



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS

R

09 DEC 2021

NO.

03

RECEIVED

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

|                   |                   |                     |         |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Name of Candidate | Utkarsh D. Winedi |                     |         |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | English           | Registration Number | 54473   |
| Center            | ORH               | Date                | 8/12/20 |

### 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar  
Delhi- 110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

## SECTION - A

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

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

"Laws are the command of the sovereign."

- Thomas Hobbes.

Moral norms on the other hand refer to values present at the individual level. (Ex): respecting women is a moral norm.

Do laws need to be consistent with prevalent moral norms?

(Yes) → Increases the acceptability of the law. (Ex): Law against Rape is in line with the moral norm of respecting women.

→ creates social harmony as people do not protest against

Such laws.

- Reduces cases of crisis of conscience by reducing conflict between what the law demands and what one thinks is ~~the~~ morally right/wrong.

(No)

- Sometimes laws need to correct a bad moral norm.

- Sati was a moral norm but law was brought on the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Triple talaq was a moral norm for many, but it violated rights of muslim women.

- Laws take the interest of whole Society: Gambling may be moral norm but banned by law.

Hence harmony between moral norms and law is needed

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।

## Second Administrative Reforms Commission

defines corruption as:

$$\text{Corruption} = \text{Monopoly} + \text{Discretion} - \text{Accountability}$$

How people's indifference breeds corruption

- Gives impunity to officers indulging in corruption.
- Creates a sense of acceptability of corruption in society. This leads to moral degradation of the society.
- Demotivates officers who are upright and honest. When they see their peers aren't being punished

for taking bribes, it lures them into corruption.

- Affects probity in governance as the officers start to violate rules to maximise personal financial gains.
- Leads to erosion of financial accountability as the tax paid to be used for welfare activities fills their personal lobbies.

### Steps to increase people's vigilance

- Highlighting cases of corruption in social media.
- Organising marches like the India Against corruption movement.
- Effective implementation of Prevention of Corruption Act.

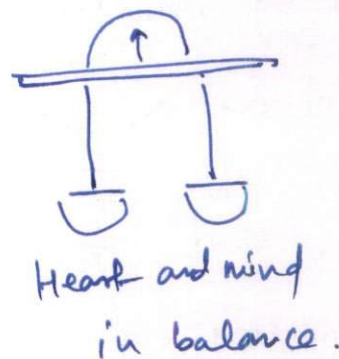
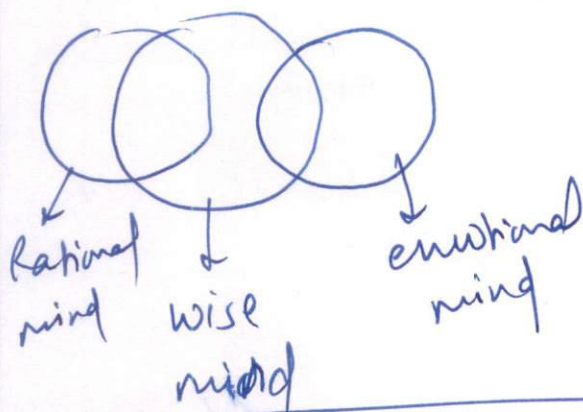
People's participation is necessary to ensure clean and corruption free governance.

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 is defined by Daniel Goleman as the ability to understand ~~one's~~ and manage one's emotions and others' emotions and lead to socially accepted behaviour.

Elements of  
Emotional  
Intelligence



Importance of Emotional intelligence for healthcare workers &

→ To handle the panic among the patients and their families.

- To give strength and emotional balance to people in critical condition due to COVID 19.
- To handle the over stretched district administration. (Ex): In Jaipur, there was clash between doctor and District collector.
- To handle their families who are constantly worrying for their safety.
- To keep oneself morally upright by not charging excess fees from patients.
- To handle their own emotions due to excessive workload amidst death and destruction.

COVID19 has severely tested the Emotional Quotient and mental resolve of the health workers who inspite of all the challenges are delivering their duties.

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 ethos and morals of the service that guide its objectives.

(Eg): "Service before self" is the ~~the~~ motto of Indian army that motivates soldiers in harshest of terrains.

How spirit of service motivates a public servant

→ It guides a civil servant to stay honest and morally upright.

Eg: Anshul Mishra, IAS was transferred from Madurai as he investigated charges against granite mining mafias.

→ It gives courage of conviction to the civil servant to do the right.

act even if it can endanger his life.

(Eg:) Satyendra Dubey, IAS was shot for exposing corruption in Golden Quadrilateral.

→ It helps civil servant become compassionate.

(Eg:) Umaia Collector Sonvanehi, removed AC from his office and attached those in neo-natal ICU.

→ It helps public servant to become emotionally intelligent.

(Eg:) An IPS handled anti-CAA protestors by peacefully talking to them.

Hence "spirit of service" is the guiding light for civil servants.

3. (a) Ethics does its work in the world by granting and withdrawing legitimacy. Discuss in the context of role of ethics in international relations.

(150 words) 10

नैतिकता विश्व में वैधता प्रदान करने और वापस लेने के माध्यम से अपना कार्य करती है।  
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों में नैतिकता की भूमिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ethics is the morally accepted  
behaviour in society.

Legitimacy means acceptance  
of authority.

Ethics grants legitimacy

→ India's stand against imperialism  
and racism granted legitimacy to  
its actions in United Nations.

→ Greta Thunberg's activism ~~of~~ against  
climate change is considered legitimate  
because it is in consonance with  
environmental ethics.

→ Nuclear weapons are against peace  
and security, and hence there is

Growing demand for denuclearisation.

→ India's "vaccine main" program of exporting covid vaccines has increased its legitimacy as a "pharmacy of the world."

Ethics withdraws legitimacy

→ USA's Intervention in Afghanistan violating its territorial sovereignty was never considered legitimate by Afghan people.

→ Use of Debt trap diplomacy by China leads to protest in countries like Sri Lanka where its actions are not considered legitimate.

Hence ethics and legitimacy are two sides of the same coin.

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

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

Sustainable growth refers to growth of a corporate that takes into ~~interest~~ ~~the~~ consideration interests of various stakeholders:

- Employees
- state
- society
- environment

Considering only ~~share~~ shareholders

- leads to business decisions solely based on profit motive.
- Reduces accountability of the corporate to ~~lag~~ state and society.
- leads to loss of ethical standards amongst its employees.

→ Erodes the legitimacy of the organisation in the eyes of the people.

### Considering all stakeholders

→ Leads to protection of environment as companies adhere to Environment protection acts.

→ Leads to building trust on the organisation through Corporate Social Responsibility.

→ Creates ethics in employees

→ Leads to wealth distribution and prevents socio-economic inequality.

Organisations must follow the Gandhian model of Trusteeship and Seewodaya to cater to 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 उच्चतम स्तर की मूल्य-संचालित सार्वजनिक सेवा का उदाहरण है। एक अच्छा नागरिक और एक अच्छा प्रशासक बनने के लिए उनके जीवन से कौन-से मूल्य सीखे जा सकते हैं?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was India's second Prime Minister. Even with a short tenure, Shastriji has left an indelible impact on Indian society.

Values to learn as a good citizen

→ Financial integrity: When as PM, his sons demanded a car, he took a loan to buy the car. ~~Even~~ and paid for it through his salary.

→ Self-sacrifice: During food shortage when he asked the nation to skip a meal once a week, he first asked his

wife to skip a meal once for his children.

→ Simplicity as ultimate sophistication: He always wore a simple dhoti kurta.

Values to learn as good administrator

→ Compassionate towards his fellow colleagues: When he was in Tashkent, he was gifted a woollen overcoat which he gave to a fellow colleague who did not have proper winter clothes.

→ Not misusing official position & when he was at a textile mill inauguration, he only bought those saaris for his wife which he could afford.

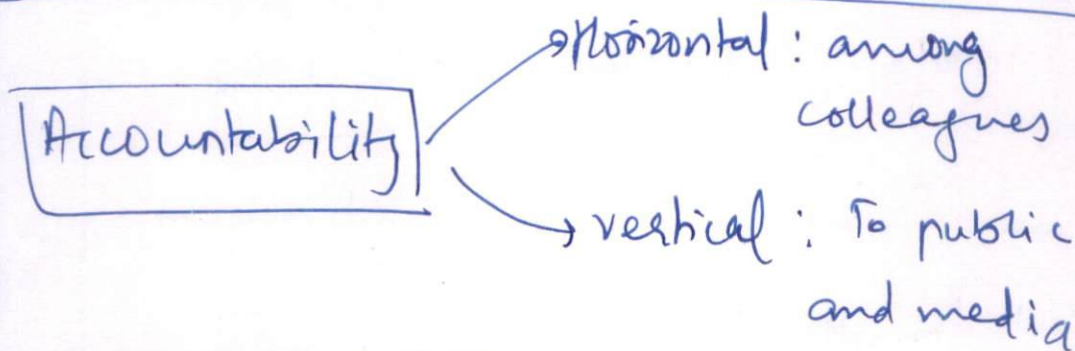
→ Taking responsibility and accountability by resigning from post of Rail minister after train accident.

No ~~more~~ wonder, IAS training academy is named after Lal Bahadur Shastri.

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

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

Accountability refers to being transparent for the action one takes and being responsible for the outcome of these actions.



How institutional mechanisms to ensure accountability have weakened:

→ CBI has been politicised and in case of lack of general consent from states, can't investigate officers posted in those states.

- Lokpal  still does not has a permanent office and complaints are needed in specific format.
- Prior sanction of Higher authority is needed to proceed against a civil servant charged under Prevention of Corruption Act.
- Use of Official Secrets Act to deny Information under Right to Information.

### Need for social accountability law

- To empower citizens to hold the civil servants accountable [vertical accountability].
- To tackle growing instances of corruption and breach of rule of law.

Hence social accountability would go a long way in enhancing 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।

Doctrine of facelessness in civil servants states that civil servants must work behind a veil without taking into consideration politics of their actions.

Importance of anonymity for civil servants

- Helps civil servants to stay impartial and politically neutral.
- Helps them in evaluating the policies in an objective manner and giving right advices to the ministers.
- Prevents conflict between civil servants and elected politicians.

- Prevents political vendetta against civil servants once the government changes.
- Upholds parliamentary system in which the bureaucrats work behind curtains and minister tackles questions in parliament.

### Doctrine of facelessness in civil services

- Prevents civil servants from taking popular decisions but prudent decisions.
- Removes element of fear from the mind of the civil servant.
- Improves institutional integrity of civil services.

Hence facelessness ensures civil servants remain "steel frame".

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

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

Social media influencers are people who have significant following on social media.

Ex: Bhuvan Bam , Carry Minatti, etc

marketing roles of social media influencers

- Companies target them to sell their products as these have huge social media following.
- Since these social media influencers are seen by many as role models or ideals, it helps the companies sell their products without much

hassles.

## Ethical issues involved in influencer marketing

- Profit motive drives such practices without taking into environmental and social cost of products.
- Leads to increase in consumerism.
- These ads on social media are not well regulated by state and hence may be injurious to people's health.
- Breach of trust as since these are considered as role models, people buy whatever these influencers market.

Hence social media influencers must be guided by ethics.

6. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

(a) Every man must decide whether he will walk in the light of creative altruism or the darkness of destructive selfishness. – Martin Luther King Jr.

(150 words) 10

“प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को यह तय करना होगा कि वह रचनात्मक परोपकारिता के प्रकाश में चलेगा या विनाशकारी स्वार्थ के अंधेरे में।” -मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर

Martin Luther King was one of the  
greatest Gandhians who led the  
anti racism movement in USA.

Meaning of the quote

This is inspired from  
Gandhi's doctrine of sewodaya. It  
talks of being compassionate to  
fellow humans.

This is because every person  
has choice to pursue action that  
would benefit his personal interest  
or pursue action that would benefit

societal interest. The former leads to destruction while the latter leads to peace and harmony.

### Relevance today

- In COVID 19, people have engaged in hoarding of essential drugs, promoting selfishness above altruism.
  - many corporates like Facebook have been involved in selling data of citizens for selfish profit motives.
  - On the other hand, people like Azim Premji, Ratan Tata, by philanthropy have chosen creative altruism over destructive selfishness.
- Hence altruism always trumps selfishness

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

Dr APJ Abdul Kalam was a compassionate and honest human. Because of this, he is called as “People's President.”

(meaning of the quote)

Dr. Kalam talks about the sacrifices required by the present generation to give a better tomorrow to our children.

This is because the children are our future. The kind of future they will have would be determined by the actions we take today, in our present.

Relevance today

→ Sustainable practices would help in achieving the goal of 1.5°C Paris Climate deal. This would ensure that our children would not be victims of climate change.

→ If countries sacrifice their nuclear weapons we would gift our children a nuclear weapons free world.

The inventor of Polio vaccine, Jonas Salk remarked "The question is how would you like to be remembered? A good or a bad ancestor?"

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

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is known as the  
"father of constitution" and champion  
of women and dalit rights.

Meaning of the quote

Even though the world has  
progressed economically and technologically,  
the position of women is more or  
less stagnant.

Notions of patriarchy still  
prevent women from taking birth  
[female foeticide], from studying  
and from doing a job.

Due to early lack of access  
to basic services women live a

life of inequality, destitution and  
dependence on their male counterparts.

### Issues with women

- Low literacy and health facility.
- Poor political participation. Only 14% MPs are women in India.
- socio-cultural norms: menstruating women are not allowed in kitchen, temples.

### Steps for women empowerment

- Behavioural change. (Ex) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.
- women empowerment. (Ex) Nylasa founder is a woman.

women empowerment could help achieve inclusive growth.

**SECTION – B**

**In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):**

7. You are a young officer posted as the Sub Divisional Magistrate in a district which houses factories for making match boxes and fire crackers. It is brought to your notice that a large number of children are working in these hazardous activities. The government had previously released a notification that owners of these manufacturing units need to report on the profiles of their employees annually to prevent child labour. These manufacturing units, abiding by the directives of the government, publish such reports annually and claim to have successfully put an end to employment of child labour. However, there are reports that these units are taking advantage of loopholes in the law. They are using contractors to continue to indirectly hire children without them officially being on the payroll of the units. Families of these child labourers are poor and see this as an essential source of income. An influential local politician also owns some of these manufacturing units and is known to put pressure on the officers involved for not taking any action against child labour.

(a) Identify the stakeholders and ethical issues in this case.

(b) How would you approach the problem and what would be the main elements of your action?

(c) What medium to long-term measures will you propose to tackle the problem of child labour in the district? (20)

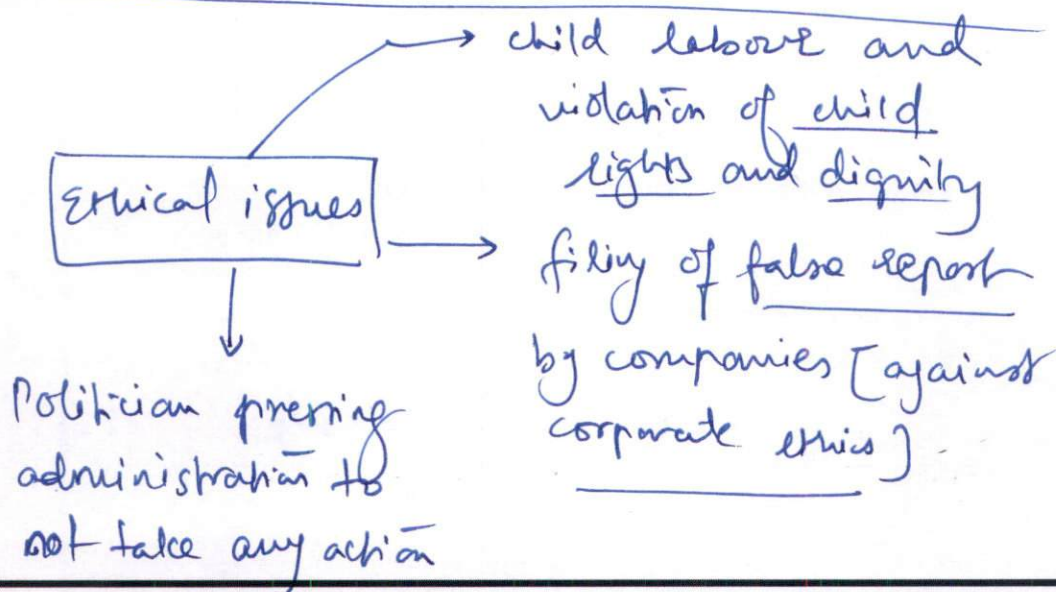
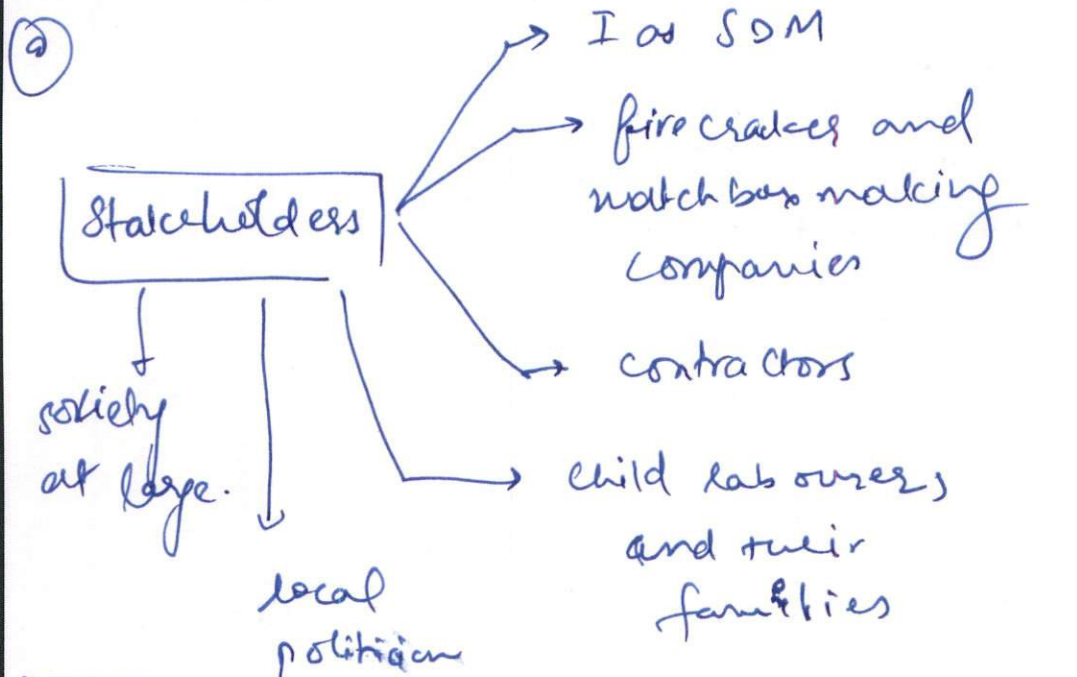
आप एक युवा अधिकारी हैं जो ऐसे जिले में अनुमंडल दंडाधिकारी के पद पर तैनात हैं, जहां माचिस और पटाखे बनाने की फैक्ट्रियां अवस्थित हैं। आपके संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि इन खतरनाक गतिविधियों में बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे कार्य कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने पहले एक अधिसूचना जारी की थी कि इन विनिर्माण इकाइयों के मालिकों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

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

(b) आप इस समस्या के प्रति क्या दृष्टिकोण अपनाएंगे और आपकी कार्यवाही के मुख्य तत्व क्या होंगे?

(c) जिले में बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए आप कौन-से मध्यम से दीर्घकालीन उपाय प्रस्तावित करेंगे?

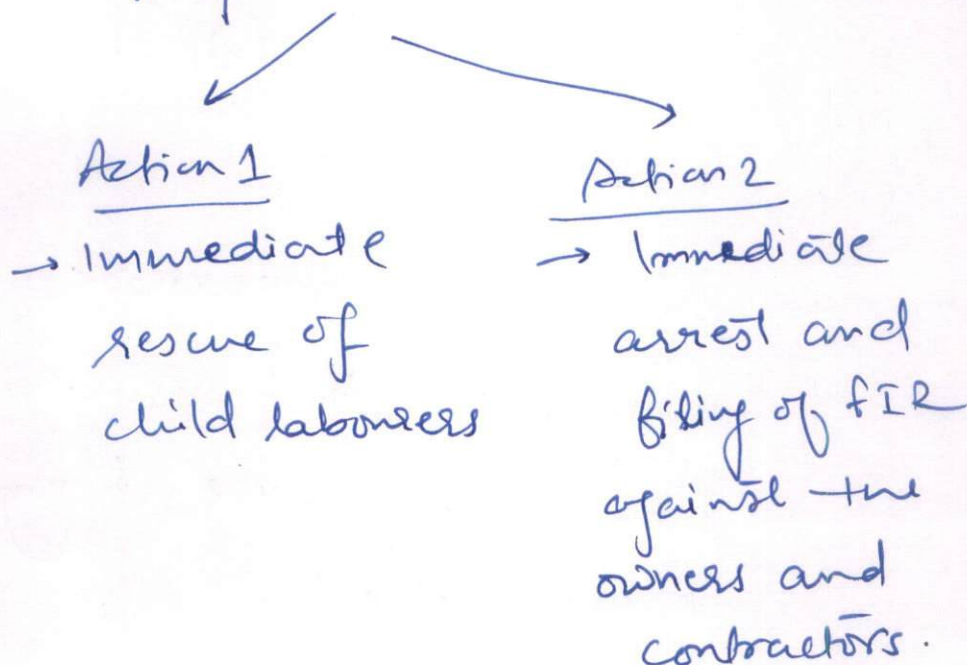
Child labour as defined by International Labour Organisation is the taking away of childhood from the child. It exposes the child to hazardous activities and affects his dignity and overall development.



⑥ Approach and main elements of my action

① I would contact the labour commissioner and along with him visit the matchbox and fire cracker factories.

② If the factories are found to employ child labour.



③ Attach the false reports filed by

employers in my investigation report  
as proof to be used in the court.

④ To handle pressure from politician:

→ I would try to persuade  
him that indulging in  
child labour is against  
law and ethics

→ I would contact the DM  
of my district and take  
him into confidence  
about my action

→ I would also communicate  
to the media that administration  
is strict against those indulging  
in child labour.

⑤ I would look into alternative schemes  
like Poverty Eradication Programme, Pradhan Mantri

PM Ujjwala yojana, etc. which can be provided to poor families of child labourers.

© Medium to long term measures to tackle ~~poor~~ problem of child labour

- Enrolment of children in local government schools under Right to Education Act, 2009
- Frequent inspections in factories employing child labour.
- Creating digital database of employees, employers and contractors in my subdivision.
- creating awareness campaigns against child labour:
  - in Gram Sabha
  - in schools
  - in my subdivision.

It is the fundamental right of child to live life with liberty and dignity.

8. Many states in India have experimented with prohibition of liquor at various times. However, it is common knowledge that many such states have a thriving illegal liquor industry. Moreover, it is ironical that while many political parties have prohibition prominently mentioned in their manifestos, it is politicians who distribute alcohol among voters during their election campaigns. This also gives rise to illicit liquor trade and many people lose their lives to it.

(a) What are the socio-economic problems that are widely attributed to alcoholism?

(b) Do you think prohibiting liquor creates more problems than it proposes to solve?

(c) Short of prohibition, what can be done to tackle the problem of rising alcoholism, particularly among the youth of the country? (20)

भारत में कई राज्यों ने अनेक बार शराबबंदी के प्रयोग किए हैं। हालांकि, यह सर्वविदित है कि इनमें से कई राज्यों में अवैध शराब उद्योग फल-फूल रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह विडंबना है कि जहां कई राजनीतिक दलों ने अपने घोषणा-पत्र में शराबबंदी का प्रमुखता से उल्लेख किया है, वहीं राजनेता अपने चुनाव अभियानों के दौरान मतदाताओं के बीच शराब बांटते हैं। इससे अवैध शराब के धंधे को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है और कई लोग इससे अपनी जान भी गंवा देते हैं।

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

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

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

Prohibition of intoxicating drinks has been a Gandhian ideal who believed that a man, who is not in right conscience cannot do a right act.

(a) Socio-economic problems attributed to alcoholism

→ Loss of right sense of morals

In the state of intoxication.

- Leads to increase in domestic violence cases and erodes family values and accountability of the male earning member towards his family.
- Leads to poverty as most of the money is used for drinking purposes.
- Person becomes unethical as he starts to speak lies to family to hide his drinking problem.
- Erodes social harmony and social capital as many rape cases are done in state of intoxication [violation of female dignity]
- Loss of health and treatment increases out of pocket expenditure.
- feeling of exclusion and humiliation as the person who drinks and his

family are excluded from essential events of society.

→ Loss of demographic dividend as many youth get killed in road accidents due to alcoholism.

→ Leads to street fights and affects interpersonal relations.

(b) Problems solved by prohibiting liquor

→ Reduces the availability of liquor.

→ Diverts the extra energy of the people who drink into productive work like job, business, etc.

→ The status of women in household increases.

→ Reduces out of pocket expenditure on health and reduces health burden on local hospitals

## Problems created by prohibiting liquor

→ Black marketing of liquor starts.

→ This reduces revenue for state governments

→ leads to nexus between politician-administration and liquor suppliers, distributors and transporters

→ The liquor becomes as it is available to the people who drink through middleman.

→ Grades the regulatory and quality checks on quality of alcohol.

→ leads to hooch tragedy  
→ loss of life

→ Loss of investments from hospitality sector like hotels, bars as many tourists do not prefer places that

do not offer alcohol facility.

① Steps to tackle problem of rising alcoholism particularly among youth

- Awareness campaign at school level highlighting negative effects of alcohol.
- use of social media regulation wherein drinking is often shown as "cool activity."
- Strict checking of hotels and bars to not serve liquor to children below the mandated age
- Rehabilitation and mental counselling centres for youth prone to alcoholism.

Alcoholism affects cognitive abilities of a person and affects his thinking capabilities, morals and ethics.

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

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

(b) As the DM, suggest short-term and long-term measures to tackle the above issue. (20)

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

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

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

The case study highlights the dilemma between protecting life of citizens vs protecting life of dogs.

This dilemma occurs because in Indian ethos, the animals are worshipped too as part of nature and man-animal harmony is promoted.

## Ethical issues involved

- Lack of ~~the~~ convenience to two wheelers, cyclists and residents due to dog chasing.
- Health issues due to dog biting.
- Attack on girl who was severely injured due to a pack of dogs.
- Affects Article (19) freedom of movement of people due to fear of stray dogs.
- Vigilante groups killing dogs raises two separate ethical issues.
  - violation of right to life to dog
  - violation of rule of law by taking law in own hands

## ⑥ Short term measures

- ① Visiting the 6 year old girl and ensuring that she be provided best medical care.
- ② Calling the dog rescue van of the municipal corporation and rescuing dogs not just from affected area but from other areas as well that suffer from similar problem.
- ③ Arrest of people belonging to vigilante groups for killing of animals under Prevention of cruelty to animal Act.

## Long term measures

→ Roping in animal rights NGOs to promote a culture of dog

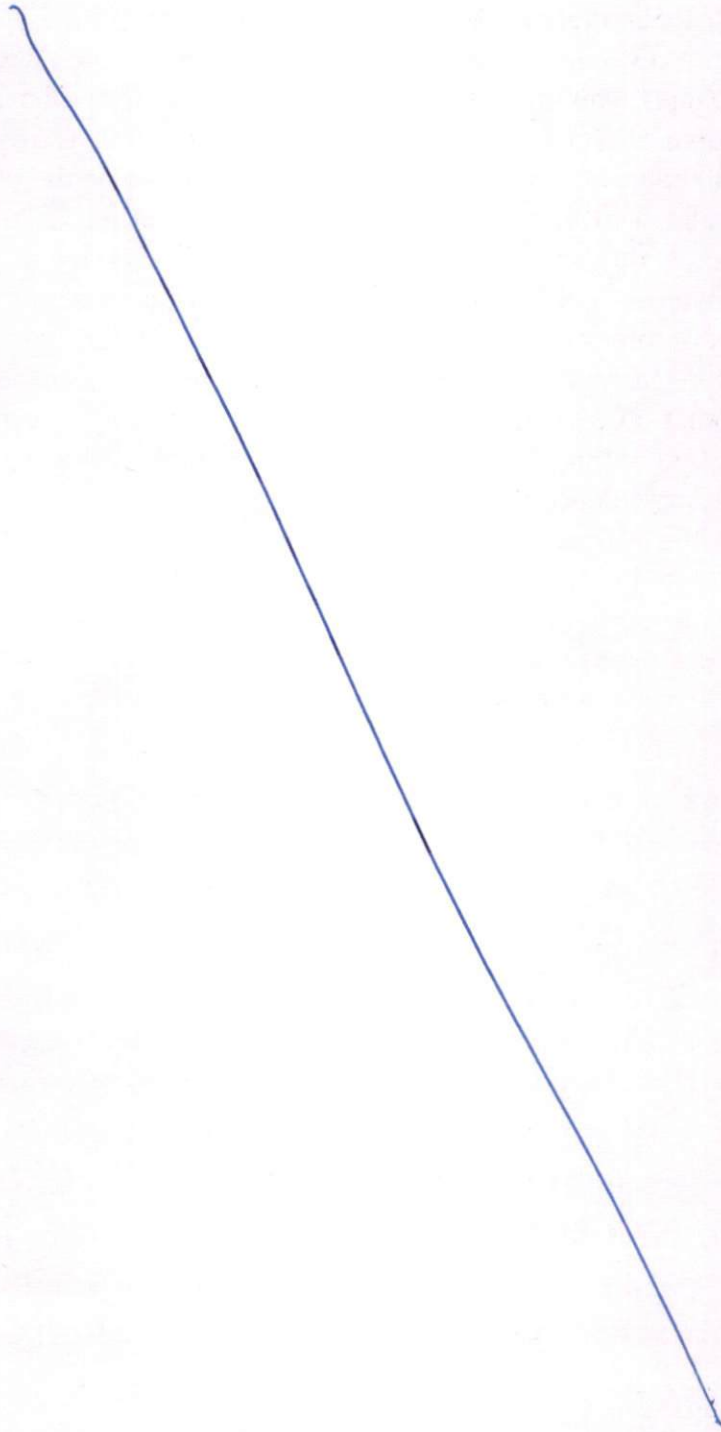
love and domestication in the city highlighting positive attributes of dog like loyalty and honesty.

→ Creating a dedicated helpline number to be given to societies that face such problem in the future.

→ Vaccination to ~~the~~ street dogs

→ creating separate and dedicated places for street dogs where they can be provided with food and shelter.

The above mentioned steps would help in reducing man-wildlife conflict and promote sense of belonging to the same mother nature.



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

(a) Identify the ethical issues in the case.

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

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

(20)

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

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

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

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

The case study highlights the conflict between law enforcing agencies and general public due to conflict of interest. In this case the conflict is between people's interest in partying and law agencies in enforcing the rule of law.

### ① Ethical issues

- Not following COVID19 appropriate behaviour when the virus is mutating in new forms like omicron.
- Partying without permission amounts to breaking rule of law.
- Partying with loud noises is against societal ethics of living peacefully without disturbing others.
- violation of dignity of women

the subordinate officer is accused of ~~worse~~ harassing women guests.

→ Tearing off official document that granted permission amounts to criminal act in the Indian Penal Code.

It also violates the hierarchy and dignity of authority that gave the permission.

→ media trials and pressure building on administration to take action through social media without ~~all ascertain~~ considering facts.

⑥ Factors that can influence decision by competent authorities in such cases

→ mental pressure & Due to COVID-19 pandemic the authority is already stretched in enforcing rule of law

→ sense of duty: in holding those

accountable who are partying without permission.

- Anger / frustration is that leads to tearing off the document.
- Patriarchy is that leads to these officers in manhandling women.

Using social media a fair way to mobilise opinion : Yes

- Helps build pressure on administration
- Highlights the unethical behaviour in which police officers sometime act.
- makes the police more accountable and sensitive on handling ~~not~~ people.

[No]

- many times false news is used to create opinion.
- Deters action from police for the fear of getting highlighted by media.

→ Incomplete facts are floating in social media. People take decision without knowing context.

→ Dangers of converting democracy into mobocracy.

① Course of action as SP

→ Verifying the video.

→ calling the concerned officer in my office and issue ~~an~~ a show cause notice for explaining such behaviour.

→ Issuing fine on party organisers for not following COVID appropriate behaviours.

→ Highlighting the facts of the case to media so that people have trust in the administration.

Authorities and people must fight like a team against COVID 19.

11. As India's vaccination drive against the COVID-19 pandemic breaches the 100 crore inoculation mark, some of the most backward tribal districts of the country still remain unvaccinated. You are the new District Magistrate (DM) in one such tribal district. The vaccination drive has been unsuccessful in the district so far despite imminent threats of the virus. It is believed that the tribals of the district refuse to get vaccinated due to their personal beliefs regarding immunization. Further, the community doctor who works in geriatrics and has almost daily contact with members of the district, too has refused to be vaccinated based on his personal beliefs. This has made the people more adamant about their decision to remain unvaccinated. Additionally, rumours of a few deaths post-vaccination have spread in the district. There is also a high risk of rising cases in the nearby districts spilling over to your district. There is a dire need for assuaging the fear of people and extreme pressure on the administration to take action and conduct the vaccination drive smoothly.

(a) What are the ethical issues in the given case?

(b) As the DM in charge, what steps will you take to tackle the issues?

(c) Discuss how persuasion can be used to convince people to voluntarily get vaccinated. (20)

जहाँ कोविड-19 महामारी के विरुद्ध भारत का टीकाकरण अभियान 100 करोड़ टीकाकरण के बिंदु को पार कर गया है, वहीं देश के कुछ सबसे पिछड़े आदिवासी जिले अभी भी टीकाकरण से वंचित हैं। आप ऐसे ही एक आदिवासी जिले के नए जिलाधिकारी (DM) हैं। इस वायरस के आसन्न खतरों के बावजूद जिले में टीकाकरण अभियान अब तक असफल रहा है। ऐसा माना गया है कि जिले के आदिवासी टीकाकरण के संबंध में अपनी व्यक्तिगत मान्यताओं के कारण टीकाकरण से मना करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सामुदायिक चिकित्सक जो जराचिकित्सा में कार्य करता है और जिले के सदस्यों के साथ लगभग दैनिक संपर्क रखता है, ने भी अपनी व्यक्तिगत मान्यताओं के आधार पर टीकाकरण से मना कर दिया है। इसने लोगों को टीकाकरण से नहीं जुड़ने के अपने निर्णय के बारे में और अधिक अडिग बना दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिले में टीकाकरण के बाद कुछ मौतों की अफवाह प्रसारित हो गई। आपके जिले से आस-पास के जिलों में मामलों के बढ़ने और वहां से आपके जिले में इसके प्रसार का उच्च जोखिम बना हुआ है। लोगों के भय को शांत करने और प्रशासन पर कार्रवाई करने एवं टीकाकरण अभियान को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए दबाव बनाने की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है।

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

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

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

The case highlights the lack of scientific temper based on unsubstantiated morals.

### ② Ethical issues

- Unscientific beliefs of people based on superstitions.
- Lack of trust in the administration because of which people are not vaccinating.
- Violation of Hippocratic oath by the community doctor who himself is an anti-vaxxer and promoting such behaviour.
- Spread of rumors and fake news relating to deaths post-vaccination.
- Slackness in completing vaccination target by the administration when

the virus is raging.

⑥ My steps as the DM

- Leading by example by getting vaccination myself and to my entire administrative staff in front of citizens.
- Persuading the community doctor to not resist vaccination. Being a doctor himself, he is violating medical ethics.
- calling a meeting of experts and Gram Sabha sarpanches in my office and convincing them for vaccination by highlighting how vaccination reduces mortality.
- creating awareness drives in villages to counter rumors against post vaccination deaths.

① How persuasion can be used to convince people to get vaccinated

- Since persuasion relies on the power of ideas rather than power of force, it tends to be more appealing to the people.
- If people are made to realise that their thoughts and beliefs have no scientific basis, they could be convinced to appreciate the other side of the story. This process is called as "Dialectics" by Socrates.
- If not all, in the first instance few voluntary people could be vaccinated and others could be allowed to monitor the vaccinated people. Once the non-vaxxers

find that there is effective immunity in those with vaccines, they would gain confidence and trust in the vaccine.

→ The source of persuasion must be someone whom the people can ~~trust~~ trust. In the case of a tribal district where education levels are already low, people trust their representatives more than the administration. Hence the Gram Sabhas must be leading actor in persuasion with support from administration.

Hence, through persuasion one affects the cognitive biases of the other person. But effective persuasion requires good emotional intelligence.

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।

Due to rising cases of organ failure, there is emerging a huge demand-supply mismatch in organ donation and receiving, leading to rise in preventable deaths.

Ethical issues in organ donation

→ violation of bodily integrity of

the person from whose body the organ is being taken out.

→ Sometimes organs are taken out before the person dies.

→ Illegal trading of organs is against medical ethics and human dignity. Sometimes hospitals are also involved in illegal organ trading which is violation of Hippocratic oath.

→ ~~How~~ Issues in deciding who must get a particular organ first.

one who is  
above in the  
queue      vs      one who  
~~is~~ is more  
severe patient

→ Playing with nature by putting organ of one body in some one else's body.

- Emotional issues: As the family of the person whose organ has been donated may feel attachment with the person who is carrying that organ inside his body.
- Against religious ethos: For some people life and death are exclusive matters of god and exchange of organs to protect someone ~~or~~ by letting the other die is an intervention ~~is~~ in a process considered to be of divine origin.

~~Steps to close the gap~~

Legal issues

- Due to lack of awareness on organ donating law, one party

- may file a case against the other.
- Lack of specialised courts to deal with cases of organ donation as these require specialised medical knowledge.

### Administrative issues

- Lack of co-ordination between administrations from where organ is transferred.
- Abundance of paper work in organ donation matters.
- corruption leading to black marketing of organs.
- Lack of dedicated corridors for movement of organ from one city to the other.
- Lack of action on part of administration in holding the doctors and hospitals

accountable for indulging in organ trade.

Steps to close gap between demand and supply of organ

- creating online data base of organ donors and recipients.
  - strict action against those involved in organ black marketing.
  - making green corridors. (Ex) In Indore there is dedicated road for ambulance movement within the BRTS system.
  - Identifying voluntary organ donors.
  - Investment in organ storage infrastructure.
- organ donation must be regulated to save life of those in need.