached him to lead the trial. Thus his allegiance and benefit in company stands in conflict with provision of welfare of patients and the trust. Also the provision of 25 lakh and increased referrals brings conflict of interest.

It could be mitigated easily had the patients been consulted and given a full brief about it. There should be no monetary provision as it is an inducement for pervers.

3) If he had been offered stock as compensation for conducting the study, the nature of wrong would have become more grave because then it would be a direct case of monetary inducement for forged patients trials.

The technology firm is conducting trial with future benefits in mind. It is not interested in any public welfare. It wants to become a monopoly in the new sphere of drugs treatment. Thus, it would do everything to induce people like A.K Singh.

This calls for stringent regulation of clinical trials and more ethical approach from doctors. Firstly, A.K Singh must refrain from conducting trial as he has share in the company. Even if he agrees, there must be full transparency and blinded trials must not be followed. It is about public health and safety.

