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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	SURBHI GOYAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	578542
Center		Date	25.11.21

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- 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।
1(a)	10		
1(b)	10		
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12	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Time taken : 3 hours

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।

Law is the minimum enforceable standard of behaviour in a society.

Whereas, moral norms are the standards of conduct placed by society to guide behaviour and action.

Consistency between laws and moral norms :-

- ① Often, laws and moral norms are consistent and reinforce each other.

eg: It is both illegal and immoral to take dowry.

- ② However, many times they are inconsistent.
eg:-

2.1. Marital rape is not illegal in India, but unethical.

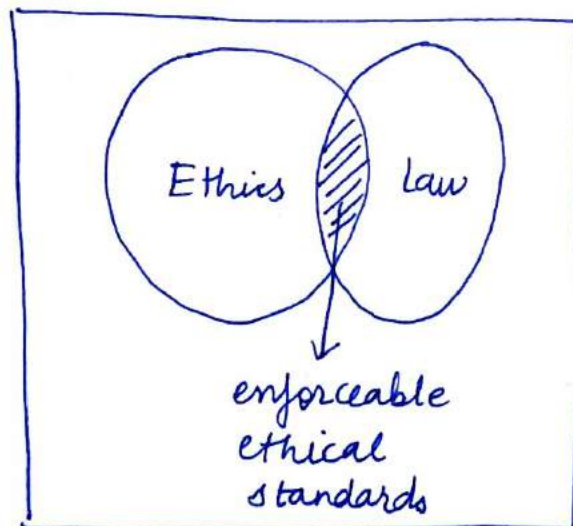
2.2. Adopting a girl child by single male

is unethical, but illegal in India.

③ There is a need for consistency between the two so that ethical moral standards can be enforced.

3.1. Further, it ensures that unethical practises don't become accepted.

3.2. eg: At one time in history, homosexuality was criminalised, while slavery was legal.



3.3. Further, untouchability was legal in ancient times, though unethical.

Thus, as said by Earl Warren,

"In civilised life, law floats in the sea of ethics".

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

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

Corruption is the abuse of one's position to gain access to illicit benefits, beyond which what one is entitled to.

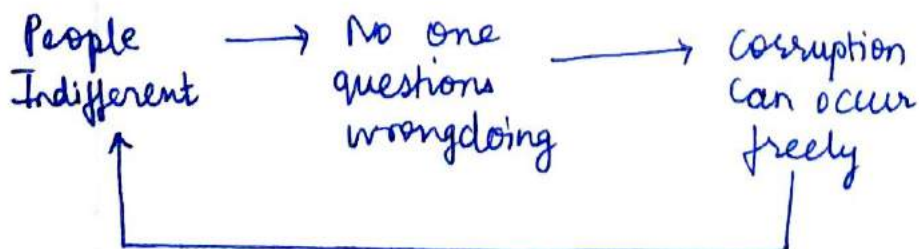
People's indifference breeds corruption :-

This quote by Delia Rubio is true for all human societies.

- ① In India, corruption is seen as normal, mundane and taken with "chalta hai" attitude.

1.1. This incentivises its continuance.

- ② Further, this indifference translates into lack of awareness and questioning by the public.



This creates a ~~vicious~~ vicious cycle of flourishing corruption.

- ③ Only a fear of accountability and transparency can eliminate corruption.

Eg: Social audit in Andhra Pradesh led to exposure of 30,000 government officials involved in corruption.

- ④ Further, when public asks for information, corruption cannot continue any further.

eg: RTI application in santhri (Karnataka) showed that politician families recieved MNREGA wages without working.

Thus, the solution suggested by Kofi Annan holds ground.

"If corruption is disease, transparency is the best treatment available."

2. (a) In the context of COVID-19 pandemic, discuss the importance of Emotional Intelligence among healthcare workers. (150 words) 10

कोविड-19 महामारी के संदर्भ में, स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों के बीच भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Emotional Intelligence (EI) refers to the ability to assess, perceive, understand and regulate one's own and others emotions to guide their behaviour and actions.

Importance of EI among healthcare workers during COVID :-

- ① Understanding other's emotions & compassion :

COVID required healthcare staff to understand the life threatening situation being faced by people to contribute meaningfully to save lives.

- ② Self regulation : Healthcare staff must manage their emotions upon witnessing dreadful inflow of patients daily, to continue to provide best

services.

- ③ Ability to handle change: COVID required adapting to the vast circumstances, demanding quick solutions in the face of absence of oxygen cylinders & drugs.
- ④ Self-motivation and leading the team:- COVID required doctors to work in an unprecedented manner, with no time for personal life. Only EI can keep them motivated and acting together towards common goal.
- ⑤ Being innovative: Eg:- In absence of hospital beds, gurdwaras were converted to hospitals, showing calmness of mind.

Thus, trying times like COVID calls for patience, calmness and 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 devoted commitment and dedication towards the service in the absence of any external commitment or formal reward.

Spirit of service motivates civil servants to serve the country's interest and people's issues :-

- ① Civil servants are able to maintain high integrity and keep public interest above personal owing to spirit of service.

Eg: IPS Prabhat Kumar arrested his son involved in liquor smuggling.

- ② Spirit of service makes public servant non-partisan and impartial, to work for nation's good.

Eg:- E. Sreedharan implemented Metro project with high dedication, untrammelled by political pressure.

③ Dedication to service ensures that civil servants are compassionate and have empathy to people's needs.

Eg: IAS officer Divya Devarajan learnt the language of Bodos tribals to solve their problems efficiently.

④ Further, it is the spirit of service that motivates civil servants in the face of adversity.

Eg: IAS Durga Shakti Nagpal successfully challenged sand mining mafia in nation's interest.

Margaret mead's quotation fits civil servants,
"Never doubt that a group of committed,
dedicated people cant change the
world; indeed, its the only thing that
ever has."

3. (a) Ethics does its work in the world by granting and withdrawing legitimacy. Discuss in the context of role of ethics in international relations.
(150 words) 10

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

Ethics in International Relations guides the ethical obligations between states.

It regulates the behaviour of and relationship between states.

Ethics grants and withdraws legitimacy in International relations :-

- ① Understanding motive behind actions :-

Ethics ensures that unethical motives are condemned internationally. Eg:-

1.1. China's occupation of Hambantota port, Sri Lanka for 99 years with aim of neo-colonialism.

1.2. However, world appreciated USA's intervention in Afghanistan to control terrorist Taliban.

- ② Ensuring justice and ~~legit~~ equity: Ethics ensures that legitimacy is provided only to just cause.
eg: Developing countries urged developed nations to take greater burden of reversing climate change, as they are mostly responsible for it.
- ③ Condemning harmful and ~~unka~~ dangerous acts. Eg: USA's nuclear blast in Hiroshima and Nagasaki or its intervention in Vietnam war was condemned due to its unethical nature.
- ④ Condone and uplifts righteousness:-
eg: India is given nuclear help by many nations, despite not being member of Non Proliferation Treaty as India uses nuclear power ethically.

Thus, ethics plays substantial role in international relations.

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 of an organisation refers to growth that substantiates today's hardwork, without compromising future generation's ability to work for the same organisation.

Considering interest of all stakeholders and not just shareholders :-

- ① Economic :- A company committing crimes like market manipulation, insider trading and fudging balance sheets to impress shareholders is unsustainable in long run.
eg: Satyam computer scandal.

- ② Impact on environment : A company must

take responsibility of negative externalities to continue growing.

Eg: LG Polymers operated harmful gases without proper clearance, leading to leakage and harming its growth potential by harming public.

③ Impact on society: A company must consider interests of public and consumers to ensure its growth.

eg: Corporate social responsibility activities by Tata has build public trust in them.

Thus, ethical work culture involves considering interest of all stakeholders, not just shareholders.

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 were the former Prime Minister of India. He exemplifies an ethical and virtuous life.

Values that can be learnt from him :-

- ① Leadership qualities : A good leader leads the way, instead of just commanding without entering the battlefield.
Eg:- He undertook fasts every week and motivated others to do the same, when India was facing food insecurity.

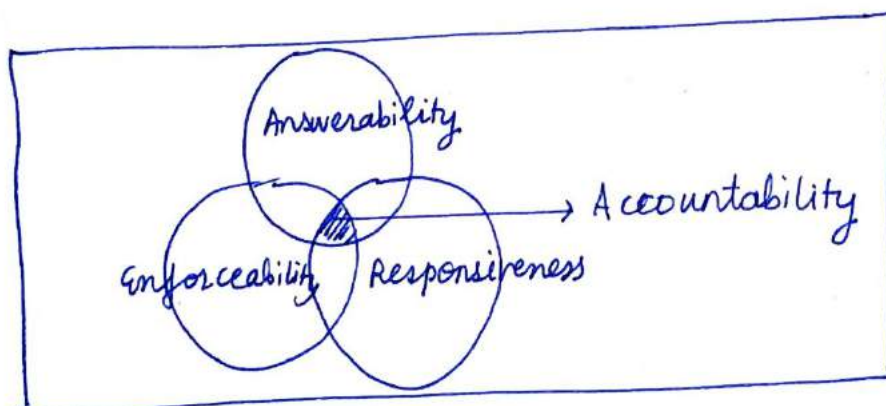
- ② Pioneer of reform : Lal Bahadur Shastri's contribution in establishing the base of Indian civil services, that has till date served as steel frame of India.

Thus, Lal Bahadur Shastri's life teaches us to be better administrators and citizens.

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 answerability for one's actions and decisions and redressal when duties aren't met.



Institutional mechanisms to enforce accountability weakened over time :-

- ① Prevention of Corruption Act (2013) ensures that there can be no trial and prosecution of civil servants without government's approval.
- ② Political-Bureaucratic nexus has weakened

the institutions of accountability, as favoured civil servants are given better postings and honest ones are transferred.

Eg: IAS V Sagayam of Tamil Nadu transferred more than 30 times for efficient working.

- ③ Rise of money power and corruption ensures that civil servants find less need to be accountable.

Need of social accountability law:-

- ① Meghalaya has passed such an act ensuring social audit by citizens of public service.
- ② This will bring transparency and answerability in working of civil servants.
- ③ Legalising social audits, jan sunwai, participatory planning, etc can strengthen accountability.

Thus, social accountability law is the need of hour.

5. (a) Why has anonymity of civil servants traditionally been seen as an important arrangement? In this context, discuss your opinion on the doctrine of facelessness in civil services. (150 words) 10

परंपरागत रूप से लोक सेवकों की अनामिकता को एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था के रूप में क्यों देखा गया है? इस संदर्भ में, लोक सेवाओं में अनामिकता के सिद्धांत पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।

Anonymity of civil servants ensures that they function like a homogenous whole towards public service, unaffected by external circumstances.

Importance of anonymity traditionally:-

- ① Prevents corruption: Anonymous civil servants ensures that public can rely on all of them, and not any particular public servant, who may demand favours.

Eg: Recently, Income Tax department made rules for faceless appeals and assessments.

- ② Keeping public interest supreme: Non-anonymity of civil servants can lead to inclination towards personal benefits.

Eg: Contractor offering gifts to IAS offices so

that he is selected in bidding process, but anonymity ensures such crimes are avoided.

③ Upholding national security: As civil servants are privy to confidential information, anonymity keeps such information secret.

Opinion on faceless nature of civil servants:

While faceless civil service is essential as discussed above, it must be balanced by a human face to address people's issues with compassion.

Eg: IAS Deyya Devarajan understood language of Bodos to solve their ^{problems,} showing empathy.

Thus, there must be a balance between anonymity and human face to ensure serving public interests.

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 refers to communication platforms designed for two-way interactions, like Instagram. India has 316 million social media users.

Influencer's marketing involves following ethical issues :-

- ① Lack of transparency : Often, influencers don't disclose about paid promotions and followers buy products solely based on their reviews.
- ② Lack of expertise : Many influencers lack the knowledge required to ^{recommend} products and can lead to adverse effects on consumers.

Eg: many influencers give recommendations on

skincare products, despite lack of dermatology expertise.

③ Absence of accountability: The influencers are hardly answerable to any followers and don't provide any redressal to follower's grievances.

④ Questionable Integrity: Since many influencers enter into deals with companies for their own profits, ignoring the public interest completely.

The solution to these issues ^{lies} ~~lying~~ in influencer being transparent and disclosing any contract or side effects to their followers.

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

Humans make a choice everyday - whether they wish to be kind and benevolent or selfish and ignorant.

Decision to be altruistic or selfish :-

① A person choosing to be compassionate is contributing back to the society and leads to synergistic growth of everyone.

Eg: IAS officer Armstrong Pame used Crowd funding to connect remote villages Tusem and Tumenglong with roads in Manipur.

② Being altruistic and helpful leads to constructive feedback to society

and highlights one's dedication to public service.

Eg: Me and my mother choose to donate to Ngo Pravartak to help mentally challenged orphans.

- ③ However, at the same time, a person may choose to be self centric and bring greater destruction upon themselves.

eg: During great financial crisis, greed and higher prices led to downfall of global economy.

- ④ Destructive selfishness can bring divisions in the social fabric.

Eg: Hitler's attempt to eliminate Jews out of his selfish motives of "purifying".

We must remember, what Martin Luther King Jr said,

"we must learn to live together as brothers, or die together as fools"

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

We, humans, inherit some legacy from our ancestors and must build some legacy for our future generations.

Sacrificing today for better tomorrow of our children :-

- ① This quote highlights the importance of sustainable development. We must limit our resource consumption, so that our future generation can also survive.

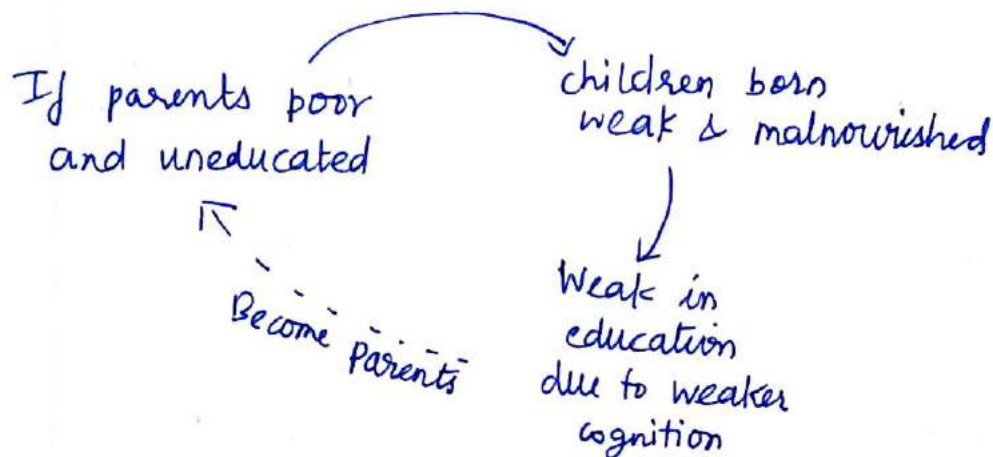
Eg: India consumes largest amount of groundwater in the world (World Bank)

- ② It further highlights the need for hardwork and commitment today, so that our children don't have to face difficulties and can live smoother life.

Eg: Parents often spend their youth toiling

so that their children can live a comfortable life.

- ③ Only an increased effort today can translate into greater social mobility tomorrow.



- ④ Efforts of today can only contribute to richness and prosperity of future.

Eg: Efforts of ISRO from 1960s has now made India amongst leading space powers.

Thus, the quote by Abdull Kalam is relevant today.

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

Though women form 48% of India's population, they contribute to the extent of 90% in household unpaid work as per International Labour Organisation.

Progress of a community can be measured by progress of women :-

- ① Economic: Women ~~from~~ ^{have} only 22% labour force participation rate and receive lower wages for same work.

→ I.I. Even IMF noted that India's GDP could rise by 27% with equal participation of women.

- ② Social conditions: India's child sex ratio is declining from 927 (2001) to

9/9 (2021).

2.1. Further, there are 21 million unwanted
girl children due to son preference
(Economic Survey 2019)

2.2. This shows lack of progress of society
in terms of religious superstitions
and considering women inferior.

③ Politics : India once had a woman Prime
Minister, but till today, women form
only 16% members of Lok Sabha, showing
inequality in representation.

④ Women's education and health

- healthier children born
- more educated children

better progress of nation.

The quote by BR Ambedkar is substantiated
by J.L. Nehru,

"To awaken a nation, it is the women
who must be awakened. When she is
on the move, the family moves, the
village moves, the whole nation moves."

SECTION – B

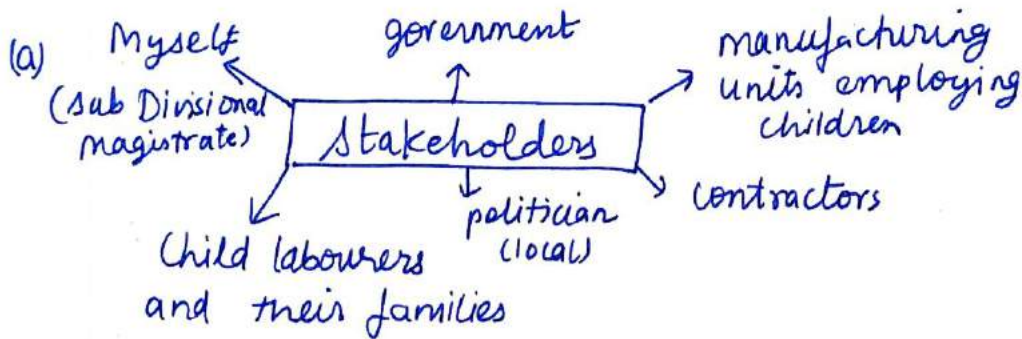
In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

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?

In India, world's 10% child labours are working. They are employed in beedi manufacturing, bangle units, etc, in their years of learning and growing.



Ethical Issues involved :-

- ① Children being employed as child labourers depriving them of their right to education and healthy development.
- ② Children are hired illegally as the owners of such units commit law evasion and hide information from government, lacking accountability and transparency.
- ③ Families of such children are desperate for money and don't mind their children working.

- ④ Local politician supporting child labour employing units, showing profit mindedness and lack of integrity.

(b) My course of action:

- ① With the approval of District Magistrate, I will order strict closure of such units operating in the district for violating Child Labour (Prohibition) Act 2014.

1.1. I would order the police to conduct thorough searches and raids in secretive manner, so that criminals are not able to evade the law.

1.2. They will be brought before courts, for their wrongdoings of child labour as also reporting wrong information.

- ② ~~I will~~ If the local politician tries to pressure me, I will suggest that he/she should distant themselves

from ^{and stop} such unethical acts, ^{since} ~~but~~ all the criminals will be arrested, irrespective of consequences.

- ③ My most important task would be to ensure proper and safe rehabilitation of children with their families. It must be ensured that they aren't caught up by contractors.

(1) long term measures:-

- ① I will periodically audit the situation of returned child to ensure that their families haven't sent them for child labour.
- ② Further, I will encourage such families to enroll their children in govt. schools under Right to Education under samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.
- ③ Since the families face shortage of wages,

I will recommend MNREGA works or other labour intensive industries in the regions, so that need for child labour doesn't arise.

- ④ Further, there will be periodic inspection of units to ensure that no unit is employing children in secret.

In this way, I will try to handle the issue ethically and to the best of my abilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alcoholism is a menace that has been difficult to handle, both within families and within states.

(a) Socio-economic problems associated with it:-

① People become lazy and uncommitted towards work, leading to poor economic condition of their families and society.

- ② Rise to crimes: Alcoholism is often followed by domestic violence in homes and murder and rapes outside homes.
- ③ Disrupts the social fabric: Alcoholism breeds unethical practises, that not only harms the consumers, but also their families and larger society.
- ④ Illegal liquor trade and industry leads to loss of revenue to government excheques as well as unregulated business proliferation.
- (b) Prohibiting liquor creates more problems than it solves is true since :-
- ① It gives free hand for unregulated activities to take place. ~~Whereas~~
Whereas, regulation is possible if it is not prohibited.
- ② Prohibiting liquor creates corrupt nexus

between illegal traders and uncommitted bureaucrats, making it difficult to bust the cycle.

③ Prohibition of a common social norm is always difficult, since they won't change by a mere law and requires effective regulation.

④ Crimes like drug trafficking, money laundering, etc also flourish with illegal liquor trade.

(c) Tackling rising alcoholism among youth :-

① Banning is never the solution. The answer lies in making youth aware of consequences of alcoholism.

1.1. Since many don't take future possibility of disease seriously, it may be helpful to show documentaries of people actually suffering due to alcoholism.

1.2. Further, alcoholism is seen as "cool" and "trendy" among youth and many drink under social pressure.

1.3. In such cases, it is essential to repe in famous celebrities who don't drink genuinely and promote their message through movies.

② It is also important to regulate their access to alcohols, as many minor school going students are able to gain access to illicit liquour.

2.1. It is important to close down the shops that give liquour to minors.

Finally, anything in excess is wrong and only moderation of alcoholism among the youth can be the key to solution.

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?

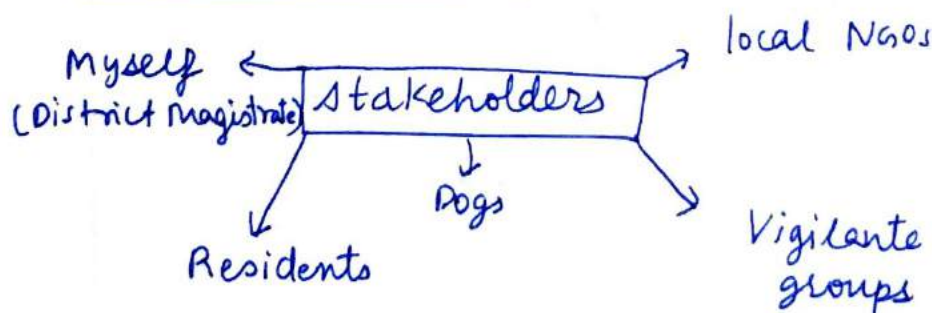
(b) As the DM, suggest short-term and long-term measures to tackle the above issue. (20)

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।

A civil servant must balance the demands of protection of society as well as protection of animals.



(a) Ethical issues involved:-

- ① Protecting the society members from attacks by dogs vs. protecting dogs
- ② Killing of dogs by vigilante groups shows abuse of rule of law and taking law in own hands.
- ③ Delay ~~at~~ by government organisation reflects lack of accountability.
- ④ Handling protests by local NHOs in ethical and reasonable manner

(b) My course of action:-

Short term

- ① Firstly, I will order vigilante groups to stop mass culling immediately, else they will be arrested and punished, as per Prevention of Cruelty to animals act (1968).

- ② Then, I will ask the residents to

cooperate with expert dog catchers to identify which dogs are causing inconvenience to public.

2.1. Once they are identified, they shall be transferred to local NGOs to be taken care of.

2.2. Secondly, I will request the society members to coexist with peaceful dogs, since they can also protect them from criminals, instead of choosing mass culling.

③ I will discuss with local NGO to stop protests as I have already prohibited mass culling of dogs.

Long Term measure:

① As a long term measure, I will try to bring animal experts in the region who can give a seminar on healthy coexistence with dogs.

- ② Further, I will ask residents, whoever were attacked by dogs, to get proper medical care & vaccines against rabies at hospitals.
- ③ I will also encourage society to develop animal friendly behaviour, as many people often tease and beat dogs, which results in attacks by dogs.
- ④ Further, I will check with the NGOs the dog's condition, that were sent to them to ensure their wellbeing.

In this manner, a harmonious coexistence between humans and animals can be envisaged.

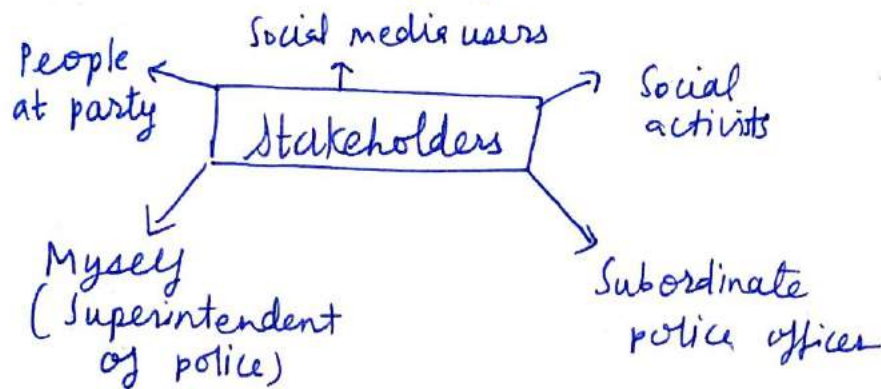
10. You are a young officer posted as the Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district. You have received information that at a party some people were harassed by your subordinate police officer. On further inquiry, you came to know that two complaints have been filed – one by the police and the other 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?

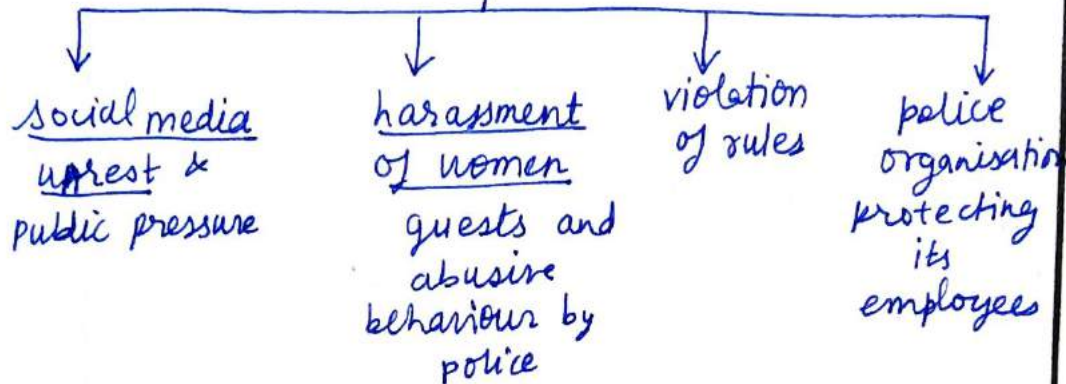
During COVID times, many cases of people violating social distancing norms and people being harassed by police for the same, came to forefront.



10) Ethical issues involved:-

- ① Police officers are public servants and must never abuse their authority to enforce the rules.
- ② Harassment and violence by police officers shows lack of responsibility and damages public trust on the police.
- ③ Violation of rules by public shows lawlessness
- ④ Creation of social pressure by social media and activists influences the situation

(b)

Factors that can
influence decisionMobilising public opinion through social media:

- ① I think, in today's age, with more than 376 million social media users, issues getting raised on such platforms is unavoidable.
- ② If the issues raised are just and legitimate, then it acts as an effective pressure and reminder to civil servants to never abuse their authority.
- ③ However, at the same time, social media can present half truths and fake news, that can create wrong public opinion.

As noted by Rick Smolan,

"Technology is neutral,
It depends on how it's used."

(c) My course of action :-

① I will suspend the subordinate Police officer since he abused his position to harass the public.

1.1. Abusing women guests highlights his unethical behaviour.

1.2. Further, tearing down their permission shows entitled behaviour.

1.3. His suspension will send the right message to junior police as well as social activists.

② Further, I will check the permission granted to the party organisers.

2.1 If it is truthful, I will let them go or else, I will impose the necessary fines on them as per law and rules.

③ I will also inquire into harassment
faced by guests, especially women.

3.1. I will apologise to them on the
behalf of police service and request
them to take medical help if needed.

④ As a long term measure, I will
circulate strict rules regarding ^{not} abusing
one's position and working for public
interest.

4.1. I will explain that violation of rules
by public is no reason that they
can also violate rules.

In this way, I will try ^{to} handle the case
impartially, without ^{being} pressurised by social
media.

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)

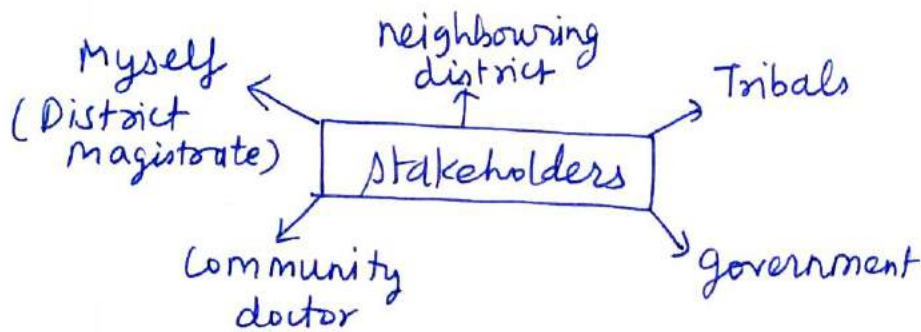
जहाँ कोविड-19 महामारी के विरुद्ध भारत का टीकाकरण अभियान 100 करोड़ टीकाकरण के बिंदु को पार कर गया है, वहीं देश के कुछ सबसे पिछड़े आदिवासी जिले अभी भी टीकाकरण से वंचित हैं। आप ऐसे ही एक आदिवासी जिले के नए जिलाधिकारी (DM) हैं। इस वायरस के आसन्न खतरों के बावजूद जिले में टीकाकरण अभियान अब तक असफल रहा है। 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।

It is important to vaccinate tribal communities due to their greater vulnerability owing to ~~their~~ their isolation from larger society, leading to lack of genetic diversity in immune system.



(a) Ethical issues involved:

- ① Ensuring tribals are vaccinated by their free will and countering their long held beliefs.
- ② Refusal of community doctor adds to irrational and unscientific behaviour.
- ③ Risk of virus spreading in disease can endanger lives of tribals, who are small in population.
- ④ Pressure faced by administration to vaccinate people.

(b) Steps to tackle the issue:

① I will visit the tribal village and organise meeting, along with local ASHA worker.

1.1. We will try to explain the benefits of vaccination of people and tell them about immediate risk in neighbourhood.

② As a persuasion method, I will take vaccine in front of them, or if I am already vaccinated, I will request my staff members to stand for example.

2.1. Since community will see absence of adverse effects, they shall be secured that there will not be death.

2.2. Further, I will promise them immediate medical care in case of any medical reaction and ensure the same.

③ I will also try to convince community doctor, tribal sarpanch and shaman to undergo vaccination by citing health benefits.

(C) Use of persuasion to convince people :-

① I will give example of sarpanch/shaman who have agreed to vaccination and are still healthy, despite their personal beliefs.

② I will try to address the concerns and divergence with personal beliefs so that tribes get vaccinated.

③ I will try to generate a social campaign by giving saplings and incentives to those who vaccinate.

3.1. This can generate a wave for vaccination

- ④ When many people are vaccinated, strong social pressure among tribals can be leveraged to get the others vaccinated.
- ⑤ A few cases of people dying from not being vaccinated can be highlighted to create counter narrative and persuade people.

In this way, I will try that people get vaccinated of their free will.

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।

In India, organ donation is not very common due to lack of awareness and religious superstitions of people.

(a) Ethical issues related to organ transplantation:

- ① Illegal organ trade is flourishing where poor people, beggars, children, etc are forced to give up their organs in exchange of money.

1.1. Organised crime groups engage in

Killings to extract organs from people.

② Religious superstitions : Indians are skeptical in giving organs as many believe complete body essential for last rites performance.

2.1. Such unscientific beliefs leads to loss of lives waiting for donation.

③ Unethical practises at hospitals ; who dont transplant organs properly, leading to multiple failures, for profit motive.

3.1. This money comes at the cost of patients' health, highlighting Gandhian sin of business without ethics.

(b) Closing the demand-supply gap in organ donation :-

① Need is to create awareness among the people on benefits of organ donation.

1.1. People should be made aware

that need for organs can arise at any point in life and vibrant organ donation culture will save their own lives in future, and calling it a "religiously good act".

② Providing incentives and recognition to organ donors.

2.1. Eg → Billboards can display name of organ donors, who saved lives by their little acts.

2.2. Awards by organisations like Redcross society, Helpage India, etc.

③ Further, need is to curb the illegal organ racket that harms the innocent to make money.

3.1. The unethical practises by traders and hospitals must be punishable stringently, as per Transplantation of Human organs act (1994).

④ Maintaining a central registry and performing proper checks before donation

to ensure no money motives are involved.

4.1. A central registry can help in
quick matching of donors and
recievers as per need, age, etc.

Thus, India must strengthen its organ
donation culture by proper regulation
and awareness generation.