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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 873)

Name of Candidate	Anand Kumar Sharma		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11009
Center	ORW	Date	16/8/17

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	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	25	
14	25	

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

or

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.

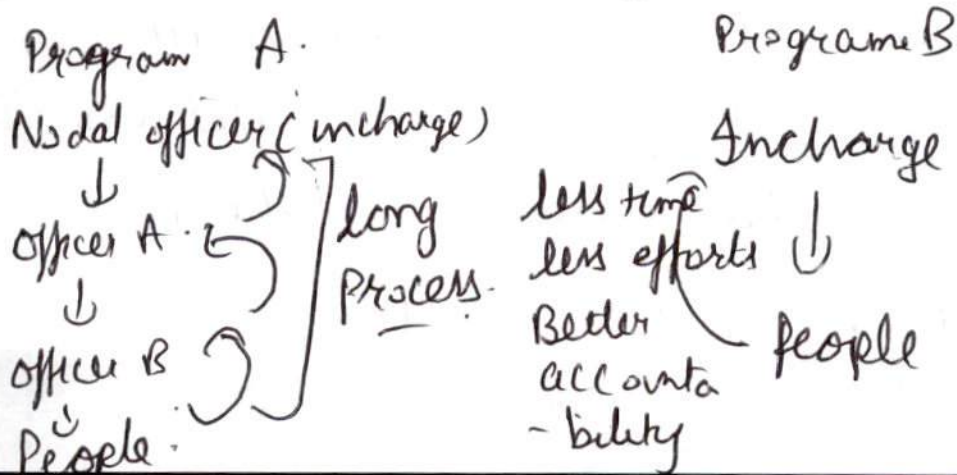
All the Best

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

1. (a) The more remotely power is exercised from the people, the greater is the distance between authority and accountability. Discuss. 10

Ans. Accountability forms the bedrock of good governance. The more the power is away from people, more is lack of accountability and more corruption. Decentralisation and local governance is sine-qua-non for enforcing accountability. Decentralisation helps in better control, better evaluation, monitoring of government programmes and schemes.

For example, Social audit given to Panchayats in MNRGA is so that there is better monitoring and outcomes.



As former PM J.L. Nehru said → "Too much of centralisation leads to decay of roots and eventually withering of shoots, drying of leaves and death of plant. So is the case here. more the power is away from people - more effect, time - loss of interest of people and monopoly leading to corruption.

Monopoly + Discretion - Accountability
= Corruption

Thus, there is a need to have decentralisation of power and uphold principle of subsidiarity through PRIs, ULBs, social audit, citizen charter, service delivery surveys to have "Bahujan hitay, Bahujan sukhoay" i.e. greater welfare for all.

1. (b) "If you want others to be happy, practice compassion. If you want to be happy, practice compassion". In what ways can a compassionate public official be more useful for realizing public service goals? 10

Ans Compassion is feeling and placing yourself in what others feel and taking active efforts to alleviate the suffering of the people - Compassion forms the foundational and cornerstone value of a civil servant.

Compassion helps you to take active efforts for weaker, vulnerable section of the society like old, poor and women. It gives happiness to them and in the path provides happiness to you as well.

- | <u>Himself</u> | <u>Others</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ① Personal Satisfaction | ① Alleviate sufferings of people - |
| ② Sense of happiness | ② Greater welfare of greater number |
| ③ Better social life | |
| ④ Better Personal & Professional life | |

Public service goals are as utilitarianism says that is greater welfare of greater number and going through right means as Kant says in order to have "Su-Raj" of Mahatma Gandhi.

Compassionate civil servant will strive then to have greater outcome through -)

- ① Self → Better productivity and motivation to work for others.
- ② Organization → Conducive work culture and act as an example for others leading to better outcome of society.
- ③ Society → will ~~for~~ work for welfare of weaker sections and taking measures to help them.
- ④ Nation → Honest, compassionate civil servants forms steel framework of developed nation.

2. (a) The recent decision by the government to ban use of red beacons is only a symbolic gesture and a lot more needs to be done to end the VIP culture in India. Critically discuss. 10

Ans The recent decision by the government to ban use of red beacons is a step in right direction to move towards equality as enshrined in constitution. It might help in removing the differences created by this VIP culture. It will be a shift from VIP to EIP →.

Everyone is Important person as said our Prime minister.

Advantages

- ① Ensure equality as enshrined in Article 14, 15 of constitution.
- ② Decrease the VIP culture (Psychological impact).
- ③ Decrease fear in Police and common people.
- ④ Increase faith of people in democracy and constitution.

However, this is just a piecemeal reforms and lot needs to be done to reduce asymmetry of power, paternalistic attitude of those in power. For example → A Chhattisgarh DM was seen with his legs on bed of patient in hospital. We have removed beacons but what is needed is change in mindset of people and empowering citizens.

There is a need for strict implementations of law, promote rule of law, transparency, accountability, effective grievance redressal system, decentralisation and at the same time inculcation of values of empathy, compassion, honesty among civil servants, politicians to ensure that Citizen is King and they are servants.

2. (b) To what extent can financial incentives help shape attitude towards social issues? Discuss with relevant examples. 10

Ans Financial incentives are very essential for motivating people to bring social change. In a country which has 21% population BPL and around 15% more just above poverty line, struggling to get basic necessities of life, it is very difficult for them to focus on issues other than those of livelihood.

The example of Swachh Bharat Abhyasan, people are already defecating in open since years and they are poor too. So why will they build toilets? when they don't have food. In this context financial incentives in

form of Rs 12,000, motivates them to build toilet and ensure livelihood as well. But even after this they don't use toilet - (Needs attitude change)

Then another example of female foeticide - ~~is~~ one of the reasons for this female are considered economic burden and poor people cannot afford for their health, marriage, education but at the same time if government provides them financial incentives there is decline in that. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao and Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana are best examples. Similarly, still female and foeticide & infanticide are there.

However, financial incentive are ^{only a} part of the holistic process of social change, they shall be backed by legal support, education, awareness and social & behaviour change influence.

3. (a) At times, moral behaviour can be constrained by the complexity of legal system. Explain. In this context, explain the purpose of legal protection for good samaritans in the case of road accidents. 10

Ans. Morality is the set of ~~actions~~ standards which guides one's action, behaviour and choices. However, morality is subjective and are related to one-self - something which may be moral to someone but illegal and vice-versa. For example - A woman of 22 weeks pregnancy comes to doctor for abortion and doctor knows that continuation of pregnancy is dangerous for her. However, MTP Act allows abortion upto 22 weeks. He might be morally right but legally wrong and has to limit his action. (2) People wants to fell tax but still complex tax laws.

demotivates. Moral standards are ever evolving but laws are less evolved in some cases and this obstruct moral actions some times eg. Prevention of Corruption Act punishes bribe giver & taker - it demotivates whistleblower

In regard to Good Samaritan law, they are guidelines by S.C that no person who accompanies the person to hospital after accident shall be harassed with police enquiry. But it has been seen violating these norms many a times due to lack of awareness among citizens and misuse by police personnel. Giving it a legal backing will empower citizens, remove their dilemma, reduce the harassment and misuse and provides path to justice to citizens in case of misuse.

3. (b) Examine the different ethical issues involved in the use of public shaming as a punitive measure. Do you think this is an appropriate measure to address the problem of rising crime rates. 10

Ans Public shaming has been used as a measure these days and with rise of social media. This has become more rampant. For example → A girl put the photo of a person stalking her, on facebook which went viral.

ethical issues involved

- ① It violates privacy of an individual
- ② Authenticity of the source.
→ what if it turns out false??
- ③ Misuse of the platform to take revenge → Is there punishment for misuse?
- ④ Innocent being harassed without giving option to be heard -
- ⑤ What if it leads to violence against the person??
- ⑥ Issue of media trial?
- ⑦ Guilty until proven rule is debated

Advantage → ① It will deter people from public crimes

② Might reduce crime rates -
eg → Kerala and LA, Sex offenders registry -

Disadvantage ① Chances of misuse is very high

② Verification of source and authenticity is difficult

③ May lead to violence against people - involved

④ For example, A video went viral shaming a Delhi police personnel that he was drunk in a metro and fell, later it was found out that he had stroke. ⑤ Defeats reformatory aspect of punishment.

Thus, public shaming is not the appropriate measure to deal with the menace as it will be against rule of law - we need stricter law, Better policing and effective judicial delivery.

4. (a) Why did Gunnar Myrdal use the term 'soft state' in the context of South Asia? Do you think such a characterisation is still relevant in the case of India today? 10

Ans Gunnar Myrdal use the term soft state which means there is higher "indiscipline" in the society. There is weak legislation, ineffective implementation, no rule of law, poor and weak institutions leading to corruption, violence, higher crime rate. He means that state is soft towards perpetrators of rule of law.

For example - ① corruption and leakages are very high and punishment is low.

② Violence against minorities in India, Pak, Bangladesh

③ Mob justice

④ VIP's are rarely punished.

Such characterisation has
a mixed response towards
India →

Support to his argument - ① India -
Corruption Perception Index rank
79/167 -

- ② Politicians are rarely punished
- ③ High leakages and scams like
Coal, 2G.
- ④ Crowd violence, mob justice like
Dadra case, Akhlog, murder.
- ⑤ Poor policing, weaker, NITRE,
CVC, ~~etc~~ Lokpal.

Against → ① Judiciary is strong
and cases against Sahara,
Laloo, H-C Gupta.

- ② Increased transparency and
digitisation → DBI, RTI, CAG,
CVC.
- ③ Citizen empowerment and awareness
Thus, we can see categori-
-isation is partially true - partially false.

4. (b) Intolerance can be linked both to prejudices and value judgments. Elaborate with relevant examples. Also discuss how intolerance can be countered in a multicultural society like India. 10

Ans. Intolerance is disrespect to someone else's view, opinion, practices. Intolerance is due to lack of education, awareness and biases against community, gender. - ~~and~~ Prejudices and value judgements are the key factors behind intolerance.

Prejudices are views about someone which are not true and are irrational. Since one has this view no matter what you do they are going to oppose it.

For example, There is a prejudice that dalits are impure and hence they shall not be allowed in temple and whenever they enter there is violence against them.

Similarly, value judgement of good and bad also plays a role. Some extremists believe that all Muslims are terrorist and bad. This eventually turn into intolerance towards them without any.

Rationality: For men women are considered weak incapable leading to patriarchy

There is a need to promote values of brotherhood, rationality, tolerance, secularism and respect for each other through value education. Further - promote culture of free dialogue, debates, discussions and then confidence building measures among various ~~communities~~ communities. Political leaders, stars need to play a role. Use of media, social media, films to highlight these values through social messages.

5. Social attitude towards corruption has become more forgiving with time leading to a view of illegal gains and misappropriation of public assets as a "rightful" individual prerogative. Analyse in the context of India. 10

Ans. Social attitude towards corruption has been more forgiving leading to attitude that "Corruption" is a part of our society and system. It is believed that since the person is working, he deserves some part of it and this is due to -

- ① Colonial hangover of unchallenged authority in a society which worships power deviations are bound to happen from ethical standards.
- ② There is huge asymmetry of power got in unorganised sector and even in govt sector. Leads with entrapments of power. So

society thinks they have worked hard and they deserve it -

③ Since independence there have been paternalistic attitudes of state with citizens at the mercy of state, which eventually led citizens to accept this as the norm.

These ~~be~~ factors brought an attitudinal change in the people's behaviour. The example of politicians who are corrupt getting re-elected with huge mandate of people is evident of this ~~be~~ fact. Around ~~1/3~~ 1/3rd MP's have criminal and corruption charges against them yet people elect them substantiates this attitudinal change.

6. What are the factors which draw people to public service? Suggest measures to keep public servants motivated. 10

Ans: Public service is one of the attractive services of the country and there are many factors which attract people to it -

- ① Motivation and dedication to work for people, society and nation
- ② The dynamic platform and opportunity to bring change it provides bring people here -
- ③ Motivation from various servants like T.N. Seshan, O.P. Chaudhary, Kiran Bedi.
- ④ Sense of achievement it gives
- ⑤ Permanent job and perks associated with it.
- ⑥ The respect which civil servants

Commands in the society -

Civil servants needs to motivated to help them work for society - by -

- ① Rewarding the exemplary work through promotion, awards
- ② Punishing the dishonest so that honest ones are not demotivated
- ③ Inculcating value education like empathy, compassion towards weaker section of society which will keep them motivated
- ④ Inculcating and developing emotional intelligence among them
- ⑤ Breaks at regular intervals to refresh and rejuvenate them. good work culture.
- ⑥ Interaction and praise with senior ministers and leaders

7. Corporate Governance provides a framework that defines the rights, roles and responsibilities of various groups within an organization. (a) Elaborate the need to incorporate the principles of Corporate Governance to enhance the effectiveness of the public sector enterprises. (b) Identify the challenges specific to the public sector when it comes to the application of good practices of corporate governance. 10

Ans Corporate governance is the concept of ethical, good governance in corporate sector - in order to have welfare and uphold interest of all stakeholders.

(a) Corporate governance talks about transparency, accountability, responsibility of every group. In order to uphold interest of consumer, organisation and shareholders. Need is

(a) Consumer → for them to have accountability, grievance redressal and their shares are respected

(b) For organisation - to prevent corruption, unethical practices and conflict of interest.

Nation to uphold rule of law and nation's economy. Scams like Satyam scandal impacted organisation members, consumers and nation's image -

(b) Challenges are -

- (i) lack of that private ^{work} culture in public sector organisation
- (ii) Red tapism and complex rules.
- (iii) Interference by government to meet its need.
- (iv) Public sector does not have Profit as sole motive but have social objective to meet.
- (v) Difficult exit mechanism for people and job security causes resistance to change.
- (vi) Need a mixed model based on Indian values model.

8. Emotions, earlier considered as an irrational factor in decision-making, are now recognised as a critical factor of judgment. In this regard, answer the following questions: (a) How can Emotional Intelligence help in coping with the intense pressure and occupational stress faced by police officers and armed forces in discharge of their duties? (b) What are the some of the concerns in incorporating and assessment of emotional intelligence skills in public service? 10

Ans. Emotions were thought to be irrational as they might affect objective judgement. However, these days empathy, sympathy and compassion are foundational values for civil servants to make judgement especially for vulnerable sections.

(a) Emotional intelligence helps them realising their emotions, they can manage their emotions and which leads to motivation. It helps them develop social skills to share their emotions and feelings with others and distress themselves and make them feel better. It helps them solve internal and

External conflicts while keeping themselves at balance with professional conduct; eventually having a balanced work-life balance. It helps them have better mental, physical health and to stay happy.

(b) Concerns →

- (i) EI is inherent and somewhat acquired → but how to incorporate that?
- (ii) There is not scale to measure what and how much is needed?
- (iii) No standard practices known of developing emotional intelligence
- (iv) No ways of assessing the outcome
- (v) It is more of subjective concept and less of objective concept.

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

9. You, a manager in one of the top IT firms in the country, are tasked with hiring new recruits for an upcoming project. You find that the company has given tacit instructions of not hiring female candidates in view of the new maternity law passed by the Government. You find this highly objectionable and lodge a protest with people in the higher management but they are firm as they want to cut down all the unnecessary costs.

Based on this information, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the stakeholders and their interests in the situation.
 (b) What are the dilemmas that a recruiting manager may face in such a scenario?
 (c) What are the different options available to you? Which one will you pursue and why?

20

Ans: AS a member of IT company
 I have the duty of maximising
~~company's~~ company's profit and
social responsibilities of equality,
gender empowerment.

values involved → Honesty
 Integrity
 Equality
 Empathy towards
 weaker section
 - Rule of law.

(a) There are multiple stakehold-
 - ers involved here -

(1) The manager's His interest
 is his job and

going against companies, he may lose job - However, going with company he may lose his conscience and internal peace

② Organisation - Their interest is to maximise their profit - However, such practice might bring bad name to society.

③ Female candidates - They are denied equality and are victims of patriarchy.

④ Government and society + failure of government's intent of Maternity benefit Act and society is suffering from patriarchy leading to bad social evils in the society.

⑤ Constitution * It is being failed here as it provides for right to equality

(b) Dilemmas involved here

(i) Right vs personal cost dilemma

going with equality is right
but against company is ~~not~~
might cost him his job.

(ii) Company's profit vs job

for female. As believed by
company that hiring them
will cost them more.

(iii) Duty towards nation and
women of society vs duty
towards company.

(iv) duty to do right as it
is his categorical imperative
said by Kant. (Crisis of
conscience)

(v) Narrow company's welfare vs
greater welfare of greater
society by including women in it.

(C) Different options available.

(i) going with what company says.

(ii) going to seniors convincing them.

(iii) going against the company

(iv) ~~the best~~ Resigning from job

(v) I will go with option of trying to convince the seniors and Directors of the company, involve other members of company along with especially female to tell them this is not right and against Equality under Article 14, 15.

- If they don't agree I will inform the government about such practice in the organisation.

- In last resort telling to media or females coming for interview.

These are steps to ensure Equality, right and will ensure greater

10. There has been a perceptible rise in the cost of healthcare services provided by private hospitals. In absence of adequate and quality government hospitals, people are forced to opt for private hospitals, especially for life threatening diseases and injuries. You recently visit one of your friends admitted in a famous private hospital. You found out that the hospital is charging a huge amount of money, which seems to be unreasonable. You confront the staff and ask them to explain the rationale behind such high charges.

Their response is that the charges are fair for the kind of services they are providing.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in this situation?

(b) Given how other professions price their services, discuss the feasibility of capping the amount of fees charged by doctors and private hospitals.

(c) How can the provision of quality services and need for profit be reconciled with society's interests in this case? 20

Ans Health forms the basic essential
-ials needed for holistic
development of individual as ment
-ioned by Amartya Sen and
HDI also. Article ~~47~~ 47 of the
Constitution directs the state to
provide health to all and our
New health policy aims to
achieve universal health coverage

(a) ethical issues involved are -

(1) Health as a basic right
of individual as given in
U.N declaration of human

rights and Right to life in
Article 21, shall it be this costly?

(11) DPSP directs states to
provide for health. It has
failed on its part.

(11) Unethical practices and
huge money charged by
private practitioners

(12) Regulations on charges of
private practitioners charge.

(12) People suffering due govern-
ment's apathy and private
people charging.

(12) Is it right to charge so
much??

(11) Profit and sustainability of hospitals

(b) Capping the charges of
private hospitals & cons-
Advantage-

① It will make healthcare affordable

-able and will help us meet universal health coverage.

- ② It will reduce the charges and unreasonable prices.

Disadvantages

- ① It might reduce the innovation in health care.
- ② It might reduce the quality of health care.
- ③ It might demotivate doctors to practice.

However, better way is to have certain guidelines and limit done by government from time to time as done recently for stents. But at the same time need is to strengthen the public spending government infrastructure which will eventually cause a fall of prices.

in private sector.

(C) Both the needs can be done by -

(1) Public - Private Partnership → where government refunds the private partner for providing healthcare - as done in CGHS scheme, Delhi government.

(2) Infrastructure created by private is managed but govt provides for funds & land.

(3) Concept of Doctor's social responsibility - where they invest in public health on lines of CSR and Gandhi's idea of trusteeship.

(4) Make use of CSR to promote health.

(5) Strengthen public health institutes and increase spending.

11. You are the District Magistrate in a district where a significant number of transgenders reside. While discrimination against the community is well known, commuters increasingly complain of harassment at their hands, especially at traffic junctions where transgenders are mostly involved in begging. This, at times, also leads to traffic management issues. You have received a number of complaints in this regard and have to act quickly to resolve it. However, a group of transgender associations argue that begging is their only source of livelihood.

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

(a) Describe the ethical issues involved in this case. Discuss the attitude of people towards transgenders in general and reasons for the same.

(b) What possible courses of action can be undertaken in such situations? Discuss their merits and demerits. 20

Ans "A country's progress is measured by ~~at~~ how well it is able to take care of their most vulnerable sections"

- Mahatma Gandhi

Ethical values involved → Integrity
objectivity
Compassion towards
weaker section

Stakeholders → ~~DM~~ DM, Government
Transgender
Citizens

As a DM it is my role to ensure the law and order in the society at the same time take care of weaker sections.

(a) ethical issues involved -

- ① Issue of traffic jam due to begging which is the only livelihood of transgenders -
- ② Issue of stigma associated with transgenders
- ③ Issue of employment of people - transgenders
- ④ Issue of removing them from there and providing some other livelihood.
- ⑤ Issue of harassment of people by transgenders - is it real or out of stigma.

People's attitude towards transgenders is discriminatory and there is stigma associated with them. They are denied place

in the society, they are not even recognised as gender, they are denied equal rights and often faces, violence, inequality and lack of jobs livelihood.

Reasons → one of the reason it is believed that they are cursed - there is lack of legal recognition and any law which prohibits this and further political apathy and improper implementation of their rights - Sec 377 Criminall law → sexuality which makes them prone to abuse.

(b) Actions

(1) Ban them from traffic light

Merit → Solves the issue of public harassment and traffic jam

Demerit → will render transgender unemployed.

② They may resorted to crime.

(I) Ignore the complain -

merit → Transgenders will be saved

Demerit → ① problem of citizens still
remains & this might
invite mob violence against them.

② Problem of traffic jam.

(II) Best courses of action → ① Invite
both the group and hear to
them.

② Talk to transgenders and
rehabilitate them for time
being with some NGO.

③ Provide them livelihood through
SHTG, National urban livelihood
mission to empower them
and remove them from
begging.

④ Education, Awareness & behaviour change among
citizens
Merit → This will solve the dual
purpose of welfare of both citizens
and transgenders.

12. Mr. X is the head of an NGO working in the field of environment conservation and protection. He is in dire need of funds for the NGO's operations and payments to his staff. He is approached by an official of a large infrastructure company, who is ready to provide the required funding for the NGO. But, in a quid pro quo, he asks Mr. X to raise objections over the bypassing of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) norms in an ongoing PPP project through his NGO. This project is being implemented by a rival infrastructure company. Mr. X knows that there have been instances of high level corruption in the process of granting EIA to mega projects and the information provided by the official seems to be authentic. Hence, he accepts the money and agrees to raise the objection.

(a) Considering the circumstances of the case, is Mr. X correct in accepting the money? Give appropriate reasons for your answer.

(b) If you were in place of Mr. X, what would have been your course of action? Give reasons for it.

20

Ans Environment protection is our
F duty and DPSP as well. At the
same time it is our categorical
imperative to do right.

ethical issues → ① Personal cost v/s
Right dilemma

- ② Issue of NGO closure -
- ③ Environment protection -

Values involved → ① Honesty
② Integrity
③ Emotional
Intelligence
④ Objectivity

(a) considering the circumstances also even Mr X was wrong in accepting the money for the cause - because -

(1) It is our fundamental duty to protect environment and he should have done this for any quid pro quo.

② Two wrong does not make one right

③ His intentions were malefide and are against values of honest, integrity

④ As Kant says, it is our categorical imperative to do right.

⑤ This will ~~lead~~ ^{set} wrong trend in society

⑥ This if gets out in public,

will have bad impact on his
④ NGO's Image

⑤ This might dent & weaken
public confidence towards NGO
in long run.

⑥ There might be malafide intentions
of the other NGO as well -

(b) I would have not accepted
money → confirm the authen-
ticity of the information →
I will approach the current
Organisation and ask them
to conduct EIA as it is
mandatory under law,

Environment protection Act, 1986.

- If they don't agree I will
inform the government
authorities who are nodal

agency of this.

- If there is no action from them then I might act as whistleblower, but that has to be a last option after exhausting all the grievance redressal measures -

Reason - ① This is my categorical imperative, as Kant says, right thing to do -

- ② will uphold my fundamental duty
- ③ will ensure honesty, integrity
- ④ will set examples for others to do so
- ⑤ protect environment and uphold law
- ⑦ It will ensure greater welfare for greater number of people.

13. You are a civil servant posted in a state where elections were recently held. The newly elected Chief Minister had promised to ban alcohol in several of his election campaigns as well as his election manifesto, which was widely praised and supported by women of the state. Fulfilling his electoral promise, the Chief Minister has ordered a blanket ban on the sale of alcohol in the state. Following the ban, concerns have been raised about the feasibility of the ban and whether the government should interfere in what is considered by many to be a matter of personal choice.

(a) Who are the stakeholders in this case and how are they affected by the ban?

(b) Is blanket ban on alcohol a feasible action?

(c) Identify the issues that may arise while enforcing the ban and the steps you will take to handle them, as a civil servant. 25

Ans. The ethical issues involved in this case are

- ① Issue of freedom and Article 19, 21
- ② Issue of government role in imposing choices
- ③ Article 47 of constitution
- ④ Issues related to blanket ban

Values :-

- ① Honesty
- ② Integrity
- ③ Objectivity
- ④ Non-partisanship
- ⑤ Emotional Intelligence

As a civil servant it is our ~~role~~ ^{duty} to respect mandate of people and uphold constitution (Article 47).

(a) Stakeholders involved

- ① Government → they have to fulfill their electoral promise. They might lose revenue.
- ② Civil servant → fulfill their duty with honesty, integrity, dedication & implement the order.
- ③ women → they face crime, domestic violence and will be benefitted by this ban.
- ④ liquor manufacturer - they might be at loss due to this crackdown.
- ⑤ liquor addicts → they will have to face de-addiction problems.
- ⑥ general citizen → they will have better law & order and less crime.
- ⑦ liquor distributor → they will lose their source of livelihood.

by this

② Police Personnel & difficulty faced
by them in implementation

③ Blanket ban we need to
look at the advantages &
challenges.

Advantages

- ① Decreased crime & violence against women
- ② Increase productivity of labour
- ③ Better health indicators
- ④ Social harmony is there
- ⑤ Article 47 of constitution directs so.

However, the ban have several difficulties and the problem is more ~~lega~~ social than legal. There might be resource & personnel constraint

along with that bootlegging
& hook tragedy plus smuggling
from nearby states. So in
order to make it feasible it
has to be backed by social change,
alternate livelihood, awareness,
education, better rehabilitation of
the people who are involved

- ③ while enforcing the ban
there might be various issues
- ① Issues related to addicts
& their rehabilitation
- ② Issues related to hook
tragedy
- ⑤ Issues related to bootlegging
and illegal smuggling
- ④ Issues related to loss of
livelihood of the distributors

of liquor

To deal with this

- 1) Provide rehabilitation and de-addiction centres to addicts
- ② Strict implementation and Crack down on illegal manufacturers
- ③ Border strengthening to prevent smuggling
- ④ Providing alternate livelihoods via distributors like Serha Milk Store in Bihar
- ⑤ Form self help group and foster groups
- ⑥ Provide recreational activities like library, sports etc.
- ⑦ Awareness, education campaign
- ⑧ make use of civil society, NGO, media social media to aware people

14. Regulation and procedure of human clinical trials vary from nation to nation. Stem cell research, as an emerging biomedical field, requires approval for human trials and encounters multiple challenges. You are the head of a team of scientists who developed a new Tissue Engineering system, which appears to be a promising means of regenerating heart tissue. Trials of the system have already been conducted on animals and yielded good results. Millions of people suffering from critical heart diseases would benefit immensely if this medication is immediately made available to them. However, you need to conduct human clinical trials before it could be commercialised. It is also known that the stringent regulatory environment in the country will mean that human trials and final approval will take many years before it is made commercially available. On the other hand, regulation of clinical trials in many poor countries is weak and quick approval is possible. Many of your competitors also resort to human trials in these countries, often bribing the officials for getting quick approvals.

Given this situation, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the ethical issues which arise during clinical trials.
- (b) Given the above situation, would you prefer to shift human trials to a third country where regulations are lax? Give reasons in support of your choice.
- (c) Suggest a framework of standard procedure to minimise ethical conflicts and speed-up the approval process of new medicines. 25

Ans Clinical trials are often criticised for being inhuman and other ethical issues involved with it

stakeholders here →

- ① Trial subjects
- ② Patients to be benefited
- ③ Company / Scientists
- ④ Government / Regulators
- ⑤ Society in large

- Values →
- ① Honesty
 - ② Public welfare
 - ③ Human values
 - ④ dignity of life
 - ⑤ Empathy and compassion
 - ⑥ Transparency

As organisation head my duty is to ensure ethical practices and ensure welfare of people in greater number.

(a) Ethical issues involved are →
Related to trial subjects →

- ① Issue of informed consent → consent is not taken.
- ② They are not informed about side effects.
- ③ They are not given adequate compensations.
- ④ Multiple trials on single individual.

⑤ Deaths occurring during the trial - for example HPV trial in lymphoma caused deaths

⑥ Why it happens only in Poor countries & people??

⑦ Is it right to treat humans like animals? (Article 21. life with dignity)

Relate to organisations → ① Issue of balance between profit and social objectives

② Adequate money for R&D.

③ Issue of sustainability.

Related to government Their goal of welfare of many & saving of interest of few trial subjects

⑧ I would not shift to third country as -

- (ii) It is unethical and humans everywhere in the world have equal value.
- (iii) It is my categorical imperative to do right & ethically correct
- (iv) Shifting to other countries might not meet the desired objectives as the required procedure might not be followed
- (v) Achieving end goals through wrong means is wrong as Kant says.
- (vi) Rules might be tweaked for personal interest and that might have side effects on patients leading to harm of greater number which is against ~~the~~ utilitarian approach of ethics.

(C) Framework shall be in lines of S.C recommendations
Framework for government

- ① Independent authority to regulate
- ② Laws for regulation & punishment
- ③ Transparent process of registration and approval of clinical trials
- ④ Use of technology & decrease human interface to minimise corruption
- ⑤ Effective grievance redressal mechanism for both citizens & companies
- ⑥ Independent monitoring and evaluation
- ⑦ Simplification and single window clearance mechanism

Companies → ① Informed consent of trial subjects

- ② Video recording of consent
- ③ Simple language contract explaining everything to the trials

Citizens - ① Aware them about rights

- ② Education & effective grievance redressal for them
- ③ Empower them and adequate compensation to them for side-effects