## General Studies (Test Code: 873)

### Name of Candidate
JUNAID AHMAD

### Medium Eng./Hindi
ENGLISH

### Registration Number
32718

### Center
JANIA DELHI

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### Instructions

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   
   उसके परिसर में सूचनाएँ भरने आवश्यक हैं (नाम, प्रज्ञ-पत्र कोड, विश्लेष रचनात्मक आदि).

2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
   
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिंदी में छपे हैं।

3. All questions are compulsory.
   
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   
   प्रश्न/पाठ के अनुसार उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

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.
   
   उसके अनुसार उसके माध्यम में लिखिए जाना चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रश्न-पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-पत्र-उत्तर (QCA) बुकार के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंतरित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लेखित माध्यम के अनुसार उसके माध्यम में लिख दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अनेक नहीं मिलेंगे।

6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, वहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।

7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   
   उसके परिसर में खाली छोटा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से कटाई जाना चाहिए।

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75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

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

(a) जितने लोगों में सत्ता का प्रयोग दूर होगा, उतना ही अधिक प्राधिकारी और जतनवेदियों के बीच अंतर होगा। नतों कीजिए।

Thomas hobbes has talked about the state being converted into a monster if it powders are unchecked.

People are the ultimate authority who best their certain rights with the state to enjoy collective security. Participation between two is needed for effective functioning of the state.

Before 73rd and 74th amendment, centralization of power was there with people less involved in process of governance. This resulted in non accountability of the officials. eg failure of government schemes like...
Integrated rural development program happened due to a discomfit between the authorities and people.

- Emergency in 1975 was imposed because of the rising power of State without any accountability.
- Corruption in schemes where it is said that out of ₹1 for poor only 0.24 paisa reaches to poor.

But decentralised democracy with tools like RTI, social audit, citizen charter has helped in government and people participation in development process.

e-governance has further bridged the gap between people and government with greater tools of participation and transparency in the country.
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?

(b) "यदि आप दूसरी को प्रसन्न रखना चाहते हैं, तो करूणी बनें। यदि आप प्रसन्न बनना चाहते हैं तो करूणा अपनाएं।" किस प्रकार एक करूणावान लोक-सेवक मार्गज्ञक सेवा के लड़कों को साक्षात करते के लिए अवधिक उपयोगी हो सकता है?

According to Indian philosophy the ultimate objective of life is to seek happiness. Happiness which is real, whose intensity doesn't wane with time, such happiness can only be achieved by making others happy.

A compassionate public official can be more useful for realizing public goals. British bureaucracy instilled values of value neutrality in the bureaucrats based on Weberian bureaucracy. This resulted in lack of values like compassion, empathy inherited by our bureaucracy after independence and is a cause of failure of developmental schemes.
A compassionate public official may help in different ways.

(a) Advice to ministers
Bureaucrats provide advice to ministers and empathy towards weaker sections could result in inclusive policies.

(b) Allocation of resources
Positive discrimination is required for bringing people out of poverty. In a diverse society like India, compassion towards the poor is very much required.

(c) Delivery of services
Schemes like MNREGA, Housing, PDS can be effectively implemented with less errors.

(d) Effective grievance redressal mechanism
Empathy towards the poor helps public officials to understand the problem of the poor. This way compassion could help in being emotionally intelligent to handle the situation.
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.

(a) नवज वर्ती के प्रयोग पर प्रश्न विवरण सम्बन्धी सरकार का हौलिया निर्णय केवल एक प्रतीतिस्थापक गंग्न है और भारत में वीआईपी संस्कृति समाप्त करने के-लिए बहुत कुछ किये जाने चाहिए।

VIP culture in India is an inherited trait from British administration in post-independent India.

Britishers kept a large distance between the people and the government to have a distinction between the ruler and the ruled.

Ban on use of red beacons on vehicle is a symbolic gesture which will help in changing this perception.

(a) It will promote equality of status among the rulers and the ruled.
(b) It will help in changing the attitude towards the VIP culture as it can be penalised.
(c) People will come more closer to officials.
and political people.

- e.g. Mahatma Gandhi gave up his Western
clothes and lifestyle to assimilate among masses.

- but there are certain issues that need
to be addressed.

- Red beacon is a symbolic thing the real
issues lie in the attitude.

- Attitude of officials.

- Apathy towards masses.

- law and order orientation.

- Despite of the orders it has been seen
that many have not removed the beacon as
they feel it is their right as they are the
elected and selected representative.

- Other ways of showing superiority through,
large convoys, blue and other beacons,
money power is there.

Thus the focus should be on changing
the attitude to democratic attitude with
people being considered as sovereign and
the responsibility to serve them supreme.
2. (b) To what extent can financial incentives help shape attitude towards social issues? Discuss with relevant examples.

(b) किम हट तक आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन सामाजिक मुद्दों के प्रति अभिव्यक्ति को आकार देने में सहायता कर सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों में सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Poverty is a major reason for many social and social issues in the country.

Financial incentives could help in shaping attitude towards these issues.

As Women - Issues of gender discrimination, dowry, female foeticide are prevalent in society.

Incentive like schemes of West Bengal 'Kanyashree' which got award from UN helped in changing perception towards girl child.

Money for education and other purpose increased girls' ratio in education.

- Janani suraksha yojana with incentive of 3600 for institutional delivery increased the percentage of ID to 79% in country.
(b) Open defecation - More than 50% of people defecate in open. Swachh Bharat initiative with focus on building toilets with a financial incentive helped in changing people's attitude towards the issue.

(c) Clean cooking fuel
More than 50% people die out of asphyxiation due to polluted air in houses. PMUY where LPG cylinders were distributed with a subsidy of Rs 1800 helped in bringing to such thing.

Thus financial incentive act as a catalyst which should be used in a positive way to bring in socio-economic changes in society.
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.

(a) कर्म धर्म, नैतिक व्यवहार शान्ति प्रणाली की जरूरत के चलते सर्वोपरि हो सकता है। व्याख्या नीतियों। इस संरचना में, सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के मामलों में संगठन के समय सड़क बनाने वाले 
अन्य व्यक्तियों (good samaritans) के लिए शान्ति संरचना के उद्देश्य की समझाएं।

Morality refers to individual ethics which help a person to differentiate between right and wrong. Laws are based on ethics of the society but many a times there occur a conflict between them due to complexities in law.

Eg. Police in India is considered as a problematic thing because of complexities. In cases of crime people don't come out as witnesses as they feel the legal issues will entangle them in the web.

In administration people are empathetic to poor but due to fear of legal
issues they don't take decision and status quoism prevails.

Amendment in prevention of corruption act is one such thing where decision in good faith are meant to be protected.

In case of road accident, SC came out with guidelines for protection of good samaritan so that they are not harassed by police people want to help the victim but due to fear of legal issue they leave the spot which results in many deaths.

Guidelines:
- No compulsion on disclosure of identity.
- All statements in one setting.
- No harrassment by police.

This will help in a moral boost to people who want to help but are not able to due to legal harrassence in the country.
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.

(b) दंडात्मक उपाय के रूप में सार्वजनिक रूप से लक्षित करने (public shaming) जैसे उपायों से ज्युटि विविध नैतिक मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं, कि बड़े-बड़े अपराध दर की समस्या हल करने के लिए यह उपक्रम उपयोगी है?

Public shaming is a tool that can be used, to act as a deterrent against certain crimes like molestation, rape etc in the society.

Ethical issues involved

(a) Retributive not reformative justice

The purpose of criminal justice is to reform the offender and not retribution.

(b) It can further instil hatred and anger in the accused leaving no scope of his reforms.

(c) Barbaric rule re Modern justice system

These methods relate to older times and we have modern justice system which
doesn't allow such things.

Public shaming may not be the appropriate measure as it may further put stress and among the people.

Issue of crime rates need to be solved at multiple levels.

1) Poverty
   It is said that poverty is the mother of crime. Steps need to be taken to eliminate it.

2) Value system
   There is a need to change value system, e.g., women crime cannot be solved by mere strict laws but change in values which see women as means and not ends in themselves.

3) Legal reforms with strict focus on reformation and speedy legal procedures.

This will act as deterrent and also promote good values in society.
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?

(a) गुनार मर्डल ने दक्षिण एशिया के मंदिर में 'मूदु राज्य' का प्रयोग क्यों किया है? स्थायो आप मानते हैं कि इस प्रकार का विवेकवाद आज के भारत के मंदिर में भी प्रामाणिक है?

'Soft state' refers to the cultural hegemony which a state possess in the global arena. In the context of South Asia, Gunnar Myrdal used this term as the region is considered as the cradle of civilisations in the world.

- **India (soft power)**
  - Value of India "*kuruḥkṣaṁ kuruḥkṣaṁ*" or world as one family is respected by all.

  - Diversity: All the major religions are there with Indian diaspora to the tune of 11 million in the world.
- Festivals like Holi, Deepawali are celebrated all across the world.

- Indian Bollywood is seen in all parts with great influence.

Along with it, India as a voice of developing countries with policies like NAM, Panchashela had set an example in present times. The use of soft and hard power is there for national interest.

- Hard power.
- Credible Nuclear power.
- 3rd largest military in the world.
- Indigenous space program with missions like MOM, Chandrayaan.
- 2nd largest importer of weapons.

The recent surgical strikes further asserted the hard power of India with a balance of soft power which was reflected in the speech in U.S.
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.

It is said that ignorance leads to intolerance. People who are not aware of things jump to conclusions which result in intolerance.

These things are linked to prejudices and value judgement.

- Recent killing of Gauri Lankesh and journalist Prachanda Dahal happened due to orthodox value judgement and conflict with modern values.
- Banning of books like Satanic verses happened due to religious prejudices and judgement by people.
- Violence on the set of movie Padmaavat.
happened due to the self perception of the queen being portrayed in a wrong image.

Along with that recent incidents of 

vex vigilantes and killing in the name of food habits, culture reflects self prejudices.

How it can be countered in a multicultural society

(a) **Education** - It should teach the values of rationality, liberty along with respect of other views.
(b) Religious leaders should propagate the true essence of religion in society.

(c) **Space for debate and not violence**

In a democracy a problem is solved by arguments and counter arguments not by violence.

This would help in bringing tolerance and rationality in society.
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.

"Corruption in India has become a norm rather than exception. Social attitude towards corruption has been formulated in such a manner that any corrupt activity is considered as a right thing.

Eg: A person without helmet prefers to give ₹50 in bribe rather than a ₹100 challan. The person as well as the official is happy in this without looking into the corrupt scenario.

Commission are included in the tender itself with the project cost. This shows..."
the systematic nature of corruption. From 
from driving licence, passport to getting 
essential services to poor, corruption 
and bribery has become a part of parcel of people's lives.

According to report 882 people paid 
£25,000 more bribe in 2015 for getting 
basic services like water, food, 
sanitation etc.

This results in misappropriation of public 
wealth and emerge like a 

To change the situation societal attitude 
along with transparency need to be 
brought in.

Transparency not secrecy, decision making 
not status quoism, people participation 
not closed system should be the principle 
of governance to change the situation.
6. What are the factors which draw people to public service? Suggest measures to keep public servants motivated.

लोगों को लोक नेता की ओर आकर्षित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? लोक सेवकों को प्रेरित रखने के उपाय सुझाएं.

Public service refers to the service for the welfare of the people. There are multiple institutions of public service

(a) Bureaucracy and political government
(b) NGO’s, SHG’s, Trust
(c) Individual at his own

Factors which draw people to public service

(a) Welfare of the society
   For them welfare of people is more important than welfare of himself. Happiness to him is there in other’s happiness.
(b) Driver of change in society
   Gandhi always said that be the change.
you want to see in the world, issues of women, child and others affect the person which make his mind
(c) respect and social acknowledgement
(d) Job security and stability of career in public service especially bureaucracy
(e) diversify of job work and leadership avenues

Measures to keep civil servant motivated
(a) culture of reward and acknowledgement based on performance.
(b) performance based promotion
(c) insulation from political control which results in transfers, confidential reports etc.
(d) Democratic attitude of accountability rather than bureaucracy, decision making

This will help in keeping the motivation of bureaucracy high.
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.

Corporate governance refers to the ethical business practices which are required for the growth and development of the company.

(a) Need to incorporate principles of corporate governance

- Preventing unethical business practices like monopoly, cartelisation, predatory pricing etc.
- Accountability through independent board members who are from different walks of life.
Balance between ethics of business and business ethics.
Profit and societal welfare need to be balanced.
Values like discipline, honesty are integrated into the system.

Challenges specific to public sector in terms of governance.

(a) Values like discipline, dedication, commitment to work are lacking.

(b) Independent directors which can look on the wrong practices.

(c) Unethical practices like insider trading, crony capitalism etc.

(d) Work culture

Corporate governance rules 2013 will help in this. Along with this Japanese

‘Shinto ethics’ need to be promoted for better work culture in PSUs.
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?

In Bhagavad Gita, Krishna tells Arjun that a person who has control over his emotions will always take right decision and be happy.

Emotional Intelligence in the recent times has become an important tool. It refers to regulating and responding to one's thoughts as well as that of others.

(a) Help in coping with police officers. According to reports of Brahmashri Singh
during JAT agitation policeman didn’t show value neutrality and favoured their community people. Lack of emotional intelligence is a factor in it. Regulatory control on emotions and not to be driven by them. Development - Driven by emotions, e.g., public protests are borne and vulnerable.

(b) Some of concerns related to PL.
- Training
- Value laden bureaucracy may mislead many a times.
  e.g., during emergency the administrators favoured State excise and intra-govt. asked for value laden bureaucracy.
- Conflict between rule of law and discretion. This balance needs to be maintained.
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?

The situation relates to the hiring process and the discrimination towards female employees or recruits due to the maternity law which incurs economic cost on the company.

(a) Stakeholders and their interest in the situation
(i) Company and its interest
According to business ethics, the purpose of the firm is to generate profit by cutting down on cost. Viability of company will be an issue if higher cost are entailed. Along with it, they also have to fulfill the moral responsibility towards the people.

(ii) Female candidates
In such scenario, they will be left out from job as they will not be allowed to take part in the process. This will be against the laws as well as societal norms which asks for gender equality.

(iii) Recruitment Manager and his interest
As a manager, the responsibility is to choose the best candidates. Along with it, the responsibility of being fair to everyone is also their for company's and societal views.
(1) Government

The interest is to protect the vulnerable section through legislation like this so that task of women empowerment could be fulfilled.

(2) Dilemma that a recruiting manager may face

(i) Institutional integrity vs societal welfare

The motive of the recruitment is to select the best candidate increasing minimum amount. This will increase profit but along with it the issue of societal welfare is also there as the responsibility of companies towards the society is large as it uses the resources for the benefit of all

(ii) Personal vs professional ethics

As a person I am against such thing but my private ethics will have a
conflict with professional ethics of following order, cost cutting, profitability etc

(i) Legality vs Ethicality

Though rejection of women can be done on the basis that they are not good enough as compared to other candidates without incurring any legal provision. But on side of ethics this will be wrong.

(ii) Business ethics v/s business ethics

A conflict of profitability and ethical business practices is there.

(i) Option available to me

(ii) Don't recruit the female candidate

[Merit] - following orders  
[Profitability] - profitability of company
Demerit - Not upholding rule of law
- Unethical business practice

ii) Go on leave to avoid conflict of interest

Demerit - Running away from responsibility
- No solution to problem

Merit - Resolving conflict of interest

Option I will take
- I will make the interviews to be conducted under CCTV and recorded for future purpose.
- I will take the interviews of male candidate and if competitive I will have her.
- I will try to convince to my higher authority about the diversity they can bring in to institution. Along with that I will also tell them that if it comes out in public company's reputation will go down.

By hiring the women an example could be set as this will lead to good image of company.
- Meanwhile I will also keep the record in case of any action against me.

This will help me in fulfilling the duty as a manager as well as of a citizen.
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?

निजी अस्पतालों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली व्यापार सेवाओं की लागत में गुप्तात्मक वृद्धि हुई है। पर्याप्त और गुणवत्ता पूर्ण सरकारी अस्पतालों के अभाव में, लोग निजी अस्पतालों को विकल्प बनाने के लिए निवेश हैं, जिसका प्रभाव जीवन के लिए ध्यानदायक सीमाओं और चौदों होता है। आप इस हाल में एक प्रमुख निजी अस्पताल में भर्ती अपने मित्र से मिलने जाते हैं। आपने पता लगाया कि आप यह बात प्रचार विचार अक्सर रखते हैं जो आपको अनुभव या आवश्यकता में अधिक प्रतीत होता है। आप कर्मचारीयों में बातचीत करते हैं और उन्हें इस प्रकार के उच्च शुल्क के पीछे का तर्क समझाने के लिए कहते हैं।

उनकी प्रतिक्रिया यह है कि उनके द्वारा जिस प्रकार की सेवाएं प्रदान की जाती है उसके लिए यह शुल्क उचित है।

(a) इस स्थिति से बुझे नैतिक मुद्दा क्या है?

(b) यह देखते हुए कि अन्य व्यवसाय अपनी मेहनत का मुल्य कैसे तय करते हैं, निजी अस्पतालों और निजी अस्पतालों द्वारा आरोपित शुल्क की गाढ़ी पर सीमा निर्धारित करने की व्यवहारिक पर चर्चा की जाए?

(c) इस प्रकार से उपयोगकर्ता पर तलाश से प्रतिरोध और लाभ की आवश्यकता का समाप्त के हितों के साथ सामाजिक रूप से स्थापित किया जा सकता है?
The situation relates to the issue of private healthcare and exorbitant fees incurred by them from the patients.

(a) Ethical issues involved in this situation

(i) Institutional integrity vs. societal welfare

Private businesses thrive on demand and supply and the cost is fixed according to services provided. Along with that issue of societal welfare as a health is important subject.

(ii) Health as a social capital vs. other businesses

Health cannot be equated with other business objects as it is a social capital and should have different ethics.

(iii) Failure of state to provide healthcare

Public healthcare is essential need and the situation shows the failure of healthcare
being provided to the state.

(iv) Poverty vs Healthy individuals
Poor people are deprived of healthcare only because they are poor.

(v) Out of pocket vs Insurance culture
Lack of insurance culture further worsens the situation.

(b) Feasibility of capping the amount of fees charged by doctors and private hospitals.

Arguments in favour:
- This will reduce corruption and high cost of services.
- Standards of procedures will ensure people are not charged extra.
- Health care will be in the reach of poor which is a necessity.
Arguments against:
- Delivery of services will get affected as healthcare has become very expensive with many costs like of machines x ray etc.
- No incentive for doctors or hospitals to provide state of art facilities
- Poor will still suffer as capping could not reduce substantial amount.

Provision of quality service and need for profit reconciled.
National health services of UK where the country spends 8% of GDP on health care is an example.

In India changes at multiple level are needed.
- Medical education need to be regulated first.
- College fee should be within limits.
- Education loan facility
- Medical regulatory board.
The first stage of corruption starts with high education fees which doctors extract from patients.

b) Public healthcare - More 1.3% of GDP is spent on healthcare.
- Increase up to 5% of GDP.
- Strong thrust of rural infra with Ayushman and other medical systems.

c) Insurance penetration
- 70% is out of pocket expenditure.
- Only 20% have any kind of health insurance.
- Universal health insurance through state funding.

d) Private healthcare
- Standard of care for hospitals.
- Medical ethics need to be promoted and commodification of healthcare stopped.

e) Legal - Hospital responsible in case of death or disease due to negligence.

This will help in maintaining a balance.
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.

The situation relates to the discrimination against the transgender community and a societal perception which leaves no choice but begging for them.
(i) Ethical issues involved in this case

(ii) Empathy vs Rule of Law

As a discriminated lot one needs to be empathetic towards this section but the rule of law also needs to be established as begging is a crime.

(iii) People's prejudices vs Individual expression

Transgenders are born in such a way that they don't have any problem with that. It is their freedom to express but societal prejudices make these people downgraded once or twice.

(iv) Duty of State vs Failure of it

Rousseau's social contract talks about the responsibility of State. But here the State has failed to provide them
adequate ways of living a healthy life.

In legality vs Ethnality

It recognized the gender as 2nd gender
but still people discriminate due to prevailing morals.

- Attitude of people towards them in general:
  - Untouchables and are considered as cursed.
  - Mainly beggars or people who come to city for asking money.
  - Fear is also there that if they curse the people it gets real.
  - Poverty and debt ridden, mainly involved in prostitution or begging.
reasons for the same

- Societal morale which only consider male and female gender as right ones.
- Religious morals which consider these people as one who have committed sin in their earlier lives.
- Failure of state to take necessary steps to make their lives better.

(b) Possible courses of action

- Begging is a crime put them in jail
  - Merits: Commuter harassment will stop
  - Free flow of traffic
  - Upholding rule of law
  - Demerits: Not being empathetic to them
  - This could worsen the situation
- Ask the officials at junctures to keep vigil and thwart any such activity
  - Merits: Free flow of traffic
  - They will be removed
  - Demerits: No alternate source of livelihood
option that I will take:
- First, I will ask the authorities to make a list of all such transgenders in the district.
- After that, I will arrange a meeting with them, calling their leaders and group members.
- I will ask them to give up begging as it is a crime and against the principles.
- In return, I will assure them of alternate livelihood and opportunities.
- I will ensure SC directive is followed for positive discrimination against transgenders.
- EWS quota of 25% in education
- Schemes of rehabilitation could be used
- Self-help groups could be made for employment
- Government schemes like MGNREGA, PDS could be used for them.

This will help in solving the problem in the long term in the district.
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.
The situation relates to the raising of fund and the means used in such course of action.

(a) Circumstances of the case

(i) Mr X in dire need of money for operations and payments to his staff of NGO

(ii) Money being offered but with a condition which seemed to be of business rivalry

(iii) Thought it is right that EIA is by passed in the process but the intention is not right.

Mr X accepting the money

Arguments for:
- He is not doing any wrong as he is exposing the irregularities in EIA
of that company.
- Environment and social cost could be protected by exposing it.
- NGO will get the money for payment and other purpose. This would help in using NGO for other developmental purpose.

Argument against
Immanuel Kant has talked about deontology and means as an end in themselves.
- Thought the purpose is not wrong but the intention is wrong as the money is being provided on conditionality in order to secure vested interest.
- This makes the slippery slope argument of ethics where in future again the
person may bend the rule.

Here looking at the broader interest of society the person was not right in accepting the money.

(b) My course of action.

I would not have taken the money as this could have been a collusion or conspiracy to bring the project down.

Though EIA was bypassed but exposing it in order to fulfill the vested interest of others would be wrong step.

I would have brought this thing in public domain that EIA's have not been implemented for the project and it should be cancelled.

Along with that I would have exposed the other company also who came for
funding purpose. So that future government and other agencies are aware of it.

For getting funds I would have taken these steps:

(a) First I would appeal to my staff to be on my side in this situation. I would have assured them that I am doing every possible thing to get money and funding.

(b) I would have contacted international as well as national agencies who fund NGOs. Along with that I would have put up the situation on social media for fund raising.

(c) Government could also be persuaded for funds.

This would help in maintaining the institutional integrity as well as fulfilling the responsibility towards my employers.
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.

The situation relates to the issue of liquor ban and the legal & ethical concerns involved in such a scenario.
Ethical Issues Involved
- Right to choice vs community welfare
- Women empowerment vs equality of laws
- Legality vs ethicality

(a) Stakeholders and how they are affected

(b) Common people
Banning something takes the right of choice from people. Ban on alcohol will impact this choice as they no longer will be able to consume.

(c) Industries
They will incur losses due to shutdown of the firms.

(d) Women and society
Many say that they will benefit as atrocities and wrongdoing are committed.
after drinking alcohol.

(u) Government on one side the responsibility of govt is to ensure societal order but on other side revenue losses, right to choice impact their functioning.

(e) Middleman; corruption could flourish due to black market from which these middleman benefit.

(b) Blanket ban a feasible action

Arguments for
- Strict control over the borders and transit point can help in complete ban.
- Helps in people getting out of evil of drinking and involve themselves in productive activities.
- Penalty such as in behan act as a deterrent

Against
- A black market creeps in as seen in Gujarat where liquor is banned.
- Smuggling occurs at transit points which leads to revenue losses as well as bending of laws.
- People may switch to another harmful substances like drugs, narcotics etc.
- Loss of tourism and revenue to the government
- Right to choice of people get eroded due to some mafias.

Thus, instead of banning regulation is the right option with check on duel liquor which is responsible for death. Along with it 18+ advisory strictly implemented.
1. Issues that may arise during the process:

- Smuggling may occur in the region from nearby areas.
- Country-made illegal liquor may be produced.
- Closure of hotels and alcohol industries.
- People may switch to another harmful substance like drugs.
- Discretion to authorities and harassment of people by misuse of laws.

Steps I will take:

**Administration**
- Vigilant team to look after such cases.
- Intelligence gathering for smuggling and black market.

**Rehabilitation**
- Will take preventive steps for sending people addicted to liquor on rehab.

*Note: Check on transit points. The police ensure no liquor comes from outside.*

**Promotion of state heritage and tourist spots**

For tourism to keep flowing in the state.
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.
The situation relates to the process of clinical trials and the methods adopted to make them successful. The issue of medical discoveries and delay in conduct of such trials is also there.

Stakeholders involved:

(a) Patient
(b) Medical houses
(c) Common people who benefit
(d) Regulatory houses

(a) Ethical issues which arise during situation
(b) Human as means to achieve something. Trials are conducted on human for which there is no certainty of success.
(i) Consent of person vs imposition
In clinical trials the facts and risks are not clearly disclosed which leads to conflict of ethical values.

(ii) Poverty vs well being
These trials are conducted on poor people who in return of money risk their lives.

(iii) Ethics of medicine vs company's profit
A company the purpose is to make the trial successful with the profits but medicine talks about the noble values which it stands for.

(b) As a scientist I will have to ensure that medical discoveries happen which can save lives of many people. But along with that I will also have to
follows the ethical principles involved with my job.

I will not prefer to shift the trials to a country where conditions are lax as it will be a very means to achieve good ends.

- Using the loopholes in laws between different countries will serve no purpose.

- Mahatma Gandhi has said that rights are not protected by laws but moral and social conscience of the society.

- Shifting the trail to that country could set bad precedent as other countries may follow the same.

Lastly, in rules may expedite the process but it will put the person on whom trials are conducted at risk.
Thus instead of shifting looking at the severity I will ask my government to expedite the process. The disease and its cure can be a revolution and government will help in such process.

- Standard procedure to minimise ethical conflict

**Process of conducting trial**
- It should be done under recording and CCTV cameras.
- Doctors from not only that institute but government appointed panel for such locale should be there.

**Consent**
- Proper consent of the individual should be taken on paper with all the risks associated with it told to the person.
- It should not be under any pressure.

(Compensation)

- In case of any untoward incident compensatory mechanism to the patient and the family should be there.

for speeding up the cases independent regulatory authority need to be formulated to look into the matter consisting of eminent person for medical field. This will help in easing up the situation in country.