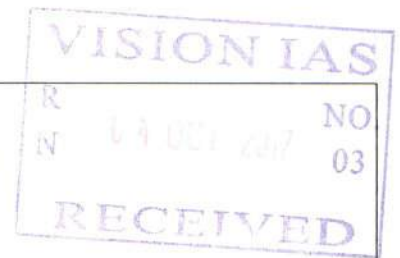


# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 873)

Name of Candidate	PIYUSH SINHA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	english	Registration Number	18816
Center	ORN	Date	4/10/17

### 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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## 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 Power is seen as a coercive means to make someone do as ~~the~~ per one's wishes. Hence while exercising power, legitimacy must also be ensured.

Legitimacy while using power ensures authority. According to Max Weber, Legr Authority = Power + Legitimacy

However if the power is used remotely, it loses the legitimacy. Hence, those using power ~~become~~ ~~at~~ no longer remain accountable. As a result there is a divide between between authority and accountability.

This manifests in corruption and there is an absence of ethical governance.

Further the authority loses social capital. There is a drop in people's confidence in the government.

Hence there is a need to maintain transparency and remain answerable to the people while exercising power.



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 an entire form of person altruism. A compassionate, not only is empathetic but is also involved in ameliorating the condition of the distressed people.

A civil servant must have the values of empathy and compassion. These are in fact the foundational values of civil service. Compassionate public official is more useful because:

1. He could understand the distressing situations in a better manner.
2. He will be able to use the emotional intelligence to better extent.

3. People have a sense of togetherness with such official.
4. He/she can be instrumental in a people centric governance system.
5. There is better service delivery.

We can see the example of renowned scientist Dr M.S. Swaminathan who was <sup>so</sup> compassionate towards the distressing & farmer situation that he became the engine of green revolution.

Thus compassionate public servant helps to achieve the public service goal of good governance, service delivery, ensuring probity etc.

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) Red beacons have often been a symbol of divide between the ~~so~~ called ~~class~~ different classes. They have been used inappropriately in many cases such as for flouting traffic rules etc. As a result, red beacons became a symbol of VIP culture.

The current step though in the right direction is ~~so~~ not a sufficient one. There is a greater need for behavioral change and attitudinal change among those who use the VIP tag.

There is a need to use steps towards ending VIP culture by implementing measures in



the code of conduct itself.

Self persuasion by the VIPs is also an important tool for ending VIP culture.

There is a need for public pressure so that the authorities defer from using such leeways.

~~Using~~

Thus ending the red berons' system should act as a catalyst wherein the public servants and VIPs themselves prohibit from using the VIP culture.



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

Ans) Attitude is made up of cognitive, affective and behavioral components. It influences our liking or disliking towards something, and greatly impacts our behaviour as well as decision making.

Shaping attitude towards social issues can be done in a variety of ways like persuasion techniques, greater communication as well as financial incentives.

Financial incentives act as a reward and thus work as a propellant in shaping attitude.

At the same time there is a danger that as soon as the

reward is withdrawn status quo ante is restored.

Hence what is required is a multipronged approach. Financial incentive should be supplemented with behavioral change measures.

e.g. In a push towards digital payment, government announced rewards under DigiDhan scheme. The scheme saw a great participation of people. It was instrumental in higher usage of BHIM app.

Under Swachh Bharat scheme, financial incentives are provided for building toilets. It has also seen good success. But it needs to be seen that ~~there~~ there were behavioral change ~~me~~ steps too.

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 Moral behaviour pushes a person to perform what he thinks is good. However, when the legal complexity arises which has varied consequences, the attitude changes.

The general attitude of a person is not to get entangled in legal complications. Hence, there is a development of a sense of indifference. As a result there is a crunch of ethical behaviour.

There have been many examples in the recent times where people instead of helping an accident victim prefer to do videorecording.



This not only reflects apathy but also the need to simplify the legal complexities.

The legal protection of good samaritans therefore is very important. The Supreme Court has also laid down guidelines for good samaritans. Tamil Nadu government has also brought a law in this regard. Thus to ensure that precious lives are not lost due to legal complexities prohibiting moral action, a good samaritan legislation from the Centre is ~~at~~ the need of the hour.

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 is a tool wherein the accused is brought in front of the public and shamed as such by the people for his illicit act.

### ethical issues

1. It goes against the right to a dignified life.
2. ~~On~~ It is a permanent blot on the character.
3. It is an extreme form of correction.
4. ~~It~~ Though seen as an effective attitudinal change measure, there is no guarantee of the same.

5. The social well being of the person who undergoes ~~to~~ public shaming is badly affected.

Thus it is not an ethical method to give punishment.

Punishments must be reformatory and not retributive.

A healthy and vibrant democracy does not allow public shaming.

Other behavioural change tools like persuasion, communi-  
cations should be adopted.

Hence, public shaming is not an appropriate measure to curb ~~the~~ rising crime rate. In the long term it may even prove a greater danger.



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) soft state is a state where rule of law is not ~~at~~ adhered to strictly. There is a lack of will to punish the law breakers.

Gunnar Myrdal had used the term soft state for Indonesia. It is equally valid for India too.

According to Myrdal, there is a culture that law breakers are even considered heroes. The state lacks capacity to punish them.

We can see that even in the current era, we see high crime rates. There is ~~a~~ long judicial delays. Justice delayed is justice denied.

Further crimes committed against Dalits and backwards by the upper castes is still continuing.

Hence there is a lack of ethical governance structure.

To conclude, we can say that soft state is still relevant for India.

To come out of this characterisation, police reforms, corruption curbing, ensuring rule of law needs to be proceeded with.

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 a sense of hate towards opposite views and ideology.

On the contrary tolerance ensures that there is respect towards plural views, ideologies and beliefs. However when there is a growth of prejudice and vacuum of ethics, tolerance recedes giving way to intolerance.

Prejudices affect the cognitive ~~and~~ ~~to~~ sense and beliefs. Thus, ~~so~~ there is indulgence in stereotyping. When coupled with lack of objectivity, it results in intolerance.

Value judgements means giving having a biased view towards



a particular value.

So the biasness prevents us from taking an objective and logical decision.

Thus, value judgement reinforces prejudice resulting in intolerance.

e.g. - The recent incidence in Ung where dalits were beaten show a prejudice towards them.

- Similarly growing trolling over social media is also an example of intolerance fuelled by prejudice.

### Countering intolerance

1. Value based education to be imparted
2. Moral rejuvenation is required
3. Use of religion to teach ethics
4. Examples of great leaders believing in pluralism need to be publicised.
5. ~~But~~ Those preaching intolerance should be counselled & dealt under rule of law

5. 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) Corruption has been ailing problem since a long time. even Kautilya in his Arthashastra has mentioned more than 30 ways of corruption.

It is said that, "it is difficult to have honey on the tongue and not taste it."

It is now seen that people are becoming indifferent towards corruption.

We see in case of India that people say, all politicians are corrupt. In fact, ~~peo~~ there is also a belief that the person got caught in such a small corruption case. It appears

therefore that people's attitude has changed. ~~It is~~ corruption is a part and parcel of their lives.

Some justify corruption on the view that the official salary doesn't match with the expense & hence it is a necessity.

However it must be seen that corruption is a failure of ethics. The developing prerogative needs to be immediately altered. An ~~attid~~ attitudinal change is imminent.



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

Ans.)

Public service refers to such act or job which directly benefits people at large. One can do public service on individual basis, by being a part of the government, as an NGO etc.

Civil services is one of the ~~most~~ best opportunities for public service.

Factors which attract towards public service:

1. Respect in the society.
2. Opportunity to contribute in public well being.
3. Make practical application of values like empathy & compassion.

4. self satisfaction
5. Developed of emotional quotient
6. Public service presents a very challenging job.

### Motivational measures

1. Rewards for good work ~~it~~ in the same way as punishments are given for mistakes.
2. Recognition of the job done.
3. Moral rejuvenation
4. Value education needs to be imparted.
5. Team work
6. Counselling for those in public service.

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  
= a)

Principles of corporate governance which include transparency, accountability, probity, uprightness, team work etc. are very important for Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) as:

1. There is a clear understanding of ~~a~~ ~~an~~ organisational goals.
2. It helps in developing leaders.
3. The lustrous approach of a government job can be eliminated.
4. Team work can be ensured.
5. Good for the employee, shareholders ~~or~~ as well as the company PSE on a whole.



b) challenges

1. Resistance to ~~bet~~ change.  
There is status quoist approach of employees.
2. The management fears of loss of power & authority.
3. employees fear the loss of shelter ~~where~~ or safety net.
4. Lack of political will for the same.

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 Emotional intelligence helps in self realisation as well as developing social relations.

A high emotional quotient ensures that a person is psychologically strong.

For police officers & armed forces, there is extreme stressing environment. Emotional intelligence helps them in arriving at mental peace. They get psychological boost, feel fresh while on duty. Also, the EI helps in

improving the concentration level.  
Further they can deal with  
the adversary with better  
persuasion skills.

b) Concerns with EI in public service

There is a fear that it could  
result in lack of objectivity.

It is held that with EI, there  
will be decisions based more  
on emotions rather than  
facts.

A high emotional connect  
may also mean giving leeways  
to those for whom the  
public servant has high empathy.

However these concerns are not  
on firm ground. Developing EI ~~is~~  
will be helpful for public service.



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:

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

20

Ans New maternity law ensures longer leave duration (26 weeks) for pregnant women at work. This is aimed at women empowerment in line with global best practices.

Given case is a violation of the intended & envisaged benefits of the act.

a) Stakeholders & interests

1. Company management

Interests lies in ensuring profitability, low operational cost and greatest

dividend for stakeholders.

2. Government

The state has to ensure that the envisaged benefits reach to all the females. Profitability should not come midway.

3. ~~Female prospe~~

3. Aspiring females

They want to land a job. They want to ensure that company maintains gender diversity.

4. Society at large

society's interests lies in the members which includes females as well. women empowerment needs to be ensured for the society.

5. Company officials responsible for recruitment

In this case it is me who is responsible. I need to ensure best recruitment practices without any biasness.

b) Dilemmas for recruitment manager

1. Loyalty towards company vs ensuring rule of law as a responsible citizen.
2. My value of objectivity is at stake.
3. empathy towards females vs profitability of company.
4. ensuring gender justice under adverse circumstances where there is pressure from top.

c) Options available

1. Proceed as directed by the top management.

In this way, although I will be loyal to my superiors but & it will not be moral for me. Also it is injustice for females.

2. Recruit females going against top management



In this way, although justice for the female is ensured but my social well being is affected. Also the future of recruits remain uncertain.

3) Convince management to reconsider decision  
I should use my emotional intelligence so that the management itself goes as per just procedure.

4) Resign from the job  
In this way I won't be party to an unjust decision. But I won't be morally absolved of my act.

In the interest of the females as well as the company in long run, I will choose the third option of convincing the management.

Using my persuasion skills, I will try to bring attitudinal change and ensure that organisational ethics is maintained.

It will be justice for all stakeholders.

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) Lack of quality <sup>public</sup> healthcare is a lingering problem for our country. Given case is a manifestation of the ill effects of such a scenario.

Ans) The stakeholders are government, people at large, poor people specifically, private hospitals' management and doctors.

a) ethical issues involved

1. Doctors need to follow their hippocratic oath they take which ensures correct professional integrity.

2. Empathy for patients
  3. Compassion for the poors who are the worst affected.
  4. Organisational ethics for the private hospital.
  5. Rule of law needs to ~~ens~~ be ensured which prohibits any overcharging.
- b> Providing medical services is a unique <sup>kind</sup> ~~series~~ of other services.
- It needs to ensure that the ethical dimensions are not breached.
- Doctors are considered next to God and hence any pricing should be what is affordable and not what is profitable.
- While other professions may



focus on profitability, same is not the case with medical services.

Pricing should be done keeping empathy & compassion towards the ~~people~~ patients at large.

Thus fees should be capped in such a manner that the healthcare services is affordable to larger mass. While social well being & need of doctors & necessary infrastructure to maintain quality should not be compromised, yet any undue profits should be prohibited.

Recent steps like capping of stent prices by NPPA are in the right direction.

c) To ensure quality services on one hand & need for profit on the other, we need to focus on Kantian ethics.

It must be remembered that every man is an end in himself and not just a means to an end.

While self realisation of the need to keep prices down and avoid undue profits by the private players is necessary, government must also be an active stakeholder.

Regular audits, regulatory checks and civil society activism can be helpful.

Above all government should ramp up public health facilities to make it affordable & accessible.

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) Given is a case with stakeholders including people at large, the transgender community and the government.

a) ethical issues involved

1. Right to equality for the transgenders who face discrimination of worst kind.
2. There is an issue of maintaining public order.
3. Apathy of people towards the transgenders.



4. Non availability of formal livelihood opportunities for the transgenders which needs to be provided by the state.

### Attitude of people

It is generally observed that people have a very negative attitude towards transgenders. There is a lot of prejudice and stereotyping. People see the transgenders from threat perspective.

At the same time, we also see that ~~also~~ in the society the transgenders are given respect during child birth and other auspicious occasions.

Reasons

~~the~~ The negative attitude stems from the cognitive beliefs as well as the behavioral component of the attitude. Society where we are brought up shapes our conceptions towards the transgenders in a particular way. Further when we see the transgenders being involved in illicit activities, harassing the people in trains, traffic junctions out stereotyping gets reinforced.

b) Possible actions1. Punish the transgenders

Merits: i) Complain of harassment would go down.

ii) Commuters will feel safe.

iii) Rule of law is ensured.

Demerits: i) It will not solve the root cause.

ii) It is a firefighting approach.

not tenable in long run.

2) ~~ii)~~ Leave the status situation at status quo  
It will be an escapist route. Also it  
~~iii)~~ will affect my professional career.

3) ~~iii)~~ Provide alternate livelihood to  
transgenders and punish the regular  
offenders

Merits! i) Transgenders will not have to  
depend on begging.

ii) They will themselves not get involved  
in harassing others.

iii) It will be a show of empathy  
towards the transgenders.

iv) Root cause will be addressed.

Demerits! i) People's behaviour may still  
remain unchanged.

ii) It is a time taking process.

However this third option is the  
best approach in line with Supreme  
Court judgement which has declared  
transgenders as third sex & most vulnerable.



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 EIA is a key part of any project approval and must be done deligently. Given case is a violation of the same & further there are ethical issues involved.

a) ~~the~~ The case has ethical dimensions. On part of Mr X following are the ethical issues:

i) Sustaining of NGO operations vs maintaining honesty.

ii) Objectivity towards the standard Operating Procedure.

iii) Integrity towards the job.

By accepting the bribe money Mr X clearly faulters not only on the legal part but also the ethical part.

Although ~~sustaining~~ sustaining of the NGO operations is important for Mr X but same can't be permissible if the NGO fails to fulfill the basic duty in an objective manner.

Mr X is not right in accepting the allegations towards the other party without any objective examination.

This will be a blot on the NGO and will resurface in future audits. Hence, in the long run

too the taking bribe will turn  
against the interests of the NGO.

Hence, Mr X is not correct  
in accepting the bribe.

- b) First of all, I would have rejected any  
quid pro quo as it turns the "funding"  
into a mere bribe.

My priorities are!

- i) ensure the NGO is sustained
- ii) ensure any EIA is done objectively  
in a scientific manner.

For sustainability part, I would  
have approached interested parties,  
philanthropers, environment pressure  
groups.

Further I would have explained  
the need to maintain transparency  
& objectivity in the job to the interested  
parties.



Any quid pro quo would be strictly ~~banned~~ not allowed. For explaining all this I would have used emotional intelligence to persuade the donors.

Further I could approach the government to represent my case. Approaching a private company for funds under CSR is also an option.

Once the fund is received from above channels, I would proceed with the Standard Operating Procedures. I would show utmost integrity & objectivity in deciding the EIA recommendations.

This way I would be right legally as well as ~~to~~ morally. There won't be any cognitive dissonance. It would be good for the NGO, the EIA process & people at large.

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) Alcohol is considered a social evil in many societies of our country. Hence, govt parties put it in manifesto to ban alcohol. However it involves many legal as well as ethical issues.

a) Stakeholders

1) Chief Minister & his Government Party

It is the duty of the CM to fulfill the promises. Hence the ban is in his party's interests. ~~as well as the government's interest~~

2) Women

They will be happy on seeing what is promised is fulfilled. Their confidence in the government will increase.

3) Alcohol takers

They will consider this as against their right to choose. However, they also benefit as the money is spend on something more valuable.

4) Government

While crimes against women ~~are~~ will come down, government is set to lose revenue.

5) People at large

The state's public will be benefitted as there will be reduced cases of drunk driving & other social crimes.



b) Feasibility of blanket ban

6) Alcohol making companies

- They will lose their revenue as well as the business rights.

b) Feasibility of blanket ban

The ban involves a lot of stakeholders.

But it is therefore difficult to ensure cooperation. There is also

possibility of smuggling from neighbouring states. Examples of

states like Gujarat show that the blanket bans are not as successful.

However despite challenges if the state police & administration work with integrity and dedication it won't be impossible. Since political will is already there with support from the public also, a concerted effort can take the blanket ban to successful end.

c) Issues

1. Smuggling from neighbouring states  
strict vigilance needs to be ensured.
2. Lack of cooperation from department  
members who themselves are alcohol  
takers!

I will use my emotional intelligence  
and also ensure that the non  
cooperating members are instilled  
with fear of law.

3. Pressure from alcohol companies  
I being a civil servant with  
values of courage & integrity  
will not succumb under any pressure.

I will ensure rule of law  
and make a team effort in  
overcoming any procedural  
or operational challenges.

4) Legal issues

Legal issues may arise and I will cooperate with the political executives in this process.

By above steps the purpose could be ~~also~~ ~~to~~ achieved in a concerted manner.



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:

- Identify the ethical issues which arise during clinical trials.
- 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.
- Suggest a framework of standard procedure to minimise ethical conflicts and speed-up the approval process of new medicines.

25

Ans) Given case represents innovation and scientific developments—These which could be beneficial to a large number of people.

The stakeholders involve:

- Scientists
- Patients suffering from heart disease
- Governments
- People on whom trial would be conducted

a) ethical issues

1. Right to life will be violated in case trial goes wrong.
2. Bio ethics is in question which falls under applied ethics.
3. By utilitarian view, trials would benefit large no. number of people but it would be injustice for those on whom trial is done.
4. Whether the people on whom trial is planned are well informed of the consequences.
5. Is it a shift of burden on the poor people of poor countries.
6. Can variety in rules be used for conducting human trials. What can't be permissible in one country should not be permissible in other one for lack of regulatory process.

b) Shifting trials to third country:

### Merits

1. No need to wait for years before commercial used.
2. If the government is ready, it should not bother me.
3. Since the trials have already been done on animals, chances of failure is very low.
4. Utilitarian ethics implies greatest happiness for greatest numbers. In this case large number of people with heart disease will be benefitted.

### Demerits

1. It would be unjust for the people of third country.
2. Right to life is a supreme right and cannot be compromised.
3. Kant holds the dignity of every man to be supreme. By shifting



the trials I am undermining the dignity of the people.

4. It would be a situation of cognitive dissonance for me as the lives of those undergoing trial would be in danger.
5. I will be showing apathy towards the people.
6. If I indulge in bribing the official, I would be using wrong means. Thus it won't be ethical.

Hence, I would not shift the trials to the third country as it is neither ethical nor moral for me.

- c) Framework: It needs transparency and will to ensure an ethical framework which is just for all.
1. Publish my ~~see~~ research work.  
Get it peer reviewed.
  2. A team of experts by the government and third party to validate.
  3. Once approved, clinical trials may be the next step.
  4. Willing individuals to be selected.
  5. Complete information to be given to the willing people.
  6. Clinical trials under strict supervision of regulatory authorities maintaining probity to be done.