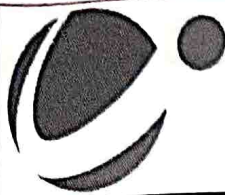


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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	ASHISH	Registration Number	1010258
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng.	Date	24/12/2021
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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-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.

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 strict and usually written principles enforced by the state to institutionalise what is right or wrong in a society.

Moral Norms are usually based on a society's consensus over desirable and undesirable conducts.

Need for laws to be consistent with moral norms

① laws are usually derived from moral norms eg. theft is a crime but historically also it has been condemned by all religions

② Value consensus over laws is

is easier if moral laws are congruent with the law.

eg. Adultery was a crime when the entire society was against it.

If today there is strict punishment for law, it might not be followed.

③ moral norms have inherent sanctions and rewards eg. if caught using abusive language and practising violent conduct → social ostracization
Thus, law will need less enforcement.

However, ~~the~~ laws can't always be in line with moral norms because:

① moral laws can often be conservative, status-quoist and backward eg. Sati → Roop Kanwar case

② laws are also vehicles for social change eg. Constitution → Abolition of untouchability.

Therefore, laws and moral ~~text~~ norms share close inter-linkages and overlaps amidst certain contradictions

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।

E. Burke said that the triumph of evil is rooted in the inaction of good men. People's indifference has often been a major cause of proliferation of corruption.

People's Indifference as best breeding ground for corruption to grow

① Corruption has been defined by 2nd ARL as 'discretion (+) monopoly (-) accountability' → Accountability can never be ensured if people are indifferent

② Indifference of people results in boldness of corrupt officials eg. Chara Ghotala (Fodder Scam) in Bihar had breeding ground in People's indifference

③ People's indifference also results in corruption because the corrupt people are not ~~morally~~ socially embarrassed [Kautilya suggested reward for whistle blower and social embarrassment for corrupt officials].

④ People's indifference results in 'moral muteness' in society and probity loses its importance in governance.

Therefore, the awareness of citizens is essential for fighting corruption.

This is clearly evidenced by the 'India against Corruption' movement and the subsequent legislation on Lokpal.

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 of a person to understand, regulate and control one's own emotions as well as those with whom one is interacting, in order to achieve the desired goal.

(COVID-19 → Importance of Emotional Intelligence among healthcare workers)

① High number of casualties creates emotionally charged situations for both the healthcare worker as well as relatives of patients → Emotional Intelligence is necessary to maintain peaceful and workable conditions for greater good for greater number of people (Utilitarianism)

② Emotional Intelligence^(EI) is also important to remain in state of equanimity and effective discharge of duties. eg. Healthworkers were attacked when they went to collect samples → without EI, it would have been difficult to test, track and treat.

③ ~~For~~ To understand the specific problems of patients in a state of panic and sometimes shock

④ To collaborate with the state officials to chart out plan of action and standard operating procedure

The government mandated insurance for healthcare workers and also practices like yoga were promoted to cultivate better emotional balance in COVID-19 times. Healthcare workers became true 'COVID Warriors' because of Emotional Intelligence.

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 state of consciousness of people and especially public servants, in which the national and public interests surpass personal interests.

eg. Manjmath Shanmugam, an ICL employee in Lakhimpur Khedi, took on the petroleum mafia in the region to prevent corruption (spirit of service) and lost his life in the process.

'Spirit of Service' is the most important motivator for a public servant because without it, public service becomes a regular job; ~~and~~ However, public servants need to go the 'extra mile' to solve the problems which have historical underpinnings. eg. Social Exclusion of

'Musahars' in Bihar. They are known as 'rat eaters' and face extreme forms of exclusion and deprivation.

It was the 'spirit of service' that motivated IPS officer 'Sanjukta Parashar' to fight the mighty Bodo militants. She killed 16 of them and further 64. The fear of loss of life is usually overcome by the public servants through 'spirit of service'.

It also creates a sense of goal that is larger than life. The incentive of touching millions of lives provides a promise of 'self actualization' (Maslow's hierarchy of needs → Highest need of humans).

'Spirit of Service' is often inbuilt (eg. Swami Vivekananda) but can also be inculcated through targeted learning and training. eg. IBSNAN, SUPNPA etc.

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 an essential component of International Relations because ethics is based on long term needs of humans and society and international relations also aims towards long term stability in global order.

Ethics granting legitimacy in International relations

→ During the British conquest of India, international ethics was based upon the 'white man's burden' which legitimised colonisation in order to civilise the uncivilised.

→ 'Non-Alignment Movement' had an ethical basis in Indian ethos of non-partisanship and thus it legitimised impartiality and neutrality in a polarised

politico-military world order.

→ Ethical principles of 'non-violence' and 'peace' legitimised USA's invasion of Iraq following Iraq's attack on Kuwait.

Ethics withdrawing legitimacy in international relations

→ The contemporary ethical principle (eg. Panchsheel) of ~~non~~ mutual non-aggressiveness withdrew legitimacy from Russia's annexation of Kiev.

→ Taliban's capture of power was criticised world over because of its illegitimate means in a world based on principles of democracy, individual liberty, rationalisation etc.

Swami Vivekananda's speech in Chicago called for 'universal brotherhood' which promoted India's image of vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. Thus IR and ethics are closely interrelated.

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 मंजूर करने से ही हो सकता है, न कि केवल हितधारकों को जोड़ने से। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Klaus Schwab, the founder of World Economic Forum, has called for 'stakeholder capitalism' instead of 'shareholder capitalism' in order to achieve sustainable and equitable inclusive growth.

Sustainable growth refers to the process and means of growth which result in economic prosperity without sacrificing the interests, resources and entitlements of present as well as future stakeholders.

Sustainable growth → only by aligning organisational decisions with ~~share~~ interests of stakeholders.

① If interests of all stakeholders are

aligned with organisational decisions, it promotes image of the company, inclusive growth and moral consensus.

eg. Apple's decision to become carbon-neutral → sustainable model for long term growth, appreciated world over, enhanced company's stock prices.

② prevents future shocks and conflicts. eg. Vedanta's unsustainable mining operations have been fought by tribal groups who are also the stakeholders

③ represents that the organisation is not 'morally mute and myopic' and thus garners support from all stakeholders. eg. Tata Group's policies

eg. Mahindra and Mahindra's Nanhi Kali initiative.

Therefore, it is important to incorporate interests of all stakeholders instead of only shareholders in organisational decisions towards sustainable growth.

4. (a) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's life exemplifies value-driven public service of the highest order. What are the values one can learn from his life to be a good citizen and a good administrator? (150 words) 10

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का जीवन उच्चतम स्तर की मूल्य-संचालित सार्वजनिक सेवा का उदाहरण है। एक अच्छा नागरिक और एक अच्छा प्रशासक बनने के लिए उनके जीवन से कौन-से मूल्य सीखे जा सकते हैं?

Lal Bahadur Shastri's reign as Prime Minister was cut short due to his tragic demise. However he has remained in national consciousness and hearts of Indians by virtue of being an epitome of value-driven public service.

(Values that can be learnt)

For citizens

- ① Dutifulness and Ethical work ('Karma Nishtha')
- ② Frugality and Humility
- ③ Simple living and high thinking
- ④ Accountability, Responsibility

For good administrators

① Truthfulness and Moral Earnestness → During his Prime Ministership, he visited a textile mill and wanted to buy a saree for his wife → but did not because there was no saree there that he could afford himself

② Responsibility and Answerability → Resigned after just one railway accident during his stint as Railway Minister

③ Transparency, Moral Agent, Integrity → He was known for behaving in a soft manner with even the clerical staff, he promoted values of honesty and probity, and he was always open about his financials

Therefore, Lal Bahadur Shastri is an essential personality to be studied in ethics courses all around the world.

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

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

Accountability of Civil Servants refers to the idea that civil servants are responsible for acts of commission and/or omission and decisions during official work.

Institutional mechanisms in India

- ① Prevention of Corruption Act
- ② Central Bureau of Investigation
- ③ Central Vigilance Commission
- ④ Lokpal at Centre, Lokayukta at States
- ⑤ Right to Information Act
- ⑥ 'Mandamus' writ power of Judiciary

Need of a social accountability law

- ① Politicization of institutions → eg.

CBI was called a 'caged parrot'
in Vineet Narain Case

- ② Criminalisation of politics → recent assembly elections in Bihar saw election of legislators out of which more than 50% had criminal cases
→ ~~Ex~~ politicians are the ones who can hold the civil servants accountable
- ③ still wide-scale discretionary powers to civil servants → eg. taxation powers
- ④ conduct Rules are silent on many aspects thus resulting in grey areas

However, as mentioned previously, there are already too many laws and institutional mechanisms in India.

Swami Vivekananda's direction of 'Action along with prayer (words)' and Nolan Committee's recommendations of Openness, Selflessness etc. must be inculcated in the watch dogs of accountability.

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।

Civil Servants have traditionally been seen as 'working behind the scenes' to facilitate the public working of democratically elected leaders.

Reasons for anonymity of civil servants seen as an important arrangement

① Civil Servants form the 'steel frame' of India (according to Sardar Patel) and thus they are the anonymous to facilitate the outward looking democracy of India.

② Accountability actually lies with the elected leaders in a democracy and civil servants only facilitate their working and help in decision-making.

③ To protect civil servants from undue

public sphere. This prevents 'populist' policy suggestions from civil servants.

④ Direct contact of civil servants is a breeding ground for corruption and inefficiency. eg. license raj and inspector raj policies

Regarding facelessness in civil services, my views align with PM Modi's idea of 'role-based' civil service.

According to this, doctrine of facelessness is functional in most cases however it should not be a rule. If a situation mandates public interaction and accountability, it can be practised. However, for this to be a policy, strong and fool-proof conduct rules are a 'sine - qua - non.'

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

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

Social Media Influencers are those persons whose actions and words result in ~~gross~~ large scale popular impact by virtue of their huge following and prominence on social media. This makes them attractive propositions for marketing roles by large and rich companies.

Ethical Issues Involved In Influencer marketing

- ① Proliferation of mindless consumption of unnecessary goods and services.
eg. wastage of money by poor kids on making Tik tok videos
- ② lack of accountability for promoting faulty or deceitful products. → i.e.
lack of legal provisions to regulate social

② media influencing.

③ Echo chamber and filter bubble effects → resulting in narrow worldview shaped by such unverified social media influencers

④ moral corruption and moral muteness → whatever the influencer preaches is considered correct eg. betting on sports etc.

~~Thus~~, However, social media influencing has also resulted in some positives like mental health awareness by Deepika Padukone, financial education etc.

Therefore, a balanced approach towards targeting ethical issues in social media influencing should be followed.

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

This quote by Martin Luther King Jr. represents the notion of choice that each individual has regarding how they want to live their lives. (goals & means both).

In this context, one can either choose the enlightened path of creative altruism (i.e. innovative efforts towards improving lives of a collective) or the dark path of destructive selfishness (i.e. moral erosion by fulfilling only one's own selfish sensual desires ~~and~~ and also destruction of other lives).

While Mother Teresa cancelled

the celebratory dinner in lieu of her Nobel Peace Prize in order to save that money and provide food for the hungry, Vijay Mallya, Mehul Chowksi, Nirav Modi etc.

looted billions of rupees from a developing country like India where millions of children are facing stunting and wasting.

At some level of comprehension, every person has a choice to help others or help oneself at the cost of others.

Abraham Lincoln had to take care of his siblings in his childhood. Even though all of them were hungry, he gave a hard earned fish to a hungry soldier because that soldier was saving all of them.

Rabindranath Tagore's poem 'Eka Chalo Re' (Walk alone) had a similar connotation.

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

According to this quote by Abdul Kalam sir, in order for the future generations to achieve a better life and career, the present generation might have to sacrifice some motivations for instant gratification.

Even when my parents had very limited money, they spent almost every penny on my and my sibling's education. They never had a leisurely vacation but they had a vision for their children's future.

Similar stories are found the world over. Sometimes, all good options are not achievable at once and one has to be sacrificed in order to get the other.

In 1947, Indian leaders had the option to choose Independence with undivided India and communal violence or a divided India with saved lives.

The lives saved at that moment meant that the future generations like us could live in a peaceful and ~~the~~ gradually prospering country.

The important parameters of human capital like health, education etc. require long term commitment from children and long term investment from parents.

Moral conscientiousness is necessary to carefully sacrifice in order for parents to see their children get success in life.

Thus A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's quote is a visionary take on the present generation's role in shaping the 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

B.R. Ambedkar was a ~~sig~~ seminal intellectual and the father of Indian Constitution. This quote of his has basis in the idea that a community can never be called successful if it doesn't ensure the progress of its women.

¶ Social and economic democracy are called the tissue and fibre of political democracy. This is because political democracy can't sustain itself without the two. And social and economic democracy are not possible without the emancipation of women.

A country like Saudi Arabia has lots of wealth and yet it is not seen as a progressive country yet because the women there are

still deprived of basic rights like reproductive autonomy.

Thus, economic growth is only one metric of measuring progress. Joseph Stiglitz's idea of development ~~is~~ holds relevance in this context.

Economic, Natural, Human and Social → all these capitals are required for a country to be called developed. Human capital is impossible without women getting progress.

Initiatives like 'Beti bachao Beti Padhao', 'Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana', 'PM Ujjwala' etc. Indicate that India is staying true to Dr. Ambedkar's vision of a progressive India.

His idea of social endosmosis and trinity of unity (liberty, equality, fraternity) is the perpetual slogan of achieving 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.
- (b) 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?

This case is an example of how legality without ethicality and morality can be rendered useless by the unethical members/units of society.

Q stakeholders

- (i) Young Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Me)
- (ii) Factories that are making match boxes and fire cracker
- (iii) Government → which had issued notification
- (iv) Contractors facilitating unofficial hiring of child labour
- (v) Poor families of child labourers
- (vi) Local influential politician owning some of these factories

- (vii) Citizens of the district ~~with~~ witnessing such social ills
- (viii) The entire Country → whose laws are facing gross value violations

Ethical Issues in this case

- (i) Child labour → immoral as well as criminal activity → especially in hazardous conditions
- (ii) Official compliance but ~~an~~ unofficial violations through the contractor
- (iii) Source of income for the poor families but loss of childhood and human potential for children
- (iv) Involvement of local politicians who is known to coerce officers into not taking actions

(b) Approaching the problem

→ The aim ~~is~~ is to rescue the

child labourers from those hazardous factories while ensuring an alternative source of income for the poor families

→ Also ensuring accountability of the factory owners is an important concern → so that they don't pursue such course of action on future

→ Nudging the politician towards taking the ethical and legal path

(Course of Action)

→ First, a comprehensive study of both the legal provisions and the reports submitted by the factory owners

→ Then, constituting a separate team to gather all facts and legal loopholes being exploited → also questioning the contractor

→ Immediate rescue of the child labourers and their rehabilitation, litigation and resettlement according to

Standard operating procedure

→ I will contact local NGOs working on these issues to provide additional income support to the poor families

→ Stern warning to the factory owners and the contractor → threatening to take strict legal action if such practices are not curtailed

→ An honest line of communication with the ~~potential~~ politician regarding my intentions and ramifications if child labour is not discontinued

① Medium to long term measures

① Modifying the notification to include unofficial contractual labour as also banned from child labour

② Identifying avenues for income growth in the region and facilitating overall development

③ Awareness campaign regarding free education, Mid-day meal, National Social Assistance Program

④ legal changes through communication with the DM and Secretaries in Govt.

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 जहाँ 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। इसमें अवैध शराब के घंघे को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है और कई लोग इससे अपनी जान भी गंवा देते हैं।

(a) ऐसी कौन-सी सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्याएँ हैं जिनका कारण व्यापक रूप से मद्यपान है?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि शराब पर प्रतिबंध लगाने से समस्याओं के समाधान की तुलना में अधिक समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं?

(c) प्रतिबंध के अभाव में, विशेषकर देश के युवाओं में बढ़ती शराब की लत की समस्या से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

The recent Hooch tragedy (alcohol poisonings) in Bihar has put the spotlight on the effectiveness of prohibition of alcohol by states in India.

a) Socio-economic problems attributed to alcoholism

- (i) Health problems → both physical and mental
- (ii) Women related issues → Domestic violence, Domestic Abuse, marital rape etc.
- (iii) Child Abuse, molestation etc. also associated with alcoholism
- (iv) Economic problems in households arise due to money spent on alcoholism → leads to debt trap, suicide etc.
- (v) Criminal and other deviant activities are also attributed to alcoholism.
- (vi) Harassment in public, political corruption etc.

⑥ Prohibition → creating more problems than it is solving?

Limitations / Dysfunctions of prohibition

- ① Underground mafia based on illegal trade is created eg.
Gujarat alcohol mafia
- ② Quality degradation because of no official checks and lack of accountability / transparency
eg. hooch tragedy in Bihar (2018, 2021 etc.)
- ③ loss of money to the exchequer →
It is often said that people can survive without alcohol, but states can't (Alcohol → under state taxation)
- ④ Corrupt political funding → illegal alcohol trade generates lots of money which is then used in elections
(crime-politics nexus)

However, prohibition has also resulted in some betterment in society:

(i) Domestic violence is curbed, atleast initially → one of the major causes of support of prohibition in Bihar by women

(ii) In line with religious teachings → India is a religious country and such prohibitions reinforce religious social control

(iii) Health problems are reduced, especially for poor people who can't afford illegal alcohol which is often costly → better human capital

However, according to me, the dysfunctions are much more severe than the benefits. This is because alcohol trade has never stopped due to prohibition (not even in the USA). Therefore, a regulated market which ensures quality and revenue to state should be pursued.

③ ~~the~~ Steps to tackle alcoholism among the youth of the country

① Mass awareness campaign by influential personalities and public figures

② Expansion of the system of rehabilitation centres → so that the addicted youth can be cured (as alcoholism is also a medical issue) → Recent focus by Ministry of Social Justice recognises this issue

③ Economic Growth of the country and employment opportunity creation → this will prevent fatalistic alcoholism

④ Partial State funding of elections (according to 2nd ARC) → to prevent proliferation of alcoholism during elections.

In this manner, the issue of alcoholism can be holistically tackled.

9. You are posted as a District Magistrate (DM) of a district where residents are facing the menace of stray dogs. Instances of dogs chasing two-wheelers, cyclists and attacking pedestrians are on the rise. Elderly persons as well as children are the worst-hit and recently, an 8 year old girl was severely injured by a pack of dogs. The perceived magnanimity of the problem and inaction from government authorities have prompted vigilante groups to cull dogs in mass numbers. However, local NGOs have come out against such a practice of mass culling and are calling for stringent action against those killing stray dogs.
- (a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?
- (b) As the DM, suggest short-term and long-term measures to tackle the above issue. (20)

आप एक ऐसे जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट (DM) के रूप में तैनात हैं जहाँ के निवासी आवारा कुत्तों के खतरे का सामना कर रहे हैं। कुत्तों द्वारा दोपहिया वाहनों, साइकिल सवारों का पीछा करने और पैदल चलने वालों पर हमला करने की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। वुजुर्गों के साथ-साथ बच्चे भी सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं और हाल ही में कुत्तों के एक झुंड ने एक 8 वर्ष की बच्ची को गंभीर रूप से घायल कर दिया था। समस्या की कथित भयावहता और सरकारी अधिकारियों की निष्क्रियता ने निगरानी समूहों को बड़ी संख्या में कुत्तों को मारने के लिए प्रेरित किया है। हालांकि, स्थानीय गैर-सरकारी संगठन ने सामूहिक हत्या की इस तरह की प्रथा का विरोध किया है और आवारा कुत्तों को मारने वालों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई की मांग कर रहे हैं।

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) DM के रूप में, उपर्युक्त मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

This case study represents a situation where state inaction prompts public vigilantism. Also, there is a situation of balancing human rights with animal rights.

⑥ Ethical issues in this case

① The quality of life of the

residents of the district has been eroded, especially human capital. (8 year old girl)

(ii) Stray dogs can not and must not be killed as it is against the principles of humanism and compassion.

(iii) Vigilante groups pose serious threat to law and order and also to the credibility of the state.

(iv) lack of responsible governance has resulted in this human-animal conflict.

(v) Elderly and children → two of the vulnerable groups in society are worst affected → Principle of paternalism is not being followed

(vi) lack of responsiveness and accountability of government authorities had led to the coming out of NGOs against vigilante groups → This may precipitate into societal conflict.

(vii) If international organisations like PETA get to know about this, it may lead to loss of face for the district administration and the country at large.

(b) short term measures

(i) I'll immediately call a dog rescue team (from a nearby district if it is not available in my district)

(ii) Back channel negotiations with the vigilante group to end the

practice of illegal culling of dogs →
promise of rehabilitating and relocating
the stray dogs

(ii) Providing relief and compensation
to the already affected residents,
especially the elderly and the
children → the 8-year old girl

(iv) A discussion with the NGOs
to pacify their protests by
ensuring the correct action will
be taken

(Long Term Measures)

(i) Establishing a proper functioning
animal rescue team in the
district

(ii) vaccinate the population against
rabies and also the dogs

(iii) Establish a hotline number to report cases of stray dogs in masses

(iv) Awareness campaign regarding how to deal with stray dogs

(v) Taking consultative and confidence building measures along with civil society and NGOs to chart out a localised sustainable plan of action as per the needs of the residents

(vi) Ensure proper veterinary care in the district

(vii) Spread awareness about how vigilantism is against the majesty of law and may lead to jail or fines or both.

In this way, this case can be solved by a rational, step-by-step approach.

10. You are a young officer posted as the Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district. You have received information that at a party some people were harassed by your subordinate police officer. On further inquiry, you came to know that two complaints have been filed – one by the police and the other by people who organised the party. According to the police, people had gathered without permission and were not following COVID-19 appropriate behaviour and social distancing norms. But on the other hand, the complaint filed by the party organisers says that police entered the private venue due to loud noise and harassed everyone at the party including women guests. According to them, your subordinate police officer even tore apart the document, which granted permission to organise the party. A video of this incident, showing your subordinate officer tearing off a document, is being widely circulated on social media platforms. Due to this, social activists want you to take strict action against your subordinate police officer.

(a) Identify the ethical issues in the case.

(b) What are the factors that can influence decision by competent authorities in such instances? Do you think mobilising public opinion through social media is a fair way to influence the decision in such cases?

(c) As the SP, what will be your course of action in this situation?

(20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के रूप में तैनात एक युवा अधिकारी हैं। आपको सूचना मिली है कि एक पार्टी में आपके अधीनस्थ पुलिस अधिकारी ने कुछ लोगों को परेशान किया है। पूछताछ में, आपको ज्ञात होता है कि दो शिकायतें दर्ज की गई हैं - एक पुलिस द्वारा और दूसरी पार्टी का आयोजन करने वाले लोगों द्वारा। पुलिस के अनुसार, लोग बिना अनुमति के एकत्र हुए थे और वे कोविड-19 संबंधी उचित व्यवहार और सामाजिक दूरी के मानदंडों का पालन नहीं कर रहे थे। लेकिन दूसरी ओर पार्टी आयोजकों की ओर से दर्ज कराई गई शिकायत में कहा गया है कि पुलिस अधिक शोर के कारण निजी स्थल में घुसी और महिला मेहमानों सहित पार्टी में शामिल सभी व्यक्तियों को परेशान किया। उनके अनुसार, आपके अधीनस्थ पुलिस अधिकारी ने उस दस्तावेज को भी नष्ट कर दिया, जिसमें पार्टी आयोजित करने की अनुमति दी गई थी। इस घटना का एक वीडियो, जिसमें आपके अधीनस्थ अधिकारी को एक दस्तावेज को फाड़ते हुए दिखाया गया है, सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर व्यापक रूप से प्रसारित किया जा रहा है। इसके कारण सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता चाहते हैं कि आप अपने अधीनस्थ पुलिस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई करें।

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

(b) ऐसे कौन-से कारक हैं जो ऐसे प्रकरणों में सक्षम अधिकारियों के निर्णयों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जनमत जुटाना ऐसे प्रकरणों में निर्णय को प्रभावित करने का एक उचित तरीका है?

(c) SP के रूप में, इस स्थिति में आपकी क्या कार्रवाई होगी?

This case illustrates the relationship between fundamental rights and fundamental duties. The state apparatus should not violate the rights but the citizens should also fulfill their duties.

(a) Ethical Issues in this case

- (i) Alleged harassment by my subordinate police officer → violation of fundamental right to freedom (Article 19)
- (ii) Filing of two complaints for the same event represent conflict between two sides → social capital eroded
- (iii) Conflict of interests for me because my own subordinate is the accused
- (iv) If people had gathered without

permission, this may be ^a legal breach
 (v) Breaking ~~the~~ of social distance
 (Alleged)
 ing norms is also punishable →
 more than that, it is harmful
 for the larger society and thus
 against fundamental duties and
humanistic principles of empathy etc.

(vi) Tearing apart of the document
 is a gross value violation and
 puts the rule of law into doubt
 (i.e. monopoly of police)

(vii) Harassment of women guests
 is not only unethical and immoral
 but also illegal under IPC

(viii) video circulating on social media
 is eroding public trust in the
 police and also tarnishing the image
 of the police.

(b) Factors that influence decision making in such instances

- (i) Feeling of empathy and compassion towards the citizens whose lives will be adversely affected if infection of COVID-19 spreads
- (ii) Emotional Stress → by seeing large scale loss of lives due to COVID-19 → turns into rage when people are partying at cost of others in that scenario
- (iii) mad rush of power → feeling that as police officer one can do anything without being accountable
- (iv) Discretionary powers are necessary for police but they result in such interactions

Mobilising public opinion through social media

- PROS
- (i) demands answers (accountability) from the state apparatus
 - (ii) Awareness among civil society members about happenings in the country

CONS

- (i) Filter Bubble and eco-chamber effect → similar contents continue to appear and biases creep in
- (ii) Quality of content is difficult to ascertain → Wrong information may lead to mobilisation for wrongful reasons. eg. Mob lynching through Whatsapp messages

① Course of action

- (i) As SP, I'll first demand a written explanation from both the subordinate and party organisers
- (ii) Check the video footage available and ascertain its correctness
- (iii) If video is found to be correct, emotional counselling for the subordinate and relief from work for a few days
- (iv) Stern warning to the subordinate regarding future suspension
- (v) Apology to the harassed persons
- (vi) If video is incorrect, legal action against the party organisers for falsely accusing the police.

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।

'Vaccine hesitancy' as been cited as a major global issue by the WHO.

(a) Ethical Issues in this case

- (i) Tribal beliefs regarding 'immunisation' in this case are in contradiction with national interest.
- (ii) Tribal lives are also at stake due to their own beliefs
- (iii) The community doctor is himself not getting inoculated → not being a moral agent → irrational decision despite being a student of science
- (iv) Backwardness of the doctor also makes the people more vulnerable → as medical help is likely to be very little
- (v) Administration is under pressure to get people vaccinated but any coercive measure may lead to further alienation of tribals and may be also conflict
- (vi) Information regarding post-vaccination

Deaths is unverified and may be injurious for the tribal well-being

(b) Steps to tackle the issue

- (i) As DM, first I'll hold ~~at~~ meetings at various panchayat levels to gauge the peculiar factors behind vaccine hesitancy → The points will be noted
- (ii) Each concern has to be assuaged in order to build consensus on inoculation
- (iii) I'll also contact the community doctor and persuade him to get vaccinated and inspire others
- (iv) Build a small network with influential elders in the community with the help of community doctor (as he works in geriatrics)
- (v) Bring transparent information regarding

the safety and efficacy of vaccination to the notice of tribals

(vi) Involve local social workers, ASHA workers ~~to~~ in influencing community leaders

(vii) School children can be nudged to use tribal folk art, dances, Street plays etc. to convey the message and importance of Vaccination

(viii) local language based awareness Campaigns

(ix) Tribal doctors from nearby tribal areas can be brought to allay the fears

(x) Door-to-door vaccination campaign can be initiated to convey the Administration's interest in citizen's well being and reducing their efforts vis-a-vis transport etc.

① Persuasion to convince people

Persuasion involves making the people understand that what is being desired is beneficial for them.

Persuasion can be initiated by some of the government officials themselves getting vaccinated in front of the tribals to nudge them in the right direction.

Such measures suggested in previous part also involve persuasion.

Apart from that tribal beliefs (eg. religious beliefs) etc. can themselves be used to persuade the people.

Fear is also an important component of persuasion. A fear of death can be visually portrayed to convince the people for voluntary vaccination.

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 report that 4 lakh people die in India every year waiting for organ transplant represent the calamitous state of supply-demand gap.

organ donation is one of the many acts of human benevolence and Organ Transplantation is one of the many victories of modern science.

Ethical Issues in organ donation and transplantation in India

Organ Donation

- ① Religious beliefs (eg. in Hinduism) prevent organ donations in certain situations as a full-bodied cremation is deemed essential for proper transmigration of soul.
- ② The in-built selfishness in human beings also makes barriers in organ donation as self-orientation of completeness is deemed more important, especially in cases of live organ donation.
- ③ Most of the times, people are ready to donate to only their close relatives and not to others.

Organ Transplantation

- ① Corrupt methods are often used by the rich and powerful to jump the queue and get transplantation at the cost of others
- ② Faulty organs are also sometimes available in the pool of organs which can lead to further deterioration of health
- ③ Doctors are also profit oriented in the contemporary world and tend to initiate bidding for organ transplantation
- ④ People also tend to balk out of transplantation due to various dogmas eg. religious → Hindu man won't accept Muslim's organ

Closing the demand supply gap in India

- ① Behavioral change campaigns to nudge people to donate organs especially after death
- ② Systematise the process by making it a part of Citizen Charter
- ③ Strict penalty for doctors who are part of corrupt nexus
- ④ Lifestyle changes in India through proliferation of a healthy culture (eg. Fit India campaign) → this will reduce non-communicable diseases and thereby reduce the demand
- ⑤ A global grid of organs can be initiated on the lines of 'One Sun, one World, one Grid' so that

modern transport and storage technologies can be effectively used in saving lives

⑥ Political awareness regarding organ donations and transplantations will lead to it becoming part of election manifestos and politicians can be held accountable for lapses like corruption

⑦ ICT technology can be used for real-time monitoring e.g. Blockchain based storage of organ data → Transparency increase

In this way, ethical as well as other issues regarding the demand-supply gap can be addressed.