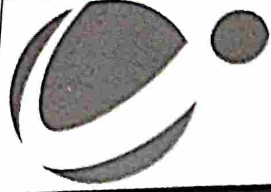


writing mains, evaluate on priority.



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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	SOMALI DEVI	Registration Number	
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	06/12/2021
Center	online		

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
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.

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 a framework of rules enforced through a sovereign authority that guide human behaviour and social relations.

while morals are standards of values that human place upon themselves. Both prescribe do's and don'ts and help navigate decisions.

Need not be consistent

1) Laws may be created to shape/change existing morals

eg Valuing privacy of others under IT Act - 2000. may be against morality of collectivism

2) Bring progressive change

eg. Law has decriminalised
section 377 (homosexuality),
though transgenders still face
social ostracisation.

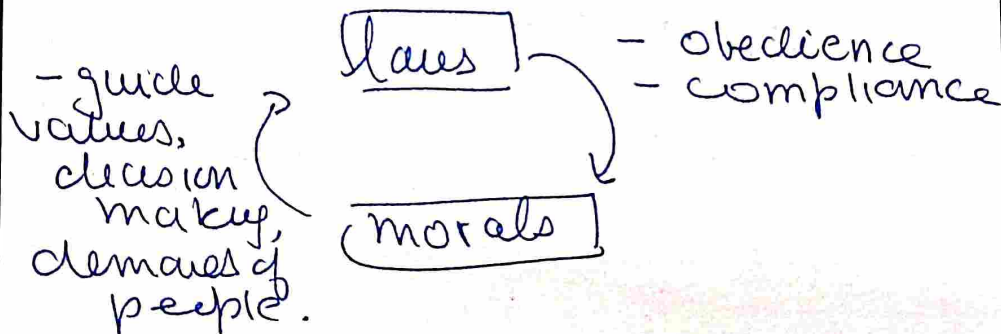
3) To adapt to new realities

eg. Social media.

- Law mandates fact checking
which may archive our
morals of 'trust'

Should be consistent

1) Laws shape morals and morals
drive laws and should
naturally converge.



eg. our morals of honesty lead
to passing of (RTI Act for
transparency).

This laws and morals continually evolve.

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 abuse of public authority, office or power for political or personal gains.

Indifference breeds corruption

1) Social indifference towards 'Antyodaya' and marginalised allow corruption to perpetuate, diverting resources away from development and breakers justice

2) Indifference breeds acceptance of corruption leading to 'Chalta hai' attitude.

eg. Norm to gift expensive items to close a deal

3) Obscures Vigilance

- lack of effective control and check
eg. Politicisation of CBI accused.

4) Extent of menace not understood!

- Kautilya said "Corruption needed to grease wheels of administration" however,

This corruption has led to red tapism, hurdles, unease & business.

5) Causes breeding of values of 'Secrecy', 'monopoly' that breeds corruption.

Corruption also has other causes

- 1) greed and rising consumerism
- 2) vicious cycle of poverty
- 3) Lax laws and bureaucratic shield under Article 311

^
Sanskritisation of Corruption as advocated by Kanchi Iyer Basu has eaten away the strong foundation of our country. A zero tolerance approach should be key to cull it.

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) refers to the ability to understand one's emotions and those of others and to be able to regulate it in a socially desirable manner - Daniel Goleman.

Importance of EI for healthcare to deal with COVID

1) Self Actualisation

- understand one's duty to serve under Hippocratic oath
- assuage one's fears - Threat of catching ~~and~~ infection
- maintain 'mental health' even in sights of death, loss of life

2) Self Regulation

- Do not undergo 'Compassion fatigue' of helplessness

Expressed by lady doctor on
twitter.

- be strong in face of adversity
- objective assessment of disease
and best possible treatment
- ensure COVID appropriate behaviour
even at workplace to minimise
spread.

③ Social skills

- effectively communicate with
patients, families, reduce
instances of violence and anger
against doctors
- arrange any misinformation

④ Motivation

- to work tirelessly, sometimes
multiple shifts
- lead with example fellow
community workers,
- Optimism in patients.

⑤ Empathy

- best possible treatment
- value life, all life equally.
- help vulnerable first

Health workers require (EI) to handle
the pressures of job especially Pandemic.

2. (b) It is the 'spirit of service' that motivates a public servant to serve the country's interests and address people's issues. Discuss. (150 words) 10
- 'सेवा की भावना' एक लोक सेवक को देश के हितों की पूर्ति और जन समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु प्रेरित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

'Spirit of service' refers to the unwavering dedication and sense of duty towards one's work.

Helps to motivate

(A) Serve country's interest

- Realise duty towards furthering nations interest
- eg.- maintenance of law and order
- conduct elections free and fair
- advocate for national interest as a diplomat.
- utmost importance to security sovereignty of nation

eg. motivates defence personnel to even man unhospitable Kargil terrain all round the year.

- Foreign secretary urged Indian
comms of joining RCEP at
ASEAN summit.

(B) Address people's issues

- motivate them to understand
ground reality
- develop compassion and feeling
of obliterating difficulties
- Duty for the sake of duty curbs
any corruption, material gratification

[eg] Delhi DSP Seema herself
performed the last rites
of many COVID-19 patients.

[eg] DM of Mizoram Shashanka
Aia came up with ingenious solution
of Nutrition gardens to curb
malnutrition.

Spirit of service will ensure that
duty is performed for the sake of
duty.

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 in International relations is the values, norms, principals that are followed in the context of engagement of countries in international arena

Ethics grants legitimacy

- 1) To international institutions
eg. IMF and World Bank
focus on development of all
countries including LDC guided
by 'Fairness and equity'
- 2) Trust in negotiations if ethical
eg. Peaceful uses of nuclear fuel
under NSC
- 3) Boost coordination and cooperation
eg. Value of life central to
anti-terrorist outfits of RATS

4) Promote compliance
eg. War ethics of 'justice
ad bello' and 'Justice ad
bellum'. Respecting India's
view of Kashmir issue as a delabelled
problem

Rejects though withdrawing legitimacy

1) Thwarting processes perceived
as biased
eg. India not ratified
NPJ, CTBT

2) Ensures development as cornerstone

eg. Compulsory licensing used
by countries in pharmaceuticals.

3) Shackles institutions that are
defunct due to efficiency
eg. Trusteeship council.

Ethics in international relations
is thus guided by, humanity,
national sovereignty and principles
of equity and fairness.

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

किसी संगठन का सतत विकास केवल सभी हितधारकों के हितों से अपने निर्णयों को संरेखित करने से ही हो सकता है, न कि केवल हितधारकों को जोड़ने से। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Sustainable growth refers to economic growth that is stable, variable, continuous and the benefits of which are fairly distributed.

Sustainable growth Components

(A) narrow: Shareholders

→ These are internal stakeholders and growth should provide economic returns to all.

eg. profitability of future 500 Company.

benefits

- boost investor confidence
- financial viability.
- profit making.

(B) Broad: all stakeholders

1) Consumers : External stakeholders

- Value only if there is demand
- Stable if they are satisfied
- essential to Goodwill

- Quality ensures loyalty

[eg] Tata's CSR activity boosts its repute

2) Environment

- Resources are limited and should be used judiciously
- Greed shouldn't cloud compassion
- ensures inter-generational equity to future generation

[eg] Bath and Body works market shares doubled when they marketed and made sure their products were cruelty free.

Sustainable growth of organisation
Thus is the fine balance of its
social, environment and economic
obligations.

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Sustainable growth of organisation
This is the fine balance of its
social, environment and economic
obligations.

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 ji was the embodiment of highest values of public service and can be a source of ethical

guidance:
① Good Administrator

1) Probity

- He used separate pens for doing his personal v/s public work

2) Humility always travelled in an ordinary ambassador

3) Frugality

- disowned fancy banquets at Parliamentary residence when India was facing a food crisis

4) Spirit of service

- He unbans read and signed Tashkent Agreement

③ guide for good citizen

1) Compassion

- would visit even veterans in hospitals.

2) No greed

- offered to pay full price of saree he was offered as part of his visit to Tamil Nadu.

3) Family Values

- Made sure to present at family occasions that meant something.

4) Respectfulness towards other dignitaries, even opposition members.

These values if inculcated in one's life can become a source of guidance to achieve a good life.

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 Accountability
refers to answerability of one's actions and its enforcement as mandated by Law of RTI Act and social Audit.

Weakened over time

- 1) politicisation eg. political interference in working of CBI (removal of general consent)
- 2) misuse of legal loopholes of Official secrets Act under RTI
- 3) Lax enforcement - poor digitization, compliance, one size fits all approach.
- 4) Bureaucratic lethargy - absence of responsibility

need of social accountability

- 1) Creates social pressure of compliance
- 2) social oversight would bring to light social issues and needs ushering in Responsiveness
- 3) Drill down responsibility (internal accountability) of self disclosure

Social accountability needs to be supplemented by :

- 1) Ethical competence and training
- 2) Code of conduct and Code of Ethics
- 3) Democratic attitudes of citizen involvement in development
- 4) Enforcement of laws to ensure compliance

Social accountability will ensure public servants become accountable even in absence of law.

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 refers to working
behind the scenes and is
considered a foundational
value as per code of Conduct
rules 1956.

Importance

- 1) Helps in doing duty
without fear or favour
- 2) maintain political neutrality
essential for continuity in
administration
- 3) Anonymity ensures duty
for sake of duty putting
a check on corruption
- 4) upholds ministerial
responsibility as chosen
representatives.

facelessness in civil services
however has led to

- 1) weil our responsibility
at bureaucratic lethargy
- 2) reduced social accountability
eg in 2a scam case SC
itself upheld that telecom
Secretary cannot hide from
his clerks using 'anonymity'
- 3) reduced transparency
- 4) induced (corruption) through
protection under Article 311

Anonymity must be relooked
as a means to ensure objective
and fair decision making
and not as an excuse for
Apathy.

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।

Influencers are people that have incredible social influence over their followers and can move, motivate or change their audience.

Ethical issues of influencer marketing

- 1) Fake news and misinformation
- frequency of content can disguise falsehood as truth.
- 2) Misinterpreted as daily life
- peer pressure pushes youth towards frivolous spending, greed.
- 3) Issues of Body shaming

and urge to achieve a 'particular body type'

- 4) Not regulated under 'Child Labour', parents using their children to gain views forcing them to put in long hours in front of camera
- 5) Increased use leading to values of Consumerism, individualism reducing socialisation
- 6) Pressure to be active on social media has pushed many people to crimes to sustain a lifestyle even causing mental health issue

Influencer marketing has taken social media by a storm, and is here to stay, however it should be self regulated.

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

"All of us have both dark and light inside of us, it is the choice we make on which side to act upon is what defines us"

Choice of (creative altruism)

- 1) We only grow by sharing our knowledge
- 2) Altruism spreads love, compassion, tolerance essential to fight global crimes like terrorism, genocide
- 3) Essential for social wellbeing and man's physiological needs of 'belongness'

- 4) Innovation and development happens one step at a time
eg. For AI to happen internet was invented first

destructive selfishness

- 1) hate breeds hate, contempt breeds contempt

eg. if every war was fought with war we all live with Nuclear Holocaust!

- 2) It creates mental agony, by loathing others, we start loathing ourselves

- 3) It spawns pessimism, can derail any progress made.

- 4) It can thwart development, justice. eg. Vaccine nationalism, deglobalisation

Thus. The choice of being Altruistic or selfishness needs to be made which can be a self perpetuating cycle.

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

"Child is the father of the man". The youth of today are the nation's future.

Sacrifice our today for better tomorrow

1) efforts we put in today will have wider results tomorrow.

eg. Saving for our future
investing in children's education
can ensure social mobility
tomorrow

2) Resources saved today can be enjoyed by generations tomorrow

— central to sustainable development.

3) Values we teach our children today, would

become norms of society
tomorrow

eg gender equality at home
will engender 'women empowerment'

④ Such sacrifice is not
essentially a sacrifice of our
wellness, it is a choice / investment
we make for a resilient future

"We only ^{reap} ~~sow~~, what we
sow". Thus this sacrifice
should be viewed as our
duty to our future.

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

"We cannot all succeed if half of us are held back"
— Malala Yousafzai

measure of progress of community

1) Social liberation

- Shunning the artificial distinction of capabilities between humans.
- Women empowerment stemming from rejection of division of labour also helps fight ~~under~~ other issues
eg Casteism (purity and pollution extended)

2) Economic progress and development

- Women's participation ensures better economic output
- it ensures better health outcomes
 - reduction in MMR

- 3) Women education leads to education of a generation
- └ more compassionate
 - └ higher attention to detail
 - └ higher educational status of children.
- 4) Religious reforms are closely tied
- Devadasi tradition
 - taboo of menstruation
- 5) Rules Justice both retributive and distributive to even other vulnerable communities of Tribal, Dalit women
- 6) Sustainability is core to Feminism as both environment and women have faced systemic oppression

Progress of a society This can be measured and propagated through empowering women and men to help empower women around them.

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 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?

The case highlights the menace of child labour in contravention to law.

(A) Stakeholders	Ethical issues
• sub DH (me)	• courage of conviction to do my duty even if it goes against political bosses (ministers)
• employers	• Contravention of rules. • exploiting legal loopholes • against Law Prevention of child labour
• <u>contractors</u>	• directly violating law • lack of compassion • <u>corruption nexus</u>
• children	• right to education (Article 21A) Breached • loss of childhood
• parents	• <u>right to childhood</u> and <u>income</u> • vicious cycle of poverty
• minister	• breach of social contract

- looked up to as role model.
- Corporate - politico nexus.

(B) Approach to problem

→ "Child labour is the loss of childhood" a fundamental right

- use of
- objectivity to determine nexus
 - emotional intelligence to persuade parents
 - IEC to ensure compliance
 - law enforcement for preventing loopholes to be exploited

Course of Action

1. Investigate and Assess

- Contractors employing child labours
- number, age, of such children
- whether enrolled in school
- any permissible ~~corporate~~ corporate - political nexus. by minister eg Tube.

2. Inspection of labour units and fieldwork

- if child labour present

- free all children from employment
- temporary suspension till all regulatory procedures not put in place of reporting employee data

3) Law enforcement

- contractors need to furnish all details of employees online
- if law not followed suspension of licence

4) Minister - Persuasion

- Minister as this is against law' and fundamental rights of children; could be arrested and even be dangerous to his party.

5) Id of Behaviour change of Parents

- educate them on right of children education and importance
- How education could alleviate them of poverty
- behavioural change through involvement of local NGO, and society.

6) Provision for alternate source of livelihood for parents involve MNUREA, Skill India mission.

7) Enrolling children in nearby school, Cusined mid day meal and Vocational training

③ Medium to long term strategy

1) Poverty alleviation

- skill development and adult literacy

2) Behavioural change

- through awareness, mass media, community radio, NCD.

3) Rehabilitation initiatives

- Tracking of child labour
- grievance reporting
- counselling service,

4) Incentivise education - Sukanya Samridhi Yojana

5) Law enforcement

- online furnishing of details
regular inspection and site checks.

Child Labour is not only an economic menace but a social, political menace also & needs to be tackled holistically.

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 समस्याएं 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 Case highlights the lacunae in effective outcomes in prohibition acts passed by several state governments.

(A). Socio economic problems associated with alcoholism

1) (Social)

① rising indebtedness and destitution as most of

The money is spent on purchase

(b) rising crime → organised crime,
Theft, petty crimes

(c) domestic violence cases

(d) Straining family ties, mostly
consumed by adult males →
disproportionate burden of
family on females.

(e) Youth addiction causes
them to drop out of education

(f) Health and lifestyle concerns

Economic

a) Vicious cycle of poverty

b) Savings plundered on alcohol

c) Thriving illegal market.

(B) Prohibitory liquor

Creates problem

→ right of choice curtailed

→ alcoholism treated as
a crime not taken for
reformation or rehabilitation

→ thriving black market

→ misused by hawko-

Criminal agents to entice youth

- media and peer influence
- popularise breaking of rules as cool.

solves problem

- respects constitutional morality
(Article 47)
- Changes behaviour towards
alcoholism perceived as health
menace.
- Empowered women eg empirical
evidence from Bihar reduced
domestic violence cases

However, problem remains due to

- 1) lack of de-addiction centers
- 2) lack of education
- 3) lack of other entertainment,
social leisure
- 4) poverty.
- 5) Law implementation.

© Step
Don't to tackle problem

- 1) Behavioural Change

- Stories from celebrities gone
cle-addiction and positive impact,
local role-models.
- Campaign on health effects and
quality of life
- Quantifying cost in terms of
Economic + DALY + productivity

2). Pigovian taxes

eg. Education and health
costs.

3). Enforcement

- Model code of conduct
made binding and enforceable
- Cap on political party spending
to check misuse
- border enforcement to check
smuggling
- regulate local liquor industries
selling Hooch

4) Poverty reduction - Skill, education and Health infra

5) Deaddiction centers and Rehabilitation programmes with voluntary enrollment.

Alcoholism could push India
demographic dividend to demographic
burden.

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। बच्चों के साथ-साथ वृद्ध 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 highlights the issue of vigilantism and bureaucratic apathy.

Stakeholders

- DM (me)
- Stray dogs.
- Community, esp Vulnerable - elderly children
- Vigilante groups.
- Government authorities
- NGOs

Facts

- attacks by strays
- mass culling.
- activism by NGOs
- inaction by authorities

(A)

Ethical Issues of Case

1. Violation of law
- against Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
2. Bureaucratic apathy to problem
3. Breach of rule of law as groups have taken law in their own hands
4. Lack of animal compassion: shown mass culling.
5. Threat to safety of vulnerable groups children, elderly
6. Inaction by NAO's - only crying wolf after culling started
7. Anthropocentrism "Humans above all" attitude

(B)

Short term measures

- 1) Investigate the problem
→ number of attacks,
frequency of attacks
→ discuss with wand sabha,
Resident welfare associations

about any incidence of cruelty
that may have prompted such
behaviour of stray

2) Talk to parents, family of those
affected to understand issue
if there was leasing of animals.

3) Law enforcement to stop
begging groups by deployment
of police, CCTV, patrol
vehicles.

4) Calling Animal rescue ambulance
to rescue animals in need of
Vet, stray behaviour symptoms
to community.

5) Educate about cruelty
law, by employing NCO
workers.

1) Long term solutions

i) Designate a section of
dogs kennel in public

Parks, to double up
as 'feed and play' area
for children to spend time
with animals.

2) New community workers
to be roped in for animal
rescue, dog vaccination,
Ensuring nutrients.

3) Encourage NCO's to campaign
for 'adoption' a local dog
rather than breeded one

4) Behavioural change towards
animals. to be treated with
respect → live in a shared
space with fellow species

5) 'Day care' centers and 'Dog
restaurants' are popular
urban concepts.

- 6) Can be relocated and
distributed to nearby villages
where they can be 'doubled'
up as Caretakers of livestock.

There is an urgent need to
shift our attitudes from
Anthropocentrism to Holism,
viewing humans as part and
parcel of a larger ecosystem.

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। पृच्छताछ 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 highlights bureaucratic attitude and elitism faced by bureaucracy which may have been taunted by social media influence.

Stakeholders

- SP (me)
- subordinate officer.
- party organiser
- women at party.
- social activists
- social media authorities
- citizen (at large)

(A) Ethical issues

- 1) (Elitist Attitude) by bureaucracy
- If complaint of organiser is true about leaving documents
- 2) Lack of Emotional Intelligence
to handle situation without a big stir
- 3) possibility of false complaints and allegations

4) measure of social media to
flame up issue without
first looking into merits of
case

5) Objectivity may be hampered
due to social media influence

6) Lack of onus of responsibility
on social media intermediaries to
stop circulation of post contents
of which are under dispute.

(Many of which document not know)

7) Anonymity and Right to privacy of
officer.

③ Factors that can influence decisions

1) Activists voice over social
media

2) Posts under circulation may
have distorted image/video/
tampered with

3) Women ^{at} party may call foul
against harassment

4) Existing public opinion
may hamper objectivity

modelling public opinion through social media

<u>fair</u>	<u>not fair</u>
• <u>right to</u> ^{discuss} debate, discussion • <u>freedom of</u> speech and <u>expression</u> • public mobilisation essential to redress grievance	• hamper <u>fairness</u> and <u>justice</u> for case under trial • right to privacy breached (post without consent) • cannot be deciphered about truth from video

In such a case, where there are conflicting complaints, public opinion modelled through social media may hamper decisions.

(C) Cause of Action

1) Investigation

- by both parties
- retrieval of permission document granted by public authority or application

2) Interview party organisers and women, while protecting them under witness protection scheme

3) Removal of posts to be removed till investigation completed

4) Ascertain source of video and verify if it has been tampered with using AI

if tampered

↓
recollect original video

if not

• ascertain time

(beyond time limit)

→ COVID behaviour

- Guest list

→ document keeping

5) If breach of law found
- not following protocols, impose fine, testing for COVID and appropriate procedure

6) If women harassed encourage them to FIR against officers, if false allegation tell them about consequences.

7) I would also ensure to take on ethical competency and training of all subordinate staff. and. SOP to handle such cases.

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 brings to light the issue of vaccine hesitancy.

Ⓐ Ethical issues

- 1) Religious beliefs in contravention to Rationality
- 2) misinformation and fear due to few cases of adverse effects and death.
- 3) Lack of role model - Doctor himself unwilling to get vaccinated
- 4) Lack of objective assessment of risk of impending rise in case, Threat of spillover
- 5) Lack of trust in government efforts and vaccination results
- 6) Duty of administration to conduct vaccination drive

Ⓑ Steps to tackle issue

Doctor

- 1) Assuage fear of community doctor and understand his reasons for not getting vaccinated

- 2) Explain him the deleterious effects on perception of tubels on vaccine efficacy.
- 3) Threat of spillover, and threat to his own life as he is continuously in contact with elderly.

Tribals

- 1) Involve local volunteers that can speak vernacular to explain process of vaccination, potential sideeffects, how it works
- 2) ASHA workers that have successfully carried out earlier immunisation of polio to be roped in
- 3) Explain effects and threat of infection
- 4) Behavioural change through roping in tribal leaders, Panchayat head of PESA.

5) ^{Train} ~~Factor~~ administration to handle intelligently any questions, showing empathy, tolerance for even basic questions, keeping a friendly attitude.

6) Arrange ~~mass~~ weekend camps for vaccination and use of community radios, NAC, pamphlets for IEC.

C) Use of persuasion to convince people to voluntarily get vaccinated

1) Rope in local leaders, tribal chiefs, doctor, ASHA workers

2) Conduct Nukad Nukad, paintings in schools, skits and role plays in elementary school

3) Campaign message to dull down message like 'No-boond campaign'

4) Allay fear by

binging in credible personalities
and explaining in lucid language

5) Lead by example and offer
to get vaccinated, first,
or someone from staff

6) Celebrate vaccination achievement
to boost momentum

like 'Welcome card'
'digital dashboard'
'My vaccination story'

Vaccination Hesitancy is touted
as one of the top 10 risks to
human health by WHO.
Behavioural change and Persuasion
could help curtail the menace.

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।

The case brings to light the issue of biomedical ethics in organ transplant and lack of awareness, ascriptive values creating a demand-supply gap.

(A) Ethical issues

1) Biomedical Ethics

- a) voluntary donation
- b) issue of anonymity
- c) keeping organ safe

from misuse.

a) Issue of non maleficence -
neglect in procedure may
also cause death.

2) Issues regarding Donation

a) Bodily autonomy -
cannot be decided by
anyone else other than donor

b) Against religious rituals
eg. burials, ashes to be
dropped in sea/river.

c) Threat of being misused for
Economic reasons.

3) Issues at end of Administration

a) Lack of information whether
organ donated was used.

b) Connect missing between
donor and donee reduces
compassion and Agency to
help

c) Mushrooming of illegal

institutions may lead to
misuse

(B) How to close the gap

1) Legal

- requirement of consent,
details of storage, duration
recept to be mandatorily
given.
- crackdown on illegal
establishments.

2) Ensuring enough storage,
cold chain, trained doctors,
Central repository of information.

3) Online database to assess
demand and supply.

- list of people ~~was~~ in need
- 'about me' section of
such patients
- 'gratitude stories' of how
they lead a better life

4) Regulate only Altruistic,
duration + allow to

help for only medical expenses

5) General awareness

- how to donate
- benefits → altruism
→ how it can save a life
- use of NAO, civil society to educate upon [procedure], process, track organs

6) Allow to 'trade organ' online for every donor to ensure it is not misused, to develop connect.

⇒ Role model and role in religious leaders, local leaders, doctors, celebrities to advocate on the 'noble gesture', giving 'the gift of life'

Organ transplant could be an effective way to deal with rising demand and with advancement of technology, a positive attitude needs to be developed.