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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	RUPAL SRIVASTAVA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	255109
Center	Online	Date	21/11/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
6(c)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Do laws need to be consistent with the prevalent moral norms? Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

क्या कानूनों को प्रचलित नैतिक मानदंडों के अनुरूप होना चाहिए? उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

legality is often perceived antithetical to morality. However there needs to be some consistency between the two.

Why laws need to be consistent with prevalent morals?

① Create a sense of social security among the people

Eg: Tribal norms = hunting, collecting forest produce

law = PESA Act, Forest Rights Act

① Easy compliance and lesser violation
Eg: law on decriminalising adulteration for CSR
violations

① law on decriminalising CSR to bring
every business environment

③ Scientological Approach to problem solving
hence enforce the prevalent norms

Eg: Norms of dislike towards Abortion - here follow
the legal time

limit of law to avoid conflicts

- ④ ~~law~~ creates centripetal tendencies within the society and connect with the govt.

However sometimes laws need to agents of social change of existing norms.

- ① Breaking the stereotypes against women

Eg: Triple Talaq Bill

- ② changing the social norms of caste

Eg: Reducing Manual Scavenging by law

- ③ Society - dynamic and evolving and

here laws must be futuristic

Eg: Decriminalisation of S 377.

- ④ Fostering independent thinking and room for discretion

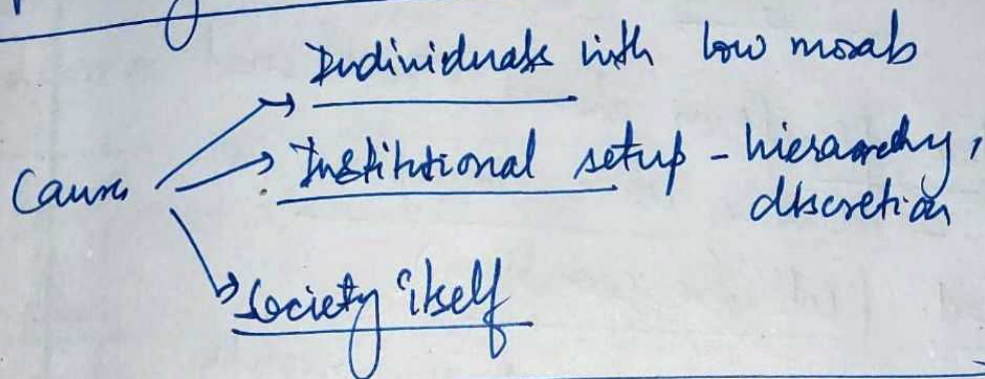
Eg: Transgender Act certification

Society can be government not just by strict ideological approach of laws and regulation. Norms must complement the laws and vice versa. Governance has to be both mean & end centric

1. (b) "People's indifference is the best breeding ground for corruption to grow". Comment. (150 words) 10

"लोगों की उदासीनता भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि के लिए सर्वाधिक अनुकूल परिस्थिति है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

According to Transparency International, corruption is the misuse of power for personal gain.



People's indifference → Corruption

- ① the power distance — people often glorify those in power and hence foster corruption

Ex: thinking the DM as the ruler of Distt. and offering bribes as gift

- ② People perceive the corrupt path to be more effortless -

Ex: Admission to private colleges on donation for better education

- ③ Corruption as an easy necessity to get things done
 Eg: clearing of pension papers at Treasury office
- ④ Selective perception about 'Truth' and 'Justice' - thinking little corruption is not bad. (collusive corruption)
- ⑤ Lack of awareness about their rights
 Eg: RTI, citizens charter
- ⑥ Ignoring the instances of corruption as they are not directly related to it
 Eg: hesitation to whistleblow

Corruption is a pervasive phenomenon.
 It needs to be tackled strongly by the society through participation in governance and whistleblowing.

2. (a) In the context of COVID-19 pandemic, discuss the importance of Emotional Intelligence among healthcare workers. (150 words) 10
- कोविड-19 महामारी के संदर्भ में, स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों के बीच भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Goleman, emotional intelligence is the ability to understand one's own emotions, emotions of others and to use them in decision making.

Significance of EI in Covid-19 among health workers

① Empathy towards others

Eg: Had their own family member been a victim, what would they act like

② Selfless service to humanity

Eg: One in a while works for the entire humanity

③ Motivation to act beyond the call of duty

Eg: Doctors providing service in their own homes, parking lots

④ Create an awareness about their own strengths

Eg: How far can they push to save lives

③ Responsiveness to the needs of the patients and their family members
 Ex: Doctors / workers - videocalling the patients family

④ Realise the loss of line of a loved one and respect towards departed souls
 Ex: Health workers performing the last rites of people.

⑤ Uplifting the emotion of patients
 Ex: Healthcare staff performing dance in their free time in corridors.

⑥ Support to patients' family, orphaned children beyond their duties
 Ex: Doctors adopting orphaned children.

Covid 19 crisis has highlighted how humanity is the ultimate end in our life. This should be protected at all costs.

2. (b) It is the 'spirit of service' that motivates a public servant to serve the country's interests and address people's issues. Discuss. (150 words) 10
'सेवा की भावना' एक लोक सेवक को देश के हितों की पूर्ति और जन समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु प्रेरित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

the spirit of service provides a constant motivation factor for a public servant to serve country's interest

Spirit of service of public servant

- public = owns the resources
- public = legitimizes the authorities
- public welfare = ultimate goal

Spirit of service motivates in following ways -

① Accountability Vs. Responsibility

Eg: A police on night monument ban in could stop a pregnant lady and husband. He is accountable to law but if she dies - is he responsible?

② Destination Vs. Commitment

<p>↓</p> <p>internally internally cultivated and hence long lasting.</p>	<p>↓</p> <p>-externally imposed -strict timeline -weaker conformity</p>
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Eg: Completion of deadline of projects

③ Resolve crisis between ethics and laws

Eg: Abortion laws - saving the life of lady or follow strict guidelines

④ Efficiency vs. Effectiveness

Eg: SBM toilets → not just construct but promote usage laws

⑤ Add on issues of economy vs. environment

Eg: Allowing intensive cultivation, use of chemical fertilizers at the cost of environment

⑥ Means vs. Ends Resolution

Eg: Political representatives often guided by populism of ends. Public servant has to ensure ends are equally good as means

⑦ Helps to maintain bureaucratic impartiality and build social trust.

Eg: Value neutral service delivery

Public service requires high spirited individuals
It is not just a job rather service in real sense

3. (a) Ethics does its work in the world by granting and withdrawing legitimacy. Discuss in the context of role of ethics in international relations.

(150 words) 10

नैतिकता विश्व में वैधता प्रदान करने और वापस लेने के माध्यम से अपना कार्य करती है।
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों में नैतिकता की भूमिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

According to UN principles on International Relations, ethics must guide the values of sovereign equality, non interference, mutual coexistence and peace.

Role of ethics in IR

- ① According to Idealism theory, ethics guide the nation by granting legitimacy to them.
- ② However, often nations are driven by Realism and go for zero sum game.

Upholding ethics in IR

- ① Issue of security/Peace
 - (i) UN peacekeeping forces, non-use of force, disarmament can restore ethics.
- ② Environmental concerns
 - Values of gauranism, principles of common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR) and

collective action Eg: US withdrawal from Paris Agreement

③ Issue of human rights

= humanity as ends and not means

Eg: Israel Palestine wars, Syrian conflicts.

④ Refugee crises

- non refoulment and giving shelter to refugees on humanitarian grounds

Eg: India giving shelter to Afghan refugees.

⑤ Social movements

Eg: recognition of LGBTQ+ rights across the world

Ethics is the guiding light in the hegemonic race in international relations.

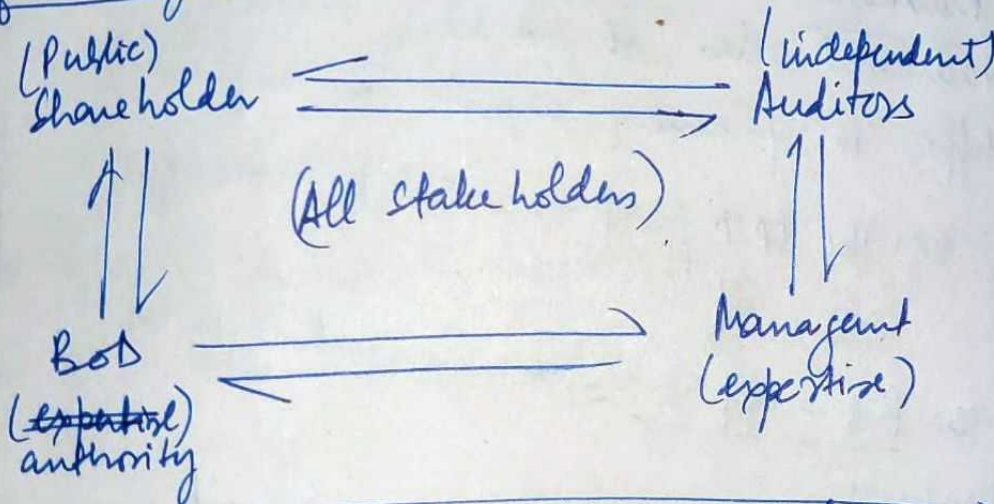
India's 'Vasudha Kutumbakam' has always upheld these values.

3. (b) Sustainable growth of an organisation can result only by aligning its decisions to the interests of all stakeholders, not merely its shareholders. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments.

(150 words) 10

किसी संगठन का सतत विकास केवल सभी हितधारकों के हितों से अपने निर्णयों को संरेखित करने से ही हो सकता है, न कि केवल हितधारकों को जोड़ने से। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Corporate governance involves balancing the rights of all. It implies the fine tune between the social & economic dimensions of an organisation.



Implication of aligning only to shareholders-

- (i) lead to chrony capitalism
- (ii) Issue of provisionism towards few
- (iii) lead to corruption
Eg: PNB scam, Satyam scam
- (iv) Decline in the organisational cultural values
Es: inefficiency in management due to poor checks.

How interests of all stakeholder will being sustainability?

① Independence of auditor to check for deviations in the performance
 Eg: PWC auditor team in Colgate

② Management - role clarity, shift from traditional roles of planning, organizing, staffing to providing inputs for improvement

Eg: the TATA group - management can suggest reforms

③ the best - expertise → important decision making

④ Shareholders - fair treatment to all, not prioritising pragmatism and values of corruption

with the shift in role of government from regulator to facilitator, role of corporates also needs to change. from just being profit driven to service driven for public welfare.

4. (a) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's life exemplifies value-driven public service of the highest order. What are the values one can learn from his life to be a good citizen and a good administrator?

(150 words) 10

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का जीवन उच्चतम स्तर की मूल्य-संचालित सार्वजनिक सेवा का उदाहरण है। एक अच्छा नागरिक और एक अच्छा प्रशासक बनने के लिए उनके जीवन से कौन-से मूल्य सीखे जा सकते हैं?

Lal Bahadur Shastri was one of the pioneer of simplicity and humility yet high morals and administrative capability.

Values of good citizen

- ① ~~was~~ proponent of non violence
- ② Prioritise means and ends both for humanity
- ③ Selfless service to nation.
- ④ Truth has the highest virtue.

Values as good administration

- ① Just and inclusive
- 'Jai Jawan → Jai Kisan'

① Prioritize safety of the nation
above all

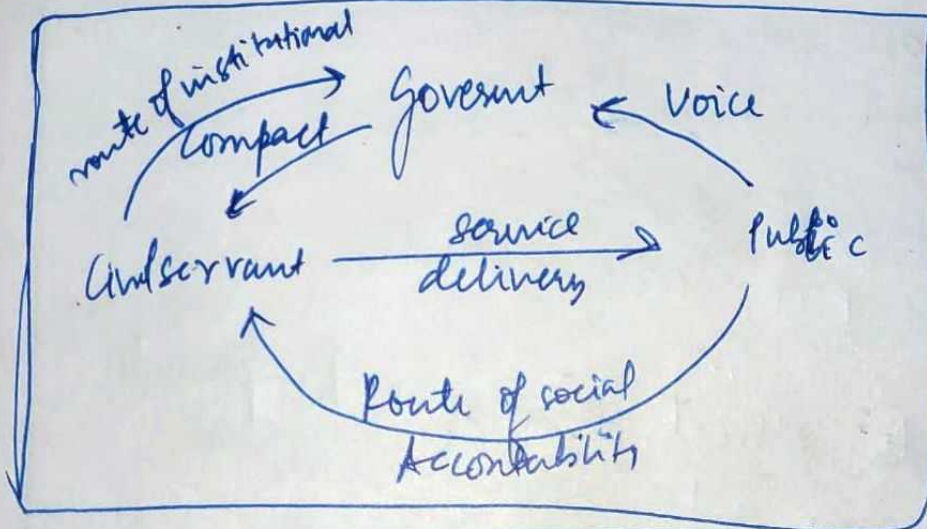
② Modernization of technologies in
administration

Shastri's life offer useful insights
of how we can change ourselves
from human being to being humane

4. (b) There is a view that the institutional mechanisms to ensure accountability of civil servants have weakened over time. In this context, discuss the need of a social accountability law in India. (150 words) 10

यह विचार व्यक्त किया जाता है कि लोक सेवकों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संस्थागत तंत्र समय के साथ कमजोर हो गया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में एक सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accountability of civil servants is ensured by both institutional and social routes



Reasons for weak institutional accountability

① Compact can be compromised due to corruption.

ex: Political patronage

② Voice can be weakened

ex: Dynastic politics.

Hence this necessitates the development of social accountability.

The benefits of this are -

- (i) Direct answerability to public without
any collusion risk
Es. Jan Mela, Tehsil Diwas
- (ii) Faster redressal due to reduced
delays in channel
Es. Files going through many channels
here delay
- (iii) Empowerment of citizen
Es. RTI, Citizen charter
- (iv) Promotes ethical governance by promoting
socio-economic and political justice
Es. Citizen welfare under SPSP
- (v) Not just accountability, inculcates a
sense of responsibility.
Es. often bureaucratic inertia is
blamed on government inaction and
vice versa
Social accountability here needs to
be strengthened.

5. (a) Why has anonymity of civil servants traditionally been seen as an important arrangement? In this context, discuss your opinion on the doctrine of facelessness in civil services. (150 words) 10

परंपरागत रूप से लोक सेवकों की अनामिकता को एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था के रूप में क्यों देखा गया है? इस संदर्भ में, लोक सेवाओं में अनामिकता के सिद्धांत पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।

Max Weber defines Bureaucratic Anonymity as neither receiving praise nor punishment for the government's work.

Importance of bureaucratic anonymity -

- (i) Shield bureaucracy from populist policies.
Es: Attacks on officers for anger against government
- (ii) Help in motivation to act in the spirit of public welfare always.
- (iii) Free and open flow of thoughts
Es: Reforms in Surrogacy, Transgender Bill are result of free flow of thoughts
- (iv) Prevents rise of political patronage and associating with any particular party
- (v) Continuity of schemes irrespective of government change Es: Midday meal, NREGA

Dogma of facelessness in civil services

① Bureaucracy has no face of its own.
It works for the success of the lawfully
established government in power.

② this means
↳ Impartiality towards citizen in service
delivery

③ Prevents absolute neutrality and slavish
tendencies.

④ Prevents favoritism towards a section of
Society

Reforms like Faceless IT Assessment Tribunal,
Faceless Appeal, Digital Appraisal Portal
for EOBs, single window clearance, -
Ex: e-Sanchit for customs etc. are an
example of facelessness.

5. (b) In the age of social media, influencers have a huge following and have gained prominent marketing roles. In this context, discuss the ethical issues involved in influencer marketing.

(150 words) 10

सोशल मीडिया के दौर में, प्रभावशाली लोगों के फॉलोअर्स बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं और उन्होंने अग्रणी मार्केटिंग भूमिकाएं प्राप्त कर ली हैं। इस संदर्भ में, प्रभावशाली लोगों द्वारा मार्केटिंग में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social media is the new normal.
Influencer marketing uses techniques of persuasion - emotional, rational and fear appeals.

Ethical issues in influencer marketing

- i) Promote individualism vs. collectivism
Eg: Influencing for false advertisements
- (ii) Wrapping up the harmful as something in trend
Eg: Ads on Pan Masala.
- iii) Issues of radicalisation
Eg: religious indoctrination by ISIS
- (iv) Can lead to disruption in the values of democracy
Eg: Vote bank appeals based on caste, religion.

(V) Primitives outcome Vs. Output

Eg.: Attracting children to mobile phone
use - output = company's production
↳ outcome = health effects on
children

Influencer marketing needs to be
regulated. This can be by designing
a social media code of conduct and
a regulatory body to enforce

6. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

(a) Every man must decide whether he will walk in the light of creative altruism or the darkness of destructive selfishness. – Martin Luther King Jr.
(150 words) 10

"प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को यह तय करना होगा कि वह रचनात्मक परोपकारिता के प्रकाश में चलेगा या विनाशकारी स्वार्थ के अंधेरे में।" -मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर

Humanity is the greatest virtue ever.
It is indeed said that life is a long journey from human being to being humane.

Creative Altruism means to work for the betterment of humanity without any personal selfishness. This is the core principle of humanity.

On the other hand, destructive selfishness refers to an inward, self centred behaviour, which might benefit in short term but will destroy humanity.

The best example of this has been seen in the COVID-19 pandemic on one hand, endless doctors and frontline workers have given selfless

altruistic service ^{on the other hand} there were selfish
people who were engaged in black
marketing of medicines.

this also implies upholding gandhian
principle of humanity as an end in itself
and not an instrumental thing

Eg - Being honest → not for temporary
promotional gains but
for the virtue of humanity.

It is rightly said, 'If I am not
for others, then who shall be for me,
If I am only for myself, then who
I am to me.

6. (b) Let us sacrifice our today so that our children can have a better tomorrow. — A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (150 words) 10

"आइए, हम अपने आज का बलिदान कर दें ताकि हमारे बच्चों का कल बेहतर हो सके।" - ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम

Child is the father of man. It is rightly said that the sacrifices of the present generation will create a better tomorrow for children.

Aspects

- ① Environmental - sustainable development
Eg: Water crisis can occur by 2050 in 100 cities.
- ② Internal Peace - Disarmament so that tomorrow a peaceful world for children
- ③ Sacrificing the short term economic gains for a fairer, inclusive economic development
Eg: giving up employees' short labours so that a future life is saved.

It is rightly said that a child can
fear the dark but it is a tragedy when
men fear the light.

to create better future, we need
to develop empathy, compassion, selflessness
and altruism. The society must beyond
the 'zero sum game' attitude.

This is equivalent to planting a
tree whose fruits will be borne by
the future generations.

6. (c) I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved. – B.R. Ambedkar
"मैं एक समुदाय की प्रगति को उस डिग्री से मापता हूँ जो महिलाओं ने हासिल की है।" -बी. आर. अम्बेडकर

(150 words) 10

Women are the harbinger of social movement. Historically, they have the victims of worst forms of discrimination - economic, sexual, political, cultural.

Es: Sati system, No livelihood, no inheritance etc.

Progress of a woman not only creates way for her upliftment but brightens the future of an entire generation.
If we educate a woman, we educate the family.

Any society which has developed has created equal space for women. This is the true meaning of an inclusive and just social transition.

This development has not be for
temporary material gains but is
social reform.

Eg: The Satyashodhak Sang by
Sanatibai Phule,

All India Women's Conference by
Kagnat Cousins.

It is time to reorient our thought
from a male centric society towards
a humanity centric society. Then
only development can be achieved.

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

7. You are a young officer posted as the Sub Divisional Magistrate in a district which houses factories for making match boxes and fire crackers. It is brought to your notice that a large number of children are working in these hazardous activities. The government had previously released a notification that owners of these manufacturing units need to report on the profiles of their employees annually to prevent child labour. These manufacturing units, abiding by the directives of the government, publish such reports annually and claim to have successfully put an end to employment of child labour. However, there are reports that these units are taking advantage of loopholes in the law. They are using contractors to continue to indirectly hire children without them officially being on the payroll of the units. Families of these child labourers are poor and see this as an essential source of income. An influential local politician also owns some of these manufacturing units and is known to put pressure on the officers involved for not taking any action against child labour.

(a) Identify the stakeholders and ethical issues in this case.

(b) How would you approach the problem and what would be the main elements of your action?

(c) What medium to long-term measures will you propose to tackle the problem of child labour in the district?

(20)

आप एक युवा अधिकारी हैं जो ऐसे जिले में अनुमंडल दंडाधिकारी के पद पर तैनात हैं, जहां माचिस और पटाखे बनाने की फैक्ट्रियां अवस्थित हैं। आपके संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि इन खतरनाक गतिविधियों में बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे कार्य कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने पहले एक अधिसूचना जारी की थी कि इन विनिर्माण इकाइयों के मालिकों को बाल श्रम को रोकने के लिए वार्षिक रूप से अपने कर्मचारियों की प्रोफाइल के संबंध में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक है। ये विनिर्माण इकाइयां, सरकार के निर्देशों का अनुपालन करते हुए, वार्षिक रूप से ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करती हैं और दावा करती हैं कि बाल श्रम के नियोजन को सफलतापूर्वक समाप्त कर दिया गया है। हालांकि, ऐसी खबरें हैं कि ये इकाइयां कानून की वृद्धियों का लाभ उठा रही हैं। वे ठेकेदारों का उपयोग बच्चों को बिना आधिकारिक तौर पर इकाइयों के पेरॉल पर नियोजित करके उन्हें अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कार्य पर रखने के लिए कर रही हैं। इन बाल मजदूरों के परिवार निर्धन हैं और इसे आय का एक अनिवार्य स्रोत मानते हैं। एक प्रभावशाली स्थानीय राजनेता भी इनमें से कुछ विनिर्माण इकाइयों का मालिक है और बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करने के लिए इसमें शामिल अधिकारियों पर दबाव बनाने के लिए जाना जाता है।

(a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आप इस समस्या के प्रति क्या दृष्टिकोण अपनाएंगे और आपकी कार्यवाही के मुख्य तत्व क्या होंगे?

(c) जिले में बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए आप कौन-से मध्यम से दीर्घकालीन उपाय प्रस्तावित करेंगे?

The menace of child labour in fire crackers factories is often witnessed in India.

(a) The stakeholders involved → Ethical Issues

(i) The children - Right to life, violation of prohibition of child labour, safety

(ii) The families - Income Vs. ethics
- Rule of parenting

(iii) The factory owners → profit Vs. ethics.
→ misuse of laws.
→ nexus with political representatives

(iv) The politician → misuse of power, influence peddling

(v) The SSM → uphold the Rule of Law

(b) The problem is highly complicated and sensitive and needs a multi pronged

approach. The would comprise of -

(i) Verification of the reports of illegal deployment of children by citizen audit;

and also legal channels of verification.

- ii) If the reports are found to be true, sending a legal show cause notice to the factory owners as this a gross violation of the law.
- iii) Scrutiny of the false reports published by the owners of having successfully eliminated child labour.
- iv) Getting the local politician's influence to persuade the factory owners from not indulging in such acts any further.
- v) An equity committee - independent analysis of the extent of collusion between the factory owners and the inactive officials.

- (c) As a medium to long term strategy
- (i) Appeal to the families and making them comply with the laws
- (ii) An emotional appeal regarding their child's safety
- (iii) Awareness campaign using the civil society groups about the hazards of such child labours
- (iv) ~~Making~~ suggesting the modifications in the laws so that the loopholes are plugged in and not misused.
- (v) Better education facilities for the children so that it dissuades them from working there in factories
- (vi) A strict code of conduct for the factory owners so as they do not indulge in any such action further

Child labour in factories is an outcome of multi dimensional poverty and legal loopholes. Simultaneous redressal of both is needed.

8. Many states in India have experimented with prohibition of liquor at various times. However, it is common knowledge that many such states have a thriving illegal liquor industry. Moreover, it is ironical that while many political parties have prohibition prominently mentioned in their manifestos, it is politicians who distribute alcohol among voters during their election campaigns. This also gives rise to illicit liquor trade and many people lose their lives to it.

(a) What are the socio-economic problems that are widely attributed to alcoholism?

(b) Do you think prohibiting liquor creates more problems than it proposes to solve?

(c) Short of prohibition, what can be done to tackle the problem of rising alcoholism, particularly among the youth of the country? (20)

भारत में कई राज्यों ने अनेक बार शराबबंदी के प्रयोग किए हैं। हालांकि, यह सर्वविदित है कि इनमें से कई राज्यों में अवैध शराब उद्योग फल-फूल रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह विडंबना है कि जहां कई राजनीतिक दलों ने अपने घोषणा-पत्र में शराबबंदी का प्रमुखता से उल्लेख किया है, वहीं राजनेता अपने चुनाव अभियानों के दौरान मतदाताओं के बीच शराब बांटते हैं। इससे अवैध शराब के धंधे को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है और कई लोग इससे अपनी जान भी गंवा देते हैं।

(a) ऐसी कौन-सी सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्याएँ हैं जिनका कारण व्यापक रूप से मद्यपान है?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि शराब पर प्रतिबंध लगाने से समस्याओं के समाधान की तुलना में अधिक समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं?

(c) प्रतिबंध के अभाव में, विशेषकर देश के युवाओं में बढ़ती शराब की लत की समस्या से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Spurious consumption of liquor in many states has claimed the lives of people

(a) The socio-economic problems are -

(i) Increase in incidences of crimes hence disrupting the social capital of society

(ii) Harassment and domestic violence against the women of these households

- (iii) Effects the social well being due to conflict
- (iv) Deprives the children of such families of education
- (v) Drain of income of rural households on illegal liquor consumption
- (vi) Reinforces the vicious circle of poverty.
- (vii) Often the ~~death~~ of family member, forces children into trafficking in return for liquor.
- (viii) Can be used as a slippery slope to disrupt the vote bank

(b) Prohibition of liquor has certain short run benefits -

- (i) Immediate decline in the observable behaviour of drinking
- (ii) Disincentivises the sale of liquor in the short run.

~~it has~~ however, this prohibition does more harm than good -

(i) Growth of illegal channels - as liquor availability through tenen is easier - case of coercive corruption.

ii) Instances of trafficking can rise

iii) Frustration among the consumers can lead to increase in crimes - especially against women.

(iv) Can create grounds for collusive corruption if strict enforcement does not happen

v) Reinforces the vote bank politics by making alcohol distribution through secondary channel

(C) Hence, prohibition can not be only sufficient to tackle this issue. Short of prohibition, following steps must be taken.

- i) Awareness campaigns by the civil society about ill effects of liquor consumption
- ii) Regulating the sales through registered shops only.
- iii) Employment generation as development is the panacea to eradicate social evils.
- iv) Rehabilitation centres for deaddiction
- v) Youth - reskilling, labour intensive job sources like Textiles etc.
- vi) Role of media in being the agent of social change through advertising the harms of spurious consumption.
- vii) Strengthening the enforcement of law by strong policing
- viii) long term - decoupling of criminalisation and politics - through measure like

voter unaware, candidate background.

liquor consumption is an illegal
and uncontrolled way damages the
human capital and also the social
capital. It hence needs to be checked

9. You are posted as a District Magistrate (DM) of a district where residents are facing the menace of stray dogs. Instances of dogs chasing two-wheelers, cyclists and attacking pedestrians are on the rise. Elderly persons as well as children are the worst-hit and recently, an 8 year old girl was severely injured by a pack of dogs. The perceived magnanimity of the problem and inaction from government authorities have prompted vigilante groups to cull dogs in mass numbers. However, local NGOs have come out against such a practice of mass culling and are calling for stringent action against those killing stray dogs.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

(b) As the DM, suggest short-term and long-term measures to tackle the above issue.

(20)

आप एक ऐसे जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट (DM) के रूप में तैनात हैं जहां के निवासी आवारा कुत्तों के खतरे का सामना कर रहे हैं। कुत्तों द्वारा दोपहिया वाहनों, साइकिल सवारों का पीछा करने और पैदल चलने वालों पर हमला करने की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। बुजुर्गों के साथ-साथ बच्चे भी सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं और हाल ही में कुत्तों के एक झुंड ने एक 8 वर्ष की बच्ची को गंभीर रूप से घायल कर दिया था। समस्या की कथित भयावहता और सरकारी अधिकारियों की निष्क्रियता ने निगरानी समूहों को बड़ी संख्या में कुत्तों को मारने के लिए प्रेरित किया है। हालांकि, स्थानीय गैर-सरकारी संगठन ने सामूहिक हत्या की इस तरह की प्रथा का विरोध किया है और आवारा कुत्तों को मारने वालों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई की मांग कर रहे हैं।

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) DM के रूप में, उपर्युक्त मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

(a) The case highlights the following ethical issues -

i) Right of all living beings - Animals Vs. humans

ii) Delegation of duties by the government authorities in controlling the menace.

iii) Uncalled activism by the vigilante groups in initiating mass killing.

(iv) Means vs. Ends conflict
 Means | culling of animals
 Ends | saving of life

(v) Selective perception of the principles of
 ahimsa - i.e; violence of self protection is
 perceived normal

(vi) Violation of the environmental ethics
of Jainism

(b) As the DM, this problem can be tackled
 in following ways -

(A) Short term measures

(i) Strict policy against the wildlife
groups for man culling

(ii) fencing of the roads to prevent
stray dogs from reaching.

(iii) Addressing the bureaucratic inertia of
the authorities for not controlling the
issue in time.

(iv) for a short time, until the issue is resolved, persuading the families to not let small children venture out alone

Long term Measures

(i) Calling in the animal protection forces and zoo authorities to catch the stray dogs and safely release them in non-inhabited areas

(ii) Installation of animal warding sirens by using technology sensors

(iii) Involvement of NGOs in awareness raising about animals - human conflicts and management

(iv) Value based education so that no more vandalism occurs - Ahimsa.

(v) Establishing an 'Wildlife Protection Force' and patrols to prevent any such accident in future.

(vi) In-service orientation modules for the officers to harmonise environment and human coexistence

(vii) Changing the public service personnel attitude of inaction towards problems in their nascent stage.

~~view~~ Human-Animal conflicts are often the result of deforestation and habitat destruction, hence proper forest belts must be made.

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10. You are a young officer posted as the Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district. You have received information that at a party some people were harassed by your subordinate police officer. On further inquiry, you came to know that two complaints have been filed – one by the police and the other by people who organised the party. According to the police, people had gathered without permission and were not following COVID-19 appropriate behaviour and social distancing norms. But on the other hand, the complaint filed by the party organisers says that police entered the private venue due to loud noise and harassed everyone at the party including women guests. According to them, your subordinate police officer even tore apart the document, which granted permission to organise the party. A video of this incident, showing your subordinate officer tearing off a document, is being widely circulated on social media platforms. Due to this, social activists want you to take strict action against your subordinate police officer.

(a) Identify the ethical issues in the case.

(b) What are the factors that can influence decision by competent authorities in such instances? Do you think mobilising public opinion through social media is a fair way to influence the decision in such cases?

(c) As the SP, what will be your course of action in this situation?

(20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के रूप में तैनात एक युवा अधिकारी हैं। आपको सूचना मिली है कि एक पार्टी में आपके अधीनस्थ पुलिस अधिकारी ने कुछ लोगों को परेशान किया है। पूछताछ में, आपको ज्ञात होता है कि दो शिकायतें दर्ज की गई हैं - एक पुलिस द्वारा और दूसरी पार्टी का आयोजन करने वाले लोगों द्वारा। पुलिस के अनुसार, लोग बिना अनुमति के एकत्र हुए थे और वे कोविड-19 संबंधी उचित व्यवहार और सामाजिक दूरी के मानदंडों का पालन नहीं कर रहे थे। लेकिन दूसरी ओर पार्टी आयोजकों की ओर से दर्ज कराई गई शिकायत में कहा गया है कि पुलिस अधिक शोर के कारण निजी स्थल में घुसी और महिला मेहमानों सहित पार्टी में शामिल सभी व्यक्तियों को परेशान किया। उनके अनुसार, आपके अधीनस्थ पुलिस अधिकारी ने उस दस्तावेज को भी नष्ट कर दिया, जिसमें पार्टी आयोजित करने की अनुमति दी गई थी। इस घटना का एक वीडियो, जिसमें आपके अधीनस्थ अधिकारी को एक दस्तावेज को फाड़ते हुए दिखाया गया है, सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर व्यापक रूप से प्रसारित किया जा रहा है। इसके कारण सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता चाहते हैं कि आप अपने अधीनस्थ पुलिस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई करें।

(a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) ऐसे कौन-से कारक हैं जो ऐसे प्रकरणों में सक्षम अधिकारियों के निर्णयों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जनमत जुटाना ऐसे प्रकरणों में निर्णय को प्रभावित करने का एक उचित तरीका है?

(c) SP के रूप में, इस स्थिति में आपकी क्या कार्रवाई होगी?

- (a) The ethical issues in this case
- (i) Accountability of the subordinates
 - (ii) Dereliction of the duties if the reports of harassment are true
- (iii) Conflict of interest for the SP as he is head of the district police department
- (iv) Means Vs Ends
- ↳ uncalled entry into venue and harassment
 - ↳ Ends = crowd dispersal for COVID-19 regulation.

- (b) In such instances, the following factors can influence competent authorities
- (i) Impromptu action due to pressure dynamics of social activists.
 - (ii) Not Violation of principles of natural justice by not giving an opportunity to be heard to both sides.
 - (iii) It can on the other hand lead to -

an act of bureaucratic inaction as the ends were justified.

iv) Also it might also be influenced by political interference as the matter has been widely circulated on social media.

Mobilising public opinion through social media can have both implication -

Pros

- ① Bringing the issue to notice which would have been sided by authorities
- ② A medium of social accountability of the conduct of officials
- ③ Deterrence in future to act in such duty incongruent manner

Cons -

- i) In the era of deep fakes and AI, the videos can also be fake - affecting public trust in administration
- ii) This can lead to unrest in the society, and uncalled protests - disrupt

social harmony etc.

(4) As the 1st my course of action would be

(i) Due to incongruence in both complaints
and possible conflict of interest, I would
constitute an independent enquiry committee
in this matter

ii) While the reports come, I would talk to
my subordinates and ask them to
apologise publicly in case they are guilty so
as to bridge the social trust in
administration

iii) If they are not guilty, then I would ask
them to continue their duty until the
investigation is complete.

iv) I would also persuade the social activists
to cooperate in the process of enquiry

v) Also meanwhile, I would ensure Covid-19
measures are being enforced not through
force but through rational and

emotive message appeals to the public.

As a long term measure, a code of ethics and a code of conduct for the authorities is needed. Also public sensitization of the officers in their training has to be done to uphold the essence of public service.

11. As India's vaccination drive against the COVID-19 pandemic breaches the 100 crore inoculation mark, some of the most backward tribal districts of the country still remain unvaccinated. You are the new District Magistrate in the district so far despite imminent threats of the virus. It is believed that the tribals of the district refuse to get vaccinated due to their personal beliefs regarding immunization. Further, the community doctor who works in geriatrics and has almost daily contact with members of the district, too has refused to be vaccinated based on his personal beliefs. This has made the people more adamant about their decision to remain unvaccinated. Additionally, rumours of a few deaths post-vaccination have spread in the district. There is also a high risk of rising cases in the nearby districts spilling over to your district. There is a dire need for assuaging the fear of people and extreme pressure on the administration to take action and conduct the vaccination drive smoothly.

- (a) What are the ethical issues in the given case?
(b) As the DM in charge, what steps will you take to tackle the issues?
(c) Discuss how persuasion can be used to convince people to voluntarily get vaccinated. (20)

जहाँ कोविड-19 महामारी के विरुद्ध भारत का टीकाकरण अभियान 100 करोड़ टीकाकरण के बिंदु को पार कर गया है, वहीं देश के कुछ सबसे पिछड़े आदिवासी जिले अभी भी टीकाकरण से वंचित हैं। आप ऐसे ही एक आदिवासी जिले के नए जिलाधिकारी (DM) हैं। इस वायरस के आसन्न खतरों के बावजूद जिले में टीकाकरण अभियान अब तक असफल रहा है। ऐसा माना गया है कि जिले के आदिवासी टीकाकरण के संबंध में अपनी व्यक्तिगत मान्यताओं के कारण टीकाकरण से मना करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सामुदायिक चिकित्सक जो जराचिकित्सा में कार्य करता है और जिले के सदस्यों के साथ लगभग दैनिक संपर्क रखता है, ने भी अपनी व्यक्तिगत मान्यताओं के आधार पर टीकाकरण से मना कर दिया है। इसने लोगों को टीकाकरण से नहीं जुड़ने के अपने निर्णय के बारे में और अधिक अडिग बना दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिले में टीकाकरण के बाद कुछ मौतों की अफवाह प्रसारित हो गई। आपके जिले से आस-पास के जिलों में मामलों के बढ़ने और वहां से आपके जिले में इसके प्रसार का उच्च जोखिम बना हुआ है। लोगों के भय को शांत करने और प्रशासन पर कार्रवाई करने एवं टीकाकरण अभियान को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए दबाव बनाने की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है।

- (a) दिए गए प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?
(b) प्रभारी DM के रूप में, इन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?
(c) चर्चा कीजिए कि लोगों को स्वेच्छा से टीकाकरण हेतु मनाने के लिए अनुनय का उपयोग कैसे किया जा सकता है।

(a) Ethical issues involved in this case -

- (i) Religion Vs. Rationalism
- (ii) Individual morality Vs. Collective morality of same the type of all people
- (iii) Violation of duty by the community doctor despite his expertise.

(b) As a DM, I would take the following steps -

- (i) Involvement of some of local members who have been vaccinated to lead the campaign of mobilisation
- (ii) This instance calls for leadership by example. Hence I would request few authorities who have not received their vaccine shots to public take it as to build social trust
- (iii) Persuade the doctor that if he does not want to take vaccine for his personal belief, then being a rational

educated person, he can persuade the community
members to atleast take their shots.

(iv) Showing of video clips from other tribal
areas across country where people have
been vaccinated.

(v) Use of media in fear dissemination
regarding post-vaccine deaths.

(vi) Repeated attempts to mobilize the people
as the situation is alarming

(c) Persuasion can play an effective role
in this case =

① Removing the semantic barriers in
message delivery by use of local
translators.

(ii) Message modulation through the
central route - informing about deaths
of people due to covid.

(iii) Rational Appeals by company with
similar vaccination programmes run in the
country

(iv) Emotional Appeals - about safety of
their loved ones

(v) If both these do not work, involve
some eminent tribal rights activists
to change the perception of people.

(vi) Creating a incentive based route
eg: in return of grain distribution

(vii) In the last case, some fear appeals
about adverse consequences and of
extinction of their tribal race

Effective persuasion through cognitive
and emotional intelligence can be the
key to run a smooth vaccination drive.

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

12. In India, there exists a huge gap between demand for organ transplants and available donors, both living and cadaver. Besides a lack of awareness on organ donation, the rise of non-communicable and lifestyle diseases, such as hypertension and diabetes have led to increased instances of organ failure, in turn putting even more pressure on the demand for vital organs. According to reports, an estimated four lakh people die in India every year waiting for an organ transplant. Other than the legal and administrative issues, there are various ethical issues related to organ donation and transplantation in India. Provide an account of these ethical issues in detail. Also, discuss how the gap between demand and supply of organs in India can be closed. (20)

भारत में अंग प्रत्यारोपण की मांग और उपलब्ध दाताओं, जीवित और मृत दोनों के मामलों में, के बीच एक व्यापक अंतराल विद्यमान है। अंगदान के बारे में जागरूकता की कमी के अतिरिक्त, गैर-संचारी और जीवन शैली से संबंधित रोगों जैसे कि उच्च रक्तचाप एवं मधुमेह के बढ़ने से अंग विफलता के मामलों में वृद्धि हुई है, जिससे महत्वपूर्ण अंगों की मांग पर और भी अधिक दबाव पड़ा है। रिपोर्ट्स के मुताबिक, भारत में प्रत्येक वर्ष लगभग चार लाख लोगों की अंग प्रत्यारोपण की प्रतीक्षा में मृत्यु हो जाती है। कानूनी और प्रशासनिक मुद्दों के अतिरिक्त, भारत में अंग दान और प्रत्यारोपण से संबंधित विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे भी विद्यमान हैं। इन नैतिक मुद्दों का विस्तार से विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में अंगों की मांग और आपूर्ति के बीच के अंतराल को कैसे समाप्त किया जा सकता है।

Organ donation in India is still at very low levels. The high number of deaths - 4 lakh/annum are a clear indicator of this.

Ethical issues involved in organ donation

(i) Personal Vs. Public interest

[Eg] Why should I risk my life for somebody I do not know

(ii) Breach of public trust due to instances of organ transplant illegal rackets

(iii) Humanity as a means for ^{an} end of self survival

(iv) Lack of emotional intelligence and empathy

Eg: ^{would} ~~had~~ they have a same attitude if someone close to them would have been in need.

(v) Erosion of global values of brotherhood, compassion - due to selective interpretation

Eg: I would only donate to someone who I know

(vi) Blaming things as a destined curse

Eg: A person suffers liver cirrhosis due to his self drinking habits. It is the result of his neglect and hence his suffering.

hence to close the demand-supply gap
following steps must be taken

~~steps~~
① Initiation by institutions → carried by
Society

Eg: Army → voluntary donation camps to
those in need
this will strengthen public trust
& mobilise

② Awareness campaigns by media

Eg: Thalassemia advertisement by
a little girl and Rajkumar Rao

③ Awareness billboards about organ
donation at various hospitals.

eg: ~~eg~~

④ Strengthening the network of green
corridors for rapid organ transport

Legal steps

⑤ Bringing a law on organ donation
to check the illegal transplants.

Eg: Organ Transplantation Act.

- ⑥ Clear guidelines on the donor and receiver's requirements so as to prevent mismatch
- ⑦ Value based education to develop the feelings to empathy, compassion, humanity as an end.
- ⑧ Popularising the noble acts of donation
Eg: Actor Puneeth Rajkumar's eye donated after his death
- ⑨ Emotive appeals to the people
- ⑩ Using religion to facilitate science-linking the noble deed of saving a life to service to god.

Organ Donation is a highly noble act and hence ^{value} needs to inculcated at the young age only.