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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	Bhuvi Gupta		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	559772
Center	Online	Date	14th December

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. 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)। 2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. 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। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
1(a)	10		
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8	20		
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11	20		
12	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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।

Laws are ordinances of reason,
established by State, for welfare of all
eg - tax laws, traffic laws etc.

Laws do find genesis in social norms
and are consistent with them

① Nature of community - eg - Vivekananda
observed India to be land of refugees
- consistent with law of freedom of religion
(Article 25)

② 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' enshrined in
Indian legal system by Panchsheel
Principles

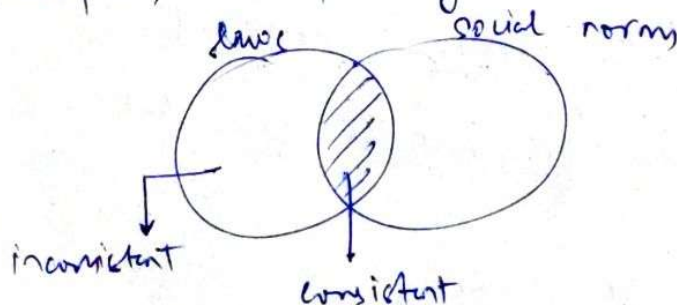
③ Respect for elders enshrined as
Welfare of Senior Citizen Act.

④ Respect for women is evident in
form of Domestic Violence Act 2005
etc.

However, sometimes laws are not consistent with social norms -

- ① Promoting equality over orthodoxy - e.g. Dowry Act prohibits the prevalent social norm of dowry
- ② Counter discriminatory religious practices such as child Marriage Act setting minimum age of marriage as 18/21 for girls/boys.
- ③ Majoritarianism in society is countered by laws ~~like~~ that ensure secularism and equality (Article 15, 16, 25 etc)

Therefore, the following model exists -



Effort should be to give legal sanction to all ethical social norms only

(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।

Corruption is defined as abuse of
power for personal gain

People's indifference is best breeding
ground for corruption as -

- ① Lack of accountability - which is
otherwise enforced by a vigilant
civil society
- ② Enables complacency of administration
and a 'chalta hai' attitude
- ③ Irrational outlook of society - such as
"corruption greases wheel of system"
ignoring long term consequences
- ④ Role as citizens is compromised.
A passive citizen indicates lack
of responsibility
- ⑤ Compromising means for ends (Deontological
perspective) - eg - allowing drivers license
to be 'bought' and indulging in some
practice

Therefore we need the following model -

A ABC model of corruption

$$\boxed{\text{Power} + \text{Discretion} - \text{Accountability} = \text{Corruption}}$$

↑
demand driven accountability
through civil society

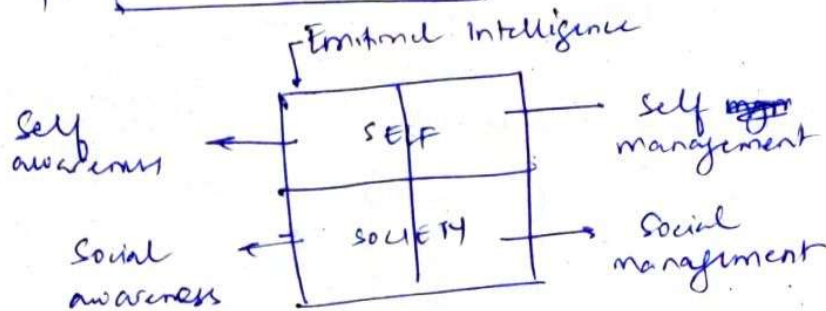
This shall put a check on corrupt
practices. eg - success of 'India Against
Corruption' for Lokpal Bill.

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।

Emotion Intelligence (EI) means ability to recognize emotions and regulate them for better outcomes.

As per Daniel Goldman it consists of -



Importance of EI for healthcare workers

I. Self awareness and management

1.1 Developing critical thinking - and doing fact-based analysis of all treatment options. eg - recently dropped plasma therapy for ineffectiveness

1.2 Mindfulness - to be able to deal with increased number of losses

1.3 stress management - to work under PPE kits for entire shift and endure longer shifts

(1) Crisis management - To be able to
prioritize emergent cases

(II) Social awareness and management

(2.1) Dealing with conflicts - ^{caused by} stressed
family/friends of patients

(2.2) Showing leadership - in convincing
community to follow healthy practices
like masking up.

(2.2) Maintaining peace - avoiding overt
body language displaying stress/negativity

Moreover, EI ~~can~~ ~~is~~ is crucial for
healthcare workers during pandemic

(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।

"Spirit of service" is an internal ethical drive towards serving needs of society, without discrimination.

[Spirit of service motivates public servant to]

- ① Serve country's interest - and place them above personal interests.
(eg - Ashok Khemka's 50+ transfers)
- ② Address people's issues and be citizen centric. eg - Anwarish Saran (IAS)
idea of bike ambulance to save lives
- ③ Encourage good governance by taking tough decisions. eg - Bhilwara Model by Tina Dahi
- ④ Sacrifice for larger gain of society
eg - ~~the~~ many covid warriors who spent countless hours working.

⑤ Encourage pro-activeness for public.

eg. IAS Rajmanikyan seen hauling
rice bags during Kerala floods

However, spirit of service alone is
not sufficient it must be supplemented
by ethical ecosystem, security of tenure,
incentive mechanism. This will prevent
[demoralization] of officers.

Efforts like Perform or Perish, Mission
Karmayogi etc intend to bring balance
between institutional support and public spirit.
These are steps in right direction.

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।

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Ethics are guiding principles. They grant legitimacy to positive objects such as peace, respect; and withdraw legitimacy from negative objects like war.

Role of ethics in international relations

I Granting legitimacy

(1.1) Binding values provided by ethics.

eg- denouncing of war by UN
post World War 2

(1.2) Enable cooperation and shared responsibility for common enemies.

eg- Paris pact for climate change

(1.3) Enable dialogue on ethical concepts such as equity and sustainability
eg- Global minimum tax framework
at G20.

II Withdrawing legitimacy

(2.1) Supremacy of human rights leads
to denouncing of actions like
Rohingya Refugee crisis

(2.2) Withdrawing support from violent
acts of power play - eg - Russia's
removal ~~for~~ ^{from} G8 post Crimea Annexation

(2.3) Identifying common threats and uniting
against unethical activities.
eg nuclearization of North Korea

Therefore, ethics are a guide to international
relations. Indian ethics provide a
good template for the same -



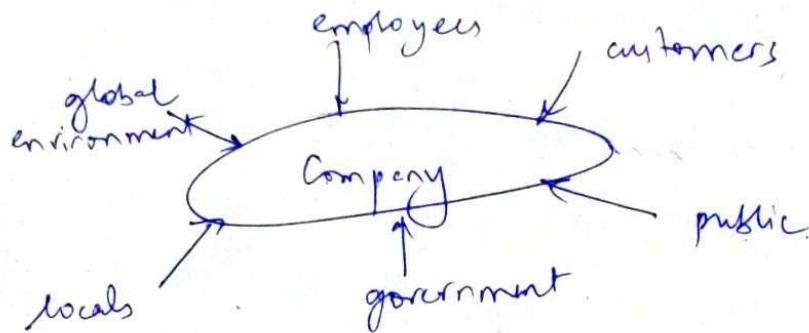
(b) Sustainable growth of an organisation can result only by aligning its decisions to the interests of all stakeholders, not merely its shareholders. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

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।

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

An organization with shareholder model aligns itself to maximizing profits for the same.

A stakeholder model is the following -



Sustainable growth can be promoted by such a model as -

① Responsibility towards society is fulfilled generating trust. eg. Tata steel setting up schools in Jharkhand

② Goodwill in employees as they are participants in decision making (eg. IBM's structure of minimal hierarchy)

- ③ Collaboration with government policy
to ensure inclusive development
eg - CSR initiative
- ④ Resource sustainability due to responsibility
towards environment. eg - Infosys RE100
(100% renewable energy offices)
- ⑤ Promote value creation over wealth
creation and prevent crony capitalism
as seen in cases of Jet Airways,
Nirav Modi etc

Here, I agree that stakeholder
model is the need of the hour
for sustainable growth. As IRD

Tata also held - "if you have money,
give back to society because it has
given you love"

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?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the
2nd Prime Minister of India and
his life is inspiring to say the least -

To be a good citizen

- ① Practicing compassion - Shastri limited his food intake to one meal a day during famine, voluntarily.
- ② Self accountability - Shastri resigned from post of railway minister, ~~even as~~ after an accident taking responsibility.
- ③ Social Harmony - the motto of Jai Jawan Jai Kisan

To be a good administrator

- ① Integrity towards values - Shastri refused to take any free gifts and insisted on paying for any goods offered.
- ② Leadership acumen - Shastri made some tough decisions during India -

Pakistan Conflict of 1965

- ③ International ethics - Shastri chose to end conflict by accepting the Tashkent declaration
- ④ Emotional Intelligence - to lead a country in times of massive stress - famine and war

Hence, we can all take cues from Shastri's life to become better individuals.

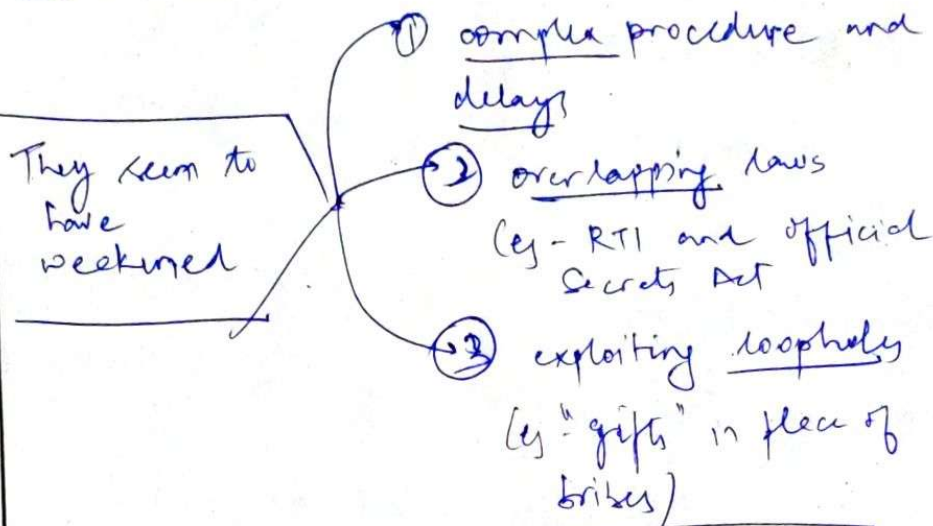
(b) There is a view that the institutional mechanisms to ensure accountability of civil servants have weakened over time. In this context, discuss the need of a social accountability law in India. (150 words) 10

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

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 is legal responsibility of actions. Institutional mechanisms ensure answerability and possibility of sanction

(eg) - CRC, CBI, CAG, Courts et



This calls for a need of social accountability law :-

① Enforce responsibility of officers by a codified law system

② Prevent conflict of interest by enacting procedures for recusal as done in Canada

- ③ Empower citizens to demand-drive
accountability by using law.
eg - Parivartan NGO using RTI
- ④ Bring transparency on role of
bureaucracy
- ⑤ ensure probity by enforcing
accountability in officers

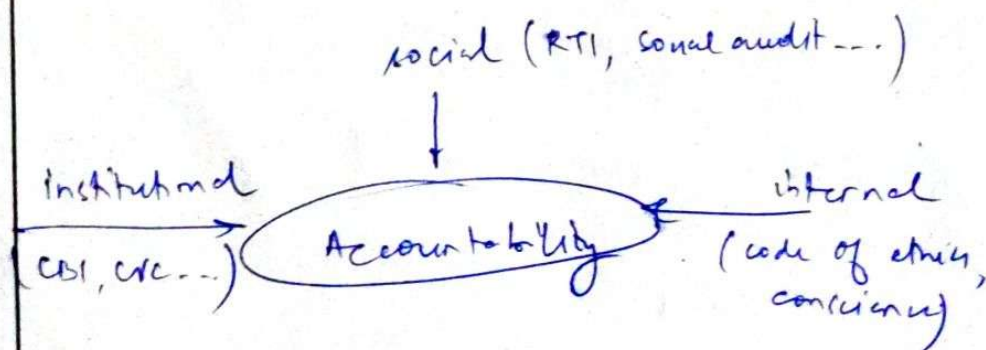
However, it is not an end-all solution

It must be coupled ~~by~~ with institutional

mechanism (eg - filling Lokpal/Lokayukta
vacancies) and other measures such as

Social audit, Citizen charter etc.

Our aim should be following model



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

Weber's model of bureaucracy has facelessness as an important attribute.

Doctrine of facelessness ensures +

- ① Neutrality - ability to give frank advice & without public sanction.
- ② Ensure continuity of policies as bureaucrats work behind the scenes and political leaders face public.
- ③ Remove unnecessary stresses of ~~accounts~~ public propaganda on a bureaucrats office, eg- recent news coverage of divorce of an IAS couple.
- ④ Promote impartiality as officer does not worry about opinions of public.
- ⑤ Promote rationality - as officer can do a fact based analysis and avoid paradoxicalism.

Hence, doctrine of faultlessness is needed for smooth functioning. However, recent phenomena such as

① Secretaries addressing press conference
~~for~~ eg. during covid 19

② Shifting blame on bureaucracy - eg -
coal secretary during coal scam

This reveals opposite pictures. Therefore,
a balance is needed - to enable
bureaucrats to do their duty foremost.

(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।

Influencers are individuals with impressive social media following. They use their platform to market goods and services suited to a particular lifestyle.

The ethical issues involved are —

- ① Lack of transparency - many times it is not revealed that a post is a commercial endorsement - against rules of social media platform.
- ② Lack of accountability - in case the product advertised is damaging to audience / poor quality
- ③ Adopting wrong means - influencers showing biased information to increase sale
- ④ Effect on children - $\frac{1}{3}$ of Indian internet users are less than 18 years old - no monitoring of ads shown to them

⑤ Promoting materialism - ~~over~~ lavish lifestyles are often portrayed

⑥ Work culture of companies hiring influencers - often pay unequally for the same job.

Hence, there needs to be some regulation mechanism. Community

reporting feature on many platforms is step in right direction

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

भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
I'll write anything
in this part)

This quote by M.L. King brings out the ethical nature of altruism over selfishness.

Altruism means putting interests of others before self. However, selfishness means the opposite.

Selfishness is destructive as it can only provide short-term happiness. In the long term it leads to break down of trust and feelings of guilt. eg- cheating in an exam can enable securing a seat. However, ^{it} can cause cognitive dissonance on realizing responsibility towards other deserving candidates.

Altruism is a manifestation of higher self - when man can think beyond ~~the~~ his/her own needs. Such

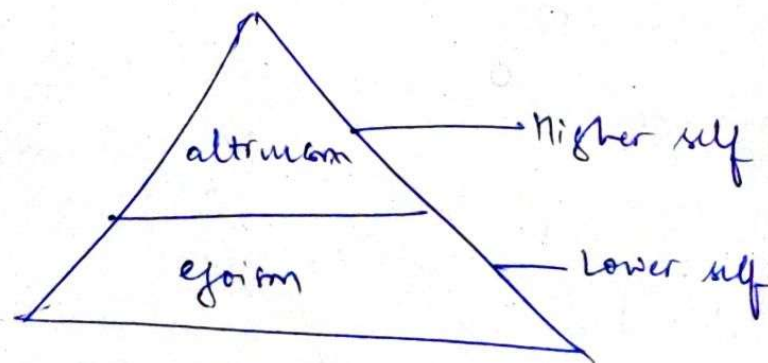
outlook brings out innate goodness of individual as pointed out by Aristotle

Altruism leads to positivity in society, inclusivity and compassion of Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity

Both options are a choice + since man

can either chose instant gratification of selfishness or discover inner good.

Both versions exist for man as pointed out by Kautilya. Even though he says man is inherently selfish, he also says a king can find happiness from happiness of public. Therefore our choice will decide our outlook



We must try to choose the path of right every time.

(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

APJ Abdul Kalam is trying to point out the importance of building a bright future for humanity through his quote.

Mindless existence without any sacrifice will lead to status-quoism. eg - the issue of global warming, inequality in society etc will continue unabated.

However, sacrificing today to take corrective measures can lead to better outcomes in long run. Any such corrective measure requires self-introspection and honesty. This is difficult and therefore termed 'sacrifice'. eg - a parent fighting with his/her society to prevent child marriage of daughter.

Such measures will promote ethical principles such as inclusivity and sustainability.

eg - choosing to ~~forego~~ ^{ease} forego ~~easy~~
of plastic packaging to reduce
waste / carbon footprint

Besides, such sacrifice will also lead
a sense of ~~fulfilment~~ fulfillment.

M. Gandhi has pointed out that the
purpose of life is to ~~in~~ act ~~like~~ like
we have borrowed the earth from our
children. Such outlook will leave
the world a better place, than we
found it as. This would lead us an
aim in life. eg. a parent working
hard at job to enable education for
children

As conclusion we can quote Karlem
who also said children are future
of ~~the~~ nation. Hence, every sacrifice
is worth ^{for} their well-being.

(c) I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved. - B.R. Ambedkar
(150 words) 10

B.R. Ambedkar points out that the strength of society lies in its ability to correct historical injustices - in this case towards women.

Lack of progress of women is an evidence of patriarchy, authoritarianism and violation of principles of equality. Such a community cannot be progressive. This is also testified by Vivekananda who says a 'bird cannot fly with one wing only'.

A community that promotes women is bound to be progressive. It is free of stereotypes and conservatism, e.g. Indian society has overcome practices like sati, promoted education of women.

Additionally, such a society is set

up for long term welfare. It is said
that "if you teach a boy, you educate
a man; but if you teach a girl, you
educate an entire family". Therefore,
empowered women further propel society's
progress.

Hence, society's progress can be measured
by women's progress. It is paramount
to realizing human rights. As Hilary Clinton
has remarked - "Women rights are human
rights"

SECTION - B

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

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न लिखें
(write anything
in this part)

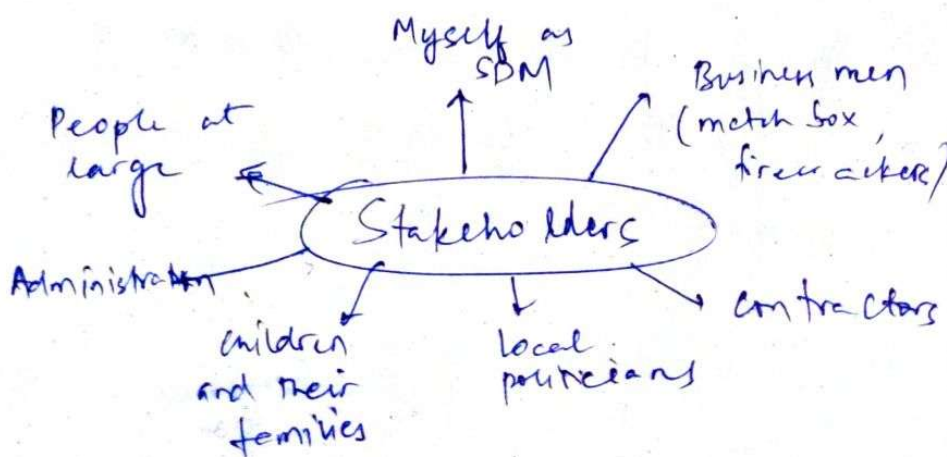
7. You are a young officer posted as the Sub Divisional Magistrate in a district which houses factories for making match boxes and fire crackers. It is brought to your notice that a large number of children are working in these hazardous activities. The government had previously released a notification 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.

- Identify the stakeholders and ethical issues in this case.
- How would you approach the problem and what would be the main elements of your action?
- What medium to long-term measures will you propose to tackle the problem of child labour in the district?

(20)

3

This case study brings out grim reality of child labour in India - with the country being home to terrors child labourers.



The ethical issues involved are

- ① Violation of fundamental rights under Article 23 which prohibits child labour
- ② ~~corrupt~~ crony capitalism displayed by such industries who employ children for less wages and higher profit.
- ③ Abiding by law in letter not spirit since industries have exploiting loopholes
- ④ Deontological perspective - parents employing wrong means to send children to work for additional income
- ⑤ Teleological perspective - long term impact on health and well being of such children
- ⑥ Probity - As an officer, ~~at~~ enforcing law v/s self preservation under pressure from politician.

⑥

My approach to the problem + As a society, we must provide children an environment to flourish in. This would be my guiding principle - as also stated in UN convention of Rights of children

The main elements of my action would be -

① Conduct a thorough enquiry and focus on collecting evidence on child labour in the district.

② File formal complaint under the child labour Act 2016 against the offenders.

③ Use tools of social persuasion towards the politician to convince them that child labour has devastating effects on society.

If not on board, maintain my integrity and go ahead with formal complaint

④ Contact NEPC to chalk out a

rehabilitation plan for the children

⑤ Contact seniors to notify them about
how the law is being exploited
through loopholes.

Suggest amendments in the law
based on grassroots evidence

⑥ Medium to long term measures

① Towards poor families - enable other
ways to supplement income such as
MGNREGA, direct benefit transfer

→ Promote income generating activities
based on local resources

(eg - IAS Anurag Yadav's model in
North East - using bamboo products)

② Towards children - ensure health
and education through District
Education Officer and Anganwadi workers

① Towards business - Formulate an SOP for comprehensive data management of workers, including those by contractors.

→ Accurate registration on e-cham portal

→ Conduct regular inspection.

children are buds in a garden and future citizens of tomorrow, as stated by Nehru. All efforts must be done to safeguard them.

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)

Alcoholism is a menace in society.
This case brings out the conflict
between welfare measures and actual
impact on ground

(a)

Socio-economic problems because of
alcoholism -

① Loss of family income - on liquor,
especially if it is banned and
therefore priced higher

② Behaviour under influence including
rash driving, domestic violence

③ Hedonistic outlook on life of
'eat, drink and be merry'

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in this part)

④ Breakdown of family structure - due to excessive alcoholism and stress on members

⑤ Loss of ethics ^{and rise in crime} - smuggling → stealing to secure supply of alcohol

⑥ Poor leadership precedent in society due to lax political will.

⑦ Prohibiting liquor has following advantages

① Establishing correct social norms - that alcohol is bad for health and society

② Empower civil society to take action against illicit behaviour like drunk driving

③ Upholding golden means - of not being intoxicated.

However, banning alcohol also leads to -

① Underground networks of supply to satiate the demand

② Proliferation of home-brewed alcohol often leading to poisoning as seen recently in Bihar.

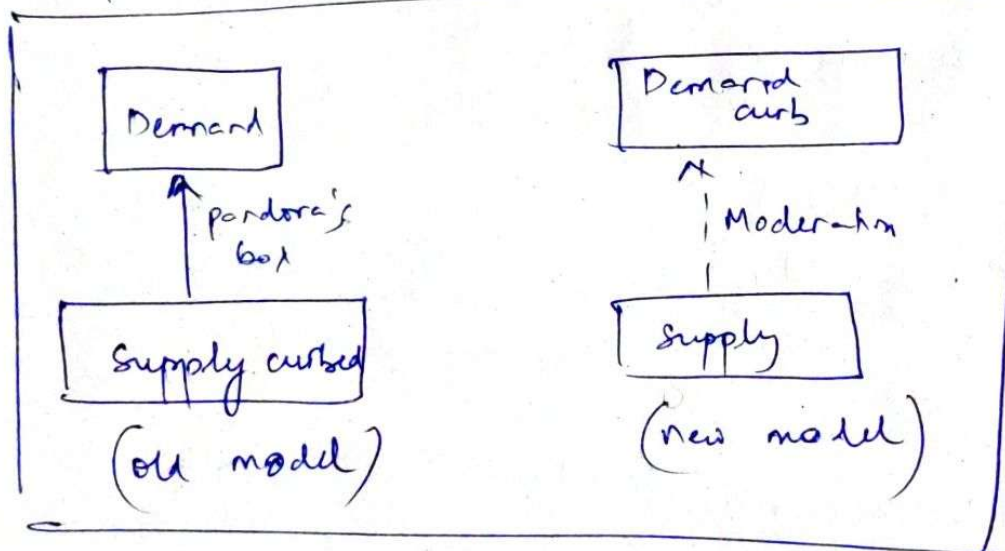
③ Lack of political will - as seen in

election freebie

Hence, it appears that prohibition opens a pandora box. International experience has shown that an incentive based approach is better than coercion.

Hence, educating people on health effects of excessive drinking, mental health support to alcoholics etc can reduce demand.

Therefore, a new model can be →



③ To tackle alcoholism, following measures can be taken -

① Young children - need to be educated

about harmful effects of alcohol
body such as liver cirrhosis.

② Youth must be informed that
alcohol, even if consumed, must
be in following setting —

① with trusted friends / family

② with a designated driver who
~~is~~ is sober.

③ in moderation to avoid extreme
effects of hangover.

③ Youth who are already alcoholics
must be helped via mental health
counselling.

→ Refer them to Naihe Mukh Bherat
Centres

→ Coordinate with NGOs like
Alcoholics Anonymous

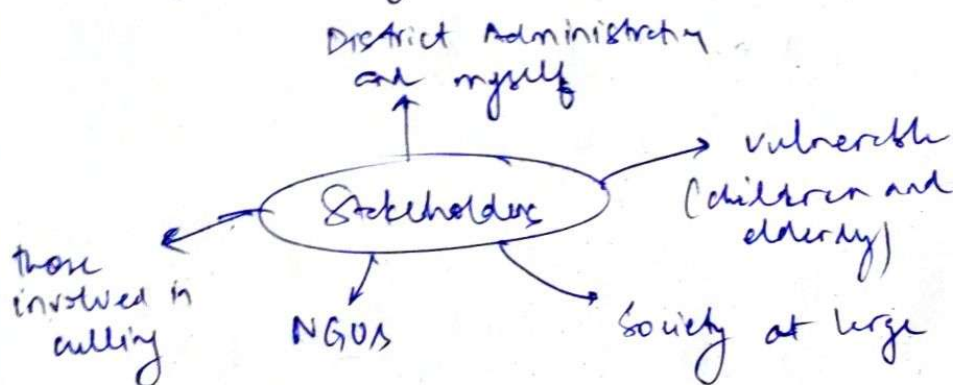
Hence, a comprehensive approach
can help tackle the problem.

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)

This case is an example of human - animal conflict, albeit in an urbanized setting



(a)

The ethical issues involved in this case -

- ① Inhumane treatment of animals - by resorting to illegally culling them
- ② Conflict with animals - stray dogs - a menace in residential areas

③ Blatant violation of law - Prevention of cruelty towards animals provisions violated

④ Lack of accountability of administration towards this developing issue

⑤ Attitudinal apathy towards animals, in place of harmonious relations

⑥ Moral absolutism of NGOs - opposing culling ~~but~~ ignoring the action as measure of last resort.

⑥ This case emphasizes on need to balance between needs of society and protection of sentient animals. As a DM, it is my responsibility to ^{also} maintain law and order and prevent any illegal culling of stray dogs. Given this, I will take following measures -

Short term measures

① Coordinate with local shelters for dogs

and ~~municipi~~ municipality to catch
hold of ~~all~~ stray dogs in priority
areas

→ Collaborate with veterinary hospital
to arrange for neutering of such
dogs to prevent future problems.

② Set up a contact number for
residents to report on stray dogs.

③ Coordinate with Resident Welfare
Associations (RWA) ~~to arrange for~~
and local NGOs to arrange for
neutral feeding spots, adoption drives
etc.

④ File formal complaints against those
accused of killing under provision
of cruelty towards Animal Act.

⑤ Spr. Social media awareness campaign
on → what to do on being bitten
by dogs
→ penal action on killing

Long term measures

- ① Set up a framework for bi-annual neutering drives across the district
- ② Set up ^{new} animal shelters and increase states capacity to care for stray animals
- ③ Collaborate with NGOs to engage civil society - in form of channeling donations; adoption etc.

Stray animals are as much a responsibility of state, as are humans. Hence, administration must work to uphold this principle under

Article 48A:

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)

This case is an example of lack of citizen orientation and service commitment. It also brings out dimension of social media as a dissent engine.

9

Ethical issues in this case –

① Police force v/s police service – adopting coercive and dominatory means to ensure obedience

② Lack of emotional intelligence by police officers at ~~the~~ event – by tearing documents

③ Antagonistic attitude of police society
towards police and vice versa

④ Lack of accountability of actions,
especially after involvement in
destroying evidence

⑤ Deontological perspective - resorting to
social media instead of following
formal procedure

⑥ Societal norms, setting a bad precedent
for others - use of force, opposition
instead of dialogue etc

⑤ Factors that can influence decisions are -

① Lack of objectivity - due to administration
trying to save its colleagues as
also highlighted by Prakash Singh
recently

② Lack of evidence making a rational
conclusion difficult

③ Courage of conviction to principles needed

to punish colleagues

- ④ Subjective interpretation of the situation due to one-sided evidence on social media.

Mobilizing public opinion through social media is a tricky terrain. On one hand, it violates principles of natural justice by making popular opinion a verdict. It also promotes majoritarianism and erodes trust in society.

On other hand, social media is a powerful tool to demand-drive accountability. It is seen in cases like #MeToo, #Black Lives Matter.

Hence in my opinion, social media should be a tool of last resort, only after one has exhausted established methods.

⑥

As an SP, I will +

- ① Conduct thorough enquiry and record statements from both sides
- ② Verify the authenticity of video on social media by coordinating with cyber cell
- ③ I will not hesitate in filing complaints against police officers ~~also~~ under Section (354) of IPC (out-raging modesty of women) if allegations appear true.
- ④ Coordinate with state government to re-inforce the Police Complaints Authority and educate public of the same.

This shall uphold principles of Rule of law and good governance

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 (DM) in one such tribal district. The vaccination drive has been unsuccessful 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)

This case brings out the importance of social influence, persuasion and active leadership in governance.

① Ethical issues involved

- ① Libertarian perspective - Constitutionally, ~~tribals~~ people are free to make choice, but it can hamper society.
- ② Lack of rationality - displayed by the community doctor.
- ③ Importance of society as ethical guide by setting ~~not~~ logic based social norms.

④ Orthodoxy — people clinging to
rumour mongering ~~not~~ to feed into
their bias

⑤ Responsibility of administration to achieve
high vaccination rate without
hampering individual freedoms.

⑥ As the DM, I will take following
Steps —

~~① Order the~~

① Ask the community doctor to get
vaccinated and highlighting importance
of role modelling. I will also
try to address concerns he/she might
have

② In case of failure on this front, I
will actively engage the PHC infrastructure
(primary health care) and panchayat.

③ Using social media as tool I will
ask those inoculated to share
pictures with contacts

④ Create infomercials in local language

and ~~also~~ screen them for public to see

⑤ Highlight success of neighbouring districts to encourage participation

⑥ I will myself get vaccinated and promote my staff to do the same. This will set an example of and allay fears.

⑦ Make vaccines more accessible - by door-to-door vaccination ~~and~~ through ASHA/Anganwadi.

⑧ Incentivize participation - eg - some districts in Maharashtra distributed snacks / set up 'mela' at vaccination camps.

⑨ Persuasion can be used here as -

[Persuasion is the conscious attempt to modify someone's behaviour]

① Role modelling - if people see their

DM/ doctor Karperch get vaccinated,
my will come forward.

- ② Appeal to logic - by discussing evidence
of safety of vaccine
- ③ Appeal to emotion - disastrous effects
of ~~the~~ disease if not vaccinated.
- ④ ethical persuasion - tribal communities
are well interlinked. Responsibility
towards neighbour to get
vaccinated.

~~Hence,~~

People's attitude must therefore be
modified through tools of governance.

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)

This case is an important intersection of health, administration and ethics.

⑨ Ethical issues involved

- ① Degradation of value of human life - as evident from organ donation rackets
- ② Accountability of administration to ensure well being as envisioned under Article 47
- ③ Consequentialist perspective - people resorting to corruption to secure organs for loved ones
- ④ Attitudinal apathy - low number of donations and lack of awareness about it.

- (5) Corruption in hospitals to redirect organs ~~to~~ due to limited supply.
- (6) Commercialization of healthcare - which is a basic human right.

The gap can be closed via -

① Tools of social influence

- educating people about importance of donation of organs.
- role modelling - eg - Aishwarya Rai ~~has~~ committed to donating her eyes.
- reduce demand - promote active and healthy lifestyle (eg - Heart Attack Rewind program, Naghe Mukh Bharat etc)

② Nudging people

- Default opt-in ~~pro~~ option of donating organs as done in many Scandinavian countries.

⑤ Administrative Structure

- No tolerance policy towards those in organ selling industry
- Set up an all India organ database management despite health being a state subject
- Ensure transparency in allocation of organs by maintaining a priority order list
- ~~to~~ strengthen medical education infrastructure - train surgeons in organ transplant

⑥ Generate trust in society - The example of dip in organ donations after a scam was exposed in Kerala hospitals is a testament to this

→ Re-inforce decision making - by

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

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न लिखें
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in this part)

empowering a board of doctors to
take crucial decisions - based on
ethics

→ ~~also~~ Remove fears for people's mind
about disfigurement of body due
to donation.

This issue can only be resolved
by society's initiative. It is
high time ~~if~~ we make organ
donation part of societal ethics.