



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

|                   |                |                     |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Name of Candidate | <u>Pulkit</u>  | Registration Number | <u>686441</u>   |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | <u>English</u> | Date                | <u>16/12/21</u> |
| Center            | <u>Online</u>  |                     |                 |

### 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।

## 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.

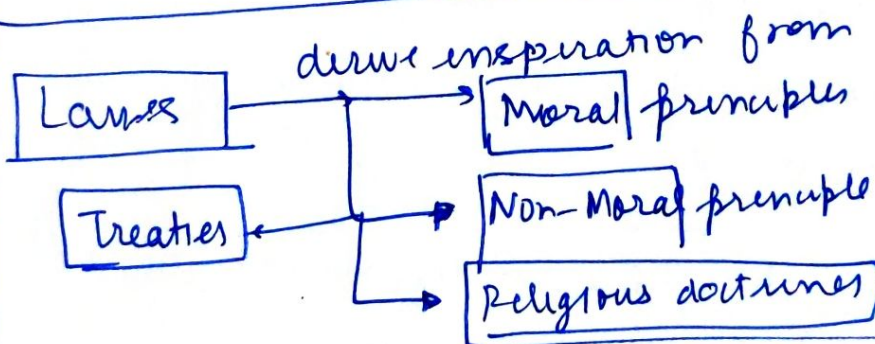
**SECTION - A**

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 the codified rules and orders that are enacted by competent authority.

→ Laws regulate the conduct of members of society to pursue the goals as collective identity



Laws Need to be Consistent with Prevalent Moral Norms

Yes → Laws that are in conflict are bound to be misfollowed broken

② Laws derive the acceptance from  
Moral norms such as

↳ Untouchability Morally Wrong

↳ Untouchability law

③ Laws will be followed when they  
adhere to expectations of public  
eg RTI act is followed based on  
Moral Norm of honesty

However, there will always be  
a lag in Laws and Moral Norms

eg: Moral utilitarianism is  
still considering  $\Rightarrow$  euthanasia

However there is no law on  
Euthanasia

Sometimes Morals of Society (Social Morality)

can be conflict with law

eg: Police encounters are accepted  
Morally right.  $\Rightarrow$  However Extrajudicial  
killings are exception in  
law

Laws when changed too often result in  
degradation of confidence of public

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।

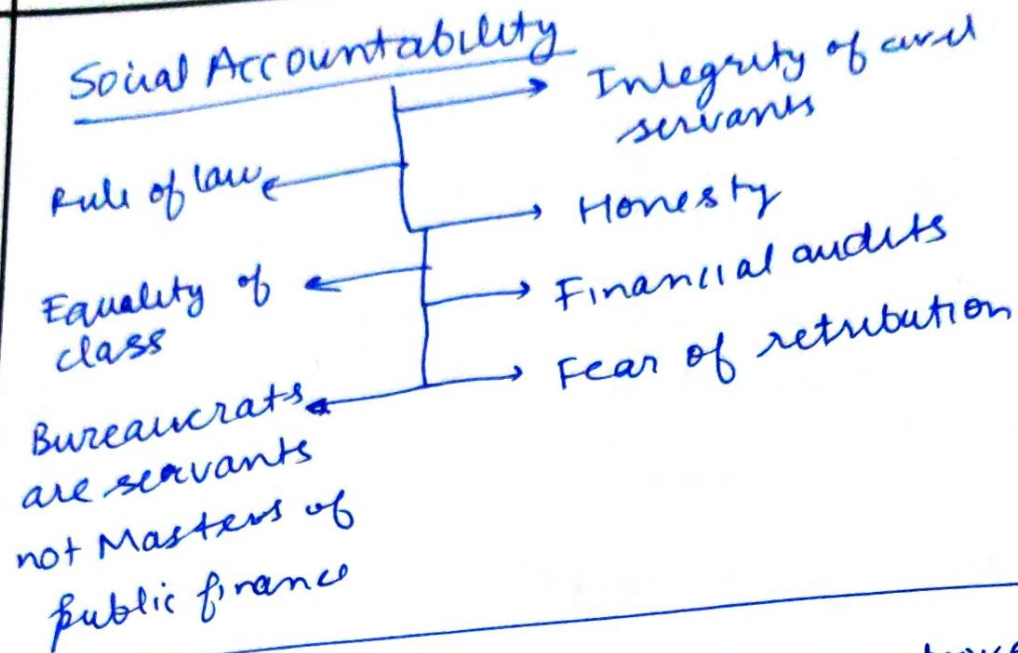
Corruption grows when the  
sunlight of transparency doesn't  
fall. Thus it is seen that  
in countries with greater corruption  
is always associated with greater  
Apathy to corruption by general  
Public

Corruption perception Index

① Finland ranks 1 ~~however~~ the  
tolerance for corruption is zero by  
average finnish

② China → ranks around 60 →  
Communist party's indifference to  
Corruption

Corruption happens when social  
Accountability is reduced



Thus, in India RTI has improved people's attitude to civil affairs. This has reduced Corruption significantly.

But today Corruption in political party due to criminalisation of politics, judicial corruption due to nexus, bureaucratic corruption are still present

MNREGA can be cited as great example where social audits due to participation of public has reduced breeding grounds of corruption

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 according to David Coleman refers to the ability to manage one's own emotion as well other's emotions to act, perceive and empathize in a given situation

COVID-19 pandemic reflected the moral crisis with overburdened health care

Importance of EI in COVID 19 vis a vis Health workers

- ① Recognize the patient needs
- eg Migrant Worker might not have social support Mechanism
  - eg Patient's dealing with widespread death in hospitals

② EQ in handling with family Members

2nd wave of COVID → resulted in huge number of deaths

In this situation EQ comes handy in reducing distress among family Members of Ben

③ Price gouging and Profits during

CORID-19 ⇒ EQ uses emotional empathy to not utilize a crisis situation into Money Making

④ EQ connected healthcare with NCO's  
eg Oxygen cylinders were quickly dispatched and social Needs fulfilled

⑤ Overburdened due to work :

EQ can help healthworkers ~~from~~ by managing one's own emotion in gruelling situations

Empathy with EQ is particularly important in times of crisis.  
Health care of India demonstrated that EQ

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।

Crita mentions "Misham Karma"  
and "Selfless Service" as the  
highest duty by Individual

→ The similar attitude is reflected  
in civil servants when they  
handle the critical public issues  
and demands without motivation  
for personal gains

Spirit of service → 6

- ① Erand "Higher self" is employed  
as we gain fulfillment by  
helping others
- ② Service inspite of adversity  
↳ eg Political Adversity  
Bureaucratic hurdles  
Criminal threats

- ③ serving at low pay scale  
compared to private sector
  - Civil servant fully dedicated
- ④ spirit of Nationalism ⇒  
Patriotic mindset is engaged fully

However, today we are seeing  
cases of Misappropriation and  
violation of civil service ethics

- Political partiality
- Corruption
- Non-Transparency
- Bureaucratic attitude
- Rule based / Pay Babu culture

Thus, the recent "Karmayogi"  
initiative by govt. motivates the  
civil servant to develop the  
attitude of giving to community  
rather than extracting

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।  
अंतराष्ट्रीय संबंधों में नैतिकता की भूमिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Legitimacy refers to consensus based approval toward an action or a social subject.

Recently, Taliban government sought to gain legitimacy by invoking ethical principles with other countries.

→ Other Countries such as France, Russia, China weighed the ethics of action of Taliban government in giving it the legitimacy to revive economic situation of Afghanistan

Role of Ethics in legitimacy in world

- ① Ethical actions derive approval from democratic & consensus

Ex = Humanitarian aid to Yemen based  
on Ethical Consideration

② Ethics determines the values that  
a country adheres

↳ ① India invoked humanism  
and zero tolerance to terrorism to  
question the legitimacy of Taliban

↳ ② China ethical consideration  
of economic gains using Utilitarian  
idea ⇒ recognised quickly Taliban  
as legitimate government

③ Economic Sanctions derive <sup>inspirations</sup> Moral  
force of ethics  
eg: Military Junta coup in  
Myanmar

④ China's Uighur treatment with  
draws legitimacy of just and peaceful  
China's role in world

Thus Ethics is as much a driver of  
IR as the realism in today's era

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

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।

Tata group has its organisational Value aligned with Stakeholder Capitalism. They mention that Stakeholders including the larger society and environment are the very basis behind existence of a free entrepreneurial system

Sustainable growth refers to growth that is cognisant of future needs along with needs of other stakeholders

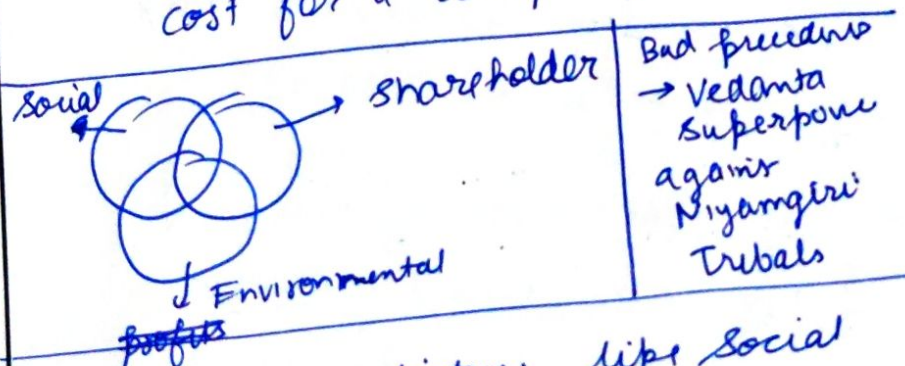
Thus, Organisations that neglect this dictum are bound to falter

eg: Coco Cola neglected Plachimada

Tubals ⇒ Coca Cola shares went down  
faced criticism

Aligning of interest result in Sustainable growth

- ① Social Capital  $\Rightarrow$  New skills / jobs  
lead greater pool for human resources  
for a company
- ② Political Consensus  $\Rightarrow$  Companies which  
follow rule of law are much less  
likely to be treated harshly  
 $\hookrightarrow$  eg Tata group
- ③ Environmental  $\rightarrow$  CSR liabilities  
contribute to greater peaceful and  
green environment  $\Rightarrow$   
Zero waste initiative saves  
cost for a company



Thus recent initiatives like Social  
stock exchange (SSE) are a welcome  
step

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 the second prime minister of India and played a crucial role in food crisis solving during 1960s famine and Wars with China

Values from Shri Lal Bahadur Ji

- ① Emotional Connect and Empathy  
eg: Slogan of Jai Jawan Jai Kisan aligns the needs of citizens to the contributions they can give
- ② Honesty: He refused to ~~pay~~ accept expensive gifts such as saree by businessman for there he could not afford

③ Integrity: He always resembled the attitude of probity in public life. Even on long flights to USA he stood up late night to complete his PM work papers due

④ Accountability → He resigned when Railway's met with suverecollision. As a railway Minister, he took the burden on himself

⑤ Openness and leadership: He always used to consult each stake holder before his action to ensure consensus

⑥ Nonviolence, peace and satyagraha. During Champaran movement in 1918 he showed these ideals along with Gandhi's

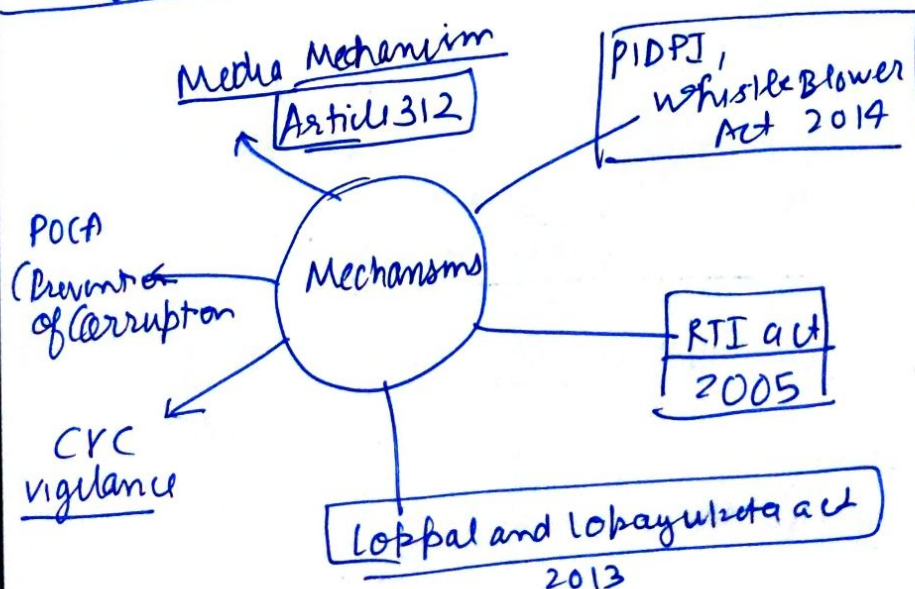
As a good citizen and administrator, he shows us the inspiration conduct required.

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।

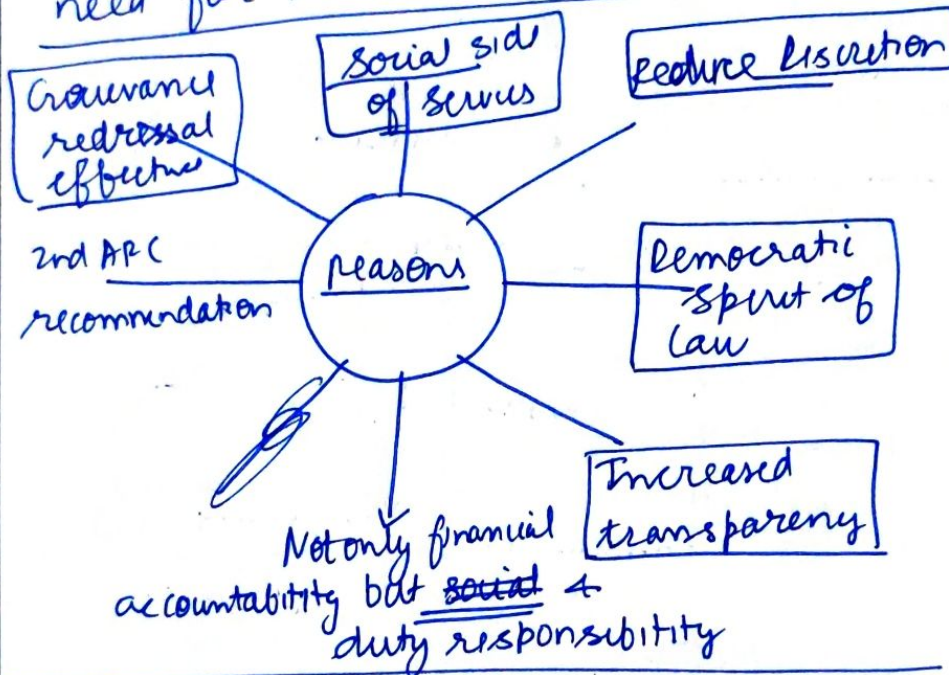
Despite the oncoming of RTI act  
in 2005, there has been a  
significant waning in Institutional  
checks to Curb Corruption. Corruption  
Perception ranking of India has  
worsened despite new reforms.

Institutional Mechanism of Accountability  
of civil servants



These have weakened over time  
 ↳ eg: RTI amendment bill 2019  
     reduced independence  
     No appointment of Cops  
     Delay in prosecution of PoCA cases  
     Article 312 procedural complexity  
     due to Court precedents

Thus, as per 2nd ARC there is a  
 need for Social Accountability law



Social Accountability would bring  
 in true form of Accountability and  
 Responsibility as envisioned in Code of  
 ethics of 2nd ARC

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।

2nd ARC has highlighted the  
Need for anonymity among civil  
servants to ensure proper code of  
Conduct

Anonymity refers to the faceless  
selfless contribution to ensure harmony  
in political and permanent executive  
structures

Reasons for giving importance to anonymity

- Reduces conflict b/w permanent servant vs elected representatives
- Reduces incentive for personal gains and Corruption
- Ensures alignment of individual action with long term organisational goals

Doctrine of Faceless: Good

- ① Today Bureaucratic methods and regulations can give incentive to Nexus if anonymity is not Maintained
- ② Conflict of Interest if anonymity is not Maintained eg: Income tax assessments
- ③ Elected democracy should be run by elected representatives → thus anonymity ensures democracy

Problems with Anonymity

- ① Reduces empathy and gives rise to Rulebook bureaucracy
- ② Emotional Connect in civil service lacking eg → Tribals Naxals in Chattisgarh and Civil servants
- ③ Incentives Uniformity and Reduces Consciousness: eg → Reduced Whistleblowing

Thus anonymity is a value that needs to be cultivated but should not jeopardize empathy and emotional attitude.

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 की जाए।

Influencers, ~~to~~ in social media refer to public personalities and businesses which try to change the decisions and attitude of larger set of people

Social Media is an increasingly rising trend of social media influencers

Ethical issues involved in Marketing

- ① Choice vs External influence  
↳ Against Mill's Idea of absolute freedom of choice to individual as Marketing influences consciously and unconsciously

② Personal Lifestyle vs Portrayed Lifestyle

Example → Sharukh Khan does  
ad of Pan Masala → highly unlikely  
that he actually uses it in real life  
Ethically Dishonest action should  
not be done

③ Personal gains vs public welfare  
eg Marketing companies promoting Bast  
Food will impact health of people.  
Thus Ethical dilemma

④ No Ethical Accountability →  
Example → No guarantee taken by influence  
whether customer should take that  
product or not

⑤ Thus Influencer Marketing should  
be based on ethical principles of values,  
good for all and good intent rather  
than deception and lies to gain  
personal gains

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

Every Individual is given the  
choice to pursue two different  
sets of actions whether  $\begin{cases} \text{selfish} \\ \text{unselfish} \end{cases}$

Martin Luther King refers that

Unselfish acts are free from  
prejudices and hidden intentions

↳ Thus Bill gates philanthropy  
using Bill and Melinda gates foundation  
has contributed to reduce deaths  
and improved lives of Human  
Beings

MLK refers selfishness is always  
destructive in long term  
↳ Capitalism based on personal  
profits has

- environmental  
destruction
- increased inequality
- Increased apathy

creative altruism

- ① Wikipedia for  
Benefit of all
- ② Linux system is  
open source system  
for free → Benefits
- ③ Charity in NROs  
has helped society's  
vulnerable people

- Destructive selfishness
- ① Nuclear Bomb  
created for selfish  
interests
  - ② Hoarding of  
goods during COVID-19  
pandemic  
↳ destruction of  
lives  
deaths due to  
high prices

As with Freud concept of higher self  
we gain much more by giving  
altruistically than by taking  
mindlessly

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

Childrens are the citizens of  
tommorow and they are to  
be nurtured like buds with  
excellent care and empathy  
for a better future

APJ Kalam mentions that we need  
to invest in today to create a  
better and heathy tommorow

① Climate Change → we need to  
ramp up actions of today in climate  
adaptation to ensure liveable planet  
for future generations

② Poverty → Poverty today creates  
hunger and death tommorow. Thus  
using SDG we should reduce poverty

today even though it might be a  
difficult task

why we should sacrifice?

① long term <sup>gains</sup> ~~gains~~ trump short term  
<sup>gains</sup>

↳ ensure long term

ideas of liberty, equality

② we grow by sacrifice not in comfort  
and ease

③ Selfless sacrifice is the biggest  
service we can do to humanity

We hope that these sacrifices lead  
to liveable future where all men/  
women are equal, no discrimination  
on caste and creed. We rely highly  
on banks of justice to guarantee our  
freedom absolutely as in words of  
Martin Luther King Jr

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

The degree of nation is best tested by how the conditions are for its vulnerable and hitherto oppressed classes such as women.

Thus a country can thump its economic progress, a community can show its philosophical tradition and culture  $\Rightarrow$  but until and unless the justice — social economic, political is not achieved  $\Rightarrow$  then the progress of society is worth a dime

Women  $\rightarrow$  epitome of care, empathy and tolerance as given by feminine ethics.

thus, where women are held back society is bound to be intolerant

India boasts high GDP that is 3rd in world PPP terms, but gender gap index has increased. Moreover the statistic of 10 rape every minute by NCRB is appalling. Thus, the society may be opulent but not necessarily  $\Rightarrow$  just if women are held back

Thus, BP Ambedkar focused on social equality as a prerequisite. Indian society has progressed significantly from shackles of Sati to today's Ban on dowry. Further, there is a need to empower girls/women in political sphere which will ensure all around progress of society and nation

**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.

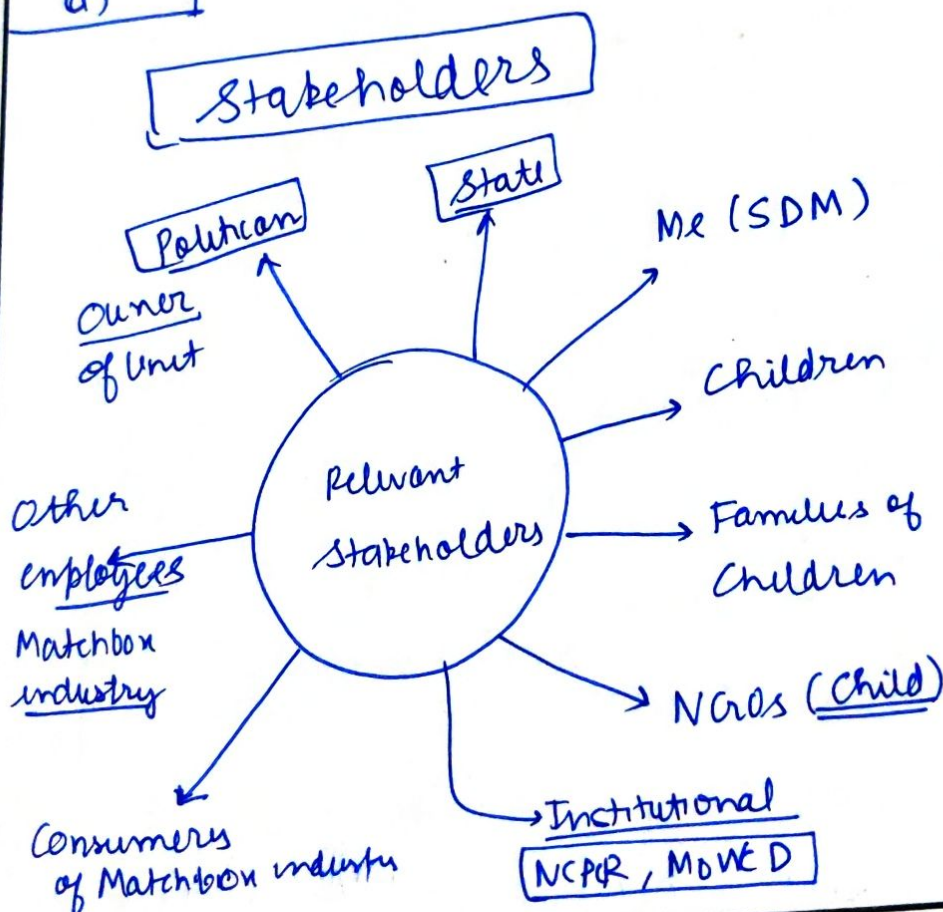
- (a) Identify the stakeholders and ethical issues in this case.
- (b) How would you approach the problem and what would be the main elements of your action?
- (c) What medium to long-term measures will you propose to tackle the problem of child labour in the district? (20)

आप एक युवा अधिकारी हैं जो ऐसे जिले में अनुमंडल दंडाधिकारी के पद पर तैनात हैं, जहाँ माचिस और पटाखे बनाने की फैक्ट्रियाँ 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 इकाइयाँ, 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 इकाइयाँ कानून की वृष्टियों का लाभ उठा रही हैं। वे ठेकेदारों का उपयोग बच्चों को बिना आधिकारिक तौर पर इकाइयों के पेरोल 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?

child labour is both legal and social  
crime. The law prohibits  
children working is below 14 years  
of age. according to child  
labour prohibition Act 2016

(a)



## Ethical Issues

### ① Employment/Livelihood vs Law

Based on Means and Ends  
Principle where livelihood  
is dependent on breaking law

### ② Personal Liberty vs Societal Morality

↓  
Personal freedom  
to work anywhere

### ③ Coercion of family members to force children to go to work

### ④ Legally Valid Action is Immoral (D)

↳ Contractor employment will not  
be shown in govt-submissi-

Immoral ⇒ to force children to work

1(b) The problem of child labour needs to be mitigated by prompt action keeping in mind livelihood options of the families

① Engage with Factory owner (politician) to show  $\Rightarrow$  illegal to employ the children below 14 years of age

\* In hazardous factories no work can be done below 16 years of age

② Contractor persuasion  $\rightarrow$  to shift to other daily wage labourers

③ Give a timely notice to stop child labour  $\rightarrow$  otherwise report to authorities

④ Using persuasion and attitude change I would encourage family ~~not~~ to send child to school

explaining free and Compulsory education  
in RTI act 2009

(c) Child labour in district

↳ District Skill Committees

↳ to ensure skilling of  
daily wage to Match industry require

↳ NGO's and Institutional Coordination

↳ to provide livelihood support  
to children in Need

↳ Industry Audit / timely to ensure  
compliance with laws

↳ Awareness

↳ Posters in district  
Centre

↳ Nukkad Natak Camps

↳ School pledge to  
mitigate child labour

↳ Reward District by Child Labour Index  
to ensure every district mitigates it

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?

Alcohol consumption should be mitigated to avoid harmful consequences as given in Article 47.

Socio-economic problems related to alcoholism are

### Social

- ① Domestic Violence : Alcohol consumption linked to greater crime against W
- ② Rapes  $\begin{cases} \nearrow \text{Marital Rapes} \\ \searrow \text{Crimes against Women} \end{cases}$
- ③ Social Capital goes to Waste
- ④ Greater Communal Violence and Law and Order problems  
eg Gujarat before Alcohol Ban  
faced higher rates of Conflicts

### Economic

- ① Skill and Human Capital loss
- ② Road accidents → loss of lives and impacts the safety
- ③ Gender Burden → Eg Anti Arrack movement in Andhra Pradesh where women burdened with overwork
- ④ Neglect of Education & early child marriage

(b) Liquor creates More problems

than it proposes to solve

→ Proposes to solve

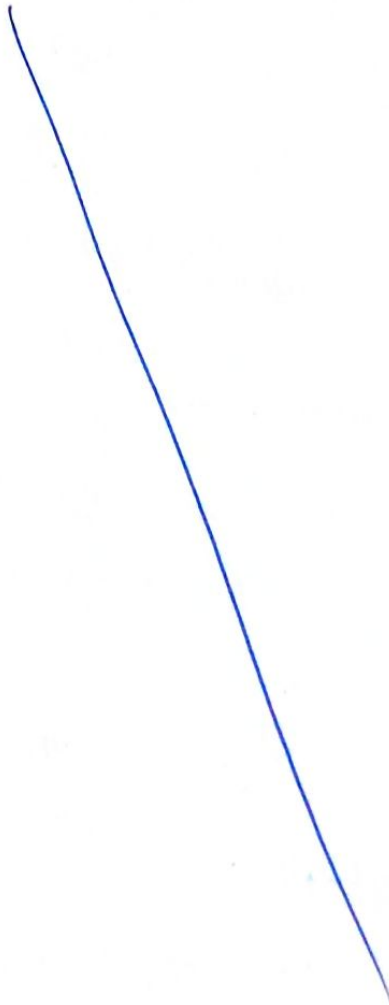
- ① Reduced anxiety and stress
- ② Personal enjoyment during  
leisure
- ③ Greater Tax collection which  
can be used for development
- ④ Allows freedom of choice → Article 19

More problems than it allows solution

- ① Anxiety reduction temporary → long term  
disastrous for familial relations
- ② Tax collection during short term  
are offset by rising healthcare cost  
due to heart attacks
- ③ Freedom of choice induces ~~some~~ public  
disorder and danger to others

(C) Solutions to tackle

- ① Increase the Minimum drinking age especially above 22 where individual is given enough information about consequences of such action
- ② Promoting similar but Non-alcoholic Liquids which might not be dangerous
- ③ Compliance of local Liquor stores with quality checks → reducing dangerous substances
- ④ Alcohol Deprivation Centres need to be setup in every district
- ⑤ School Curriculum → and can study on Benefits and Negatives of alcohol
- ⑥ No Alcohol Pledge → social Attitudinal change where teetotaler is a pride rather than a fear of missing out



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।

Animals Domesticated with Humans  
serve many benefits. Since dogs were the first to be domesticated. Human-animal connection has always been a pleasant one. However, today it is seen that stray animals pose a problem to public health & safety.

(a) Ethical Issues

→ Animal Rights vs Human Rights

BC said Animals also have dignity  
Human rights to dignity

→ Means vs Ends

Is killing right way to reduce menace

Kant vs Bentham

→ Lack of Institutional Dog Centres

or Animal Centres in general

→ Virtue to kill goods?

eg: Are stray dogs a symptom or  
a problem?

→ Apathy of Vigilante groups

↳ Neglect of legal laws

eg. Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals 1960

(b)

### Short term Measure

- ① Stray Dogs should not be killed  
as they too have dignity °  
↳ Illegal according to prevention  
of Cruelty to animals act

### Line of Action

#### Short term

- ① Connect Local Animal treatment  
Centres to injured dogs for  
treatment
- ② Mass drive for sterilization to  
old dogs along ~~way~~  
↳ Distribution of Dogs is to  
spread evenly in district

- ③ Vaccination to prevent Rabies  
drives
- ④ Dog adoption centres connect to  
adopt puppies and sell them  
to gain support

### Vigilante groups

- ① Explain the law and illegal to  
kill dogs → give warning
- ② Invite them for District  
administration help to ~~catch~~  
shift dogs and sterilize them

This will ensure their cooperation

Aid to Victims | → Appeal to authorities to  
provide compensation to family members  
of 8yr old girl. Transfer her to high quality  
hospital

## Long term Goal

- ① Dog menace can be tackled only with proper data  
 ↳ Thus Dog Tags to keep & check on them
- ② Regular sterilization as a policy in district
- ③ Animal Veterinary Centres and Local Animal Welfare Centres should be subsidized to be set up
- ④ Coordinate with PETA ~~to~~ and learn from Int'l International experience

Thus Dog Menace can be treated if we follow a evidence based approach and identify Vulnerable zones

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) Ethical Issues in Case

① Intention vs Method

Police officer had the right intention to & persuaded people to follow COVID Norms. However, his method ~~is~~ was not cognisant of required appropriate behaviour

② Public health vs Personal liberty

Freedom to party / assemble (Art 19)

is Utilitarian (Unethical action due to risk of public disease transmission)

③ ~~Women~~ Patruarchal attitude

eg: Behaviour meted out to Women in party

④ Personal privacy vs Public order

↳ argument that one cannot enter without permission

vs.  
Public official on his duty to ensure compliance with Norm

⑤ Bureaucratic attitude vs Democratic attitude

↳ Focus on rule procedures without care for onground situation

(b) Factors that can influence decision

- ① Innocence of ~~Public~~ Police officer
- ② Past behaviour of harassment
- ③ legitimate Orders to party by relevant authority
- ④ ~~Fact~~ On ground facts of case

Is Social Media right way to take  
public decision based on opinion

- NO
- ① Biased
  - ② Doesn't reflect the onground realities
  - ③ Fake News and hyperbole facts

Social Media no doubt reflects the  
public opinion which should be respected  
but when it comes taking decision  
giving too much weightage to public  
opinion might result in wrong decision

Eg: Haryana girl slap case where  
the actual victim was boy not  
the girl as portrayed by social  
media

(c) Course of Action

→ ① ~~Examine~~ Examine the Party approval orders to from authority

→ ② Good intention with wrong Method reflect lack of empathy

→ Thus skill training of officers with cultivating Situational behaviour

and demonstrate high EQ & reduce gender biased behaviour

→ Set a precedent to Consult higher authorities before taking such an action

→ ③ Warn the Police officer on grounds of past behaviour. If earlier records of similar behaviour then suspend for a Month

→ ④ Boost Morale of police officers and change Social Media perception by Police Social Media accounts to show real life intent of officers

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.

- What are the ethical issues in the given case?
- As the DM in charge, what steps will you take to tackle the issues?
- 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 बायरस 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।

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

## Ethical issues

- ① Personal Beliefs vs Public Health  
Right to Freedom Art 19 + exception
- ② Personal Beliefs vs Personal Health
- ③ Vaccine Hesitance due to Misinformation
- ④ Organisational Duty vs Personal  
conscience  
↳ eg local doctor not allowing  
to vaccinate despite working  
as a doctor for government
- ⑤ Integrity of Doctor → Vaccine  
Inoculation versus choosing not  
to vaccinate himself

(6) Steps required

- ① Persuade local doctor to believe science and show examples of other doctors
- ② Showing that probability to die with vaccination is very less compared to death due to COVID without vaccination
- ③ Setup Insurance Life Insurance Type Connection where every tribal is ensured to alleviate personal & financial risk
- ④ Persuasion using argument of Children and Vulnerable saying Beliefs are important but should not get in way of life

## ④ Long term larger steps

① Show Success story of vaccination of other tribal groups eg Bhels, Kukis etc to instill Confidence

② Social Media campaign to drive out vaccine hesitancy

③ Rewards → Vaccination with additional ration or greater financial support

(C) Persuasion is method to influence by positively linking the association of desired object of with the emotion and belief

Voluntarily Vaccination persuasion  
require

- ① Risk Minimization guarantee
- ② Confidence by seeing success story
- ③ Community Based Persuasion
- ④ Rewarding the behaviour

Thus persuasion is very helpful  
in doing all the four.

However, it is seen that Voluntary  
Vaccination solely by persuasion  
might not be effective when  
Resistance is very high. In those  
cases, ~~the~~ Other techniques such as  
Do it yourself (By DM) etc are helpful.

Further when a local community person  
persuades → it is more effective

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।

Medical Organ transplants face huge  
supply deficit due to rising Non  
Communicable diseases such as Heart  
attack, Diabetes and Kidney Failure.

Today Non Communicable disease account  
for more than 75% of deaths

## Ethical Issues of transplant

### ① Loss of Human dignity

↳ When Markets commercialise the Organ as a commodity, it leads to mere using of people as suppliers of organs rather than ~~Organs~~ humans with dignity

### ② Unethical

#### Ethical Dilemma for Doctors

eg: Saving One patient ~~to~~ or using ~~the~~ persuading the use of Organs for help of multiple people → Doctors face crisis of Conscience in these situations

③ Personal liberty vs Kant's dignity

↳ Utilitarian principle states that  
it is okay to kill one person to save  
4 others;

↳ but Kant's dignity states it  
is immoral to kill itself

④ Putting a price to organ is leads  
to ethical situation

eg Poverty and Organ Donation

Poor people might be tempted to donate  
organs which they can use to earn  
money -

⑤

⑤ Organ Transplant → curious case of  
legal but unethical and ethical but  
illegal



Not giving Right to die  
with dignity is unethical  
as stated in SC  
judgement



Black Market  
Organ transplants  
that save lives  
but are illegal

How such deficit can be curbed

Supply side

① Crack down on Black Market for donors  
would reduce the illegal and unsafe  
activities ⇒ this would instill confidence  
on general public

② Blood group and Cold Storage Organ  
Banks  
↳ to ensure organs are available  
for longer period of time

- ③ Attitude change → where society must link Donor to Warriors and Saviours. As a good citizen
- ④ Allow Philanthropic Organ Donor
- ⑤ Setup All India ~~Value~~ Supply Chain so that live donor and needies can be connected
- ⑥ Regulate procedure and ensure proper insurance during this to Mitigate risk
- ⑦ Screening Committee to ensure the decision is voluntary and Not coerced

### Demand

- ① TV campaign to reduce Cigarette consumption
- ② Promote Yoga and Meditation → Preventive Health