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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 760)

Name of Candidate	AN YA DAS		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25997
Center	RN	Date	20/11/16

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

विज्ञापन के लिए सेलेब्रिटीज (ख्यातिप्राप्त व्यक्ति) को ऐसे उत्पादों के कंपनियों द्वारा मोटा भुगतान किया जाता है जो कई बार उपभोक्ताओं के लिए हानिकारक होते हैं। ऐसे दृष्टांतों से जुड़े नैतिक आयामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Celebrities are often roped in by companies for endorsing products which may have detrimental effect on the customers, for example, tobacco. The ethical aspects of this can be seen with respect to —

→ Personal benefit Vs Public good

Clearly, the teleological logic would suggest income out of the endorsement should be preferred while deontological ethics will focus on the duty of the celebrity to act in larger public interest.

→ Innocence and Connivance

many times, the celebrities do not know the merits of the product they are endorsing. for example, an actress can't be expected to know the

effects and side effect of every beauty cream she is endorsing. But, endorsing a product while being informed of its harmful aspects is not morally defensible.

Thus, being role models of the public, their endorsement leads to ATTITUDINAL CHANGE among the customers in favour of the product, as the source of message is a public figure.

Therefore, celebrities must try to adhere to and imbibe the ethical responsibility of protecting public health and welfare within their monetary interests.

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।

Attitudinal and Behavioural changes take time to show their result. Therefore, launching schemes like Swachh Bharat, has only initiated the process of behavioural change, which must be rewarded and incentivised to grow in momentum.

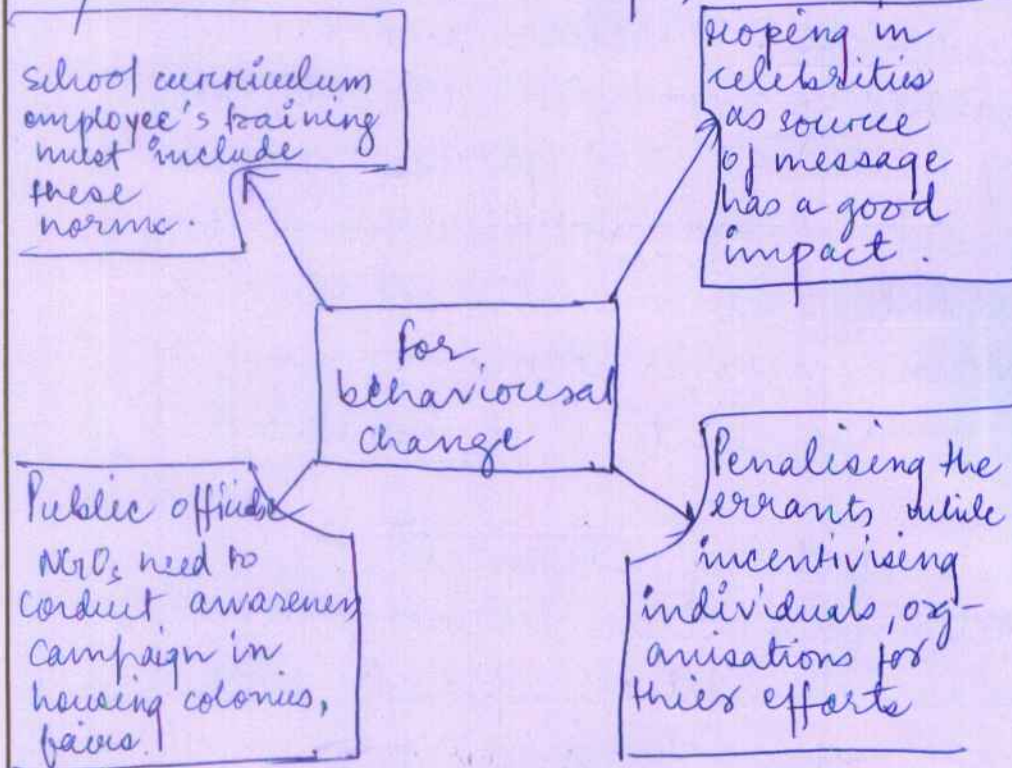
We find that in urban areas —

- in spite of being educated
- in spite of written warnings on boards people either spit or spread filth.

This shows the difficulties in bringing behavioural change as —

- attitude of spitting, etc has become entrenched
- social acceptability of these attitudes
- lack of penalty on erring people.

As, NITI Aayog has set up a behavioural cell to probe deeper into this issue, to ensure legislation is accompanied by behavioural change,



This will ensure that behavioural change will lead to societal change and hence national progress is served.

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 a multifaceted concept, in that it includes economic, moral and ethical implications. Economic exclusion has led to widening income chasm between the rich and the poor, leading to moral and ethical implications -

→ Right to a dignified life as explicitly stated by the SC in Maneka Gandhi case, under Article 21.

& Inequality has been so widening that even basic needs for a dignified life - food, shelter, education seem inaccessible to the poor

→ Welfare State Vs economic growth choice before the state : On one hand economic growth advocates, consequentialists want the rich to be taxed the least, on the other

deontology would require the state to tax them and redistribute the proceeds, so that the poor are not excluded from the benefits of growth.

This is why Gandhi ji talked about empowering the villages and Article 40 espouses to realise this ideal. Moreover, Article 41 - welfare state, also underlines that economic inclusion, must be seen holistically in economic, moral and ethical terms, and policy must be informed thus.

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

10

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

Commercial surrogacy today has put into the fore a plethora of ethical issues -

- 1) Right of an individual over his body : On one hand, a woman has the right to over her body to decide if she wants to deliver another's child, on the other, in many cases, she is coerced by her family members to undergo the process.
- 2) Right of an infertile couple to have a baby : while Naturalists prefer not to use artificial methods to have a child, others advocate all couples have the right to have a child the way they want.

Right of the child: In many cases children have been abandoned by the commissioning parents - eg - Manji Yamada Case, so the rights of child are violated, as she has no one to look after her.

Advocates of banning commercial surrogacy find exploitation of women, by operation of bogus clinics and "renting of the womb" as indefensible morally.

However, it is also a source of income for women, they have the right to profession (Article 19), and also a forex earner for the country.

Therefore, it should be regulated not banned, reconciling the individual's (woman's) interest with that of the society.

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।

Sensationalism refers to blowing a news out of its proportions to create awe and attraction, to garner TRP ratings, by media houses.

This has become frequent in today's media, because the journalists today have to reconcile the issues of -

- (1) Honest reporting vs highest TRP ratings for their organisation
- (ii) To represent the reality as it is or to magnify it to attract society's attention towards it.
- (iii) Personal integrity vs monetary profit (Paid news is an example)

Today, due to intense

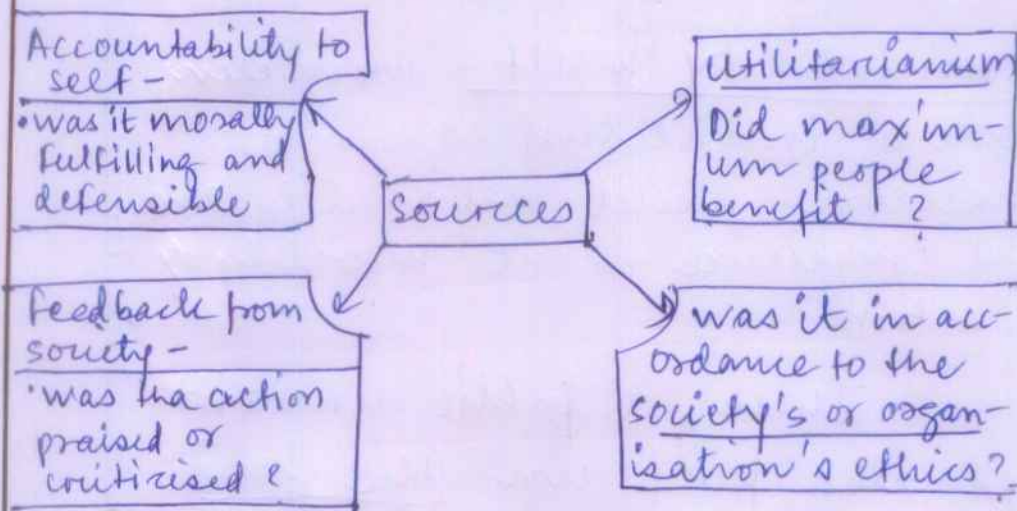
competition among media houses, journalists for highest TRP ratings, political pressure, love of money, sensationalism has become a trend.

But this leads to an unsympathetic and unreal view of reality. For example, flood victims were interviewed by a certain journalist recently instead of being helped by her.

Journalistic ethics call for reporting the reality, impartially. Sensationalism defies this. Also, as a human, sympathy, integrity, humanity must be favoured over any other motive. In times of crisis — Gandhi's talisman — the face of the most distressed man must be invoked.

- (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?

Humans need to have an evaluating mechanism to judge the rightness or wrong of their action, to serve as a compass in further actions. These sources are :



In the context of public life, accountability to the masses is the most, therefore, for practical and moral guidance, the test is based upon —

Utilitarianism

Did the action benefit larger number of people. For example, during a natural disaster, resources have to be distributed, to benefit the maximum number of people.

Societal and organisational ethics focussing on empathy, integrity, leadership, objectivity must be used.

Accountability to self - answering to one's intellectual ~~consciousness~~ conscience about nationality and moral conscience about morality of an action

Thus, a public servant must also perform the fundamental duty - Article 51A, ~~of~~ excellence in his sphere of performance, so that his actions lead to societal welfare and national development.

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।

In the first hand,
leaking the information in case of
wrongs done in an organisation
is not correct, because it leads
to a conflict between two principles-

On one hand, the individual
wants to improve the system
by exposing the wrongs to the
society, on the other, he is giving
the impression that he has no
faith in the system as he would
first have tried internal mechan-
isms to correct the wrong.

This leads to a setback on
the organisation's reputation and
society's credibility upon the
sa organisation weakens and

For example, Edward Snowden leaked the wrong of the American administration. No doubt, the world became aware of the wrong, but had he taken the legal route with evidence, personal, organisational and societal interest would have been served.

However, at times when even the insider mechanism doesn't work, whistleblowing is resorted to for societal interest.

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

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

Competition, per se, is not related to cheating and unethical behaviour. But when an individual or an organisation, values the success in the competition, more than individual or organisational ethics, cheating is resorted to.

For example, sportsmen go through ups and downs in their career. But some, who value personal success more than sportsmanship, take to doping — of Russian doping fiasco.

Competition among companies is good for economy. But, as seen in Satyana

scandal⁴, companies cheat their shareholders by creative accounting.

Thus, competition must not become the justification of an ethically incorrect act, as ~~do~~ rules against doping by NADA, Companies Act, 2013 suggest, because it would be having a corrupting influence on individual and society and defeat the purpose of competition — betterment of individuals, society and economy.

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।

Ram and Mahesh were neighbours and good friends. However, Ram, recently had taken to bunking school and using drugs. But Mahesh, neither stopped him from his actions nor complained to Ram's parents.

This shows how, Mahesh through his inaction, in personal sphere is also accountable for Ram's condition.

In the public life, it is seen that bureaucrats running the PSU are well aware of the corruption but due to fear of political vendetta they do not protest or take action against

erring officials.

"What is a man if he only lives for himself?" Unless we become accountable for the welfare, progress of our fellow men, our organisation, society, THE MORAL VOID will remain, and societal and national degeneration will be fast tracked.

(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।

Privileges are special facilities reserved for only some section of the society while principles are the moral edifice on which all societies are built, if privileges are not subordinated to principles, societies crumble.

French Revolution occurred mainly because feudal lords had privileges of not paying taxes while the common masses did. This violated the principle of equality.

Moreover, in India, we have adopted equality as equal privileges under equal circumstances to foster social inclusion and justice. For example,

reservation to the socially and educationally backward.

This means that the privilege of reservation is under the framework of principle of justice — social, economic, political, enshrined in the preamble.

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।

Legal prescriptions
have not been accompanied with
changes in social attitude and
mindset, leading to perpetuation
of atrocities against Dalit as seen
in Orissa, Gujarat.

The measures to
address this —

- 1) Stringent action against the criminals, as P. L. Punia says only 10% of cases against Dalits end in conviction.

This would lead to attitudinal change by way of "reward and punishment"

- 2) Massive campaign against these by mobilising, school children, stu-

dents, celebrities, successful Dalit
capitalists or activists as "source
of the message" is important.

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 basically refers to working behind the scene, as far as civil services are concerned.

Neutrality on the other hand means a civil servant's not tilted in favour of any political party or ideology.

As civil servants are the permanent executive, having a common political manifesto of furthering social welfare (Art 41), justice, equality and national development, anonymity ensures that a scheme or policy is not associated with them.

They are immune to the positive or negative fallouts of the policy.

Neutrality allows them to easily co-ordinate with whichever political executive is in power.

Thus, their policy suggestions, actions are unbiased, rational and objective and they do not suffer insecurity of public verdict.

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।

Dresscode for women is akin to dictating them, as to their, personal choices.

This violates the Preamble's ideal of liberty, equality for all — men and women and also shows poorly how gender relations till today are seen from an old prism.

Dresscodes are prescribed,
→ to preserve woman's morality, chastity, family's reputation et al as if she is a thing to be kept in cup board not a breathing thinking individual.

Dresscodes are meant to prevent
"men" from digressing their limits"

This shows the attitude of "shifting
the blame" of criminal minded
individuals upon women.

However, that is
not to say that a women must
not dress according to the place
she is in. Dressing for the temple
and for a picnic would be different.

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 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।

Manual scavenging is a baneful custom prevailing in the society, in that, it violates human dignity, equality - (as only Dalits are included in this task), individual autonomy, right to profession and life style (as many are coerced into it) leading to SOCIAL EXCLUSION, ALIENATION, & DISENCHANTMENT with the society.

In the above case, I have the options to -

- 1) Rescue all manual scavengers and penalise the employers

This is morally and legally correct and as the DM it is my duty to think for the marginalised. Penalising the employers would deter others like them.

However, as the scavengers are poor and have no other source

of livelihood, they may demand for the same occupation.

- 2) Manipulating the data and retain the status quo.

This would severely put a full stop to the negative campaign in the media. It may come into the good books of the politicians.

However, the rights of the manual scavenger — a dignified life (Article 21), right against exploitation is violated.

BEST OPTION

- 3) Releasing the real statistics, with rescuing of all the manual scavengers and penalising the employers, if they co-erced, them.

Also, Protection of Civil Rights Act, Manual Scavenging Act will be invoked, to provide, compensation and a livelihood to the scavengers, so

that they can start their life anew. This would be in accordance to humanity, Constitution and as my duty as a DM to uphold welfare for all.

Along with these, the other measures include -

- (i) Encouraging the ^{or} scavengers to send their children to school and making them aware about its benefit - MDM scheme etc.
- (ii) Providing them with shelter under PM Awas Yojana
- (iii) Encouraging them to use the compensation amount on some constructive purpose like starting a business and availing benefits under MDCRA.
- (iv) Empowering them to take part in Panchayat proceedings and spread awareness 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 हायतीबा मची है और इस मुद्दे पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए सरकार और राजनीतिक दल पुलिस एवं जिला प्रशासन पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं। आपके क्षेत्र में मादक पदार्थों की एक बड़ी डील का पुलिस द्वारा भंडाफोड़ किया जाता है और सभी अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता है। हालांकि, इससे पहले कि आप अपने कार्यालय पहुंचते, राज्य के सत्तारूढ़ दल का एक मंत्री आप को बुलाता है और कुछ अपराधियों को छोड़ने के लिए कहता है। आप लंबे समय से राज्य में मादक पदार्थ से जुड़े इस खतरे में कई वरिष्ठ नेताओं की भूमिका पर संदेह करते रहे हैं। आपको, आपके कनिष्ठों द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि मादक पदार्थों की डीलिंग में सम्मिलित लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का साहस जुटाने वाले कुछ अधिकारियों को पूर्व में गलत आरोपों में स्थानांतरित या निलंबित किया जा चुका है।

1. स्वयं के समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों की पहचान कीजिए।

2. अपने प्रत्येक विकल्पों के पक्ष-विपक्ष का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

*In the above situation,
I have ~~to~~ to decide between,
societal and national interest and
personal interest. As an SP, I
have the options to —*

- 1) Release the few culprits as said by the minister

This will prevent any transfer or action against me initiated by the minister. Also, a few less culprits would not matter, as others have been apprehended.

The released culprits may continue the work, now that they have political protection.

Drug menace will affect the society.

- 2) Not releasing the culprits under any other circumstance and let the law take its course.

I may fill all the papers and express my inability to release the few culprits, as it would be criminal negligence of duty.

The Minister may get mollified and take action against me.

Evaluating the options, I would chose the 2nd option, as it would be the largere intrest of the society, as a DM, public faith surrests upon me, I have to act responsibly and for public good.

I may also take help of the court, in case political vendetta is unleashed agaunst me, by giving proper evidence of why was I being harassed.

Combating Drug meāce, is one of my important duties, and as

Article 48 - to improve public health is my duty, ^{this} action is justified.

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

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

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

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

In the above case, the options I have,

1) Let the law take its own course

As I and my staff are not at fault

enquiry will certainly reveal that, and the will come clear.

But as he has political links and the enquiry may be time taking we would be harassed and our hotel's reputation will also suffer.

- 2) Trying to personally communicate with the said person, apologising to him and asking him to take back his case.

This may lead him to take back his case and my ^{staff} and I would not be entrenched into the case.

However, this would further encourage him to threaten people in future using his nefarious designs. And as we have done no wrong, we should not apologise.

Therefore, the best option in this case is —

- 3) To launch a counter FIR in the police station, citing the harassment, threatening and character defamation attempted by the said person.

Further, evidences like CCTV footages in the hotel, capturing his mistreatment of the employees, showing the hotel's booking file, which showed full bookings will further solidify the case in our favour.

As a manager, It is my duty to save my staff, defend our image and also discourage the said person to harass people further. Therefore, the above action is justified.

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।

This is a public health emergency case, Issue must be tackled at hospital level and community level.

Immediate steps :-

- ① Mandating additional workforce, may be on contract, to spray, mosquito repellents in all areas, periodically.
- ② Spreading awareness among people to bring patients to

Hospitals even on first symptoms and keep their surroundings clean.

③ Negligent private hospitals, will be chastised and asked to do their duty and grievance redressal channels for patients will be kept open.

④ Staff in public hospitals will be incentivised by additional pay, services of contract staff, voluntary staff, may be encouraged.

For long-term, what is needed is -

1) Augmenting the capacity of public hospitals by investment in infrastructure, allowing adequate manpower, citizen feedback on performance of hospitals and related improvement, with stockpiling ^{generic} medicines beforehand.

- 2) Increasing community awareness
 - to keep surroundings clean
 - visit doctors on first symptoms through urban bodies, faircos using media and in schools.
- 3) Regular spraying of mosquito repellants and monitoring of the work done.
- 4) Audits of preparedness before the season of these diseases will also help.

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

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

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

In the given situation, the options available to me are—
 ① Give in to the demands and request for culling the animals

This would certainly mean a relief for the farmers.
 But as a forest officer, and animal lover, I may feel "cognitive dissonance", due to my action.

- ② Request for the demand that these animals may shot by contraceptives to control their population

As a forest officer and animal lover, my duty to save animals is done and farmers will benefit.

But this will benefit only in long term, therefore farmers will be at a loss.

- ③ Request the government to catch these and relocate them to a zoo or an area deficit in these animals.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Article 48A, talks about protection of environment and it is my fundamental duty Art 51A to have compassion for animals.

It will also protect farmers' interest.

It may take time and be hectic for officials to catch each animal,

But I will go with the 3rd option because of its merits.

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

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

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मेडिसिन के प्रोफेसर डॉ. ए. के. सिंह प्रमुख हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ हैं। उनके व्यक्तिगत वित्तीय निवेश में सार्वजनिक रूप से व्यापार करने वाली जैव प्रौद्योगिकी की तीन कंपनियों में बड़ी शेयर धारिता सम्मिलित है। उनसे म्योकार्डियल इन्फैक्शन (एम.आई.) से ऊतकों 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?

1)

Being a cardiologist, and a professor of medicine, Dr. A. K. Singh is well aware about the pros and cons of this trial but since he has stock holdings in the biotechnology company and also the lure of profit from the success of this drug, he may look over the side effects, professional ethics to further his personal interest. Therefore, his participation in this study is not appropriate.

As stated above, the conflict of interest here is

between the medical ethics and personal benefit. This can be mitigated to some extent by

- Informing the patient about the therapeutic trial and the probable consequences, as ICMR guidelines mandate.
- Allowing for compensation clause of ₹ 25 lakh in case any misfortune happens.

Since, the drug ^{would} not be available to his patients, had he not owned the stock, he may have a natural inclination in favour of making the trial successful at all costs.

This may blind him about the negative effects of the drug or even its therapeutic efficacy, thus, compromising the Hippocratic oath.

Had he been ~~promised~~
offered stock as a form of
compensation for conducting the
study, the conflict of interest
would not have been this grave.

He would not be attached
to the success or loss of the
trial, ^{to this extent} and he would have no
hurd about the future profits
the company will make, in
case of the success of this
drug.

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस आस में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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