



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

SIDDHARTHA GAUTAM

RANK - 538

GS MAINS ETHICS

ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 19 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.• Content of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written in the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name Siddhartha Gautam

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Gautam

1. Invigilator Signature _____

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REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION - A

- Q1. "When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property".
Illustrate the essence of the statement. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Public trust is the confidence that one achieves from his/her actions, from the public. Public believes that a person ~~would~~^{would} be ethical and make decisions by considering their interests; in ~~them~~ him/her they will trust.

It is a very important component of public life because it is helpful in ~~sett~~^{settling} issues which are difficult to decide. For example, if public trusts someone then they would ask his/her help to resolve any problem which has some dilemma because they trust him/her. It hence is a responsibility too as one has to maintain high standards of PROBITY and INTEGRITY to achieve and sustain public trust.

If one achieves public trust one should consider himself/herself as a public property because he/she should be open

Remarks

to public scrutiny and be transparent in his/her public life. This would also be helpful to avert any CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

To sustain and achieve public trust it is necessary to have following attributes :

- TRANSPARENCY
- PROBITY
- ACCOUNTABILITY
- OBJECTIVITY
- INTEGRITY

To main the principles stated above it is important to act as a public property open to inspection and question.

Q2. "Good people do not need laws to tell them to act responsibly. While bad people will find a way around the laws" - Plato." Critically analyse this statement in the light of the functioning of the Civil servant in a democracy. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Good people are the one's who follow the rules and regulations while the Bad people are the one's who avert them. In case of a civil servant one has to deal with many situations of ethical dilemma, conflict of interest, individual v/s public interest, etc. where right and wrong do not have a clear demarcation and the concept of ~~PRE~~ PERSPECTIVE plays an important part.

In such situations a black and white assessment of good v/s bad on the basis of laws is incomplete assessment. One should also consider following aspects:

- 1) ETHICS of individual
- 2) INTENT
- 3) VALUE system

Without such a holistic assessment it is

Remarks

difficult to judge a civil servant as
good or bad.

Remarks

Q3. Obedience is the hallmark of a bureaucrat, but obedience without discretion and questioning kills the ability of an administrator to be rational, fair and creative? What is the present state of bureaucrats in our country in this regard? Who is responsible for the present state - bureaucrats or political authorities or an archaic, obsolete and semi-feudal system? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Obedience is the hallmark of a bureaucracy because it sustains HIERARCHY and CHAIN OF PROCEDURES. It should however be accompanied by discretion and questioning to uphold RATIONALITY and OBJECTIVITY in bureaucracy so that efficiency could be maintained in service delivery.

Present state of bureaucracy in this regard is not very appreciable. ~~On~~ ~~the~~ ~~regard~~ This is because of following reasons:

- 1) Political intervention
- 2) Corruption
- 3) Rigid rules & procedures
- 4) Lack of fixed tenure
- 5) Absence of roles, responsibility and accountability, especially at ground level.

Current state of bureaucracy

Remarks

can be attributed to all the stakeholders of the system with varying degree. For instance, Political intervention leads to decrease in integrity and un-biased nature of bureaucracy. In this aspect politicians are responsible. Citizens are responsible as they have failed to ~~was~~ uphold the accountability from public servants. Semi feudal laws and structure is also responsible due to its resilience to change and ~~are~~ adaptability towards moral flexibilities. Lastly, bureaucrats are themselves to blame for failing to uphold their PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.

Remarks

Q4. How does lack of goodness breed a delinquent society marked by crisis of faith and trust? What are the consequences of crisis of faith and trust in a society? Why does it become much more difficult to govern such a society? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Lack of goodness in society breeds lack of ~~low~~ trust among the people. This causes the social fabric of society to break thereby leading to a crisis situation.

Lack of goodness causes crisis due to lack of trust because in contemporary societies we all are bind by a certain responsibility towards each other and society at large. If they collapse then complete system also breaks down because rights cannot exists without responsibility. Thereby, leading to crisis.

Consequence of crisis ^{of faith} and trust are :

- i) Democratic process breaks down;
- ii) Social conflicts increase;
- iii) Government authority is eroded;
- iv) Anti-social elements thrive;

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- v) MORAL FIBRE of society suffers;
- vi) Loss in terms of economic impact and social welfare.

It becomes difficult to govern such a society because governance is based upon trust, vis-a-vis, CONTRACT THEORY. If people don't believe that ^{it is in their} ~~their~~ interest ~~are~~ to be governed they would opt out of system. Lack of trust and Crisis of faith incentivises this process.

Q5. Rate of heinous crime is increasing worldwide, India is no exception to it. Public anger is also increasing and so is the incident of mob justice. Critically analyze ethical aspect of mob justice. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Rate of increase of heinous crimes can be attributed to GLOBAL TERRORISM, RISING INEQUALITY, decreasing opportunity and decreasing standards of accountability and verification of mass media platforms. This has led to an increase in mob violence as people think that their interests are not adequately protected by their governments.

Mob justice has been a fundamental feature of human society since pre-historic times. However, in contemporary times it had been discarded on account of lack of ACCOUNTABILITY, RATIONALITY and OBJECTIVITY.

Ethical aspects of mob justice are as follow:

- No one should be punished with a fair trial. Mob justice takes away this fundamental right of a person.
- lack of accountability vis-a-vis mob

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- Sometimes customs and morals not backed by PUBLIC INTEREST are enforced by mob. This hampers the MORAL FABRIC of society.
- Undermines the authority of State.

Remarks

Q6. Public office is a place of trust. But public do not trust public officers because of the prevalent corrupt practices. Suppose you are working as a Civil Servant, what steps will you take to maintain high ethical conduct in your organization?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Public officials are generally not been trusted by public due to declining levels of PROBITY and INTEGRITY .

To maintain high ethical conduct so that public confidence could be reestablished following measures should be taken :

- i) Accountability of all concerned officials should be fixed with their responsibility ;
- ii) Voluntary disclosure of income and interests to avoid conflict of interest ;
- iii) Enforcement of Civil Services Rules and Conduct, 1964 in letter and spirit ;
- iv) Increasing the level of ^{empathy of} public servants by sensitising them towards greater Public interest .
- v) Development of effective feedback mechanism
- vi) Promoting RATIONALITY and OBJECTIVITY

Remarks

in decision making.

vii) Promoting decentralised decision making

viii) Bringing - Citizen charter if not already there

ix) Keeping citizens at the center of public delivery mechanism.

x) Implementing the above principles by inculcating and re-inforcing the idea of "SERVE and not STEAR".

Remarks

Q7. What is altruism? What is the flip side of altruism? Do you think affluent people are morally obliged to donate? Analyze. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Altruism refers to be extremely kind and ~~benevolent~~ benevolent in one's life. Flip side of an altruistic nature is "greedy".

Yes, it could be argued that affluent people are morally obliged to donate on following grounds. Firstly, they have benefited from the social contract which the society and government had with each other in terms of opportunity, law and order, ~~conducive~~ conducive environment for one's development. No doubt they pay taxes for such services but as they have derived much more benefits than others they should be responsible to donate to who were left behind.

Secondly, their current status and position is conditioned on the MORAL AND SOCIAL FABRIC of society. If

Remarks

inequality increases it will break down. The most sufferers of this would be the influential people.

Hence, both from the perspective of UTILITARIAN and LIBERTARIAN ideals it can be argued that influential should donate more.

Q8. One of the foundational value of public service is 'Selfless Service'. But life is not so black and white. There are grey areas that pushes to compromise with situation to survive. In this context critically analyze and illustrate whether a civil servant can serve 'selflessly'.
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

'Selfless Service' in public service means to serve without any bias in favour of any person/caste/community and to always value PUBLIC INTEREST OVER PRIVATE INTEREST.

One however has to deal with certain situations of dilemma where it is not easy to act selflessly, for instance, in case of CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

The question here is not about whether a civil servant can act in a selfless manner because he/she should always do so to maintain his/her work ethics. The question is how can one work selflessly with ease. For doing so one should work with absolute integrity, uphold his moral standards in public life, be transparent and accountable and foremost have high standards of PROBITY.

Without doubt it

Remarks

is difficult to do so but one has to do it for the larger good of society and for his internal peace which would come from upholding his values.

Remarks

Q9. What is the difference between 'freedom' and 'free for all'? How can a system define the rational limits of freedom for maintaining a balance between law and order and Right to freedom? Is this task impossible? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

"Freedom" means one is free to choose ~~what~~ with certain conditions on the other hand "Free for all" is ^{right to} choice but without any conditions. For example, while using private services we are free to choose (i.e., freedom) given we have ability to pay. On the other hand using public park is not conditioned upon anything, i.e., free for all.

For a system to define rational limits of freedom and law and order it is important to first list out roles and responsibility of each stakeholder. Then only services should be provided. Otherwise, it would lead to an inefficient system.

In contemporary society 'Rights' and 'Duties' go together otherwise one's right could impinge upon other's right. This would cause law and order problems and hence chaos. Therefore, a balance of rights and responsibility is necessary.

This task ~~task~~ is not

Remarks

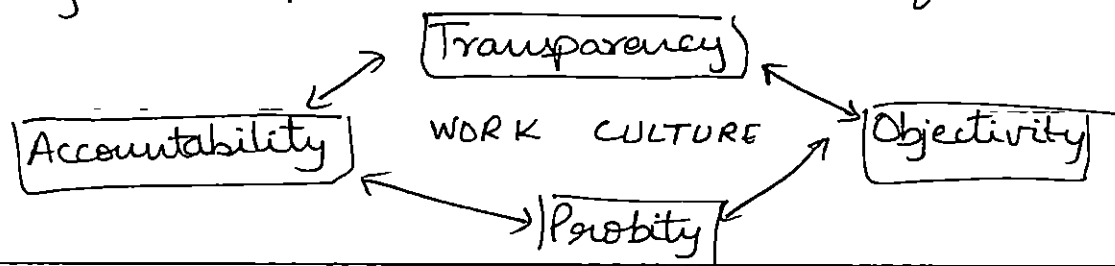
impossible if each stakeholder is taken into confidence and duty of law and order is carried out without any bias or favour and with efficiency. Moreover, increasing awareness in people about their duty and rights is also crucial to make way for an INCLUSIVE and PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY.

Remarks

Q10. "When being extraordinarily cunning, deceptive, corrupt help to rise in career, how can we get a civil servant who promote honesty, love, compassion in public office". Analyze. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

There is a common saying, "You can fool some people all the time, all the people some of the time but you cannot fool all the people all the time". The essence of this is that though corruption and cunningness helped someone to ~~rise~~ rise in the career it is not permanent because the WORK CULTURE does not promotes this attributes. Hence, sooner or later the ~~per~~ persons with wrong value system would be weeded out. We should therefore keep faith in our work culture and ignore such stray happenings.

It is however imp. to promote honesty, love and good values in civil services. This could be done by following a 4 pronged approach of



Remarks

If such ideals are followed in work culture then the desirable values would be automatically promoted.

Remarks

Q11. 'Two contrary opinions always prevail to locate the sources of accountability in the system. Since politicians have to face the voters, they are forced to be responsive. The bureaucracy has no such compulsion and can afford to be both arrogant and rent seeker without any accountability'. Explain. Do you agree that implementation of Code of Conduct in its purpose, has failed in government organizations, bureaucrat's rent seeking attitude is just one example of it? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

It is true that politicians have to face voters on a constant basis and this ensures their accountability. On the other hand no such compulsions are faced by bureaucrats and hence they are attributed as the one's with lack of accountability. This argument is however limited on its scope as it is premised on an assumption of mature democracy with informed voters and lack of code of ~~conduct~~ Conduct or any checks and balance on bureaucrats. Given that this is not the case we ~~can~~ ^{can} safely argue that the given statement is only partially correct.

Civil Service Conduct Rules, 1964 has been in implementation for over 50 years now, it is however,

Remarks

true that they haven't had desirable outcomes. Though we also have many exemplary examples of civil servants who upheld these rules and helped in increasing efficiency of service delivery.

It is imp. hence to note that codes of conduct are also conditioned on personal value system and ethics of civil servant. If they are not in cognisance with codes then codes will only have limited impact.

Hence, it is not the problem of codes of conduct per se but the value system of civil servants who should be held responsible for their wrong doings.

Q12. There are four statements given below. Explain their meaning and significance with respect to the contemporary times.

- (a) Life without thankfulness is devoid of love and passion. Hope without thankfulness is lacking in fine perception. Faith without thankfulness lacks strength and fortitude. Every virtue divorced from thankfulness is maimed and limps along the spiritual road.
(75 Words) (5 Marks)
- (b) Whoever fights monsters should see to it that in the process he does not become a monster.
(75 Words) (5 Marks)
- (c) The individual has always had to struggle to keep from being overwhelmed by the tribe. If you try it, you will be lonely often, and sometimes frightened. But no price is too high to pay for the privilege of owning yourself.
(75 Words) (5 Marks)
- (d) Fighting corruption is not just good governance. It's self-defense. It's patriotism.
(75 Words) (5 Marks)

a) One should be thankful and humble to realise the true imp. of achieving something.

Similarly, hope without thankfulness of hope lacks perception of objectivity.

Faith also without thankfulness causes fortitude and leads to ~~ing~~ ignorance.

Hence, every virtue is conditioned upon thankfulness as it helps to keep us HUMBLE and grounded.

Remarks

b) Fighting a monster requires high level of conviction and commitment on one's part. This could however increase passionate sentiments to bend rules or adopt wrong means to do right cause, i.e., to defeat the monster. But as is said "ENDS DO NOT JUSTIFY MEANS" we should avoid such passions or else in the process we would ourselves ~~become~~ become ~~a~~ monster as our INTEGRITY would be compromised and our value system altered.

c) Individuality is very important an attribute to be sacrificed. Accepting that every individual is different we realise our commonalities.

In a mob or in a close society it is very imp. to re-inforce this attribute to uphold

Rationality, Objectivity, Responsiveness and Adaptability in a society. Failing to do so would lead to stagnation of moral & ethical evolution.

d) fighting corruption on doubt leads to good governance but it is also important for increasing welfare of the society at large and re-inforcing its MORAL FIBRE. We could therefore argue that due to its potential for PUBLIC INTEREST it is a patriotic act. One however also needs to fight own greed and self interest to achieve corrupt free system, therefore, its also a process for attitudinal change.

Remarks

Q13. What does success mean to a civil servant? What are the obstacles faced by them in achieving success in their career? What steps can be taken to win such obstacles?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Success of civil servant is happiness of people whom he/she serves with his/her quality and quantity of service delivery.

Obstacles faced by them are :

- 1) Corruption
- 2) Political interference
- 3) Conflict of interest
- 4) Lack of feedback
- 5) Low motivation of supporting staff
- 6) Infrastructure is not adequate

These can be overcome by :

- 1) Upholding Probity and Integrity in governance.
- 2) Being Transparent
- 3) Being responsive & accountable
- 4) Sensitising co-workers
- 5) Being humble

Remarks

Remarks

Q14. Who is 'common man'? Is it synonymous with the 'weak', the 'deprived' and the 'hopeless'? Do you agree that the well-being of the common man is what good governance is all about? Can ordinary men deliver extraordinary outcomes to a system? If they can, how? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

'Common Man' refers to a simple citizen who is ~~not~~ the end beneficiary of public service.

It is not synonymous with 'weak' or 'hopeless' because in some sense every citizen is a beneficiary of public service. As public service is associated more with poor and helpless people, ~~in~~ especially in a market economy, this perception has come up.

Yes, the well being of common man is essential for good governance because Good governance is conditioned upon TWO WAY COMMUNICATION AND PARTICIPATORY PROCESS for its success. A well informed ^{& well served} common man would be instrumental in upholding accountability and transparency in system.

Ordinary men can deliver

Remarks

extraordinary outcomes if they act as RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDERS and help in upholding probity & integrity in governance. This would ensure efficiency in governance and make government more responsive.

Remarks

SECTION - B

Q15. You are division head of a very important junction, which is artery of trade and commerce. A peasant disturbance has been brewing in your district from the past one week. Their discussions with political and district leadership has borne no fruit and it has come to the stage that now, they are protesting by organizing a sit-in on the railway tracks near the station. Thereby, they succeeded in blocking movement of all the trains. This disruption is causing significant harassment to the passengers waiting at the platform as well. What are the options before you to tackle the situation? Discuss each option on the basis of its merit. Mention two competing options which you feel are both right and worth considering and why? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Following options can be considered :

- 1) Talk to the peasants who are protesting
- 2) Advise them to shift their agitation to another location
- 3) Take the help of police force to ~~dislodge~~ remove them from railway tracks

Merit of Option (1)

→ Talking the matter out with peasants is the best possible option as it would be in accordance with my PROFESSIONAL ETHICS. Moreover, according to the fundamental rights enshrined in our constitution one has the RIGHT TO PROTEST by adopting peaceful means. Resolving the matter by consultation with peasants would be in accordance with PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY as well as it would help in finding a long term solution.

Demerit of (1)

→ As the protestors have blocked an important

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railway route for trade and industry it is causing not only frustration for passengers but also is a huge loss for economy and employment. Therefore, in the larger PUBLIC INTEREST it would not be advisable to have a consultation with protestors if they continue to block the railway route.

Merit of (2)

- It would open up railway services on that route and would be beneficial for railway passengers and economy.
- It would help in easing off pressure on government and hence no hasty decisions or actions would be necessitated.

Demerit of (2)

- Does not provides a long term solution to the problem.

Remarks

Merit of (3)

- It would be a quick way to remove people from tracks.
- It would help in reducing stress on railway passengers and economy.

Demerit of (3)

- It might further fuel the agitation
- Any loss of life, property or any injury caused during the police action would decrease the credibility of go government.
- Does not provide a long term solution.

Option (1) and Option (3) are both correct ~~and~~ ~~incorrect~~ depending on the perspective. ~~hence~~ hence both could be considered. If we consider Option (1) we are respecting people's right to agitate in a democracy and trying to find solution via democratic means. It, however, may be time consuming during which other people who have nothing to do with the problem suffers. Therefore, larger public interest is sacrificed. In Option (3) we are upholding larger public interest but are undermining the rights of people. In such a situation one should hence go for

Remarks both Option (3) and (1) so that competing values of Democracy in such case is balanced.

Q16. A doctor is working in a government hospital. A couple which is related to health minister visits the hospital. The woman already has two daughters and is again pregnant and she seeks help of the doctor to determine the sex of their child at fetus stage. She even confides with him that her in-laws are very unhappy because she has not given birth to a boy child to provide an inheritor to the family. If she fails this time, the in-laws would think about remarrying their son with some other bride with a hope of getting a boy child. However, the couple not only insisted hard but also connected the doctor with the health minister on mobile phone. The minister said the doctor to help them in all possible manner without saying anything about the issue at hand. The doctor is in dilemma both due to its professional code of conduct and as an individual. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the options before doctor in this case to handle dilemma?
- (b) A doctor in a public or government hospital should obey the health minister whatever he says. Do you agree and why?
- (c) What is the ethical and practical side of preventing sex determination of yet-to-be-born children in India? (250 Words). (20) Marks)

a) Doctor has following options :

- (i) Refuse any help to couple on this matter;
- (ii) Help the couple in determining the sex of the child;
- (iii) Inform the minister about the particular request made by the couple and ask him to advice the couple against any such thinking;
- (iv) Take legal recourse and inform the police about the case of sex determination request.

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b) No, a doctor should not obey whatever is being order by the health minister and instead use his/her own RATIONALITY and OBJECTIVITY on the matter. This is more important in case of profession of a doctor because he/she has to deal with the life of people. His/her WORK ETHICS therefore bindings him/her to keep the interest of patient and long term public interest in mind.

Doctor whether of public or private sector is a PUBLIC SERVANT. Hence, PROBITY towards his/her duty and moral uprightness should be the guiding principles and not whether one work for the public or private sector.

→ Ethical side of prevention sex determination corresponds to one's RIGHT TO LIFE and promoting GENDER JUSTICE in our society. On the other hand the practical side corresponds to the gains economy can

have from more participation of women, more women would increase their participation in democracy, it would help in reducing crimes related to gender, it would be helpful in SENSITISING the society against patriarchal norms.

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Q17. Due to the contemporary developments in the information technology and convergence, the access of adults and children to media including variety of entertainment have increased. The children have impressionable minds and the quality of entertainment would have a bearing on them even when they grow adults. One moderately rich family has two children who have given mobile phones to their children with internet connection so that they can complement their studies with huge amount of information and aids available on the internet. But they have found that their children are wasting a lot of time doing one or the other thing on their mobile phones even during study period. Although mobile is not permitted in their schools, when they come back from school, mobile becomes their best friend. Mother gets angry when she sees the children using mobiles even during study time and snatches their mobile phones. However, father says that she should allow their children to 'grow with the technology of their times' and rather than 'forcing discipline' on them she should try to 'convince and educate them' on how they can use the technology 'with discretion and discipline'. He also shares his experience with her how he has seen in his company as a HR manager that 'discipline which is forced' has poor outcomes than that which comes due to 'education, awareness and discretion coming out of them.' Answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the options before parents to discipline their children? Discuss merits and demerits of each option.
- (b) What is the importance of "forced discipline"? How can it be sustained for a long time without discontent of the subjects? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Options before parents are as follows :

- 1) Take away the mobile phones from children;
- 2) Regulate the usage of mobile phones;
- 3) Let the children learn and evolve according to themselves.

Merit of (1)

→ It would help children to concentrate back on study as time wastage on mobiles would not happen.

Demerit of (1)

→ In contemporary time where technology is evolving

Remarks

so rapidly children would be left out of such transformation.

Merit of (2)

- Regulating the time and content of mobile phones would help children to optimise their time between work and play.
- Would help them to understand modern technology.
- Would complement their studies.
- Would help in keeping the quality of entertainment healthy.

Demerit of (2)

- Regulating technology usage is very difficult.
- Children own discretion and ability to decide on their own from good v/s bad would be curtailed.

Merit of (3)

- Children would learn self regulation
- They would be able to keep pace with

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technology.

Demerit (3)

- Children have low understanding about what's good and what's bad and that's why adult supervision is necessary.
- If content is not regulated then it would have long term consequences for children.

(b) 'Forced discipline' is important in cases where the one's that need to be disciplined don't have the ability to govern themselves in their own best interests. For ex, children needs to be forced discipline in initial years so that they could understand the difference of good v/s bad. Similarly, PRISON INMATES are locked up, it is also a kind of forced discipline, so that they could be reformed and are able to better take care of their life.

It could be sustained for a long time if people who are 'forced disciplined' have a confidence that it is for their own good. Hence, CONFIDENCE BUILDING is ~~not~~ necessary, to sustain it on a long term basis.

Remarks

Q18. An old man kills his sick wife in a hospital getting disappointed after a long battle against cancer she is suffering from. He has no remorse and he says that it had been very hard for him to see his wife's pain and he found it better to end her life rather than leaving her to face unbearable pain every day.

- (a) Is it ethically right to end somebody's life (kill)?
- (b) Can there be a case for making euthanasia legal?
- (c) What should be a doctor's duty towards terminally sick patients?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Taking away somebody's life cannot be considered to ~~the~~ be ethical if it is not based upon the idea of greater good. By this we mean that taking away someone's life to accomplish one own's ends can never be considered ethical. If, however, if someone is a TERRORIST and is possibly a harm to society then taking away his/her life would be justified. ~~Therefore~~,

(b) Yes, there can be case of making euthanasia legal on following grounds:

- 1) If someone is sure of not able to recover from his/her current disability or disease and wishes not be continue

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his/her life on the basis of medical support then they should be allowed PASSIVE EUTHANASIA. Even a 2011 SC JUDGEMENT supports this reasoning.

- 2) Further, an individual is responsible for one self if he/she feels that their is not much case left for him/her in this world and now wants to die and as in some customs achieve nirvana by starving to death (SANTHARA IN JAINISM) then they should be allowed to do so as it is in assertion of their individuality.
- 3) Further, if a recovery of patient is not possible and he/she would be led ridden for their rest of life or would be dependant on medical support, then if we consider from the aspect of family members they would have to suffer trauma on daily basis not only because someone close to them is sick but also because of huge financial expenditure with no case of recovery.

Remarks

c) Doctor should uphold his/his PROFESSIONAL ETHICS in such cases. He should therefore be : optimistic about recovery ; provide best case possible to patient ; ensure that healthcare for patient is affordable and keep the family motivated.

Doctor's WORK ETHICS binds him/her to always strive for patients recovery. He/She should, hence, stick to their work ethics and avoid value judgements on such issues to society and judiciary at large.

Q19. As adviser to the Minister of tribal affairs you have, among others, an "agenda of modernization" of the tribal people. When giving recommendations to the minister on various steps need to be taken for modernization of the tribal people what difference of approach would be required in this case from an agenda of modernization of general population? Enlist five priorities for modernization of the tribal population that you would like to recommend to the Minister. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

A tribal society is characterised as the one which has a minimum contact with the mainstream society. This has led the evolution of norms, customs and practises in tribal society which are different than the main stream society.

Keeping this in mind it is necessary to adopt a customised approach of development when tribal people are involved in the process of development.

Difference of approach for modernisation of tribal people and general population would be on following aspects :

- 1.) Extra care and sensitivity is required about the tribal culture and norms in determining a development strategy for them.
- 2.) One needs to educate and sensitise himself

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or herself with tribal culture and value system.

- 3) CONFIDENCE BUILDING measures are extremely necessary because due to their life of isolation for many centuries they don't trust any outsider ~~easy~~ ~~easily~~ easily.
- 4) RESPECTING DIFFERENCES and adopting a two way method of learning and development would be instrumental. Tribal societies may be backward in modern science & technology but they are ahead in other areas like Gender equality, traditional medicine, forest protection, etc. Hence, one should adopt a policy where two way learning is promoted so that development ~~is~~ ~~also~~ becomes a participatory process.

Five priority areas that should be recommended to minister are :

- (1) EDUCATION : To adapt in a fast evolving world it is necessary that new generation is adequately trained & skilled to face the challenges.

Remarks

~~(2) HEALTHCARE~~ :

(2) HEALTHCARE : Life expectancy, Mortality ratios, preventable diseases, etc. are some areas of extreme importance with respect to tribals.

(3) CONFIDENCE BUILDING : By involving the youth in many government initiative; sensitising the public servants so that they could remain motivated while serving in tribal areas; implementing Forest Rights Act, PESA & Xaxa committee recommendations.

(4) SKILL DEVELOPMENT : Skilling tribal people would be instrumental in modernisation of tribals as it would help them to sustain themselves in current globalised economy.

(5) DECENTRALISATION : Decentralisation in decision making process who help in evolving participatory democracy which is also close to tribal customs. Moreover, it would help in addressing their local problems, increasing confidence building and customising development priorities.

Remarks

