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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	Parth Gupta		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	122026
Center	ORN	Date	2/12/21

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

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

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

Laws are ~~sets of~~ comprehensive political tools governing individual conduct and exercise of power.

Laws should be consistent with the individual and societal moral norms, because it builds legitimacy, greater public acceptance, etc.

eg.,

Law on child labour, ~~should consider~~ security of women should be based on moral norms which ensure justice, liberty and opportunity for growth.

However, sometimes, social moral norms get obsolete and laws have to bring reform and change.

eg.,

Triple Talag law, law on
temple entry of backward classes etc.

Hence the overall function of law
should be upholding constitutional
values and justice and for that it
should try to align with morals as
far as possible.

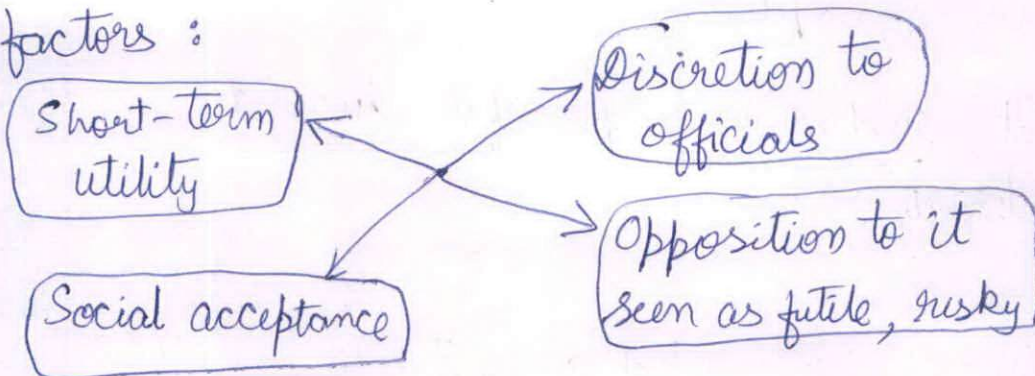
1. (b) "People's indifference is the best breeding ground for corruption to grow". Comment. (150 words) 10

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

Corruption is the deviation in the process of decision making, for personal or pecuniary gains, without due justification.

Corruption grows mainly due to 4

factors :



When people accept small corrupt acts like bribery, violation of traffic rules, that breeds corruption at low levels.

Public acceptance of corruption as the 'lubricant for administration' leads to corruption in higher levels eg,

in giving permissions etc.

Public indifference leads to -

- i) Powerful, resourceful misusing system for personal gains.
- ii) Weak getting coerced into corruption.

Hence it leads to collusive and coercive corruption.

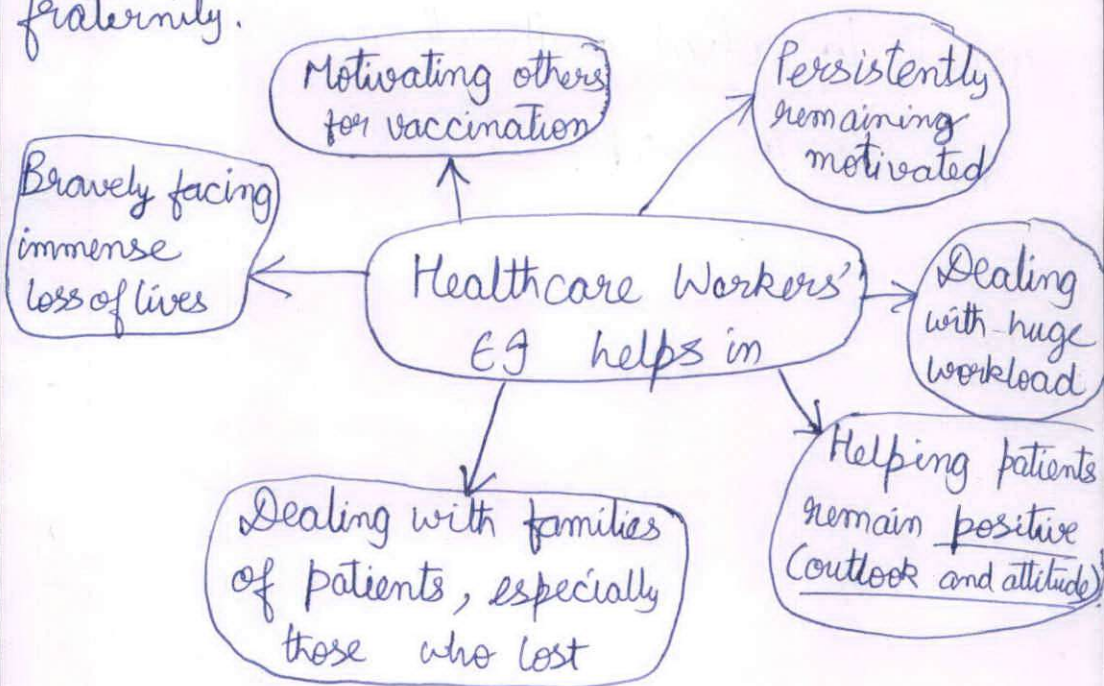
- iii) It reduces scope for honesty, integrity.

Hence, we need a strong civil society that promotes public participation leading to scope for reforms and check on 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।

Pandemic highlighted the importance of mental well being and emotional intelligence, especially among medical fraternity.



Through EI, one Dr. Priyanka Ghatage travelled 175 Km on her two wheeler to join her duty after lockdown got imposed.

EQ makes us better decision makers and use our moral and intellectual courage to guide our emotions. This transforms into better leadership.

Hence, EQ in healthcare profession is a must to deal with the immense demands of the job.

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।

Spirit of Service refers to the ability to align our interests with the interests of others and serve them with best ability.

Grandhi ji said 'To find yourself, lose yourself in service of others'. Hence a public servant must work with spirit of service. eg., Mother Teresa.

Through this spirit, we become true professionals eg., ISRO Scientist Minal Sampath worked 18 hours a day to make Mangalyaan a success.

Other ways of upholding country's interests ~~and~~ are ^{by} ~~through~~ defending it against enemy as done by Col. Santosh Babu in Galwan.

Public issues of importance are recognised and addressed. Without it, power may be used for vested interests.

like how S R Shankaran worked for girl education, ending bonded labour etc.

Spirit of service brings out the best in us because then we are driven by a our conscience and a bigger cause to die for.

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।

Ethics has an important place in international relations as seen in the global outrage against Uighur suppression, Taliban rise etc.

Ethics grant ~~and~~ legitimacy:

- i) India's actions on climate change, through more ambitious INDCs.
- ii) It builds softpower of countries.
eg, India's ethical treatment of all citizens including minorities.
- iii) Promotes investor sentiment through greater trust.

Ethics - Withdraw legitimacy

- i) lack of transparency - like China's handling of pandemic, curbs on business,

leading to outflow of investments.

ii) Creates global opposition against expansionism like China in South China sea.

iii) loss of trust in global agencies like IMF, WTO leading to newer alternatives, trade deals.

iv) Sanctions on unethical regimes like Taliban.

Hence it is crucial for every regime to follow UN charter and India must adhere to article 51 of constitution.

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।

Stakeholder capitalism is being stressed upon as key to ensure sustainability of Capitalistic economic growth model. It includes - Shareholders, employees, clients, customers, society at large.

Need to align ^{with} all stakeholders' interests

i) Improves work culture and brings Profit - Productivity Capacity balance stressed upon by Stephen R Covey.
eg., employees of Tata feel more valued. They weren't fired during pandemic. It builds trust.

ii) It addresses customer loyalty. They feel more empowered and trust the brand, and have emotional attachment to it.

- iii) Society too helps in various ways:
- Better social image of brand
 - Addresses distrust of private sector i.e., stigmatised capitalism.
 - Addresses negative externalities like pollution, crimes etc.

Hence it is crucial for companies to evolve strategies for better stakeholder capitalism like through CSR, etc.

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 among the most loved and respected politicians and administrators India had.

Values from his life:

i) Leadership

When country faced threat of Indo-Pak war, he led India from front.

ii) Courage of Conviction

- Allowed forces to cross LOC
- Opened 2nd front on Lahore to safeguard India.

Both these steps showed his resolve to take action.

iii) Responsibility

- Resigned as railway minister in the

aftermath of rail accident.

iv) Humility -

His lifestyle, dressing style, etc.
Didn't allow his position to be
misused for family gains.

v) Respect for peace

He agreed to peace in Tashkent
agreement.

vi) Innovative, out of box thinking

led to beginning of green
revolution to end India's food
crisis.

Hence we should remember
him for his values and try to emulate
to serve our nation well.

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।

Institutional mechanisms for accountability are essential to ensure that civil servants use their powers for public welfare.

Tools — investigative agencies like CBI, CVC etc; lokalpal and lokayukta; Annual Confidential reports; RTI etc.

These are getting weakened due to political interference, non-implementation, less powers etc, as seen in recent amendments ~~to~~ for CBI chief's reappointment tenure.

Need for social accountability law

A law which promotes accountability of administration directly to people.

Need :

- i) It improves public participation in governance and decision making.
- ii) Creates deterrence among officials against corruption.
- iii) Empowers Civil Society Organisation and builds Social Capital, thus empowering most vulnerable.
- iv) Prevents moral hazard in audits.
i.e., otherwise audit agency is linked to executing agency.

Hence many states like Meghalaya have brought social accountability law which should be promoted by other states too.

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

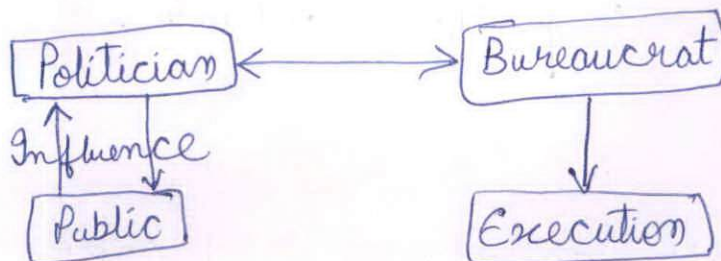
परंपरागत रूप से लोक सेवकों की अनामिकता को एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था के रूप में क्यों देखा गया है? इस संदर्भ में, लोक सेवाओं में अनामिकता के सिद्धांत पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।

Anonymity is important value of a civil servant. It indicates:

- a) Doing work without claiming its credit publicly by one individual

It is crucial because,

- i) Balance between Politician - Bureaucrat



And hence no one is seen as a threat to other's domain.

- ii) It builds institutional legacy:

- Projects' success attributed to institutions. eg, Election Commission of India.

iii) Helps in displaying impartiality, political neutrality.

Facelessness is thus crucial for civil services as it builds professionalism in bureaucracy, and it provides stability and long term vision in administration. However, it doesn't

~~eg~~ mean lack of access to public for listening their grievances, which is an important activity.

eg.

Through facelessness and anonymity, civil servants ~~build~~ like E Sreedharan built a legacy as a non-corrupt officer.

5. (b) In the age of social media, influencers have a huge following and have gained prominent marketing roles. In this context, discuss the ethical issues involved in influencer marketing. (150 words) 10

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

Presently, social media influencers play crucial role in attitude formation and change.

This is because of their wide outreach through social media, innovative practices, emotional connect with their audience etc.

(Ethical Issues):

- i) Influencers are solely driven by profit motive.
- ii) Influencers lack enough knowledge on the product, service that they promote.
- iii) They can't be held accountable if given wrong information.

- iv) They indulge in unethical practices to ~~to~~ influence. eg.,
breaking traffic rules, indulge in violence etc.
- v) Such activities don't build any productive asset or skill that increases human self worth.
- vi) Not covered under legal mechanism.

Hence, too much influencer marketing should be avoided and be regulated through proper laws.

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

The quote highlights the need to promote 'creative altruism' over 'destructive selfishness' to improve individuals' lives.

Destructive selfishness makes us self-seeking, looking for instant gratification, full of greed, dishonesty. It erodes conscience and reduces our intellectual capacity. eg., Satyam scam eroded the long earned gains of India's IT giant.

Constructive altruism makes us innovative in solving public issues. We become useful to others and that gives our life a meaning. eg., the

Café able - run by divyangs, an initiative of GAS officer Sandeep Nandwari.

Through this win-win approach, we can :

- i) Help others find their true potential.
- ii) Bring happiness and true liberty in others' lives.
- iii) Have peace of mind and strong conscience.

Therefore, we must always seek to serve others by finding innovative ways that bring out best in all.

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

The quote tells about our duty to create a better world for future generations.

India as a nation has immense potential to achieve greatness due to its natural wealth, talent, demographic dividend. But we need a strong resolve to convert these into outcomes.

Dedication to our duty will improve standards of service and quality of life of public. eg., in TATA motors, one employee used to eat lunch with truck drivers to understand their problems and address them in future models.

Empathy will improve when we fully involve in serving others. eg.,

Padma Shri Mohamad Shoreef buried/
Cremated more than 25000 ~~do~~ unclaimed
bodies.

Padma Shri ^{Tulsi} ~~R~~ Gounda planted
trees so that future generation could
enjoy the benefits.

Secure our country by sacrificing
today like Captain Vikram Batra.

Hence we should always be
driven by spirit of sacrifice for
national cause.

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

Progress of women is crucial for the progress of entire community.

This is because, Socially –

i) Empowered women lead to more healthy children and families.

ii) It builds a just society where rule of law begins at home.

iii) Promotes education, scientific temper among child because, mother is the first teacher.

iv) It shows the level of empathy and compassion in society among genders.

Economic progress of women leads to productive workforce, better entrepreneurship etc. eg., Kiran Mazumdar Shaw.

Women in politics, in leadership position ensures that politics is driven by merit, objective debates and not by feudal, colonial issues.

Now, we should also include other genders like LGBT in this process of empowerment because that ensures 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas'.

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 संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि इन खतरनाक गतिविधियों में बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे कार्य कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने पहले एक अधिसूचना जारी की थी कि इन विनिर्माण इकाइयों के मालिकों को बाल श्रम को रोकने के लिए वार्षिक रूप से अपने कर्मचारियों की प्रोफाइल के संबंध में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक है। ये विनिर्माण इकाइयां, सरकार के निर्देशों का अनुपालन करते हुए, वार्षिक रूप से ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करती हैं और दावा करती हैं कि बाल श्रम के नियोजन को सफलतापूर्वक समाप्त कर दिया गया है। हालांकि, ऐसी खबरें हैं कि ये इकाइयां कानून की व्रुटियों 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 case study deals with issue of child labour.
In India, 4.35 million child labourers work (Census 2011)

a)

Stakeholders:

- i) Children at risk of child labour
- ii) Families of children - in poverty.
- iii) Manufacturing units
- iv) Administration and myself as DM.
- v) Society in general.

Ethical issues

- i) Children's childhood lost due to poverty,
child labour.
- ii) Loopholes in law being misused by powerful.
- iii) Criminalisation of politics.
- iv) Intersectionality of vulnerabilities -
Children; poverty;
- v) Bureaucratic apathy and nexus with
criminals.
- vi) Impact on children's health.

b) In such a situation, as the SOM,
I would:

- i) Issue notice and warnings to all manufacturing units.
- ii) Follow up with surprise visits, audits.
- iii) Enforce compliance by contractors through proper records.
- iv) Get children enrolled in local schools.
Monitor their attendance regularly.
- v) Get help from local NGOs to provide rehabilitation to rescued children.
- vi) Encourage factories to give jobs to adults.

My action would ensure that justice and welfare of the most vulnerable is served. It is objective and as per law and not under fear or influence of local politician. Ensures Rule of law.

The approach gives scope for self correction to units and hence right as per Gandhian and Deontological perspectives.

As a civil servant our role is to abide by constitutional values and display them courageously. We also must comprehensively address the issues.

Through this action, children, families, factories, administration all stand to benefit.

c) However, such steps must be backed by medium to long term measures to address issue fully:

- i) Ensure 100% enrollment in schools including children of migrant labourers
- ii) Efficient system of tracking of child labour. Similar to what GAS officers Athar Amir Khan has established for Child marriages in Rajasthan, by engaging CSOs.
- iii) Clear rules and process of regular

field visits to promote compliance
by factories, businesses,
iv) Spread awareness about its impacts.

In this manner I will work
to address issue in a more comprehensive
manner.

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?

~~The problem of illicit liquor~~
Indian constitution article 47 prohibits consumption of drinks, drugs injurious to health. Despite various measures, problem of alcoholism prevails.

a) [Socio-economic reasons]:

i) Patriarchal society - Men control the

household's finances and women have no say in it.

- liquor consumption seen as proof of 'Manhood'.

- ii) lack of awareness on its health impacts.
- iii) Not enough access to financial savings instruments. Hence no strong culture of savings, leading to wasteful expenditure.
- iv) Stress in life due to job conditions, lower wages etc.

④ Problems attributed to alcoholism:

- i) Domestic violence against female relations, children.
- ii) Sexual crimes increase. like rape.
- iii) Violence and mob tendency increases under alcohol's influence.
- iv) Erodes savings of family.
- v) Weakens women. They have to give ~~of~~ their earnings to their husbands.

- vi) Destroys health of individual. leads to immense health expenses, death.
- vii) Disturbs emergence of a healthy society by disrupting elections, increased violence etc.

b) Prohibition of liquor solves many problems,

- i) Sale of liquor reduces.
- ii) Access to it difficult

But creates other problems,

- i) Sale of ~~the~~ spurious liquor increases which can threaten human life.
- ii) Promotes blackmarketing of liquor which increases organised crime.
- iii) It leads to loss of revenue to states.
- iv) Those addicted to it are drastically affected.

Hence, due to $\&$ improper enforcement and regulation, it leads to problems.
We need an approach which is based

on right means for right ends to achieve results.

c) To address rising alcoholism among youth, we need right persuasion strategies:

- i) Raise awareness about health impacts of alcoholism, to discourage them.
- ii) Marketing campaigns with youth icons like Virat Kohli, Neeraj Chopra etc.
- iii) Enforce ban on alcohol advertisement strictly, by preventing brand advertisement.
- iv) Awareness about legal consequences of underage consumption, drunk driving.
- v) Effective stress management strategies be discussed like sports, hobbies etc.
- vi) Strong peer group support for those willing to give up.

With these strategies, we can address that not only alcoholism is

addressed, but those affected by it
are fully rescued and their welfare
ensured.

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।

The case study involves an ethical dilemma between public safety through culling and ensuring right to life of all organisms.



- a) Ethical issues involved are:
- i) Right to life and safety of public affected by dogs.
 - ii) Most vulnerable sections - Elderly, Children, under risk. It is administration's duty to protect them.
 - iii) Vigilante groups violating rule of law. Wrong means for right ends can't be justified.
 - iv) Administration's duty to protect environment and ecology, prevent cruelty to animals.
 - v) lack of adequate, timely response to public concerns, leading to dog attacks, culling, protests.

b) To address this situation:

Short term measures:

- i) Catching the excess dogs and putting them in confinement, to ease the situation.

- ii) People can be asked/encouraged to keep small puppies as pets.
- iii) Vaccinating dogs against rabbies.
- iv) Identify vigilante groups and bring them to justice.
- v) Street lights to prevent dog chasing.

Long term :

- i) Engage local NGOs to create public acceptance of dogs as pets.
- ii) Proper waste handling. Improper waste management leads to proliferation of animals.
- iii) Create dog parks to encourage people to keep pets.
- iv) Educate people of benefits of fwr street dogs, like preventing thefts.
- v) Due care for street dogs during winters to prevent rash behaviour.

In this way, I can address the
issue at its roots and create a
more compassionate society and administrative

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?

The case study involves the issue of disproportionate use of force/power which maligns police force.

a) Ethical issues involved are -

i) Allegation of misuse of power by my subordinate police officer. It is against rule of law and professional conduct expected from a civil servant. Harassment of women is unwarrantable.

ii) Public's lack of concern for laws and rules like covid appropriate behaviour.

iii) My duty to preserve the dignity and social prestige of my department.

iv) As a leader, I must protect my associates.

v) Social media flaring up tensions on such issues, not showing the other side. violates principles of natural justice.

b) In such a situation, various factors can influence decisions:

i) Previous track record of the said officer.

- ii) Strength of campaign of on social media against our officers.
- iii) If counter evidence is available, like video showing violation of protocol etc.
- iv) Support of department for the accused.
- v) ~~Political~~ Influence of the affected family, in higher echelons.

Social media is a good tool to raise awareness and inform people on such incidents, but not good for making decisions because,

- i) It is not objective but biased.

Those with more influence get support. Campaigns are generally ~~on~~ against officials in such scenarios.

- ii) It is partial. Doesn't show complete picture. Against principles of Natural Justice.

iii) No one can be held accountable for false narratives over social media.

c) My course of action :

- i) Merge 2 complaints and conduct joint enquiry in impartial manner.
- ii) Collect other information like - no. of guests, time limit of permission, other video proofs, source of information.
- iii) Issue official statement over social media regarding ongoing investigation, to reduce tensions.
- iv) If found guilty, the officers will be suspended for unethical conduct.

In the long term, to avoid such incidents, officers need to be trained in empathetic policing and videographing such inspections to have a concrete proof for their claims.

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 आसन्न खतरों के बावजूद जिले में टीकाकरण अभियान अब तक असफल रहा है। ऐसा माना गया है कि जिले के आदिवासी टीकाकरण के संबंध में अपनी व्यक्तिगत मान्यताओं के कारण टीकाकरण से मना करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सामुदायिक चिकित्सक जो जराचिकित्सा में कार्य करता है और जिले के सदस्यों के साथ लगभग दैनिक संपर्क रखता है, ने भी अपनी व्यक्तिगत मान्यताओं के आधार पर टीकाकरण से मना कर दिया है। इसने लोगों को टीकाकरण से नहीं जुड़ने के अपने निर्णय के बारे में और अधिक अडिग बना दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिले में टीकाकरण के बाद कुछ मौतों की अफवाह प्रसारित हो गई। आपके जिले से आस-पास के जिलों में मामलों के बढ़ने और वहां से आपके जिले में इसके प्रसार का उच्च जोखिम बना हुआ है। लोगों के भय को शांत करने और प्रशासन पर कार्रवाई करने एवं टीकाकरण अभियान को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए दबाव बनाने की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है।

(a) दिए गए प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) प्रभारी DM के रूप में, इन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?

(c) चर्चा कीजिए कि लोगों को स्वेच्छा से टीकाकरण हेतु मनाने के लिए अनुनय का उपयोग कैसे किया जा सकता है।

The case study deals with addressing wrong attitudes and perceptions leading to vaccine hesitancy.

Various ethical issues are:

- i) Threat to life of tribals due to no vaccination and rising cases nearby.
- ii) Misinformation and rumours leading to poor decision making.
- iii) Unethical, Unprofessional stance of Community doctor, who despite having modern knowledge, lacks scientific temper.
- iv) Balancing traditional beliefs with modern science.
- v) Tribal backwardness contributing to further vulnerabilities.

b) In such a situation, the approach by JAS officer Mitali Sethi in tribal areas of Melghat district can be adopted.

My approach would be :

i) Engage with community, identify national people, build trust.

ii) Dispel rumours. Through correct facts.

iii) Information dissemination Campaign based on tribal dialect and customs.

Their festivals can be used.

iv) Flexible vaccination program:

Vaccination booth, vaccination stalls near agri-fields, forests.

Online + Offline registration, On site registration.

v) Convince the Community doctor for vaccination as he ~~is~~ is at higher risk.

vi) Provide small incentives, like lottery, small gifts to those vaccinated.

C) Using persuasion for Vaccination:

- i) linking vaccination with their cultural practices like eating prasadam.
- ii) Myself and my colleagues to get vaccinated in front of them. To dispel fear.
- iii) Engage ASHAs, ANMs to communicate right information to community.
- iv) Show scarcity — Rising cases in nearby districts, threat to their children if they remain unvaccinated.
- v) Scientific community having intellectual authority on issue will be trusted eg, Community doctor.
- vi) Showing social proof that across world people are vaccinating.

In this way, vaccine hesitancy can be addressed to secure people's life.

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

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

Organ donation is an altruistic and benevolent activity which ensures maximum good to maximum people.

However there are certain ^{ethical} issues in it:

- i) lack of empathy leads to less emphasis on organ donation.
- ii) Social ^{religious} beliefs discourage people from organ donation. It is believed to

affect one in after life / next birth.

- iii) Cash-for-organs - Many illegal organ trafficking businesses have emerged which exploit vulnerability of poor and less informed.



Hence it leads to violation of equality and right to life to poor.

- iv) Many such surgeries are very costly thus reducing access to poor.
- v) Rumours and misinformation - like those who volunteer organ donation aren't taken care well when in critical situations, due to vested interests of practitioners.

Addressing Supply-demand gap

Demand side:

- i) Better lifestyle practices like balanced diet, exercise.
- ii) Prioritise on first come first serve basis.

Supply Side:

- i) Spreading awareness about voluntary donation.
- ii) Create infrastructure for proper storage.
- iii) Better laws, enforcement to prevent illegal trade in organs.
- iv) Showing gratitude to donors through felicitation, ad campaigns, etc.
- v) Digital repository of donors for transparent records.

Along with this, strong regulation of sector will build trust and equity in sector. This will help in meeting the supply-demand gap.

