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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	05/12/2021
Center	ONLINE		

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.

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 reflections of the culture and morality of a society and varies across space and time.

Need for laws to be consistent with prevalent moral norms:

- ↳ Ease of compliance and acceptance.
- ↳ Easy to implement
- ↳ Less ~~see~~ cost of judiciary

For example → Adultery laws, murder and rape laws are consistent with moral norms.

However sometimes it is seen that laws are either backward or way ahead of the moral norms. This may be good or bad for the system. For example → sedition law in a

democratic setup is seen as backward due to the morals of dissent.

LGBTQI⁺ favouring laws like ~~It~~ Sec 377 of IPC are way ahead of the current moral norms for the country. It is seen that it is such laws that generally bring about positive changes in society. Eg. ~~widow~~ widows Remarriage Act, Sati Abolition Act.

It is not necessary that laws be consistent with prevalent moral norms as laws which are transformative can be ahead of their time.

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।

Corruption refers to abuse of authority to for personal gains. It is prevalent mostly at the lower levels as well as at higher echelons of authority.

Indifference to corruption means neglecting its various manifestations at various levels. For eg. bribing to get work done and not reporting under PCA. Honest people not reporting corruption. In the form of 'gifts' there is indifference, especially in corporate environment.

How indifference becomes breeding ground:

1. Normalisation of the culture.
 - ↳ Eg. money as donation for school admissions

2. Disincentivises the honest as there is no compliance for law breakers.
3. A ripple effect across the departments.
4. Acceptance by people and ~~also~~ those who pay bribe have an intention to get it back in form of corruption.

Corruption is manifested in various forms. In the garb of gifts and help it fosters indifference which creates a vicious cycle of loss of integrity, morality and work ethics.

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।

Emotional Intelligence means the competence and sensitivity to understand one's own and others' emotions and use it to guide one's actions.

Goleman's five components of EI can be best suited for healthcare workers in the COVID-19 pandemic:

1. Self awareness → To understand and deal amidst chaos and anxiety related to pandemic.
2. Self Regulation for better management of self stress as well as stress of patients and prevent oneself from illegal activities like blackmarketing.
3. Internal motivation is needed to operate on a large scale day in and day out amidst death, destruction and fear.

4. Empathy is essential to understand the patients' suffering.
5. Social skills is needed to deal with the patient's family members especially in case of serious conditions and death as well as to calm down patients in pain.

It is imperative that Healthcare workers be trained to be emotionally intelligence to deal with intra and interpersonal demands in stressful and gloomy situations like the Pandemic.

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 में प्रेरित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

"Service to mankind is the greatest service of all". "To find oneself, one should lose himself in the service of others". These quotes are particular motivators for public servants.

How spirit of service motivates public servants -

- ↳ Empathetic towards the vulnerable and have-nots.
- ↳ Intention to give back to the society.
- ↳ Motivates to have integrity, compassion.
- ↳ Being responsive and open.
- ↳ Being transparent and accountable.
- ↳ Sensitive towards inequality in the society.
- ↳ Patriotism and good for the nation.

However, when civil servants are guided by malicious intentions of money, power, fame and prestige it shadows public service intentions and lead to biasness in service delivery and does not benefit the needy.

To ensure equity, liberty, justice and good governance, it is important that public servants are guided by the spirit of service.

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।

International Relations are based on ethics and values which are universally accepted in that frame of time. For example in the 1600s, imperialism and colonialism was legitimate, today democracy is.

How ethics work through legitimacy:

↳ Today, globally environmental ethics are being followed → countries which pollute more are looked down upon.

↳ Democracy is seen legitimate, countries like Iran and North Korea are seen as unethical due to their governments ways of rule.

↳ Today biological weapons do not form a part of ethical system and countries like Russia get sanctions for its use.

↳ Nuclear warfare in the 1940s did not attract sanctions whereas today it is seen as unethical.

↳ Wars today are unethical as they have lost legitimacy.

Legitimacy of actions in the geo strategic sphere shape ethics of the day and ethics in turn decide their legitimacy. This is not permanent and changes as the global values and morals change.

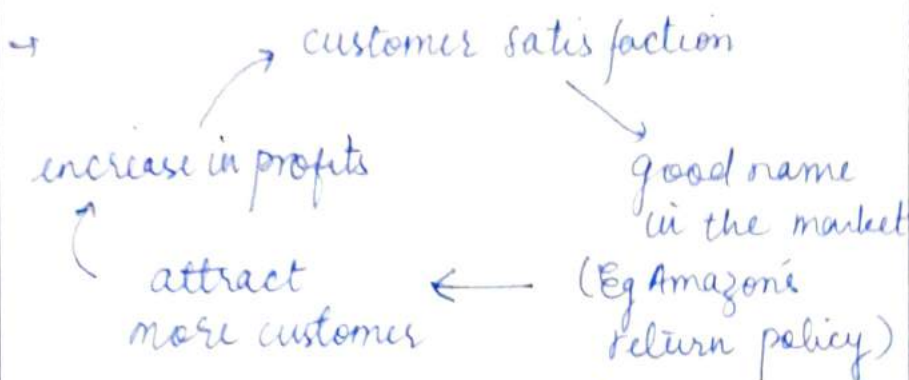
3. (b) Sustainable growth of an organisation can result only by aligning its decisions to the interests of all stakeholders, not merely its shareholders. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

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।

Sustainable growth of an organisation refers to a consistent and continuous growth that is resilient to market and political changes.

Aligning decisions to the interest of all stakeholders imply that not just the shareholders benefit but also the employees, the customer, the government (in the form of taxes) as well as the trustees. How can it lead to sustainable growth?





- ↳ Increased compliance in taxation will relieve the company from government's radar and ease taxation.
- ↳ Shareholders benefit due to increased performance of the company as its overall development is taken care of.

Sustainable development of an organisation is possible through forward looking and optimistic leadership which instills positive work culture among employees and maintain standards for its customers.

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 is considered an epitome of values that one should imbibe to be a good human being.

Values to be learnt from him:

1. Selflessness → Amidst food security and lead through example in 1960s in India he urged people to skip one meal a day by doing it himself and people followed.
(Exemplary Leadership)

2. Innovation and openness towards Creativity and change → various new policies like foreign policy, Green Revolution were thought of in his time.

3. Sensitivity towards the farmers and soldiers through the slogan 'Jai Javan, Jai Kisan' shows his touch with reality in administration.

4. Integrity, non-partisanship and insight ^{for} into country's future

5. Resilience in stressful situation like Indo China war.

Shastriji's world view and vision for India is still relevant as we tread into a new India. His values are a major reason why he is still loved and remembered by all.

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 की जाए।

Accountability forms one of the seven pillars that supports civil services legitimacy. It needs to be complemented with transparency for better results.

Problems with institutional mechanisms of accountability :

1. Difficult compliance due to various laws like Official Secrets act, Section 8 of Right to Information Act and so on → encourages easy siphoning off of public money
2. Information kept under the garb of 'integrity', 'security' of the state without telling cause.
3. Judiciary's extent of breaching into executive's realm is limited by separation of powers. CAG also audits accounts after spending

1. Ensure people's participation and direct accountability to the source of power.
2. Increase in transparency of money management.
3. Deterrence creation among public servants.
4. More alignment of people centric policy making.

However, such a law also holds prospects of public servants becoming too populist and majoritarianism to follow. A clear and well planned out model of social audit is required. Strengthening the RTI act is one way to go.

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।

Anonymity of civil servants in public realm has been considered a favourable option as this ensures integrity, ~~trans~~ impartiality and non interference in her work which is guided by public service spirit and not fame or recognition.

Positives of facelessness in civil services —

1. A clear separation of accountability where the elected rep executive is responsible for people's issues and civil servants are responsible to the elected representatives.
2. Helps civil servants to ensure justice, equality, impartiality

without fear of popular opinion.

3. Creates a charm around the services that attracts youth.

Problems with facelessness:

- ↳ Lack of accountability.
- ↳ Lack of deterrence in case of corruption.
- ↳ Lack of responsiveness and empathy due to no connect with the reality and people.

In the age of social media where today, civil servants have become celebrities in themselves it is difficult to ensure facelessness. However, for proper functioning on constitutionalism anonymity to some extent is necessary.

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 असीम मार्केटिंग भूमिकाएं प्राप्त कर ली हैं। इस संदर्भ में, प्रभावशाली लोगों द्वारा मार्केटिंग में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Today, with social media platforms like Instagram and Facebook, people with millions of followers are termed as 'influencers' where their actions become trends in the popular realm.

Marketing roles of influencers refers to endorsing products, technologies ~~on~~ through their social media pages. Ethical issues involved are —

1. Lack of research and ~~the~~ truth to the marketing → Eg. Maggie's ad by Amitabh Bachchan led to backlash. There is always fear of safety especially in marketing of edible items.

2. Main motive is money making - no consideration to people's wellbeing.
3. Misusing the platform either knowingly or unknowingly.
4. High level of scrutiny on influencers' life by marketing agents may lead to exploitation.
5. Lack of accountability for falsehood.

As the popular medium changes, newer marketing styles develop, there is higher chances of compromise of ethics.

A law like the data protection bill is required to regulate social media marketing as some brands are becoming giants like Mama Earth.

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

By creative altruism, Martin Luther King Jr. means newer ways to be of help to others that is constructive even for the self. Destructive selfishness ~~ness~~ refers to actions that seek only the self's benefit while pushing others down. Eg the crab story, how a crab pulls down any other crab who tries to get out of trap and thereby ~~destructing~~ destroying his own chances of survival.

Creative altruism ~~less~~ is a choice where one person thinks not just about herself but for others first.

This ensures collective growth where
the person herself succeeds.

For example → a student helping a
weak student - Bin studies helps ~~the~~
A in her studies as well.

Destructive selfishness can lead to
personal growth in the short term
but in the long term it will
lead to destruction due to lack of
motivation, bad attitude etc.

In life, we always have a choice,
the choice should be guided by
Gandhi's Talisman of our ~~to~~ actions
for the last in line. Selfishness
is a long and lonely path of
transient success but a lifetime
of failure.

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

In this quote, A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is emphasising the importance of selflessness and long sightedness for a better future.

Sacrificing our today is a metaphorical term for working hard to create a better tomorrow. The idea of sustainability is also based on this.

In the field of space and missile technologies done in the 1980s and 90s reap fruits of labour today as we plan to launch our own space station today. It was the labour of that generation that help us today to labour for next generation.

Efforts in sustainability and renewable energy if fastened today, will lead to better national and international outcome in the future for our children.

On a personal level, social mobility is dependent on sacrifice. Sacrifice by a farmer to save money can lead to his son working in a high pay job by a good education.

It is the responsibility of each successive generation to give their best in order for the next generation to be motivated to give ~~there~~ their best in a better way.

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

"मैं एक समुदाय की प्रगति को उस डिग्री से मापता हूँ जो महिलाओं ने हासिल की है।" -बी. आर. अम्बेडकर

By this quote, Dr. Ambedkar is emphasising the importance of empowerment of women in a society in the form of education, reproductive rights which sets the tone for overall development of the community.

It is observed in the NFHS 5 data that India's TFR rate has ^{gone} below ~~2.1~~ replacement level because of women's access to contraception and education which empowered her to make decision.

Educated mothers are more likely to send their children to school

creating a virtuous cycle of development.

~~the~~ In the Rig Vedic Period, the position of women was regarded as high which led to a better and equal society.

In communities where women are looked down upon, they face many developmental and structural challenges.

It is often said — teach a boy, you teach a person, teach a girl, you teach a family. For a better and just society, the marginalised half of the population need to be given agency to fight problems of femicide.

SECTION - B

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 मंजान 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 given issue highlights the menace of child labour in India and how manufacturers in hazardous activities misuse loopholes in laws to employ children at a low cost.

The stakeholders here are :

1. I, as the SDM of the district.
2. The child labours and their families
3. The manufacturers → vested interest in hiring low cost labour.
4. Contractors → get good returns as commissions.
5. Local politician → save face in public and keep his business profitable.

I as the SDM am required to ensure justice, rule of law and

a safe environment for children's development.

The ethical issues in front of me are-

- (i) Ensuring rule of law amidst loopholes in law.
- (ii) Political pressure v/s justice.
- (iii) Need for livelihood for parents v/s child rights of education.

The actions available before me are:

I. Leave the situation as it is as the situation does not directly contradict a law due to loopholes.

Merits: ↪ Gain political respect and may bring in future benefits
↪ Ensure a source of money for children's families.

↳ Increase revenue generation of the district.

Demerits ↳ against rule of law and justice of the children and their future.

↳ Decrease my personal credibility.
↳ Perpetuate a culture of ruining children's lives.

II Report the case to higher authorities about loopholes in the law. Ensure a raid in the factories.

Merits ⇒ Bring in true picture of false reporting by manufacturers.

→ Ensure justice for children
→ Credibility and my work ethics maintained

Demerits + Loss of income for poor families

→ Politician upset by my actions.

I will choose the second option along with some extra steps -

- (i) Approach the contractors and give them warning to before reporting.
- (ii) Talk to the politician about the social repercussions of his actions.
- (iii) Rehabilitate the children and ensure education for them.

Medium and long term solution :

1. Creation of a social audit system by educating families about menace of child labour.
2. Creation of rehabilitation centres for education and skilling of youth.
3. Ensure a mechanism to tap into any future breaches.

child labour is problematic for a society at many levels. All stakeholders need to be educated about its harms.

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। इसमें 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?

Prohibition refers to the illegalising sale, distribution, manufacture, storage and consumption of alcohol. Bihar and Gujarat are two prominent states in India to legalise Prohibition.

a) Socio Political Problems attributed to alcoholism:

1. Decrease in labour productivity and health of people leading to increased ^{social & economic} loss for the state.
2. Impact on women → alcoholic men are generally violent towards women and this exacerbates issues in poor households where limited income is gone to buy alcohol rather than put food on the table.

3. It creates problem of addiction in the society which is often misused politically to manipulate votes by giving free alcohol. This tampers with the principle of free and fair elections.
4. Creates an illicit culture of gambling to get extra money for alcohol which decreases the relevance of values in the society.
- 6) Prohibiting liquor indeed creates many more problems as it is ~~a~~ just a political appeasement rather than a long term social solution.
- 6) Creates a parallel illicit production of low cost alcohol which is more injurious to health.

Eg. recent deaths in Bihar.

- ↳ Increases domestic problems as addiction rehabilitation is a long term process and this frustration increases domestic violence instances.
- ↳ Increase in gambling and drug abuse
- ↳ Increase in interstate illegal trade.
- ↳ ~~Not just~~ Alcohol also forms an important part of social traditions which is hampered.
- ↳ Increased challenges & in compliance and implementation often leads to turning a blind eye towards breaches.
- ↳ Reduces precious income for the state.

Measures needed to tackle alcoholism

- ↳ changing narrative and positive popular messaging by influences like film stars etc. especially in a proof format where stories of quitting are made popular.
- ↳ Including the education about alcoholism in schools.
- ↳ Community guidance and mentoring.
- ↳ Easily accessible and socially acceptable rehabilitation.

Alcoholism is not a new problem in social sphere and prohibition fulfills no ends. A comprehensive, community led initiative is important to ensure compliance.

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 अवाग कुत्तों के खतरे का सामना कर रहे हैं। कुत्तों द्वारा दोपहिया वाहनों, साइकिल मवारों का पीछा करने और पैदल चलने वालों पर हमला करने की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। वृजुर्गों 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 अवाग 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।

The given situation highlights the a common situation in many neighbourhood across India which was exacerbated during the Pandemic as the population of ~~the~~ stray dogs rose.

~~To~~ This situation demands an aspect to ensure public safety along with ensuring animal rights as a District Magistrate.

Ethical issues involved :

1. Public Safety v/s Animal Rights.
2. Managing vigilantism.

The situation concerns the local residents, the Elderly, Children who demand liberty and safety on roads versus vigilantist groups whose intension is public safety and cull dogs for the same. NGOs demand for animal rights is also legitimate.

Actions available before me :

1. Let the vigilantist groups continue with culling —
 - Ensure public safety and security.
 - Hamper animal rights and decrease empathy ~~do~~ towards dogs.
 - May lead to protests by NGOs and animal rights activists.

2. Stop the vigilantists and take community driven solutions :

I will chose this options and my short term measures will be :

1. Ensuring safety of Elderly and children → assign volunteers who understand dogs to guard the roads on a rotational basis
2. Collaborate with NGOs and dog trainers to ensure short

- term solution for ^{more} attacking dogs
- 3. Collaborate with veterinarians
to inject rabies shots for
dogs as well as the bitten people.
- 4. Easy access to primary / first aid.

Long term measures:

1. Creating a better understanding
through data collection.
2. ~~Here train~~ Collaborate with
voluntary trainers to train stray
dogs. (at least in highly populated
regions)
3. Sterilisation and immunization
of dogs.
4. Creating a dog friendly environment
too where humans and dogs are
not scared of each other.

It is said that dogs are the most loyal friends of humans.

It is necessary to nurture this relation as dogs are a very good security helpers and keep crime at bay.

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। पृष्ठछाछ 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?

The given situation presents a challenge before me as the ~~Suprite~~ Superintendent of Police (SP) to ensure fair investigation, justice without partiality and neutrality with objectivity.

Ethical issues in the case are:

1. Professional relation v/s rule of law
2. Police harassment v/s truth
3. Pressure of a social media trial creating bias.
4. Covid appropriate behaviour v/s Partying and social gathering.

The stakeholders in the case are I, my junior officer, people at the party and public opinion in general.

b). Factors that can influence decision by competent authority in such instances —

- i) Bias for colleague → hampers objectivity and justice delivery.
- (ii) Pressure due to social media trial and threat of protest.
- (iii) Stress of public eye on the procedure can hamper justice delivery.
- (iv) There may arise political pressure as well as interdepartmental pressure.

Mobilising public opinion through social media is not a fair way to influence decision because —

- 1) Technology can be used to create deepfake videos.

- 2) No proof of document to be the one that it is claimed to be.
- 3) Malicious intent towards the accused.
- 4) Not a legal way of investigation.
Rule of law compromised.
- 5) Biased way of opinion seeking
as there is a big digital divide.
- 6) The rule of locus standi is hampered.

Course of Action:

Options Available:

1. Immediately ensure a fair investigation through inquiry, proof collection.
2. Suspension of the junior officer to avoid conflict of interest.
3. Digital investigation of the video.

4. Enquiry into could appropriate behaviour at the party.
5. Ensure^a public notice release to make public confident about a free and fair investigation.

Police in India works under a lot of pressure and there is also high level of corruption in the sector. Free and fair trial and investigation without influence of media is imperative to ensure a good justice delivery system.

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)

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 आमंत्रण 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 करने हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सामुदायिक चिकित्सक जो जगचिकित्सा 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 नही 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 में आम-पाम 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 सुचारु 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।

This presents a typical case of vaccine hesitancy which is generally seen among tribals due to their traditional way of living. However they remain even more vulnerable to the virus. This situation seeks to test my capabilities of persuasion, effective service delivery and emotional intelligence to deal with vaccine hesitancy as a DM.

Ethical issues:

1. Traditionalism v/s modernity.
2. Reluctance v/s Pressure of administration
3. Refusal by community doctor v/s explaining positives of vaccination.
4. Public's rights to refuse v/s Public safety from the virus.

The stakeholders are me as the DM, the villagers ~~expe~~ especially the vulnerable.

Steps to be taken:

1. Mediation and dialogue:

- a) Understanding hesitancy of the community doctor who is influencing the old age in the village.
- b) ~~the~~ Dialogue with elders and Panchayat members to make them understand importance of vaccine and near threat of virus.
- c) Engaging with the youth to convince them to get vaccinated.
- d) Sharing success stories via popular media.
- e) Organising small meetings making people aware of covid appropriate behaviour.
- f) Assigning convinced youth community ~~data~~

- 2) Lead by example by taking the vaccine myself in a community environment.
- 3) Organising a "hesitancy session" with vaccinating officials and healthcare workers for one-one discussion.
- 4) Asking religious leaders to guide the people and explain them to be vaccinated.
- 5) Clear up apprehension of vaccine related deaths through data.

Eventually, a popular discourse for vaccination could be started through sharing personal stories.

Persuasion refers to the ability to change values, beliefs, preconceptions among people.

Use of persuasion:

1. Through rational with data and threat of death due to virus.
2. Through emotion + stories of families being left parentless due to no vaccination covid cases.
3. Efficient leadership to make message catchy and understandable
Eg "Do Boond Zindagi Ke" for polio.

To ensure voluntary compliance people need to be ensured of their safety and effective persuasion is the way to go.

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 demand in India is on the rise as mentioned due to lifestyle diseases like diabetes. However this demand is not synced up with the supply creating a health as well as economic impact.

Organ donation and transplantation is also related to many ethical issues due to its high demand and low supply —

1). Illegal and parallel blackmarketing of organs:

- ↳ Due to good money, people are tempted to sell their or their family member's organs due to poverty and hunger.
- ↳ Exploitation of donors.
- ↳ Unhygienic methods → in

illegal businesses hygiene is not taken care off of.

- ↳ Lack of supply forces people to spend more money to acquire organs
- ↳ Exploitation, capturing and kidnapping of children.

2). Bodily integrity and dignity associated to organ donation :

It is a preconceived notion that organ donation may mutilate the body especially of the dead. This creates social unacceptance of the procedure.

3) Very expensive procedure - inequity for the poor who are more vulnerable to get these diseases due to alcohol abuse.

4) Private hospitals charge exorbitant amounts of money.

Bridging the gap between demand and supply of organs —

- 1) use of technology → creation of Application to connect availability to demand. Use of AI to predict availability and Data base creation via blockchain.
- 2) Awareness generation for organ donation especially among the families of dead and cadaver. Hospitals can create counselling facilities.
- 3) Better compliance of existing laws to tap into blackmarketing

and illegal do organ extraction.

47.
An organ donation drive if successful
can save millions of lives. Success
stories need to be brought into
popular realm.