



GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	Guramini Singla	
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number
Center		Date 29 th Dec, 2021

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 सूचनाएँ भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, पंजीयन संख्या और टेस्ट कोड क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छप 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 उक्त दूराके 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 प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूआर) पुस्तिका की कवर पर भी होना चाहिए। अन्य माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- 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 किसी पृष्ठ का कुछ भाग या सम्पूर्ण पृष्ठ का स्पष्ट रूप से से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060Plot 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 statutorily backed rules and guidelines, laid out by Governments. Moral norms are right course of action, as laid out by the community.

Laws violation lead to formal punishment.
Moral norms leads to societal sanctions.
eg social boycott.

Laws consistent with moral norms??

It is not essential to always be in line with moral norms as moral norms might be unethical eg Sati, which was abolished by a law - Bengal Regulation Act, 1829

Laws can act as a beginner incentive to change wrong

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Laws consistent with moral norms??

It is not essential to always be in line with moral norms as

- a) Moral norms might be unethical
eg Sati, which was abolished by a law - Bengal Regulation Act, 1829
- b) Laws can act as a beginner incentive to change wrong

moral norms

eg Prohibition of child marriage Act, 20

3) Sometimes, it becomes essential to lay out laws inconsistent with social norms

for overall progress of society

Restraint on unethical practices
eg Ban on Triple Talac

Deterrence
eg Abolition of untouchability
Securing human rights
eg Sabarimala entry of women

Challenges : If laws inconsistent then

→ Violated by the public
eg child marriages still continue

→ Not accepted by the people

→ Slow change in the society

Thus, laws must be combined with behavioural change campaigns and persuasions. In other cases, interference with social norms must be avoided, unless it affects the society negatively -

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

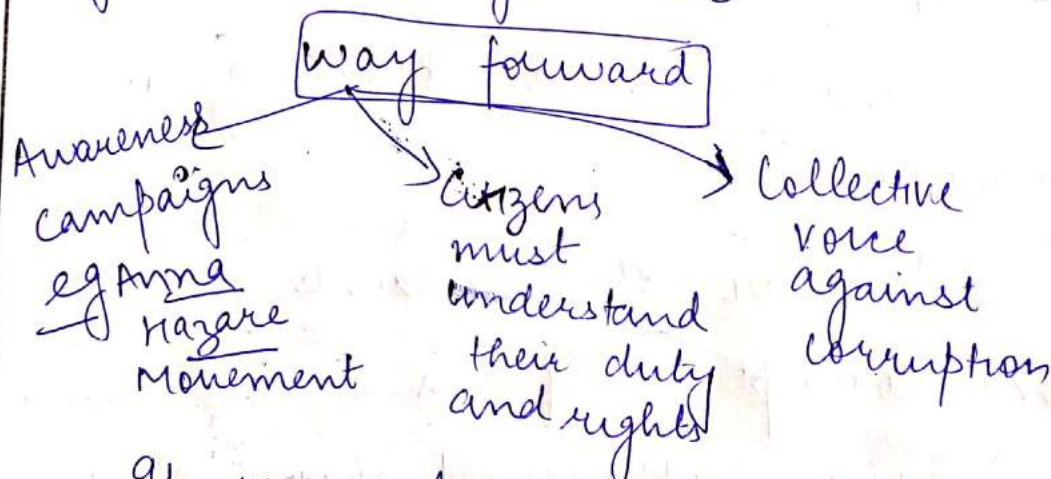
"लोगों की उदासीनता भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि के लिए सर्वाधिक अनुकूल परिस्थिति है।" दिवाणी कीजिए।

The given statement has been proven correct by the Corruption Barometer survey conducted by Transparency International in India. It points out - a) Highest bribery rate in India among Asian countries
b) Normalcy towards corruption
eg it is considered normal to bribe a traffic policeman and save one's time, when traffic rule is violated

People's indifference best breeding ground

* Loss of fear of complaints among corrupt officials
eg a public clerk does not shy from asking money to move a file

- * Discourages actions by Government due to lack of public demand
- * Disincentivizes any accountability and transparency
- * complaints against corruption are not taken seriously, due to lax attitude of people
- * Those who raise their voices, don't get public support and are even killed
eg Vineet Narayan case



It is only when there exists #ZeroTolerance for corruption, that we can ensure its elimination

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 refers to the ability to use one's emotions, to serve oneself and overall public good. Emotions must not be permitted to hinder one's working

Importance of EI among health workers

- 1) Self awareness :- To understand the sense of duty and responsibility.
- 2) To avoid panic by curbing fear, anger and other negative emotions

Using positive emotions in decision making

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graph TD
    A[Using positive emotions in decision making] --> B[Love for humanity]
    A --> C[Empathy]
    A --> D[Sympathy towards mankind]
    
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④ Leadership qualities

→ Encourage the subordinates
even in difficult situations

⑤ keeps one in choosing public
good over personal interests

eg a doctor must overcome the
fear of death to treat his
Covid-19 infected patients

⑥ Handling the crisis situation

→ Treatments without adequate
cyclinders and equipments;
Emotions of calmness, can play an
important role.

It is essential to regularly
train health staff in emotional
intelligence, to be able to deal
with such situations, develop
emotional resilience and avoid
emotional breakdown

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।

Second Administrative Reforms

Commission report clearly lays out the ~~spew~~ devotion to duty, dedication to public service as essential values among ~~pub~~ public servants.

Spirit of services

Empathy towards Vulnerables Kindness and love for humanity Altruism and selflessness.



→ Motivation and inspiration towards public good

eg TN Shesham used his power as Election commissioner, to serve people because of strong sense of 'spirit of service'.

Serving the country's interest

- a) Fundamental duty - enshrined in Article 51-A, to safeguard sovereignty and integrity of nation
- b) Prioritising the country over yourself
eg soldiers at the border sacrifice their lives to protect security of nation

Address people's issues

- 1) Listening to their grievances
- 2) working hard to solve their issues

eg Rajendra Bhat - civil servant in Rajasthan's Bhilwara district during Covid

- 3) Innovative solutions, due to strong sense of service eg Armstrong Peng's road construction

Public servants must abide by code of ethics and conduct and perforuse their duty to serve.

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 set of moral standards that guides an individual or a society, towards right and wrong course of action.

Ethics in international relations

① Granting legitimacy

Role of ethics ~~is~~ has been laid out by Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindra Nath Tagore's emphasis on Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

|||

whole world as one family and actions which promote human welfare, public good are given legitimacy
eg India's role in peacekeeping operations in African nations

Withdrawing Legitimacy

Actions which lead to 'largescale
destruction, violation of human
rights or prolong human
sufferings,

eg China's ~~actions~~ actions in Xingxiang
are being condemned

eg2: USA's dropping of nuclear
bombs over Japan led to
withdrawal of legitimacy

Though Machiavelli pointed towards
pursual of self interests as only
aim of politics, but the aware
civil society has raised voice
against unethical practices by any
nation time and again.

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

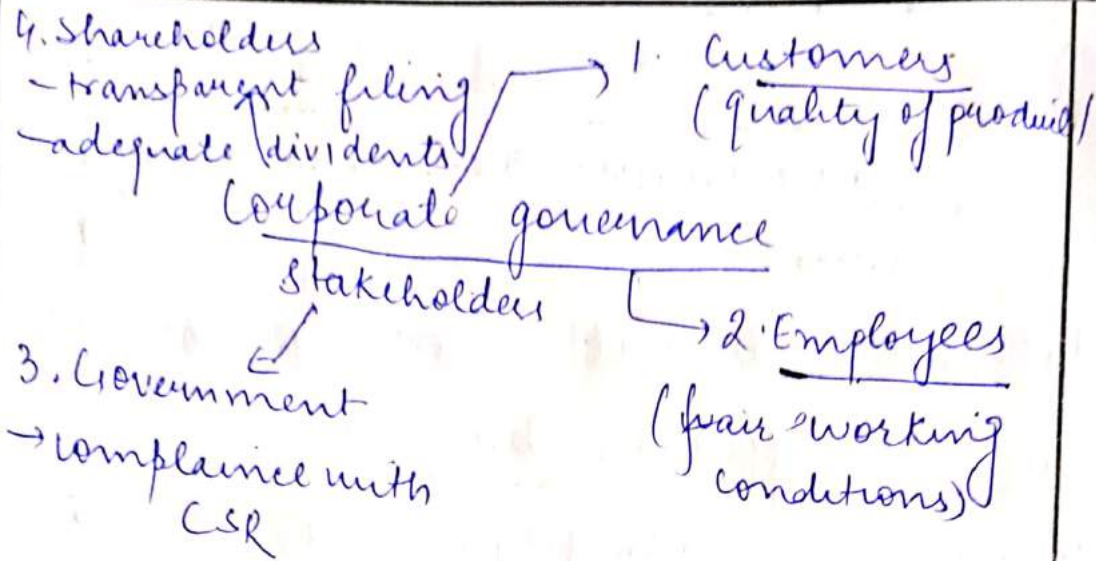
किसी संगठन का सतत विकास केवल सभी हितधारकों के हितों में अपने निर्णयों को संरेखित करने से ही हो सकता है, न कि केवल हितधारकों को जोड़ने से। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Stakeholders are all those persons who get effected by the decisions, even minutely. While shareholders are the ones, who have ownership rights in organisation.

Sustainable growth of organisation

I agree, it is possible only through aligning decisions to interests of all stakeholders :-

- 1) Ensures accountability.
- 2) Transparency towards stakeholders.
- 3) Support to organisation, by public and government is based on its compliance with laws.



Thus, only if all stakeholders are satisfied, an organisation can thrive:

- Customers :- if decisions not based on their need, their sales can be affected
- Employees :- If inadequate wages, might lead to strikes eg wilson incident
- Government :- → lack of compliance with laws - sanctions, eg SEBI's sanction against insider trading.

Hence to thrive, decisions must be evaluated from view point of all stakeholders.

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 उत्तम स्तर की मूल्य-गुणवत्ता मानवतावादी सेवा का उदाहरण है। एक अच्छा नागरिक और एक अच्छा प्रशासक बनने के लिए उनके जीवन में कौन-से मूल्य सीखे जा सकते हैं?

Lal Bahadur Shastri served as India's president for a short tenure after Jawahar Lal Nehru's demise. His tenure as different ministers in Centre, were based on adherence to values.

Values as a good citizen

1. Kindness towards common man, especially downtrodden sections. His work to uplift the poor, landless is commendable.

2. Empathy - stepping into shoes of others to minimise grievances.

3. Altruism: Lal Bahadur Ji sacrificed his life for the citizens of nation.

As a good administrator

- 1) Transparency and accountability
 - His resignation from post of railway minister post train collision, to take ownership of the incident
 - Public apology by Lal Bahadur Shastri showcases his answerability to public
- 2) Prioritising country's interest
 - dealings with Pakistan post 1965 Indo-pak war.
- 3) Spirit of service and devotion to duty :- all decisions were based on Gandhian Tolismān
 we all must learn from his life and strive to carry forward the lessons his value-laden life teaches.

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। हम यदुर्गम में, भारत में एक सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accountability refers to the answerability and openness to public scrutiny, for any decisions made by civil servants -

★ Weakening of institutional mechanisms

- 1) Enhanced discretion due to over- and ineffective regulations

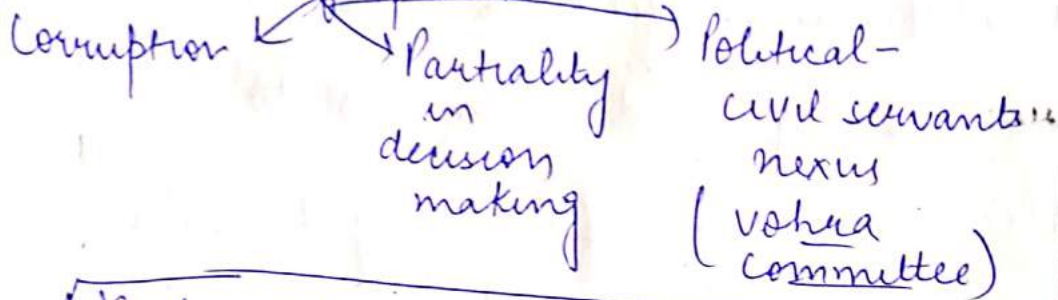
→ As mentioned in Economic Survey 2020-21

eg: while awarding the contracts for public project, the criteria are not laid out

- 2) Security of tenure - Article 309 and Article 310 of constitution

3) Lack of performance appraisal systems

4) Feeling of masters rather than servants of public -



Need of social accountability law

- 1) Power in hands of public to seek answers
- 2) It will ensure responsible decision making
- 3) Deterrence against actions taken solely for self interest
- 4) Public participation in administration

Second ARC has also highlighted its need. Government must ensure, a law is brought timely.

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 lack of information on who is behind the decision.

Traditional principle of anonymity

- 1) Civil services - an innovation of British - anonymity served their interests.
- 2) To avoid public interference in sensitive decisions.
- 3) To safeguard civil servants against threat to their lives from mafia.
eg Durga Shakti Nagpal was attacked by illegal sand miners.
- 4) To facilitate independent decision making - without fear or favour.

Challenges of doctrine of facelessness today

- Against transparency and openness
- Lack of accountability and answerability
- Used as a ground for corrupt activities
- Facilitates misuse of power and abuse of authority

Way forward

As per myself, this facelessness should only be in sensitive issues, concerned with national security issues and otherwise openness and disclosure of information must be the norm.

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।

India has second largest internet subscribers in world, with huge following on social media platforms.

Ethical issues in influencee marketing

- 1) Disbursal of wrong information
eg certain medicines publicised as good in covid → without authentic findings
- 2) Ability to generate conflicts in society, by instigating communal tensions
eg Tanishq Jewellery ad created communal backlash
Hindu-Muslim rift

3) Manipulation of emotions

eg: hatred towards "Sonpapdi"
due to social media memes
led to loss of revenue on
Diwali

4) Spread of misinformation and fake news; duping of customers

→ Blinds users to reality
→ Generates false sense of relief
and happiness

5) Violation of principle of Truth, Transparency

6) Some users buy products, just due to peer pressure.

Citizens must be made
vigilant to check the source
of information, aware against
fake profiles before buying any
products/services

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 चलना या विनाशकारी स्वार्थ के अंधेरे में।" -मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर

In the given quotation,
Martin Luther King Jr, mentions that
it is solely the decision of a
man, about the path he/she
wishes to walk upon.

Walk in light of creative altruism

Altruism refers to selflessness
and being ready for offering
help to mankind.

eg Mahatma Gandhi chose to
fight for downtrodden, Harijans

Similarly Mother Teresa, the epitome
of kindness sacrificed her lives for
the ill.

On the other hand, some

choose towards darkness of destructive selfishness

→ eg As Hitler did, he used his competence and leadership to gain power, lead to mass killings of jews

→ Osama Bin Laden, used his energy to kill innocent lives

Man's choice and decision based upon

- 1) His voice of conscience - based on getting ultimate satisfaction
- 2) Despite the negative circumstances, a man with strong will power can stand firm
- 3) Adherence to strong principles eg Nelson Mandela's nonviolent struggle against apartheid.

Each one of us must understand the significance of our decisions, and their effects on ourselves and the whole world. before choosing one of the two paths.

6. (b) Let us sacrifice our today so that our children can have a better tomorrow. - A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (150 words) 10

"आइए, हम अपने आज का बलिदान कर दें ताकि हमारे बच्चों का कल बेहतर हो सके।" - ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम

In this quotation, A.P.J. Kalam highlights the importance of working today, making efforts today to secure a bright future for the generations to come

eg Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev sacrificed their lives, so that their next generations could enjoy the fruits of freedom.

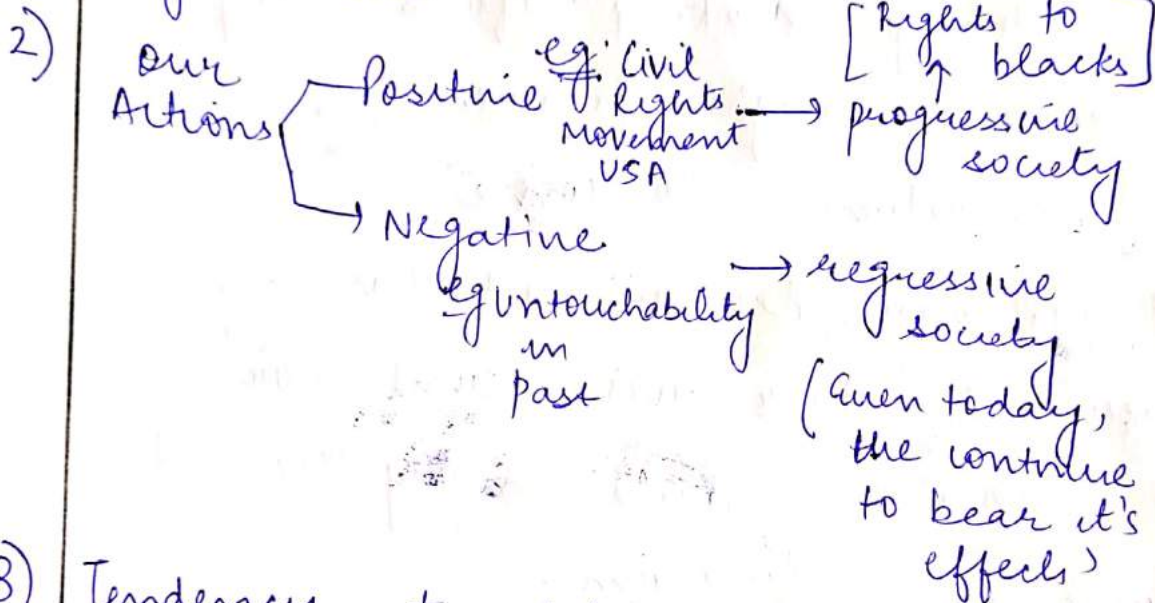
Difficulty in sacrificing today

- * Self centred nature of man
 - * Our selfishness prevents us from making sacrifices
 - * Short-sightedness ~~sightedness~~ sightedness
 - * Greed of immediate gratification
- eg: Irresponsible resource extraction by corporates without considering the

effect of climate change on their children

Significance of making sacrifices today

1) Our responsibility towards coming generations



3) Tendency to delay gratification and taking small steps in right direction

The present society must abide by Kalam's statement and work hard, fearlessly to ensure a better tomorrow. It is mankind's duty towards the future generations

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

In this quotation, B.R. Ambedkar highlights the importance of women empowerment being at centre of progress of community.

women, being the bearers and nurses of humanity play an essential role in society's progress:

1) Education of women

↳ education of children

↳ good health of her children

↳ population control

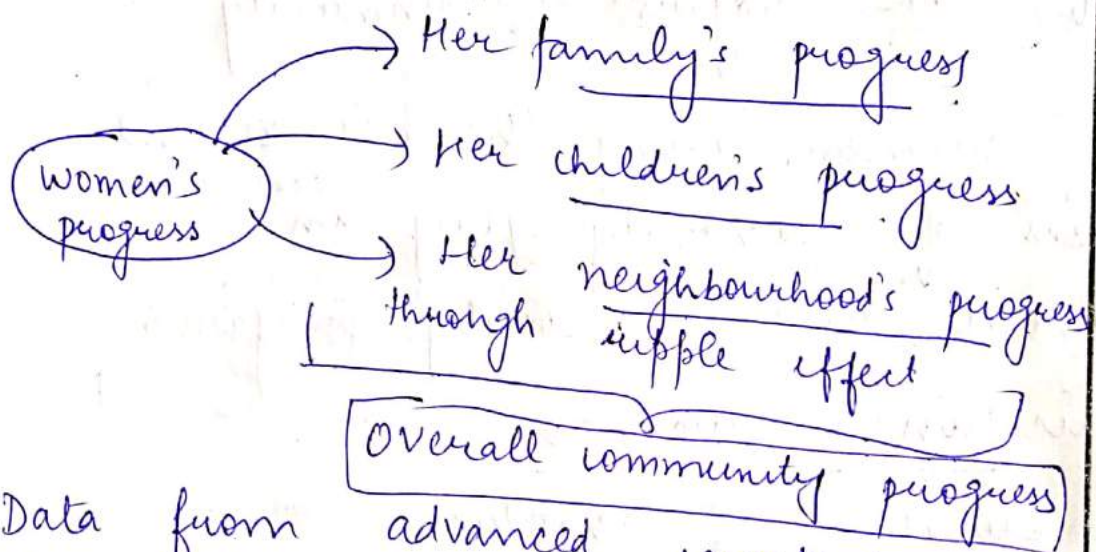
eg in Kerala women literacy led to total fertility rate reduction.

2) Rights to women

→ right to vote led to better political democracy.

3) Right to employment

- ↳ Better decision making
- ↳ Diverse viewpoints are facilitated
- ↳ Women are better stress managers
- ↳ Less prone to corruption



Data from advanced countries shows, how women's participation as parliamentarians and judges have led to gender sensitisation overall and fillip to ethical principles.

It is essential to remember BR Ambedkar's words and make more opportunities available to women to progress.

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 सहायक अधिकारी के पद पर तैनात हैं, जहाँ माचिस और पटाखे बनाने की फैक्ट्रियाँ अवस्थित हैं। आपके संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि इन खतरनाक गतिविधियों में बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे कार्य कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने पहले एक अधिसूचना जारी की थी कि इन विनिर्माण इकाइयों के मालिकों को बाल श्रम को रोकने के लिए वार्षिक रूप से अपने कर्मचारियों की प्रोफाइल के संबंध में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक है। ये विनिर्माण इकाइयाँ, सरकार के निर्देशों का अनुपालन करते हुए, वार्षिक रूप से ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करती हैं और दावा करती हैं कि बाल श्रम के नियोजन को सफलतापूर्वक समाप्त कर दिया गया है। हालाँकि, ऐसी खबरें हैं कि ये इकाइयाँ कानून की दृष्टियों का लाभ उठा रही हैं। वे ठेकेदारों का उपयोग बच्चों को बिना आधिकारिक तौर पर इकाइयों के परोल पर नियोजित करके उन्हें अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कार्य पर रखने के लिए कर रही हैं। इन बाल मजदूरों के परिवार गिरीबन हैं और इसे आय का एक अनिवार्य स्रोत मानते हैं। एक प्रभावशाली स्थानीय राजनेता भी इनमें से कुछ विनिर्माण इकाइयों का मालिक है और बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करने के लिए इसमें शामिल अधिकारियों पर दबाव बनाने के लिए जाना जाता है।

- (a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) आप इस समस्या के प्रति क्या दृष्टिकोण अपनाएंगे और आपकी कार्यवाही के मुख्य तत्व क्या होंगे?
- (c) जिले में बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए आप कौन-से मध्यम से दीर्घकालीन उपाय प्रस्तावित करेंगे?

child labour, despite being banned under Article 23 of the constitution and Prohibition of child labour Act, continues to take place. The above case is one of such examples.

Stakeholders

- 1) Myself - Subdivisional Magistrate
- 2) Children and their families
 ↓
 exploited
- 3) Match factory units → employing children
- 4) Local politician :- who decides to stay quiet and even pressurizing
- 5) Contractors - who facilitate child employment
- 6) State : responsible for protection of children (Article 45)-to provide adequate early care . .

Ethical issues involved in the case

- 1) Prohibition law is being flouted.
 ⇓
 Against the constitutional values.
- 2) False reports by co-match units.
 ⇓
 Against ethical value of Truth -
 emphasised by Mahatma Gandhi
- 3) Poverty forcing parents to recruit
 their children
 → Ethical issue of livelihood needs
- 4) Political pressure on officers
 ⇓
 Against the impartiality, independence,
 political neutrality - values
 essential for public officers as per
 2nd ARC
- 5) Lack of empathy towards children
- 6) Against - Right to education (Article 21-A)

My approach in this issue

I will act as per the constitutional morality and kindness towards the children whose right to dignified life is being violated

My actions:

- 1) Intimation of the scenario to District Commissioner via comprehensive report
- 2) ~~Notice~~ Official notice to the factory owners to present their case
- 3) Meanwhile, I will check the authenticity of the reports that suggest wrong actions
- 4) If the factory owners deny such practice:
 - Surprise visit by me and my team to factory
 - Charges against owners and contractor as per law
- 5) I will uphold the 'political neutrality'

and not pay attention to any pressure from politician, rather politely ask him to abide by law and respect ~~his~~ authority the constitution.

g) Medium to long term measures

- Medium
- 1. Surveillance network to track down on all violators
 - 2. Involvement of civil society through complaint box
 - 3. Making parents aware about Right to Education Act, 2009
 - 4. Request for fast track courts to handle child labour cases

- Long term
- 1. Employment opportunities for poor parents eg MGNREGA
 - 2. Strengthening Self Help Groups
 - 3. Inclusion of parents in schemes of PDS, to ensure basic needs
 - 4. Sustainable deterrence by punishments
 - 5. Right education opportunities

Children are the future of our nation
They must be protected against all evils

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?

Many states like Bihar and Gujarat have prohibited liquor consumption. Despite that, multiple reports of deaths from spurious liquor have been laid out.

Article 47 of the constitution directs state to prohibit and prevent consumption of liquor to ensure

good and healthy life

Socio-economic problems attributed to alcoholism

A) Social problems

- 1) Violence against women - domestic violence by drunk husbands, sexual harassment etc.

Reasons behind women's movement against alcohol

- 2) Health problems
 - ↳ liver damage
 - ↳ effect on heart, kidney

↓
Vulnerability to cancer, heart attacks

- 3) Loss of lesser productivity

- 4) Promotion of criminal activities
- to earn for buying alcohol

- 5) Addiction to alcohol
→ mental health issues

B) Economic problems

- 1) Lesser efficiency at workplace

- 2) Alcoholics → less contribution to the economic growth, and less productivity at workplace
- 3) loss of income to buy alcohol

⇓
Poverty → Malnutrition
→ less money for education of children
→ Indebtedness

Prohibiting liquor's advantages

- 1) Liquor is not easily available
→ disincentives its consumption among occasional drunkards
- 2) Control on violent and criminal activities
- 3) Right to good health assured and well being
- 4) Husbands contribute more towards household. → Increase in savings as expense on liquor is saved

Disadvantages :

- 1) Illegal liquor industry
 - lack of regulation over the quality
 - Away from state's surveillance
 - ~~So~~ Avenue for black money routing
 - 2) Illegal trade
 - loss of tax revenue and fillip to money laundering activities
 - Tax evasion; hampers the overall economic growth
 - 3) Loss of life
 - due to spurious liquor consumption
 - 4) It has been seen that positive reinforcements work better than negative.
- Until a mindset change is brought, people will find a way to consume it

- c) Steps to tackle problem of alcoholism
- 1) Nationwide campaign showcasing film stars influencing public against liquor consumption (using central and peripheral route of social influencing) and information on negative impacts of liquor
 - 2) Social boycott against liquor sellers and buyer - as done in a village of Rajasthan recently (civil society pressure)
 - 3) Fillip to sports culture - encourage youth to play games for recreation
 - 4) Behavioural change through discussions, lectures in universities
 - 5) Motivate parents to keep a vigil on their children

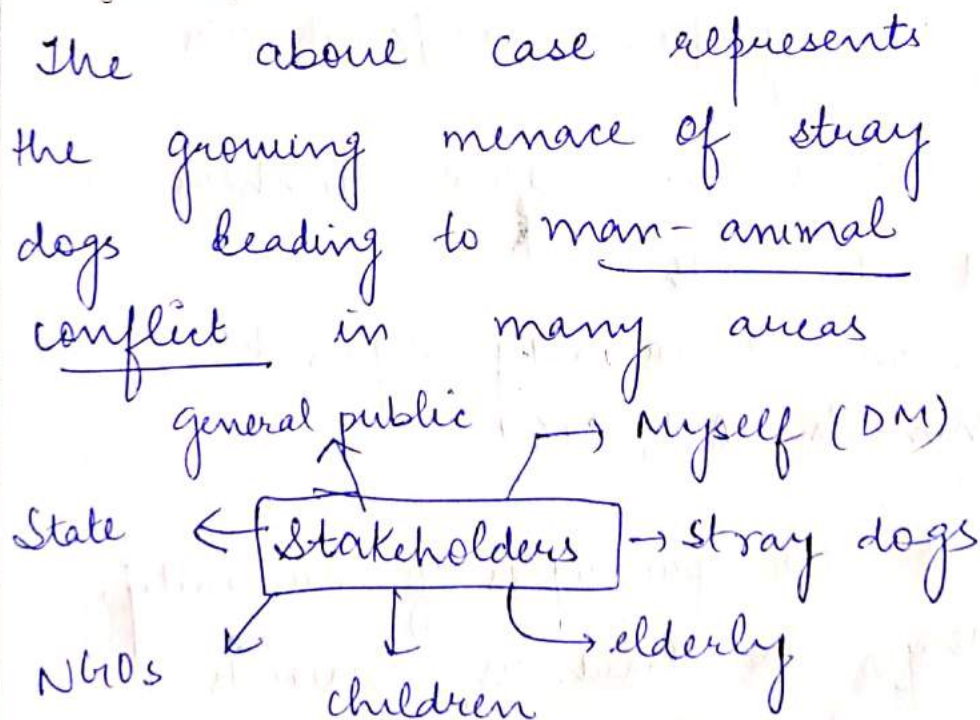
India has 62.5% of its population in 15-59 years age (-as per UNFPA) and alcoholism can turn this dividend into a demographic disaster.

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 आकारा कुत्तों के खतरे का सामना कर रहे हैं। कुत्तों द्वारा दोपहिया वाहनों, साइकिल गवारों का पीछा करने और पैदल चलने वालों पर हमला करने की घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं। युवुगों 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 आकारा कुत्तों को मारने वालों के विरुद्ध बड़ी 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।



Ethical issues involved in the Case

- 1) Threat to right to life of residents, leading to severe injuries → Against Article 21
- 2) Restraint on the mobility of residents
- 3) Inaction of government authorities → against "social contract" principle; loss of public trust; shying away from responsibilities.
- 4) Culling dogs in large numbers
 → Against the ethos of Prevention of Cruelty Against Animals Act, 1960
 → Against the principles of humanity, empathy and kindness towards a living being

5) Rift between NGOs and vigilante groups

→ Might trigger a law and order situation

→ Animosity between the two sections threatens the overall peace and stability

b) *

As the District Magistrate -

It is my responsibility to find the solution and serve the common good.

I must balance the rights of humans and the stray dogs.

My approach must be backed by ethical principles of kindness,

love for God's creatures, duty towards residents.

Short-term measures

1) Normalise the tense situation:

→ By issuing a stern warning to vigilante groups and if actions continue, then change them under the appropriate act

→ By comforting the NGOs and assuring them of protection of stray dogs

2) Finding a solution to residents problem

→ Detailed discussions with residents to know their exact problem

→ Mapping of high vulnerability areas

→ Immediate transportation of stray dogs group from these areas to dog care homes

Long term measures

- 1) Investments in dog shelters, pet homes
- 2) A "24x7" available helpline number for residents to report and request for dogs lifting
- 3) skilling of the manforce in handling stray dogs
- 4) Mass awareness campaigns to discourage dog feeding near streets and encouraging pet adoptions to ensure proper care.

This steps will help in dealing with both the issues of residents protection and proper care to the dogs.

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। घुड़ताड़ 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 अधिकारी 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।

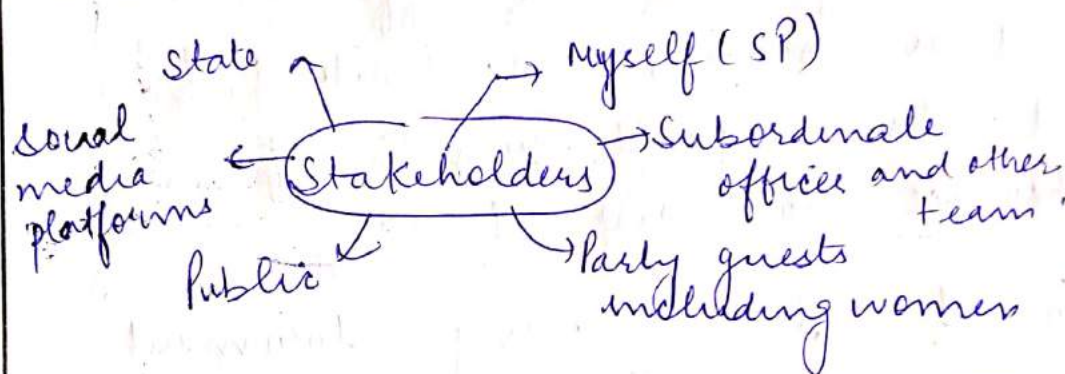
(a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) गैंग कौन-से कारक है जो गैंग प्रकरणों में सशस्त्र 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 above incident is one of the multiple cases of civilian police mistrust and conflicts.

During covid-19, many publically outrageous actions against policemen were observed.



Ethical issues in this case

1) Alleged complaints of harassment by police:

→ Case of "abuse of authority"

→ Against the value of integrity, dedication to public service - essential values to guide civil servants, as per second ARC

2) Outraging the modesty of women

→ against fundamental duty of every citizen to respect women

3) Police actions - if true - lead to widening of rift between police and civilians and mistrust

4) Version of police is different
if it is correct, then flouting of Covid rules → against principle of adherence to law of land

5) Video of officer tearing document is on social media
→ public pressure asking for speedy action

→ Unethical to tear off an official document → disrespect for the public officials who granted permission

Factors influencing decision

1) Public pressure by social activist

- 2) Evidence in the form of video
- 3) Two complaints by police and party organisers → will prompt a detailed inquiry
- 4) Values of transparency, accountability and justice for all.

My thoughts on using social media to mobilise public opinion and influence decision

Fair way

- Public participation in governance
- Encourages a detailed inquiry
- Check against favouritism
- Ensures accountability
- Facilitates speedy actions

Not fair

- Undue pressure on authorities
- Biased public opinion based on limited knowledge
- Opinion based on prejudices
- Possibility of video being fake

I think that as far as the public is influencing to take speedy actions, it is right but it must not interfere in official proceedings

c) My course of action as SP

- a) I will abide by lawful procedure and not make any decision under pressure
 - b) A detailed inquiry will be held
 - c) Both the complaints will be pursued without fear or favour
 - d) Assurance to the public - about transparent and objective inquiry
 - e) Chance to both the parties to prove their narratives
 - f) whoever is found guilty - will be strictly punished as per law
 - g) In case, the police is at fault, I will issue a public apology on behalf of juniors
- In long term, community policing will be included ~~in the~~ to bridge the gaps

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 आमंत्रित 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 अड़िग बना दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिले में टीकाकरण के बाद कुछ मौतों की अफवाह प्रसारित हो गई। आपके जिले में आम-प्रास के जिलों में मामलों के बढ़ते और वहां से आपके जिले में इसके प्रसार का उच्च जोखिम बना हुआ है। लोगों के भय को शांत करने और प्रशासन पर कार्यवाई करने एवं टीकाकरण अभियान को मुबारक रूप से चलाने के लिए दबाव बनाने की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है।

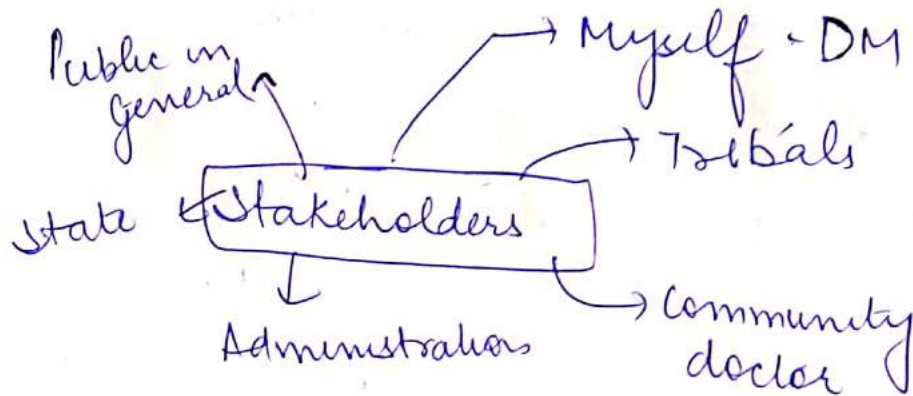
(a) दिए गए प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(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 given case represents
the widely present ignorance
among tribals. Given Xaxa

Xaxa committee pointed that the personal dogmatic beliefs hinder the healthcare ~~and~~ development in tribal areas



Ethical Issues

- 1) Dogmatism and faulty beliefs preventing actions ~~by~~ vaccination efforts
 - 2) Irresponsible behaviour of community doctor, whose duty is to motivate other tribals
 - 3) No vaccination → vulnerable to health risk due to covid
- Right to health - is at risk

4) Rumours of deaths post vaccination
 ↓↓
 issue of misinformation and fake news

5) Pressure on the administration
 to fulfil the targets
 → without using any force
 → Through establishing trust factor
 → In line with values of
devotion to duty, public good at
core of actions

As the DM, my duty is to
 get the tribals vaccinated, I will
 take the following actions.

1) firstly, I would clear any
wrong rumours of deaths post
 vaccination, by presentation of
 right information

↓
 Thus abiding by transparency and
accountability

- 2) Then, I would myself convince the community doctor by
- a) Presenting him with the scientific studies on benefits of vaccinations
 - b) Making him realise, his duty as a doctor and encourage his patients
- 3) I would ~~convince~~ ask doctor to encourage the tribals of area
- 4) Positive reinforcements will be used :-
- a) ~~Give~~ Giving 2kg free rice to all those who get vaccinated as done by Arunachal Pradesh administration
- 5) Community gatherings like Bairhaks held in Madhya Pradesh -
To dispel all myths and solve all the queries of tribesmen
- 6) If the tribals are still resistant, I

would facilitate the visits of men and women who are safe after vaccinations to encourage them.

(C) Persuasions can be used effectively

1) Elaboration likelihood theory: By presenting right facts of the case

2) Central and peripheral routes

↳ Through community leaders, stars, Godmen	Positive reinforcement eg. rewards	Negative reinforcement eg. punishments
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3) Triggering a behavioural change on lines of Richard Thaler's theory of nudge.

4) Help in voluntary participation

Contentment	Trust building	Satisfaction of making own decisions
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Such issues need empathy to understand tribal's situations, kindness and patience to deal with all the issues

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 क्षेत्र में जागरूकता की कमी के अतिरिक्त, गैर-संचारी और जीवन शैली से संबंधित रोगों जैसे कि उच्च रक्तचाप एवं मधुमेह के बढ़ने से अंग विकलता के मामलों में वृद्धि हुई है, जिससे महत्वपूर्ण अंगों की मांग पर और भी अधिक दबाव पड़ा है। निरोद्ध 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 दात 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 समान किया जा सकता है।

The above case highlights the issue of mismatch between the organ transplant demands and availability. In India, Transplantation of organs Act, 1994 deals with various issues surrounding donation and transplantation.

Ethical Issues

①

Death of the people due to lack of availability

These lives could have been saved if organs were made available

②

Demand for organs

↓
Trafficking of organs and use of frauds, who do transplantations without the knowledge of donor

eg kidney stealing markets

Unethical

Lack of respect for human life

Against the sanctity of body

Driven by greed

③

market for organs → pushing poor people to sell vital organs, to earn money

It represents the failure of state to provide the basic needs

- ④ Mistrust against organ donation
- Religious believes on life after death
 - Curbs the possibility of re-incarnations as per Godmen.
 - Against rationalisation due to dogmatism and unawareness

- ⑤ Against the bodily ethics and the will of the God
- Interference with the natural grant of organs, as per some ethical activists.

Closing the gap between demand and supply

- 1) A large scale awareness campaign on organ donation, post death;
- Include the doctors from AIMS,

filmstars like Amitabh Bachchan,
religious community leaders to
motivate people

2) Presentation of information

→ Case studies where organ
donations could save lives

3) Proper regulation and
monitoring against fake markets
on organ trafficking

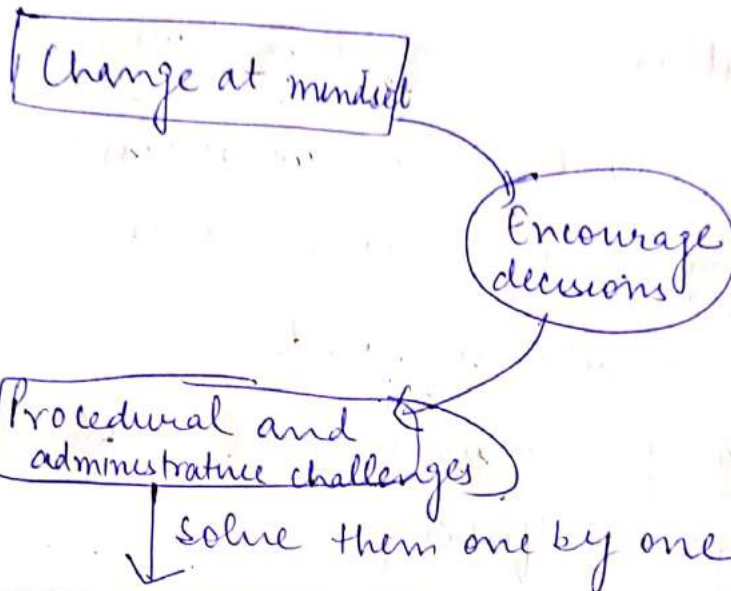
4) Lectures and debates in higher
education institutions on need of
organ donation

5) Use of print and social media
to generate awareness and
promote behavioural change

6) Make the procedure of
organ donation easy

→ Remove procedural difficulties

→ Single window clearance system



Organ donation must be made an easy and simple option

Organ donation is based on underlying values of helping the man kind, in need. It is essential to help those in need, by those who can. Decisions must be guided by universal brotherhood - emphasised by Swami Vivekanand.