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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	Manish	Registration Number	810341
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	02/07/22
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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Delhi- 110009

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।

Moral norms are principles which individuals & society considers to be right
eg shouting on parents is considered immoral

Yes, laws need to be consistent

① Law is the wish of the people & should reflect their moral norms.

eg Society → conservation of Nature
Law → same goal under wildlife protection Act, 1972

② A law morally consistent with social views will be better followed
eg: water conservation laws will be more successful in societies which respect rainwater harvesting
However, it should not always be the case.

① Society might be wrong in some cases.

eg. Act of 1829 banned Sati violating against Moral Principles of Society

② Act complecent with Moral Norms reduces chances of Reform of Defects surrounding Mental Rape.

③ often such laws infringe upon rights. eg. for Quite long, Mod norms banned Same sex marriage, going vs individual liberty

Therefore, for effective implementation laws need to be in line with moral Principles but at the same time should aim at reforms. Constitutional values of Equality, Fraternity, should act as guiding light to reform the society to progressive one.

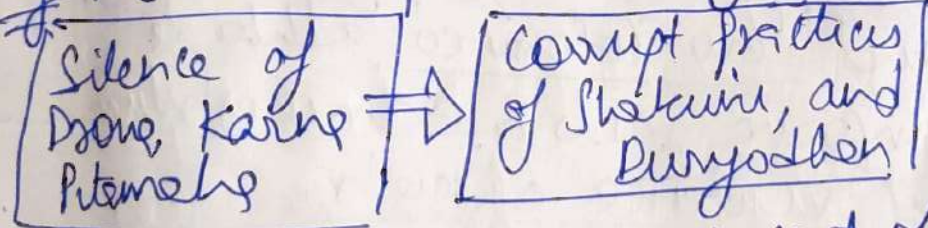
1. (b) "People's indifference is the best breeding ground for corruption to grow". Comment. (150 words) 10

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

"Fools multiply when wise men are silent". This saying signifies that when people display an indifference to corruption, it breeds

- ① No check on Perpetrator & he doesn't know he is doing wrong.

of Moral corruption during Mughal Bharat



- ② leads to low or zero report of corruption, Thus, keeping the vigilance teams in darkness

- ③ People's indifference soon leads to complacent attitude and the themselves began "in indulging in corruption"

of Cases of Bribing 100 ₹s to
Police men over Challen. etc.

- (4) People's indifference at large
thus normalises corruption &
the corrupt officials become fearless
leading to Scams like - 2G Scam
Coal Scam
Commonwealth
Scam

How to control

- (1) whistle blowing by people -
- (2) Saying No to giving Bribe
and 'Zero Tolerance' attitude
- (3) improve pay & administration
by vigilance officials.
- (4) Reward Honest officials &
whistle blowers etc.

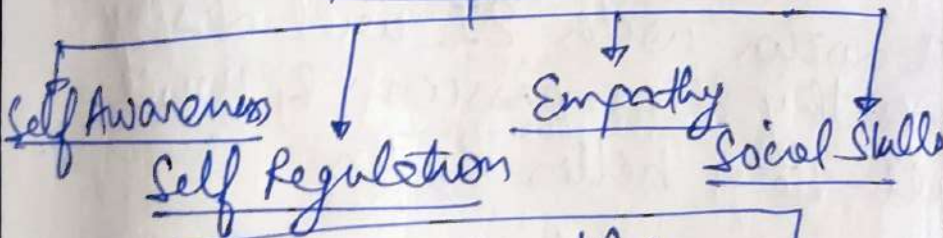
Corruption is more dominating
in developing countries like
India (Prof. Sen). Therefore values
like Integrity & Honesty like Ashoka
Chamka should be inculcated
from very beginning

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 (EI) is the ability of a person to be able to control his/her own emotions & of others & use them appropriately to guide his/her thinking & behaviour. (Goleman)

EI aspects



Importance in Healthcare

① Covid 19 has increased tremendous workload upon Healthcare workers.

EI can help manage mental health in such cases

② Doctors spend long working hours & Hence EI can help in better work place management.

③ Many people died during COVID. Healthcare professionals with better EI (& hence better social skills) will be able to communicate & better to families

→ This will reduce violence vs doctors

④ Staying away from family, managing fear of losing loved ones will be ~~be~~ aided by EI.

⑤ A doctor with EI will display empathy & compassion & hence will be a better doctor.

Apart from doctors during COVID common citizens also should display EI as numerous cases of violence vs Healthcare professionals (e.g. Stone pelting in India) were reported. Also uncertainty over Job loss & future, loneliness etc will be tackled by Self awareness component of EI.

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।

Civil Servants & the administration has a social contract with the citizens (Roxson) to ensure efficient Public Service delivery.

This mostly is driven by 'Spirit of Service'.

① It is the spirit of service that helps public servants withstand immense Pressure - Social & Political without even caring for life. eg Satendra Dubey in Golden Quad Project

② Spirit of Service motivates them to be efficient & reformist in administration & preserve National Interests eg TN Seshan's reforms in EC aiding National interests

③ Spirit of service makes them conspicuous and selfless. It is

Spirit of service that makes BPS
guards withstand chronic harasses
Other values that guides public
servants

- ① Efficiency → E Shreedharan
- ② Honesty & Integrity → Ashok Khemka
- ③ Courage → Durga Shakti Nagpal

However, apart from that
often ~~at~~ greed, & cowardiness
takes over & Public Servants
subvert Public & National interest
to serve their own

of recent case of Thakur where
IAS officers was found in
possession of huge cash.

The ~~above values~~ Civil Services
is a worship and any worship
according to Gandhiji requires
Sacrifice. Sacrificing personal gains
for Public should be aim of Public
Servants.

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 is the sumtotal of values
the society or nations at large
considers to be true & just.

Ethics in International relations
gives legitimacy to Actions &
also withdraws it

Granting	Withdrawing
- India's acceptance as a responsible Nuclear power	→ criticism & sanctions on Russia after invasion of Ukraine
- Japan's work ethics giving it 'immense soft Power (legitimacy)	→ Criticism of China over treatment of Uighurs
- Goodwill & legiti- macy towards Europe for its green efforts	→ USA's retreat from Paris Acc drew criticism & withdrew its legitimacy

legitimacy of all nations is required for any global effort to succeed (eg success of Montreal Protocol) and since ethics ensures legitimacy, global facts & foreign policy decisions should be based on ethics.

Ethical values that can help in International facts

Common but differ
entiated
responsibility
eg climate deal

Compassion
eg in
Refugee
facts

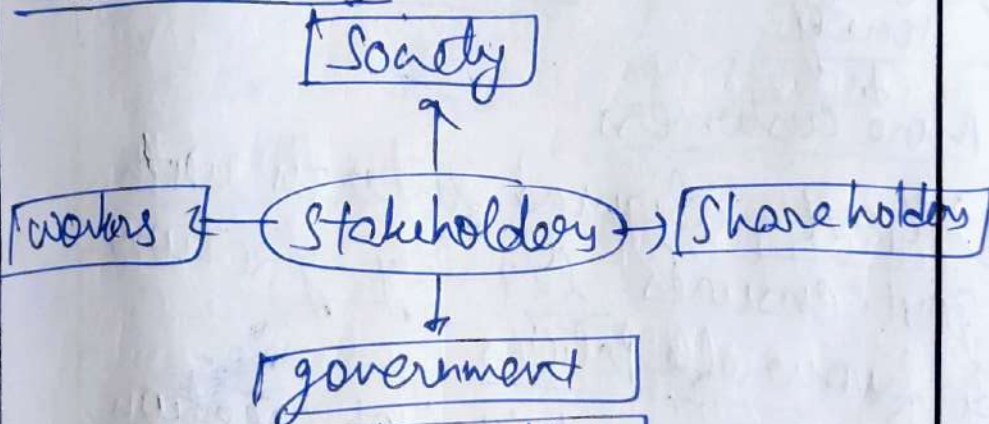
Courage &
HR Respect
eg in dealing
with
threats like Terror

Therefore, International facts should be ethical if we want to make our place a more habitable one.

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।

Any organisation should be accountable to all its stakeholders which include



Reasons behind this:

- ① Accountability to workers improve the work culture of the Organisation. This will improve efficiency & productivity.
- ② Success of org. due to better work culture.
- ② Aligning interest of shareholders ensure financial profitability.

of the organisation, without which it'll perish

(3) Societal interest - The organisation can be successful only in a healthy society → better good will

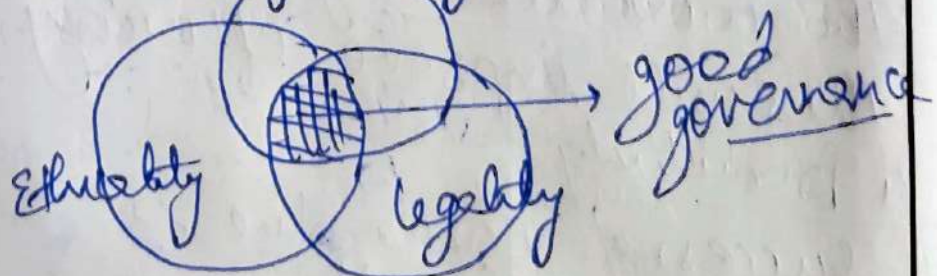
↓
Healthy society

↓
Better Brand value

↓
More customers

(4) Govt. - aligning interests with govt. ensures legality of actions & favourable policies

→ aiding govt in job creation
govt aiding by Make in India scheme



Therefore, this will ensure good governance & sustainable development of organisation

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 L. B. Shastri was second Prime minister of India & he was People's President.

Values that can be learnt

- ① Integrity - uncompromising adherence to moral values
eg Never used official vehicle for private purpose
- ② Sacrifice - Skip a meal intimate during food grain crisis
- ③ Simplicity - very simple lifestyle & clothing despite being PM → important in the increasingly materialistic world.
- ④ Responsibility - offered resignation after railway mishap.

- (5) courage on how he handled
Pakistan crisis and Tashkent
Agreement.
- (6) Respect & gratitude to the ones
feeding us & protecting us
- Tai Tawan, Tai Kishan
- (7) Visionary & crisis Manager
- | | |
|--|---|
| ↓ | ↓ |
| during his
time, works
in the field
of Nuclear &
Space tech. | Managed food
grain crisis
through green
revolution |

Thus Shastriji's life lessons &
values can make a citizen &
good citizen & a civil servant
& good civil servant

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

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

Accountability refers to liability to give satisfactory account of exercise of power, failing which disciplinary action may follow.

Institutional Mechanisms

- ① Police complaints authority
- ② ~~not created~~ Central vigilance commission
- ③ Right to information
- ④ Lokpal & Lokayukta

These have weakened either due to Red tapism or Bureaucratic Political Nexus. Therefore arise the need of social accountability law :-

- ① Social accountability can prevent misuse of discretionary power

of Public Will be a stake
of Social Audit of PDS will definitely
highlight mismanagement because
it will cause problem to people

(4) Success of Social Audits, especially
in South India highlights the
need for Social Responsibility.

Therefore the vision of constitution
makers & the ethos of weberian
Bureaucracy could be redeemed
by Social Accountability, if we
Provide it a legal status

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 or facelessness forms an important feature of weberian form of legal Rational Bureaucracy.

Anonymity serves the following functions :-

① Sense of security to the public servant against any social pressure.

eg It might be difficult for a public servant to say NO to a relative to do some task, but anonymity prevents that.

② Anonymity improves efficiency & reduces chances of corruption
eg faceless assessment of Income Tax returns

③ Public Trust building as public will feel the institution is

unbiased & fair & there will be no Nepotism due to it.

However, there are certain downsides to it

① A civil servant with unethical value can wreck havoc if given anonymity.
→ difficult to trace action and corruption.

② It might reduce the personalised & ground level bonding between public & their servants.

Therefore deliberations need to be done on the amount of anonymity & fearlessness required in civil services.

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

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

Social media has lightning speed and wide reach which can influence millions

↳ eg Virat Kohli has 200 mn instagram followers

Ethical issues

- ① Huge "fan" following & people get convinced easily
If a filmstar say do this people will do without checking whether its right or wrong.
- ② No accountability over the products they endorse over social media.
- ③ Can impact people's ability to think & breed herd mentality

④ Hacking can lead to traps
for followers
of YouTuber Carayminstis
channel hacked & asked for
bribe

⑤ unethical canal culture and
values negatively impacting
youth

Hence, there ^{is} need of legal &
ethical framework to regulate
these

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

Martin Luther King Jr. life reflects the above quote which means that man is rational being & his conscious decision of whether to choose right or wrong i.e. altruism or selfishness will determine his success or destruction.

This quote to me means that man is social animal & is dependent on other beings. Together we stand & divided we fall. Hence, we should be more kind and helpful / altruistic to one another. If A cricket team will not win if players play individually for self interest but only when they do for team.

Dr King's success as a human rights activist could also be attributed to the fact that he shed off selfishness & worked for the betterment of his country. Therefore, He ensure Justice for the Blacks in America.

This is very relevant in Public Services. One should not worry about Personal good & should serve the larger purpose of Public service delivery to the last, to the least & to the last.

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

Sacrifice is the virtue of the
brave - Mahatma Gandhi

Dr Kalam's Quote signifies that how we sacrifice our children will impact their future & for them to have a better future we must sacrifice. A candle has to burn if it has to give light.

Parents work tirelessly to earn a living so that their children can have a bright future

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything in the
margin
(देखें शीट में
काटें या लिखें)

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काटें या लिखें)

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

— डॉ. ब. र. अम्बेडकर
"हमें एक समुदाय की प्रगति को उस डिग्री से मापाता हूँ जो महिलाओं ने हासिल की है।" - बी.

Dr Ambedkar stood for women's respect & empowerment. This quote means that if a society doesn't value women & doesn't let them succeed it will succumb to darkness.

women have been subjected to across societies & cultures. If a society is able to equate them with men, that society is successful. Yash Narayasthi says "Feminist Father Devaki" is ancient Indian motto.

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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 मचिस और पटाखे बनाने की फैक्ट्रियां अवस्थित हैं। आपके संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि इन खतरनाक गतिविधियों में बच्ची संख्या में बढ़ते 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 त्रुटियों 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?

a) The above case of alleged child labour involves the following:

Stakeholders

- Me, as the SDM
- children and their dependent families
- Manufacturing units & Business men
- Local Politicians
- Govt. and administration
- Society at large.

Ethical issues

- ① Separation of childhood for children
- ② Right to livelihood of families which are poor
- ③ Legal Violation of ~~the~~ child labour Act, 2016 and govt.

Directive.

④ Pressure from local Politicians
side-interfering with admin
istration.

⑤ failure of administration to
curb child labour.

4) Approach to the problem

My approach to the problem
should be guided by courage,
objectivity and constitutionalism.

① conducting an independent
enquiry to ascertain whether
the reports are true or not.

② if they are true, priority
should be rehabilitation of
those children.

Rehabilitation

① encouraging the families to
send them to local govt schools

② Help of local NGOs & others like

Keilash Satyarthi's Bachpan Bachao Andolan can be taken.

- ③ Income generating source like NREGA etc for poor families
- ③ After this, holding the industry men and contractors responsible & accountable.

- legal action as mentioned under 2016 Act can be taken
- frequent raids could be conducted to prevent further crimes.

- ④ Local politician's pressure should be tackled by courage of conviction and following due process of law. Persuasion based on logos, ethos and pathos (Aristotle's ideas) can be used. (eg fear of losing next elections could be used)
- This will solve the problem of child labour in the given case.

c) medium to long term measures

① Regular interaction of teachers, NGOs and Administration with Parents, instilling about the importance of education.

(Education as Tamso me Jyoti ganyas → Poverty to prosperity)

② Strict monitoring of suspected industries like Crickets, Bangles etc to prevent this. Espionage and intelligence could be used.

③ Deterrence through heavy fines and punishment can be created.

④ Poverty alleviation programs needs better targeting.

Therefore, not only will these measure provide children their right to childhood, but also uphold India's firm commitment to ILO's Convention No. 182 (eradicating worst form of child labour)

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?

Banning of liquor and intoxicants has been a constitutional mandate under Part IV (DPSP) as is a Gandhian Value.

Problems attributed to alcoholism

① Social Problems

① Domestic violence and beating of wife by husband

- ② crimes outside home like Snatching, Robbery etc.
- ③ Poor Socialisation of children
A child raised in domestic violent environment will not have a favourable View of Marriage.

② Economic Problems

- ① Poverty as purchase of alcohol
separate money.
often daily wage labourers spend 30-40% of their income on alcohol
- ② drunken drinking causes death
→ death of earning members
leads to poverty
- ③ Healthcare problems increasing
out of ~~one~~ pocket expenditure
and thus families slipping into
poverty.
- ④ Poverty due to it depriving child
education ⇒ intergenerational
poverty

5) Prohibiting liquor creates the following problem:-

- ① illegal sale of alcohol - defeats the desired purpose
- ② illegal production as of substan
and Quality ⇒ Health issues & even death.
e.g. recently 10 people died in Ballia, Bihar due to this.
- ③ Burden on Judiciary due to its enforcement.
e.g. case of Patna High Court.
- ④ original problems like domestic violence, drinking excessively often remain unchecked.

However, the above problems are not because of prohibition but due to fault Nature of it. Stricter law enforcement, frequent raids, and curbing Nexus of administration and liquor manufacturers should be done.

c) What can be done

① circulating value system
about health, (Pehle Sukh
Nirogi Kaye) education - especially
about financial management etc
should be done.

- values of women respect
and rules of social conduct

② Regulating manufacturing

↓
suits & control
of illegal manu-
facturing

↓
Heavy fines & their
publicity to create
fear

③ Awareness generation programs
and Nasha Mukti Kendras

eg famous personalities could
be used under their social
responsibility

- Success of Polio could be attributed
to Amritha's Popularity (under
2boond zindagi ki Campaign)

(4) Parents should teach values to adults & teenagers

eg while attending college, I was politely explained by the evils of alcoholism by my father

Case of someone, who's left alcohol & succeeded or someone who hasn't & failed could be used as role models.

Therefore, the above steps could not only make the society a more inclusive & safer one, but also ensure that its members are responsible & healthy (Sare Saaru Nisamaye May all be healthy)

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 जहाँ 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 घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं। बुजुर्गों के साथ बच्चे भी सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं और हाल ही में कुत्तों के एक झुंड ने एक 8 वर्ष की बच्ची को गोभीरूप 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। हालाँकि, 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।

Indian Society has been known for worshipping plants & animals (Tulsi, cow, saying 'Roti' for dogs etc.), thus highlighting the fact that man & his nature should live in harmony.

The above case involves Nature (dogs) troubling man & has the following issues

a) Ethical issues

- ① Right to safe Neighbourhood of the residents
- ② Right to life of dogs (they are also creatures)
- ③ Brutality (Killing) by vigilante groups displaying lack of love & compassion
- ④ Inaction from administration & authorities.
- ⑤ adhering to demands of NGOs by govt & administration

b) The above matter needs objectivity (& not get carried away by public sentiments)

① Short Term measures

- ① Immediate priority should be safety of residents from the 'menace'

→ wildlife authorities & should

be called to deport the dogs
as per law.

- ② veterinary services & medical assistance to the injured girl & others
- ③ appeal from administration to people to remain calm, and indoors during the operation.
- ④ Due process of law should be followed against those alleged to killing dogs after investigation

④ Long Term measures

- ① often such measure happens when dogs are affected by certain diseases. Therefore -
 - Regular monitoring of samples by Animal Husbandry Department should be done
 - desired medication & immunisation
- ② Making people aware of dogs and dogs in such case.

- Help of the mentioned NGOs & others the PETA can be taken
 eg. Idea of killing dogs should
 be discouraged.

③ Improving Quality of Public Service Delivery from administration
 eg. this case highlights
 intervention from authorities
 prompted Vigilante groups.

④ checking population and their
 appropriate relocalisation & release
 of stray dogs to control their
 numbers should be done
 frequently by administration.

⑤ People adopting stray animals
 like dogs & cats should be
 encouraged. Such culture is
 very prominent in Scandinavian
Countries

⑥ Improving 'Refries' & other medication facilities in local hospitals.

12000 years of domestication has made dog the most loyal friend of humans. Above methods can cherish this bond & further strengthen it for the welfare of society

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 aim of Public administration is to facilitate lives of public through efficient service delivery based on pillars of Ethics, Equity and Efficiency (2nd ARC).

This case suggests otherwise

Ethical issues

① Alleged misconduct on part of my subordinates

tearing off document

Misbehave with public

Harassment

② alleged lack of permission by organisers & violation of COVID 19 norms - threat to Public Health

③ Issue of women dignity (Mis-behave)

④ Social media opinion

↓
create rift between Public & Administration

↓
could impact Independent investigation

- 5) Factors that can impact decision
- ① Social Media perception & widely prevalent public opinion
 - ② TV & Print Media.
 - ③ Loyalty to Department & subordinates
 - ④ Political intervention (often in case of Police as highlighted in Prekash Singh case, 2006)
 - ⑤ Personal values of Police officer like — Probity, Honesty, Courage, Integrity, Uprightness
 - ⑥ Dedication to public service & constitutional values

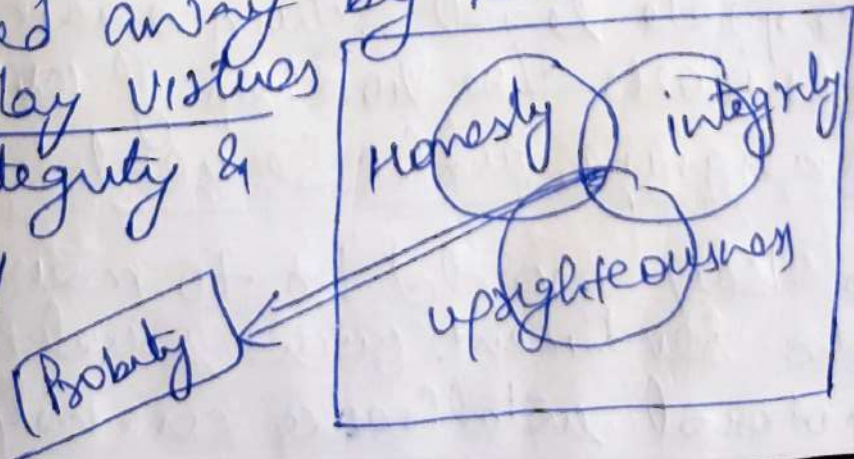
No, I don't think mobilising social media is a fair way to influence decision in such cases.

These can impede with an independent inquiry & create a perceived 'acquittal or guilt' of the person involved through

media trial.
 of case of Phar chakra body.
 moreover, social media has
 lightning speed & wide reach.
 This can be used for summarizing
mongering → This can create
law & order problems

eg recent farm protests &
 # associated problems due to
 # farmers' suicide hashtag
 prompting govt to take it down.

However at the same time,
 it is difficult to monitor &
 manage social media opinions.
 Therefore it's the responsibility
 of public servants, not to get
 carried away by social media
 & display virtues
 of integrity &
 probity



c) Course of Action

- ① conducting independent enquiry
(Preventing conflict of interest)
to conclusively ascertain the facts
of the case.
- ② Seeking information from the
authorities which have granted
permission; CCTV footage of the
party etc could be used.
- ③ issuing social media advisory
to public to calm down their
sentiments & assuring a fair probe
- ④ Action should be taken against
the Policeman for misbehaviour
- Such incident will be a lesson
for all & will boost Public Trust
(If he's guilty), otherwise
appropriate legal action against party
organisers for violation of COVID Norms
& Maligning Public Servant.

The key would be to manage
Public Sentiment over social media.
Emotional intelligence can help here

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 जनसंख्या 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 मामले 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।

WHO mentions vaccine hesitancy amongst the top 10 threats to public health. The above case affirms to this fact

a) Ethical issues

- (1) Threat to public health due to virus.
- (2) Already backward socio economic indicators of the village.
- (3) Perceived threat of vaccine amongst them due to beliefs.
- (4) Doctor not displaying leadership quality like he should have.
- (5) immense pressure on administration to prevent spread of COVID-19.

b) Steps that I will take

- (1) Countering misinformation about the deaths and intimating about the benefits.
- case & photographs about the

Potential consequences of Not getting vaccinated can be done.

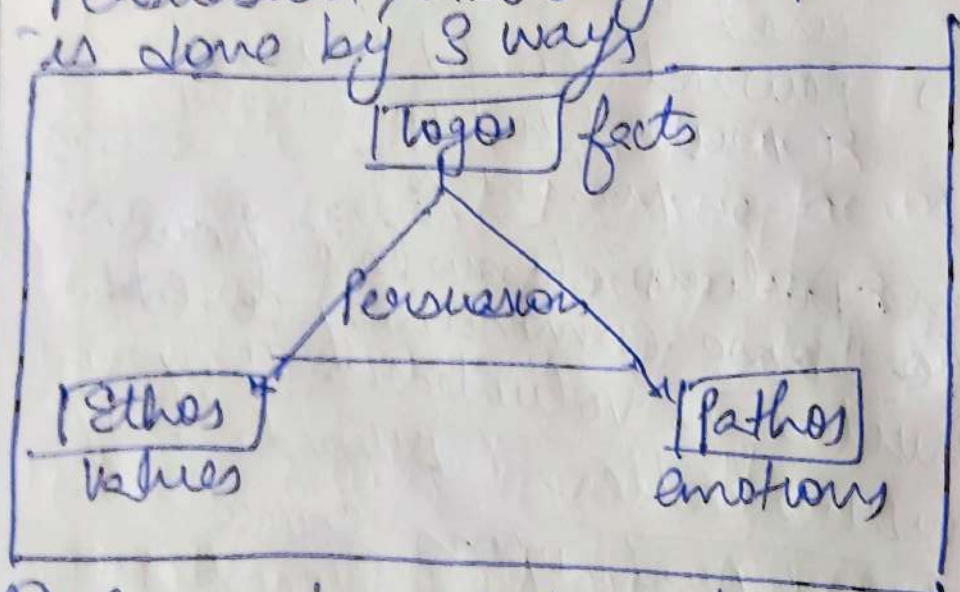
- ② Role Model effect - displaying members of administration themselves getting vaccinated.
- ③ convincing & Persuading the doctor should be the first priority; as it is easiest.
 - Scientific facts could be used
 - Reward could be used.
(Reward & Punishment mechanism)
- ④ ~~no~~ Doctors elsewhere from the same community could be invited as volunteers. They can convince better. (Attitude change also depends upon source characteristics)
- ⑤ incentives could be given to Public.
eg. in Nuh, Haryana - District

administration gave Pressure
cookers, Dinner sets to counter
Vaccine Hesitancy.

(b) In the meantime, since the
virus is speeding, a more
curbs on people's movement
to nearby areas could be
imposed.

(c) Role of Persuasion

Persuasion, according to Aristotle
is done by 3 ways



(1) Persuasion is based on Logos
'facts' could be used especially
for doctors. Facts like reduced
mortality due to vaccine or

high death rate of upcoming wave.

- ② Emotions can persuade people - fear of death, fear emotion pertaining to harm of animal & firmly could be used.
- ③ Persuasion can change attitude towards vaccine as already mentioned through sermons

In the longer run, tribals should be positively integrated into administration - especially Health and Education to prevent such incidents. Tribal Panchsheel should be followed.

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 has been a
ethically contested issue across
the world & especially in a
deeply religious country like India.

[Ethical issues involved]

- ① Not considered morally correct
by family members to let
their dear ones body cut open
and the body parts be taken
out.

This according to some under
mines human dignity.

- ② Absence of information on
this subject also hinders some
aware citizens from donating
organs. This is fault on
part of authorities.
- ③ Organ donation has started
a highly unethical business
of organ rackets. This provides
the rich to further their
lives while the suffering of
have nots is prolonged on the
death bed.
- ④ often doctors involve in selling
of kidneys & other organs, thus
violating Hippocratic oath &
Indian principle of 'Vaidyo Param
Devata' (equating doctor with
god)

- (5) Last aspect of human life is soultly due to self centricism.
 - People believe since they have lost their loved ones, why should they care about others.
 They forget that their ~~ex~~ extinguished match still has spark to light numerous lives.

Therefore they should be more compassionate, empathetic & have respect for human life.

b) How to close the gap

- (1) Awareness among people to donate organs - as most of them are not.
- (2) To cater to this supply, hospitals especially in Tier II & Tier III cities should be empowered with such capacities.
 - Organ banks could be opened

③ : changing value system among people especially young children; about how they can help others through organ donation.

This can be done through

- ① Role Model effect
eg John Abrahm (Bollywood Actor) has promised his organs will be donated
- ② Socialisation in schools and families
- ③ Rewarding organ donors by honouring during Republic day ~~day~~ etc.
- ④ Additionally, the longer run govt. should also invest in biotechnology - eg recently 'Printed Heart' in Israel - as it can bridge this gap.

- ⑤ At the same time, A tougher
administration on Organ Pectors
by strong deterrence should be
done.

Albert Einstein said that Science
should be blended with Humanity
'if we are to progress as a
civilisation. Society should take
cue from this and inculcate
the desired Behavioural changes