



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 638)

Name of Candidate	ANNAPURNA GARG		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	12319
Center	ORN	Date	30-11-2015.

### 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	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### 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

## SECTION - A

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

1. (a) What is the role of education in bringing about social change? Discuss in the context of India with relevant examples. 10

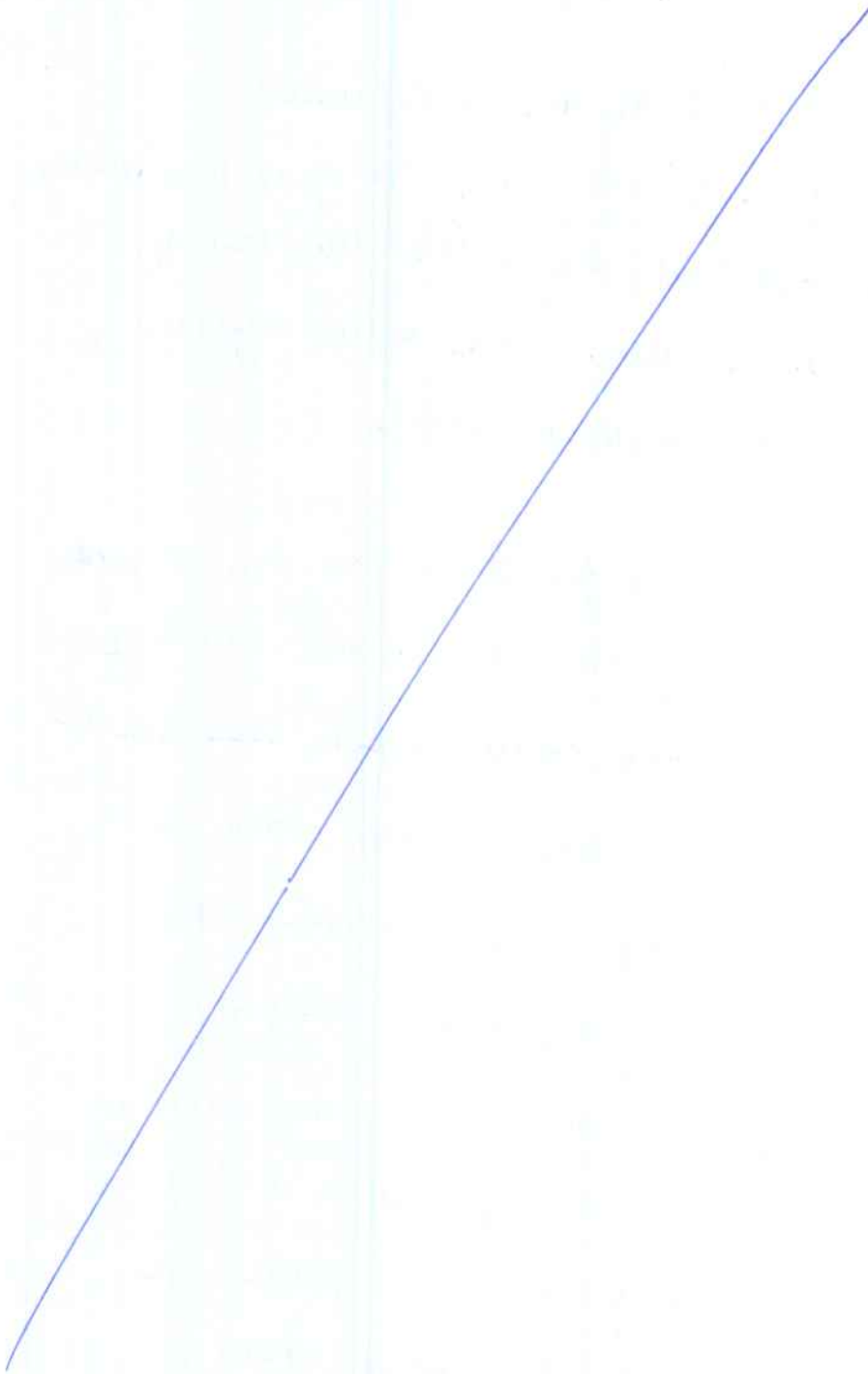
"where there is education, there is liberation" - liberation of thoughts, actions and behaviour. In human life, education plays a critical role in personal and societal change. Its role in bringing social change can be seen in following arguments -

1. It makes an individual rational. A rational human being is the pre-requisite for social change. For eg. a rational human being is least likely to believe in superstitions.

2. It provides values to a person. Values such as compassion, humanity, environmental care etc. This can play a role in humanity in society and reduce brutal crimes such as murders, conspiracy etc.

3. Education provides greater awareness towards issues like gender equality, women empowerment, girl education; health issues like vaccination, proper food. Thus, it builds the foundation of a society in which human development is given importance.

However, for all this to happen, education itself has to evolve. It must not be only academics but a holistic kind of learning which produces good human beings.



1. (b) Where the roots of private virtues are diseased, the fruits of public probity cannot but be corrupt. Discuss this statement in the context of civil services in India.

10

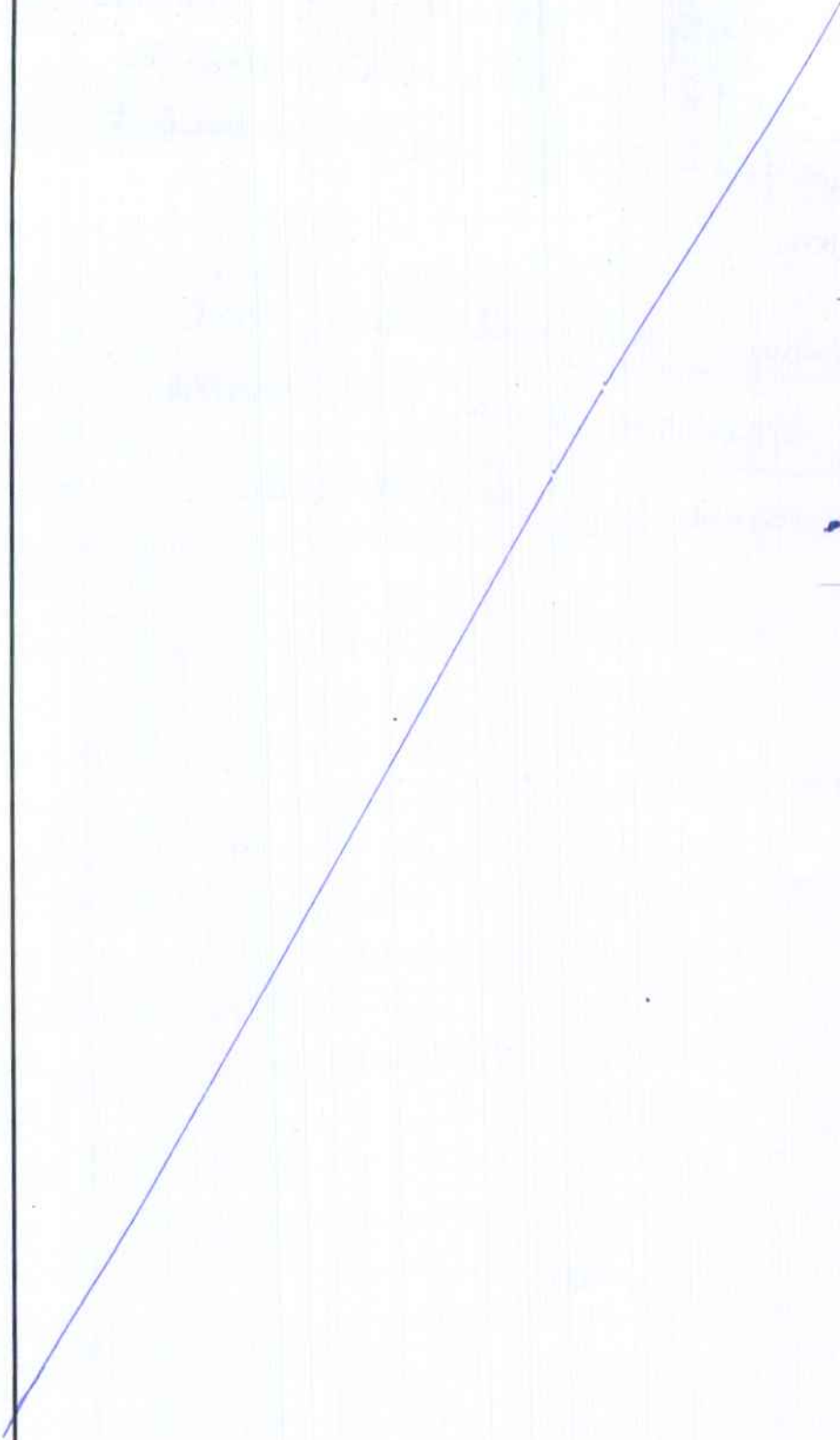
Values or virtues of an individual are the guiding force of behaviour. For eg. if one values animal welfare, he would take care of street dogs as well. Thus, value system of an individual has to be sound.

If an individual's private values are corrupt, it is most likely that his public dealing would show the same. This is very true for civil servants who have to deal with public. Dealing with public requires certain pre-requisite virtues - like honesty, integrity, empathy etc. If these virtues are missing from private life, and failed to develop in the course of development, his public life is most likely to be lacking of ethics.

For eg. one who is not honest personally and practices dishonesty is most likely to show the same in his profession as well. It would be no surprise if he grants some major tender to his close kin.

Thus, training of appropriate values, and periodical appraisals of the same should form an integral part of civil services.

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2. (a) What do you understand by political attitude? What are the factors that shape the political attitude of a person? Discuss. 10

An attitude is an individual's tendency to evaluate events, objects or people in a way.

Political attitudes are attitudes about politics - political figures, parties, voting, etc. The general discussion among people in which they put forward their views about politics show their political attitudes. Its components are -

Cognitive : Prejudice towards a particular party on some little evidences.

Affective : Feeling of hostility towards ~~the~~ dislike attitude or party.

Behavioural : Voting for the party one sees as favourable.

There are many factors which shape the political attitudes -

1. Family Influences - Its mostly seen that a family holds homogenous political attitudes.

and show similar voting behaviour.

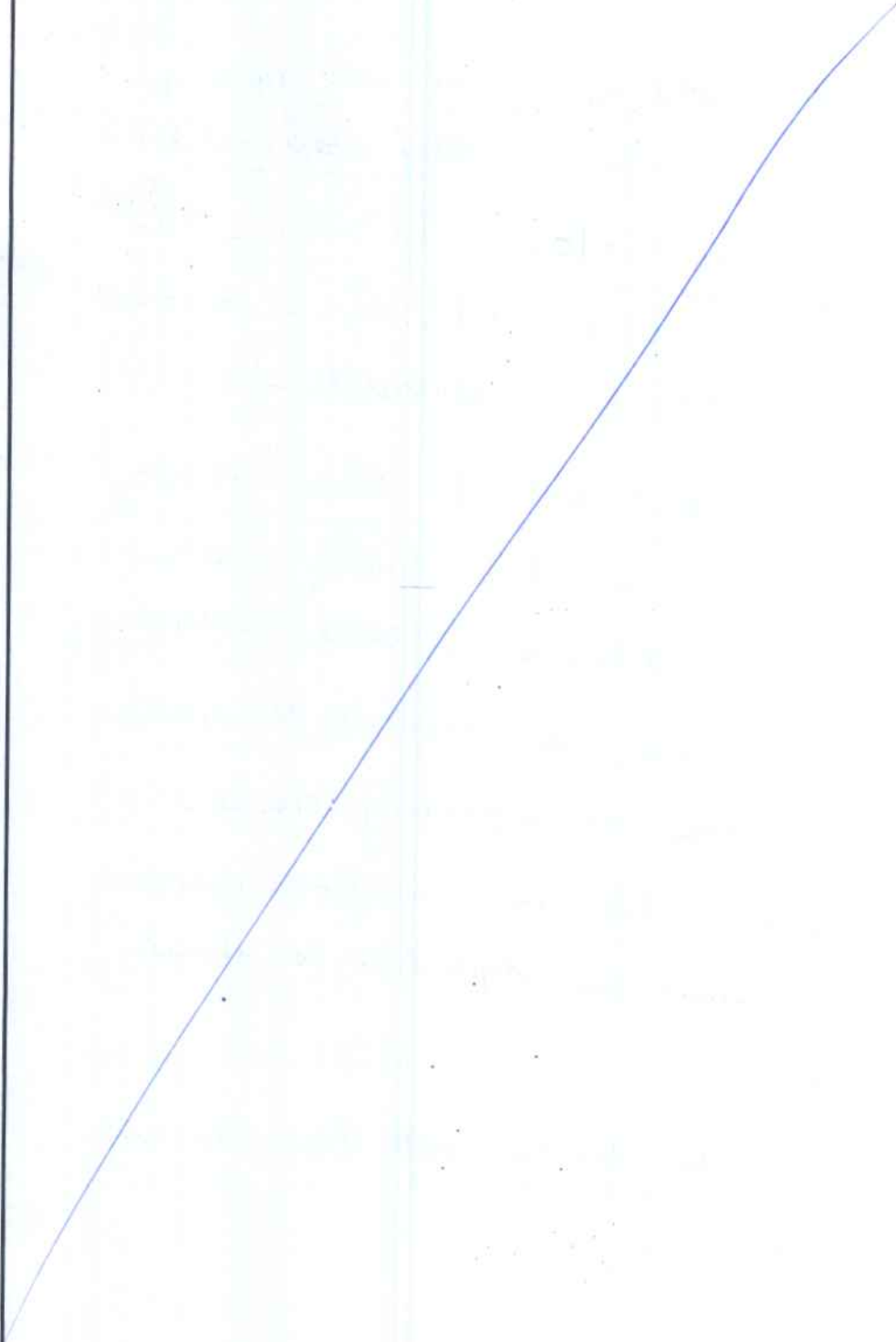
2. Media: The way media portrays a policy or party can influence attitudes. For eg. aggressive media trial on a politician can make people's attitude towards him as highly unfavorable.

3. Actual Experiences: The work of a party, someone's friendship/aquaintance with a party, membership of affiliated groups etc.

4. Political Persuasion: During election time, the day and night campaigning by parties influence people's attitudes - for eg. offer of a better future, freebies etc.

5. one's own Ideology: Left-wing Bent or Right-wing Bent can influence the liking or disliking for a party.

Thus, political attitudes are shaped by various factors.



2. (b) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations provides blanket cover to the activities of diplomats and their family members? What are ethical issues arising out of such a wholesale cover? What would you suggest to address those problems? 10

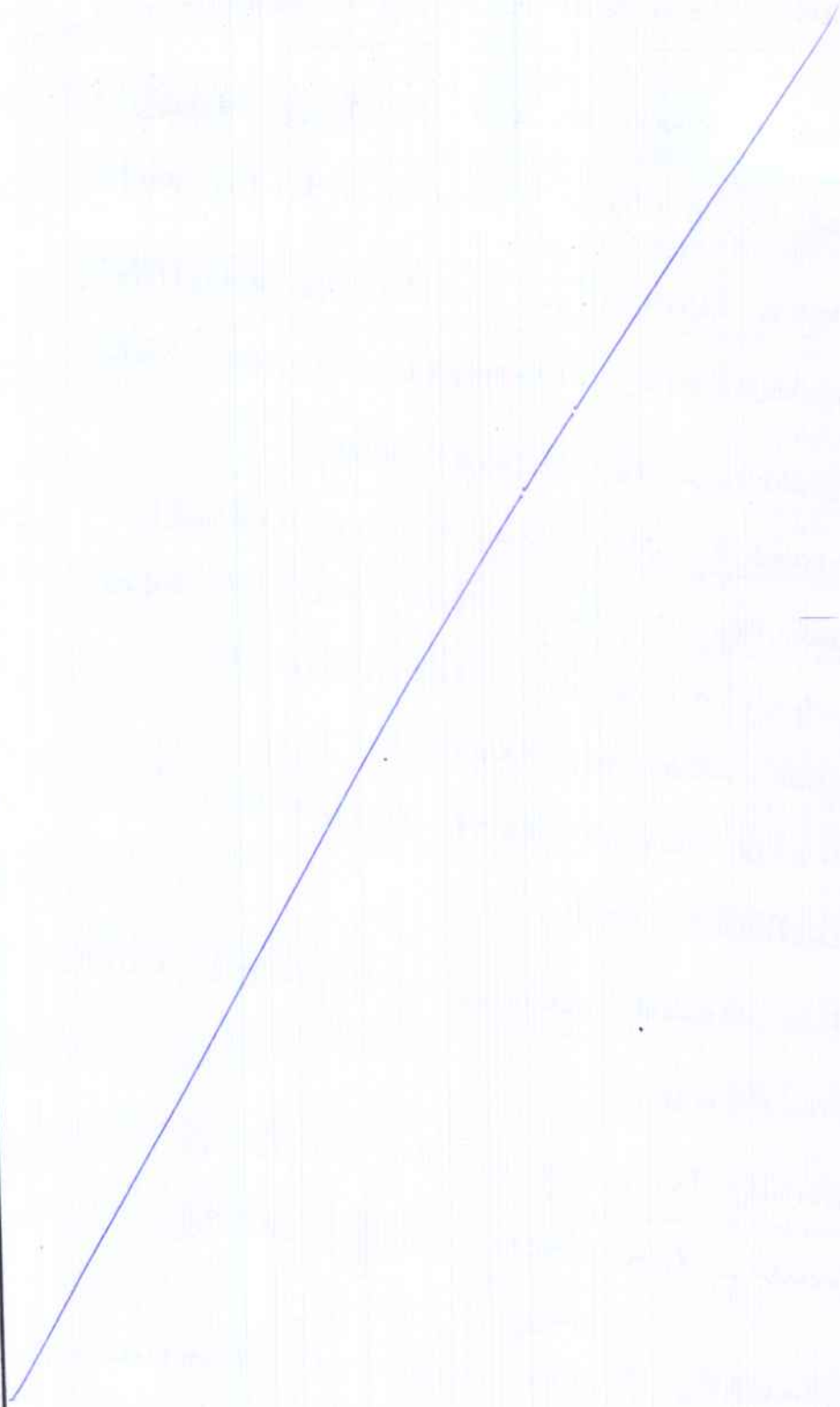
Recently, there was a case in news that a Nepal woman was sexually harassed by a Saudi Arabia Diplomat in India. This raises several ethical issues out of blanket cover to the activities of diplomats -

1. Need to protect diplomats from undue harassment in a foreign country which would be an obstacle in their working.
2. Need to protect the interest of the victim if any such mishappening occurs.
3. Rule of law which is a major law across countries. How can diplomats be above the law.
4. Need to deter the diplomats from abusing their power.

Suggestions To address these problems -

1. Blanket cover is not justified. There should be certain exceptions to the rule.
2. Vienna Convention should be amended by international negotiations so that such exceptions can be incorporated.
3. The onus of punishing such a diplomat should be on the home country so that any questions about harassment of diplomats may be avoided.
4. otherwise next resort should be international court.
5. value based training of diplomats should be strengthened.
6. Diversity training of diplomats is important - especially foreign services.

Thus, diplomats, though important functionaries but keeping them above law is travesty of justice.



3. Given below are two quotations of great moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these quotations, bring out what it means to you in the present context:

(a) "Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all."—Aristotle. 10

A holistic education is what an individual requires for a successful as well as happy life.

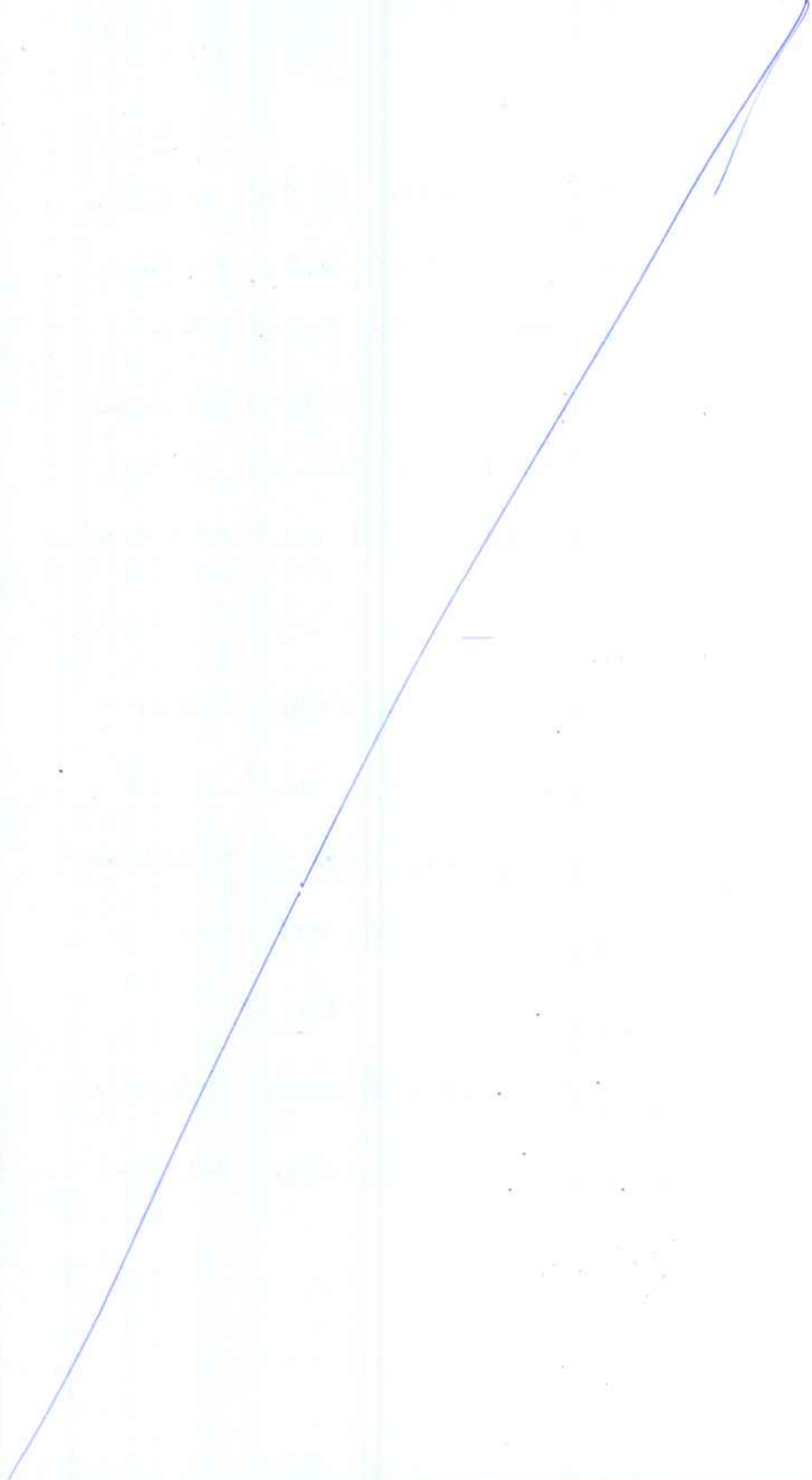
Educating the mind means academic stuff—like maths, science, politics etc. Educating the heart means inculcating of values, virtues, emotional understanding, and whatever we call as human software.

If we just educate the mind, and ignore the other aspect, consequences can be disastrous—

∴ Professional world would be full of super-intelligent beings, but without any consideration of others' needs. They would even kill someone to further their needs.

2. There would be immense inequality as the concept of voluntary service, donation, charity would be non-prevalent.
3. Self interests would guide the world all large interests. World wars were a result of self interests.
4. A person would be hollow from inside. This makes it more probable that such people are more vulnerable to psychological disorders - anxiety, depression, suicides etc.
5. Technocrats are those who are very concerned from mind, but their hearts carry no warmth.

Thus, it is required that human virtues are well taken care of in the process of development. Right from childhood, such values need to be inculcated.



3. (b) "The whole problem with the world is that fools and fanatics are always so certain of themselves, but wiser people so full of doubts."- Bertrand Russell.

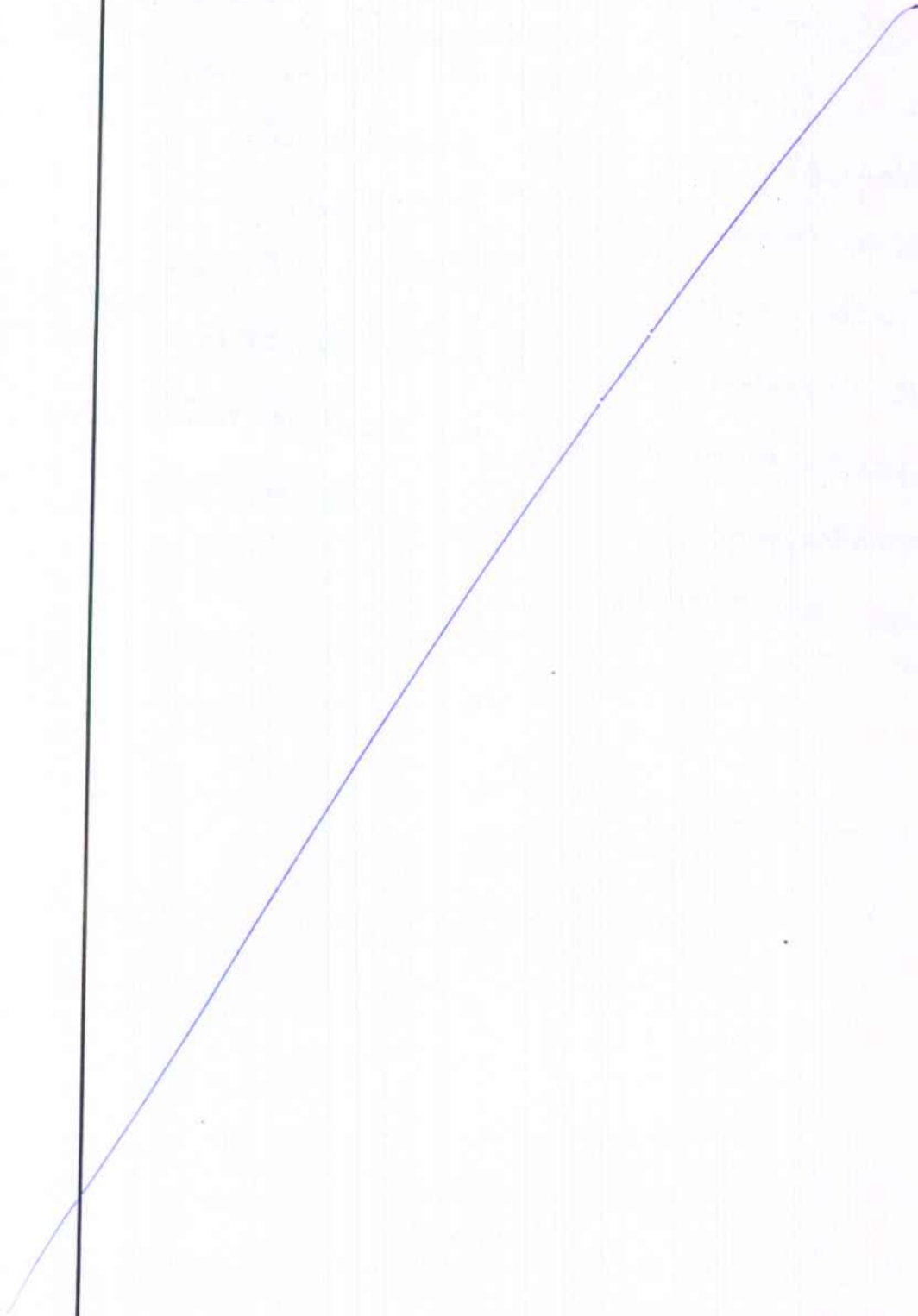
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There are two kinds of people in the world - fools and fanatics on one hand; and wise people on the other. Wise people are those who can well differentiate between right and wrong; and fanatics are the other way round, they see world in black and white.

Fanatics usually assert themselves very strongly and are confident with their stand. For example, after every rape case happens in India, there are some who come out with anti-women statements like "she was skimpily clothed". They say so very certainly, and in that process influence like-minded people greatly.

on the contrary, wise minds always present their views in an uncertain manner. There is an air of doubts over their expression. They weigh the plus and minus and do not come to a fixed conclusion. This leads a biased view among people in favour of fanatics. Thus, it's important for wise minds to come out in greater numbers and put forward their views with greater conviction, so as to outweigh the fanatics.

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4. (a) "Persuasion makes society work smoothly while physical coercion grinds it to a halt". Giving examples, compare the effectiveness of persuasion as an influence tactic vis-a-vis coercion in bringing change in society. In what ways persuasion can be used by civil servants to remove social evils existing in society?

10

Persuasion is an act which has capacity to change attitudes. It is a psychological process and hence attitude change is a deeper result. It relies on instruments of change like credibility, trustworthiness of source and soundness of message, so that change driven is for long term. For eg. social change seen in Polio eradication was due to intense campaigning by Anitabh Bachchan. This was a soft persuasion.

On the other hand, coercion is tilted in favour of one side with other side being pushed to act in a way. It can bring change but only in a superficial and temporary manner. For eg. the coercive compulsory sterilization during emergency was a bad face of the state which yielded only public hatred towards this act, and no significant result.

Persuasion can be used by civil servants to bring social change -

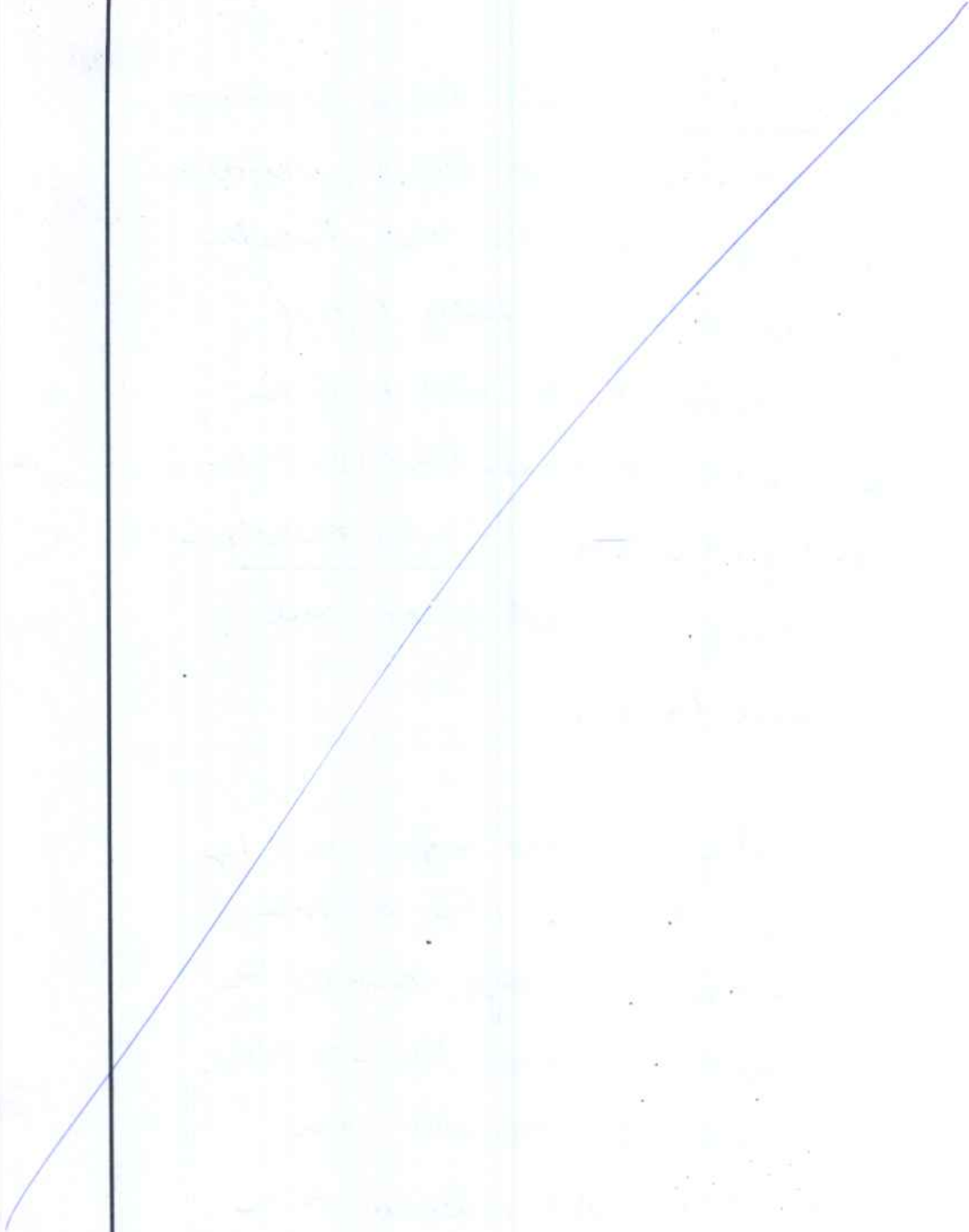
1. By involving the local level government, for eg. Sarpanch in the persuasion as any change should be bottom-up, and not top-down. For eg. if Sarpanch persuades for not taking girl child, it would have greater impact.

2. By aligning social change tactics like street plays, movies etc. on a community level. These have a persuading effect as they are embedded in cultural values.

3. using mild fear appeals - like making them aware of consequence of not vaccinating their child, then child would be unwell. Strong fear appeals should not be used.

Thus, civil servants can be a harbinger of change, provided he has knowledge how to

*persuade for social energy changes.*



4. (b) What do you understand by emotional sensitivity? Elaborate how emotional sensitivity is important for ethical behavior. What measures have you taken to enhance our emotional sensitivity? 10

Emotional sensitivity means being sensitive to the feelings of others and showing response accordingly. For eg. If there are two friends - A and B. They see a poor lady crying with hunger on road. A stops and buys a plate of food for her. B moves forward. Thus A is emotionally sensitive. He is empathetic - he can put himself in others' place and understand their pain.

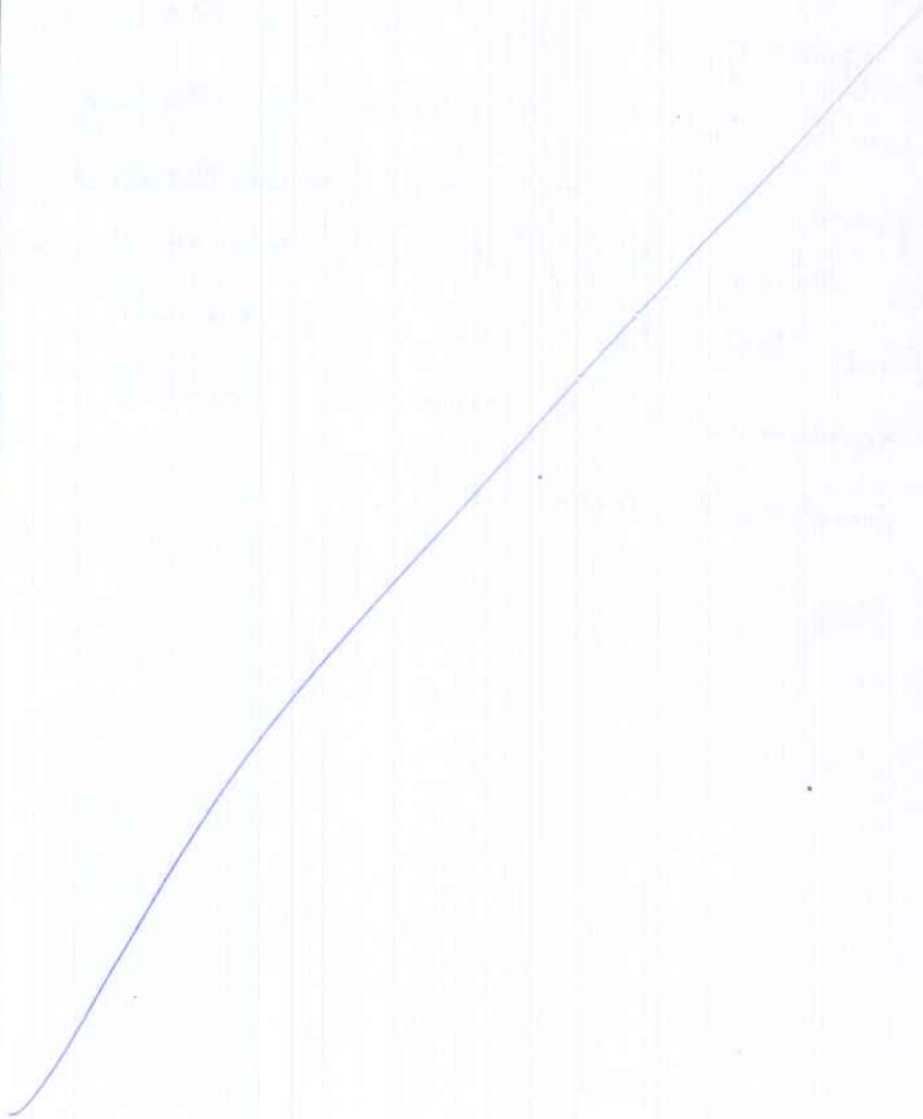
Emotional sensitivity is very important for ethical behavior. A person who doesn't care about others' feelings cannot be expected to think about ethics like - equality, humanity, compassion etc. One who can think from others' perspective would be a foresighter and act keeping in view of

others' welfare as well.

I have developed emotional sensitivity by giving deeper thoughts to various issues - reflecting upon them, and not just moving ahead by ignoring the things as they are.

For eg. when I look at a street dog whining, I compare him to my pet, and thinking that each living being deserves love and care, I feed him too. Such small events in life accumulate to give an overall touch of emotional sensitivity.

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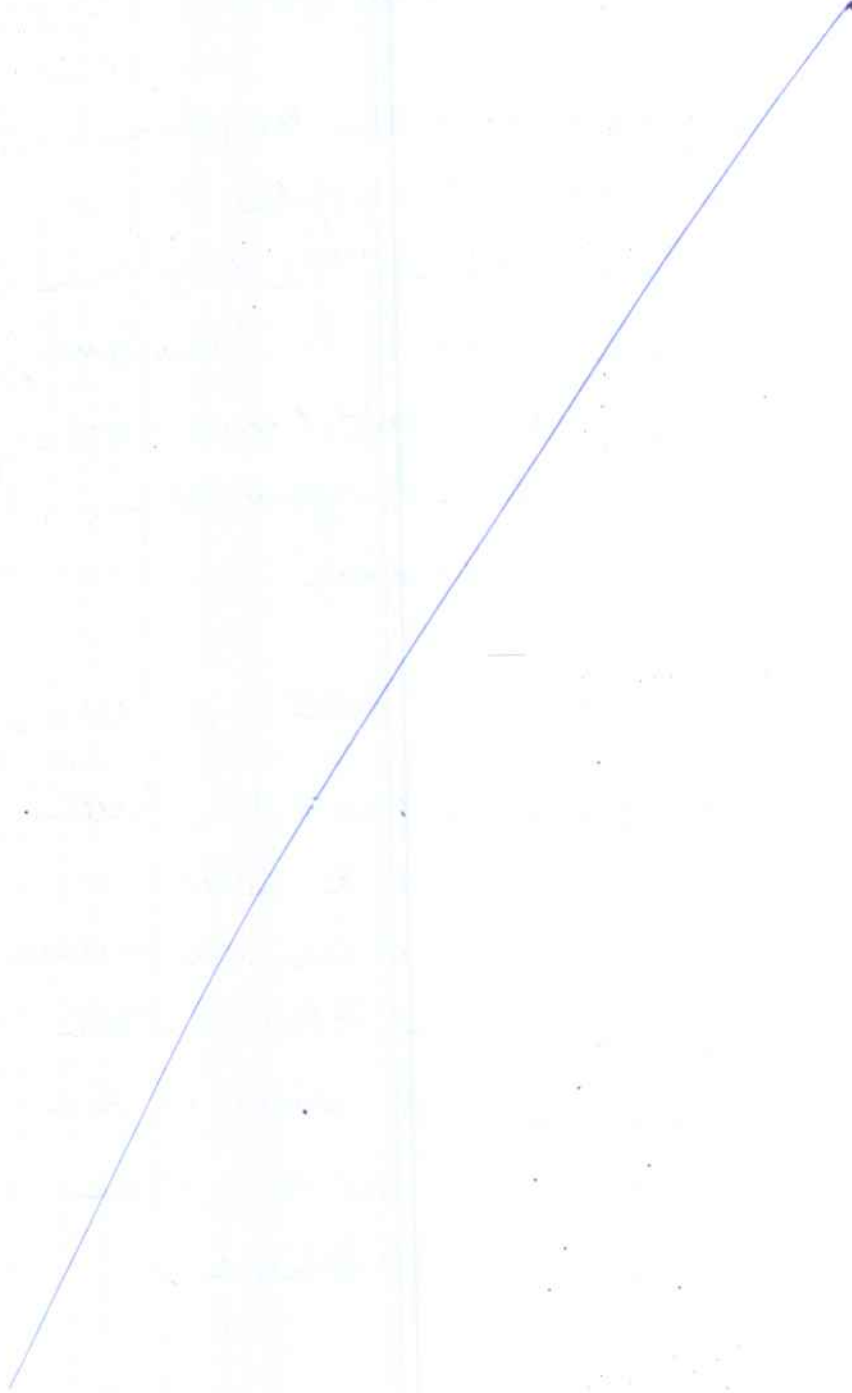
5. (a) There are no universal moral rules which apply to all persons. Examine by giving relevant examples. 10

universal moral values are basic values like honesty, human rights, compassion, etc. mayn ideally these are 'universal' in nature, but in practicality they do not apply to all persons.

there are several situational constraints which lead to dilution of these moral values, and hence cannot be practised by each and every person every time. For eg. Refugee crisis - though moral values demand that they should get refuge, but practical constraints of countries make them to request the same.

Another example → when a person's basic needs are not fulfilled, he cannot be expected to show moral values. For eg. if one is hungry from several days, then if he gets opportunity to steal food from a

shop, if he doesn't get an request, there he cannot show honesty as dilemma is between ethics and survival.



5. (b) Some decisions, which are in the best interest of the organisation, require deviation from the existing policies, rules and guidelines. As a civil servant how would you deal with such situations. Illustrate. 10

Rules and Guidelines are the broader framework which are formulated to provide a systematic organization ecosystem and prevent unethical conduct. However, if situation arises to deviate from existing policies in the best interest of organization, it's fair to take that decision.

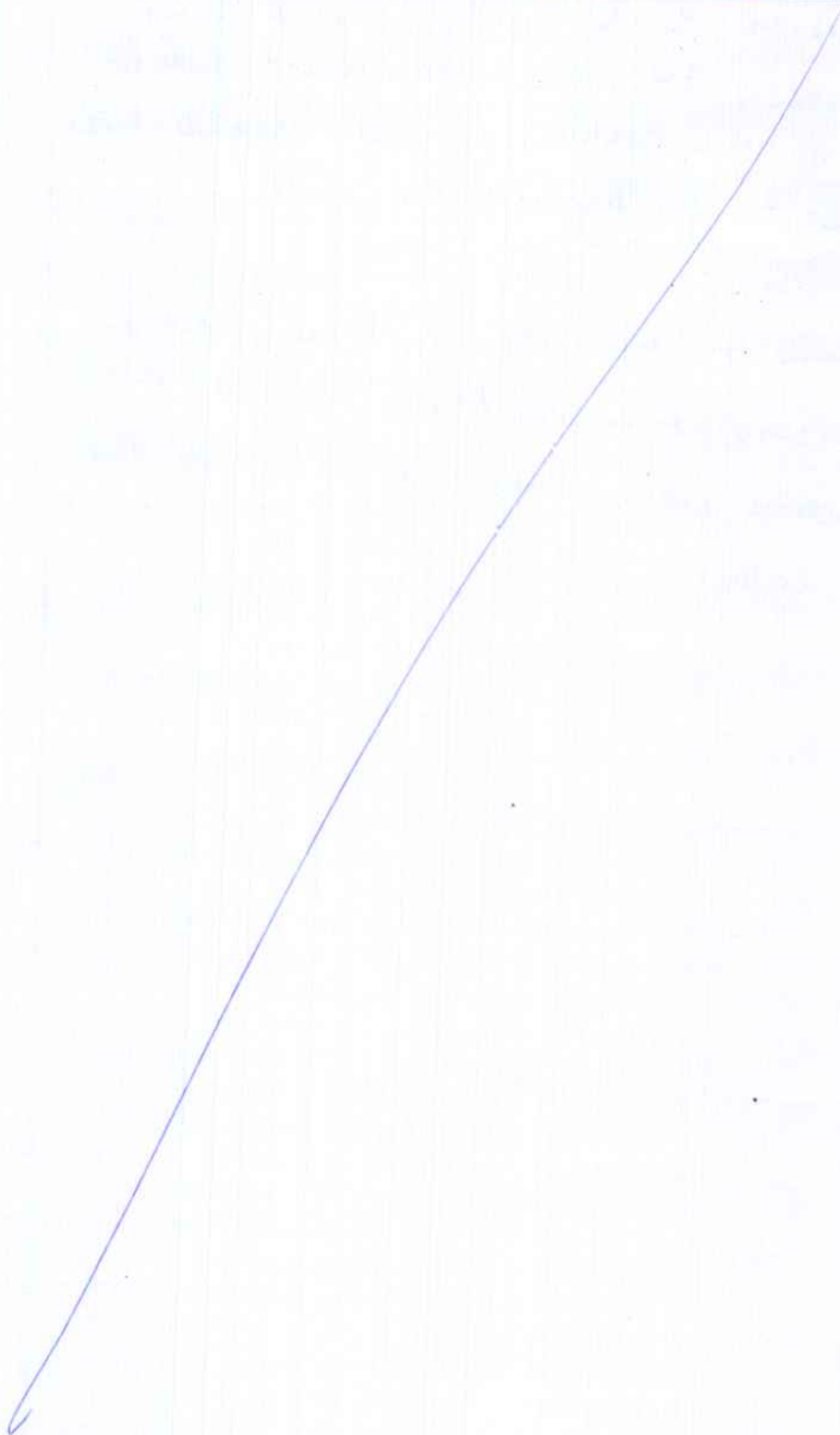
For eg. if the rules demand that expenditure for environmental protection has to be limited to the stipulated budget, but a new technology has been devised which can increase water table, but investment is required which exceeds the budget, then it would be best to adopt that technology for long term good of the district and environment.

As a civil servant, in such a situation, I would first have a thorough research of the

new decision to be made, and if found truly viable, it would be best to put it in front of the authority, and request their permission to go beyond the rules.

Thus, rules are not set in stone, and if need arises, it is in best interest to move forward than remaining stuck with the written rules.

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6. Developing 'scientific temper' is one of the fundamental duties of Indian citizens under Article 51A of the Constitution. What do you understand by scientific temper? Explain its role in increasing tolerance in the society. What have you done to develop your scientific temper? 10

Scientific temper means an ability to look at various issues from the lens of rationality, objectivity, skepticism and empiricism. It is not only limited to science, per se, but developing qualities of science which is evidence based than only superstitions.

Scientific temper can play a major role in increasing ~~in~~ tolerance in society. A person who thinks objectively won't be swayed by the emotions of religion or caste and think in broader human principles based on evidence. For eg. a person with scientific bent would not join a terrorist organization because it serves his same religious goals. He would view them as mere goals, which

are not based on rational ideas. Similarly, inculcation of scientific temper can reduce the menace of 'Godmen' who are thriving on the lack of rationality and superstitious beliefs of people.

I have done following to develop my scientific temper -

1. To think logically, one requires to have both pros and cons of situations. I read both the angles and then shape my opinion.
2. I refrain from confirmation bias and think about an aspect from 360° view.
3. I question my elders and search internet for logical answers for traditions. For eg. I have myself found that logic behind observing festivals is social harmony and spiritual upliftment.

Thus, schools and other institutions must  
dedicate themselves towards this cause.

7. There are only crimes, no criminals. In the light of this statement, examine retributive and reformative forms of punishment from moral perspective. 10

A person is not born criminal rather he is made a criminal by circumstances.

In this light, it's important for punishment to be Reformative than Retributive.

Since person is a criminal ~~as~~ by ~~the~~ reason of circumstances - like psychopathology, low socio-economic status, broken home, etc., any retribution wouldn't help. It would make him even more hardened criminal. Rather, his situation need to be identified and reform process undertaken accordingly.

For eg. a juvenile delinquent is in such a mess because of ~~as~~ lack of values he has ever got, and criminal gang provides him that. Then reform ~~has~~ have should counsel

him and his parents so that he can live a better life. Recently, Rehab homes don't do this, and consequently juveniles ~~to~~ remain delinquents whole life.

Every individual has scope for reformation, and he wants that. Thus, its imperative, not as a civilized society, we view criminals just as a normal being who has committed something wrong. His holistic reformation can result in better future for him and society as a whole.

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8. What do you understand by 'belief'? How does it shape into value system? Illustrate with examples from your personal life. 10

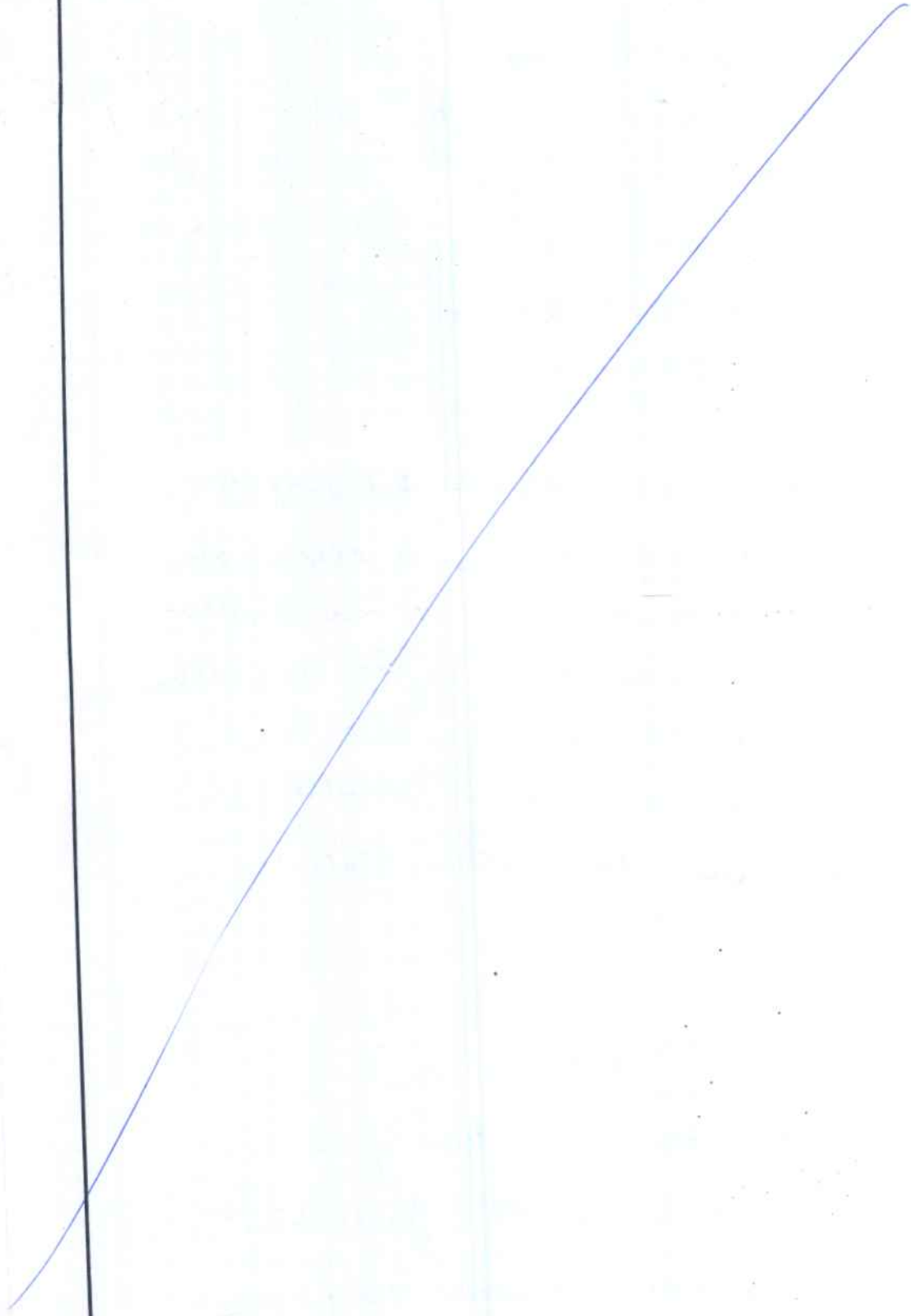
'Belief' refers to a thought. It is a very broad term which includes the thought processes which result into a particular belief system of a person. For eg. a 'Believer in capital Punishment' believes that death penalty is justified and deter crime.

It has very close relation to value system. Beliefs impart a particular values to a person or feeds into the value system. For eg. in above example, 'belief of capital punishment' means this person values 'justice' which is an important value for him.

My personal Life Example -

I have strong belief about 'women Rights'. This belief feeds into my

reproducing the value of 'Gender Equality'  
and is reflected in my actions, and target  
process.



## SECTION - B

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

9. Ram is an Indian student in Oxford University. His best friend 'Harry' is a Britisher. Recently they both watched the debate where an Indian MP argued that Britain owes an apology and reparations to India for the historical wrongs committed during its rule. Harry objects the idea on these grounds: "I never exploited any Indian. None of my family members ever worked for British East India Company. I don't know why I should have to pay for someone who exploited Indians, generations before I was born". Making present-day citizens to pay reparations for the past wrongs, seems to raise some concerns. They both come to you (an Ethics professor) and ask you to decide who among them is correct. Critically analyze their arguments and bring out the ethical issues involved.

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The present case is about the matter of historical injustice which is ringing its bells in the present. Each person considers his national interest as prime, as this arises the question, if Britain truly owes an apology after so many years, and if present generation deserves this state of affairs.

Argument of Harry :

Merits → As an individual, Harry or his family or in fact his entire generation haven't done anything wrong. They were

born after India got independence and thus it would be unfair to humiliate them or make them pay reparations. This may create another round of injustice in an attempt to set one correct.

Sennet → however, an individual's life is not only his. He owes something to the country in which he is born and brought up. As a responsible citizen of Britain, they owe India a lot. A country is a collection of people, and its past and future are equally attributed to its people. They may himself didn't do anything, his forefather have.

Arguments of Indian MPs -

Merit: Indian economy has still not been able to rise above what its potential is. For ex Agriculture is in shambles, and a major reason is the economic policies of Britain. Thus reparations would serve due historical justice is right.

- Sement :
1. Apology is just a symbolic move with no concrete result.
  2. It may embitter India-Britain ~~foreign~~ trade and personal relations.
  3. British Indians or Indian diaspora may have to bear the brunt.
  4. Many Indians study in Britain minorities who may be targeted.

### Ethical Issues involved are -

1. From Indian point, ethical issues are
  - a. Psychological Relief from the burden of years of subordination.
  - b. Justice for historical wrongs committed.
  - c. But, the past generations who suffered are not alive to bear the fruits of such correction. Hence it would be more of a symbolic act and asymmetrical distribution.
  - d. For the sake of equity.

2. From Britain, point, ethical issues are -

- a. Present generations not liable for  
ways committed by generations earlier
- b. ~~Individual~~ <sup>collective</sup> responsibility of a country

Thus, above are the various ethical  
dimensions of the case in question.

10. A common sight in India at traffic signals, railway stations and urban markets, is that of a destitute woman, begging, with a child in her arms. At times, out of pity or out of fear, from being cursed by God, or out of irritation, we tend to give them some coins or money and drive them away. In this context, bring out the ethical issues associated with beggary. Indicate the socio-economic reasons behind it. Also, discuss the attitudinal aspects of people towards beggars. What feasible steps can be taken to effectively control this serious problem of our country?

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Beggars are omnipresent in India - at bus stops, railway stations, markets etc. They present a face of helplessness and poverty in India. There are several ethical issues associated with beggary -

1. Dilemma of the 'have's' of how to decide whether the beggar is actually needy or is a proxy of a trafficker.
2. The able men and women begging are unethical as they can better find some work and earn respectfully.
3. Children are used for begging than sending them to school. Sometimes, it is seen that parents give on the earnings of child.
4. Human trafficking.

5. Children are made blind, limp etc. so as to evoke pity. This is inhuman.

### Socio-economic reasons behind Begging are -

1. Poverty where a person finds it difficult to arrange two square meals.
2. High inequality in India.
3. unemployment.
4. welfare programs of the Government are ill targeted and do not reach all.
5. non-universality of education which drives people to beg.
6. weak regulatory measures, and hence push into human trafficking.

### Attitudinal aspects of people -

1. Some are very sympathetic towards them and even keep change in their bags to give them. These people are rare.
2. Some understand their problem, but in a responsible manner and buy them food.

or try so that trafficking is not encouraged,  
 3. However, most are apathetic towards them.  
 They just think them to be a nuisance  
 and scold them, slap them, push them etc,  
 or simply ignore them.

### Feasible steps -

1. A specialized team of policemen who can rescue the victims of child trafficking and rehabilitate them.
2. Civil society is working great in this direction. This further needs boost from government and people.
3. Those who beg out of their parents, should also be rehabilitated, trained in some vocation, like bangle making, carpet making etc. and provided employment.
4. Children rescued should be provided education.

5. People can serve as eyes and ears by  
reporting any such case to the authority.

Thus, it's a major social problem which  
can be solved by a co-ordinated action  
of govt, civil society and public.

11. You are an A.C.P. in New Delhi. There has been a steep rise in incidents of racial discrimination in the area falling under your jurisdiction. Recently, a young boy from North East was beaten badly by a mob in a market area. This has led to protest by students from the North East region. They have gathered outside your office and are demanding strict action against the culprits. (a) What will be your strategy to manage the situation. Bring out a plan to counter such incidents in the future. (b) What is the use of emotional intelligence in such situations? (c) What are the social and attitudinal factors responsible for racial discrimination.

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Prejudices due to differences in the groups often result in discrimination. Racial discrimination is a result of such prejudice on the basis of groupism on the basis of race. People of North East are distinct from rest of India by way of their looks, and hence discrimination against them is a sad, but frequent occurrence.

As an A.C.P., my strategy in such a situation would be to ensure the gathering of a fair investigation process which would guarantee action against the culprits. And not only words, such action would be taken then and there.

Plan to counter such incidents in future -  
action

1. Strict against the perpetrator in the statute.
2. Including more number of people from NE in the police force - a special cell.
3. A grievance cell to be set up, especially in work areas where tribe population is rare.
4. Arranging for common hostels, rather than separation. Greater distance, prejudice became strayer. But safety has to be very strong for even an arrangement.
5. Including history of NE in the syllabus of schools, and colleges to have greater understanding and respect.

Above can be the various short term and long term recommendations to be followed to counter such issues.

Role of Emotional Intelligence in such a situation -

1. For the A.C.P., it would aid in understanding the pain and anger of the public, and he would show promptness in action.
2. For the aggressor, EI here plays a very important role. Had the aggressor been an emotionally intelligent person, he would be able to ~~control~~ control his anger - anger management is a part of EI. Moreover, an emotionally intelligent person is also able to keep his prejudices to minimum, thus refraining from such episodes. He also understands others emotions and thus less likely to act in such hostile manner.

Factors Responsible for Racial Discrimination -

1. Social : <sup>9.</sup> Fear of overtaking of a community over the dominant ones.

- b. Competition over limited resources.
- c. Ingroup - outgroup feeling. Evaluating all out-group members in a similar way. Group relations lead to such discrimination.

Attitudinal : Negative attitude for the outgroup, as mentioned above. This manifests as prejudice → stereotypes (like All North Indians are Non vegetarians), Affect of hostility and behaviour of discrimination.

Any civilized society must deal with such incidences in a strict manner and prevent occurrence in future.

12. You are an officer in the Labour department. You went to your brother's wedding and saw that minors were employed by the wedding band company to carry their electric instruments. You know that it is an unlawful activity and it is your responsibility to take action against it. However, since it is a family wedding so they have asked you to look the other way. Some of the options available to you to handle this situation are as follows: 1. You will not take any action as this could be seen by the others as a deliberate action to spoil the wedding. 2. You will act strictly and remove them from the wedding and file a case against the band company. 3. You will talk to the band personal and give a notice to them that they should not employ any minor children after this marriage. Suggest any other possible option. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving your reason for it.

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Many times in life, one has to face dilemmas of choosing between personal welfare or professional responsibility. The case presents the same dilemma. For many all the possible alternatives -

1. 'Not Take any action'  
Merits → Save my personal relationships  
Demerits → <sup>1.</sup> Avoidance of professional responsibility
2. Overlooking a cause which is a social evil and ~~also~~ spoils many innocent lives.
3. Self-Deception and Guilt.

2. 'Act strictly and Remare them from wedding and file a case against Band company'

Merits → 1. fulfillment of professional duty  
2. Secure children's lives.  
3. Warranted action against wrong-doers.

Demerits → 1. Spoiling the marriage.  
2. Spoiling personal relation.

3. 'Talk to Band personally and Give a Notice'

Merits → 1. Prevent spoiling the marriage and my relation.  
2. children's lives may also be saved.

Demerits → 1. The menace would still be there in the layer context  
2. The Band person may agree then and violate the agreement later.

Other possible action which would serve the purpose best -

Talk to the Bond in person, as well as  
Reporting this crime to the Department  
and recommending for setting up of an  
inquiry against all such bonds. An  
inquiry would help to frame a policy  
and cause of action against all the  
bonds resisting to child labour.

this would serve all the purposes of, not

spoiling the marriage, serving my  
professional responsibility and contributing  
to rooting out the menace from its  
roots.



13. You are working as a junior engineer in second year of your job. A senior engineer has been on sick leave, and you are due to go on study leave. You have been told by your manager that, before you go on leave, you must complete some complicated repair and maintenance work. The deadline suggested appears unrealistic, given the complexity of the work. You feel that you are not sufficiently experienced to complete the work alone. You would need additional supervision to complete it to the required standard, and your manager has stated his inability to offer the necessary support. If you try to complete the work within the proposed timeframe but fail to meet the expected quality, you could face repercussions after your return from study leave. You feel slightly intimidated by your manager, and also feel pressure to do what you can for the company and ensure long term job security. Indicate various options that are available with you in this situation. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving your reasons for it.

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The case presents a situation in which the junior engineer is required to perform a duty within same constraints. The complication is how to achieve quality as well as deadline within those constraints.

Following are the various options available -

1. "Refuse to do the work without help"  
 merit → Able to avoid the lower quality of work that might result if taking the work.  
 Demerit → However, it might result in my removal from job which would be catastrophic. ✗

↳ It is equivalent to escaping the job responsibilities.

2. work within the present condition.

Merit → It would ~~not~~ ~~not~~ lead to fulfillment of professional responsibility.

Demerit → 1. Compromise with Quality

2. Rebuke for poor work

3. Job security may be endangered.

3. Asking manager for Extension of the deadline owing to the constraints, and personal lack of expertise in the work. manager needs to be told about the various problems.

Merits → 1. An open communication ~~may~~ might help ~~in~~ the manager in realising the actual problems.

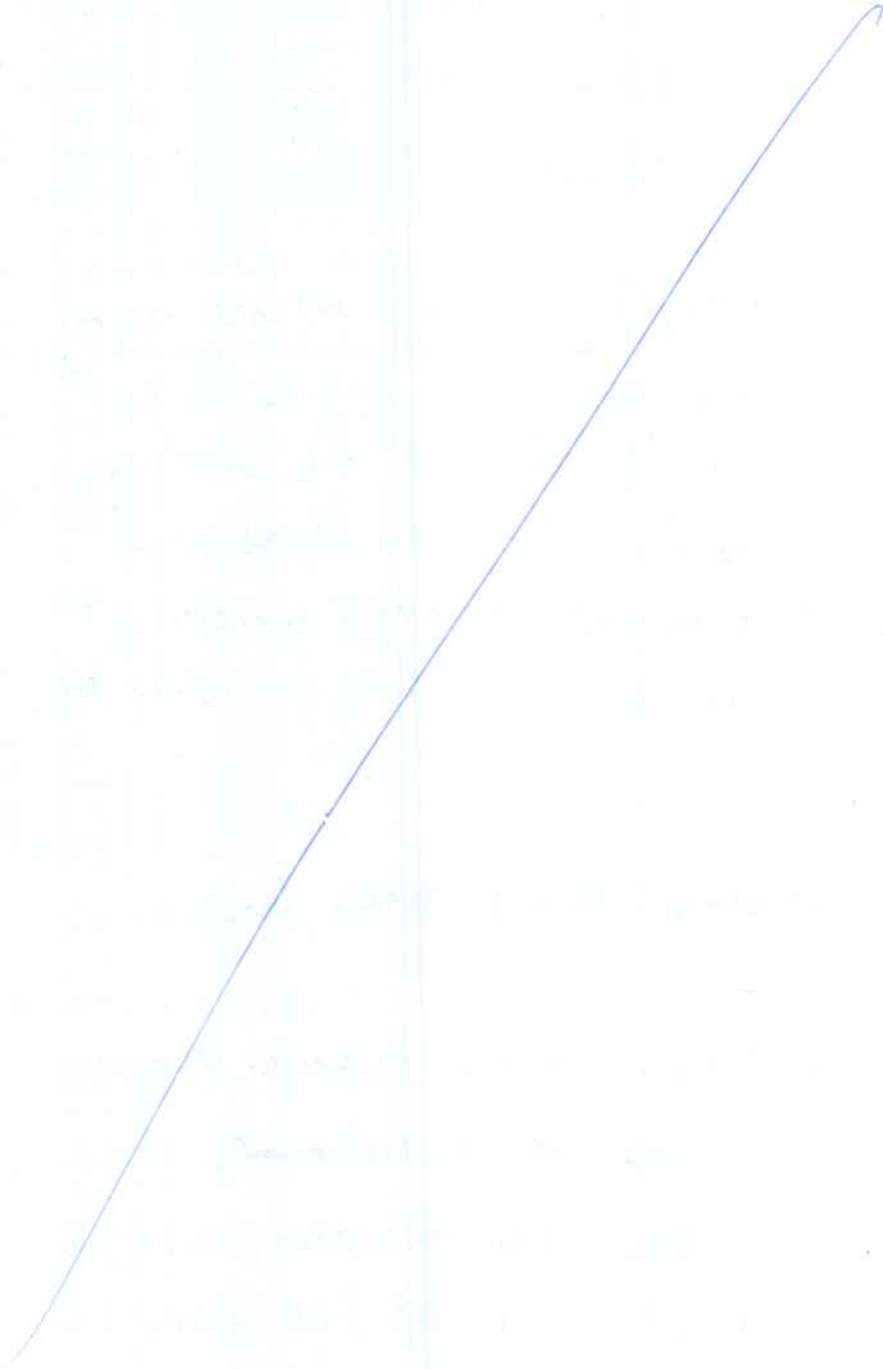
2. Assertiveness would make me talk ~~that~~ which is needed in professional world.

3. Possibility of completion of work ~~as~~ with desired quality.

f. Better future prospects.

Demerit → manager may be reluctant to do so.

The last suggestion seems to be the best cause of action as it is the most practical way out. Unrealistic deadlines can never work in favour of person. Proper time frame can only yield good results. Thus, the last option if done with entire work would be the best cause of action.



14. Euthanasia is the practice of intentionally ending the life of someone who's suffering from an incurable illness or is in an irreversible coma. In the last stages of a terminal illness, for instance, patients who don't want to live the rest of their life in agonising pain may ask a doctor or family member to help them end their lives. Euthanasia may be active or passive and Euthanasia may be voluntary or involuntary. All these aspects raise different ethical concerns for the patient, doctor as well as the relatives of the patient. Discuss these ethical issues and the various social and attitudinal factors that play a role in the decision in euthanasia. Should there be a uniform policy to tackle cases related to euthanasia? Explain with relevant examples.

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In simple terms, Euthanasia means mercy killing. When a person is in such a state, that his chances of survival are negligible, then euthanasia is considered as an option. Active means injecting something to kill and passive means withdrawing life support.

There are various ethical issues in Euthanasia -

1. Pain and agony of the patient who has anyways ~~not~~ hope of survival.
2. It is said that ~~then~~ humans have no right to take away life, it's god's work.

3. Ill-intentions of family members may be at play in forcing treachery euthanasia.

4. neglect of healthcare - Palliative healthcare.

5. the burden on the caretakers.

There are various social and attitudinal factors which play a role -

1. For family, decision rests on the 100% non-possibility of survival. It also

2. depends on their attitude - Religious attitudes and traditional attitudes which may bar a person from doing so.

2. For hospital, it's based on their expertise.

3. For the judges involved in permitting, it depends on their reading of the intention of the family. Judge's personal attitude may also influence the decision.

There should be a policy to tackle cases of euthanasia which should clearly define the conditions under which euthanasia can be given. It should lay down the criteria for

- Condition of Patient, eg. Brain Dead
- Family consent, in absence of family, immediate friends.
- A committee of experts of doctors and judges to decide.

In Aruna Shanbaga case, Supreme Court provided these guidelines and allowed only 'passive euthanasia'.

However 'uniform' doesn't mean no differences, case-to-case, situations may differ. But overall guidelines would remain same. Whatever may be the situation, there should be no unfair euthanasia at the mal-intentions of the family. Policy must give priority to this aspect, and any

videhan shud lead to revision of policy and  
strict action against the way-does.

