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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	Shreuti Rajlakshmi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	483760
Center	ORN	Date	28/11/21

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।

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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

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 rules made by governments or people with authority to regulate the behaviors of members under their jurisdiction.

Laws may not always be consistent with prevalent ~~norms~~ moral norms. Moral norms may be based on religion which are sometimes inconsistent with laws.

For example, homosexuality is legal as per Indian law.

but may be inconsistent with
certain religious views.

~~Sometimes~~ Moral norms are
derived from our conscience,
and may be based on our
interpretations of right or
wrong. Laws are made for
the collective good. For example -
Lying to my friend would
be morally wrong for me but
completely lawful if it is on
a trivial issue.

Laws seek to maintain peace
and order in the society
whereas moral norms regulate
our minds.

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 demand for bribes or mishandling of public funds

People's indifference is the best breeding ground for corruption to grow because

(1) It increases the confidence of the corrupt who believes he can get away as nothing was done

(2) Normalises corruption as a norm of public governance.

People believe that giving money is fine and officers assert their right over strikes

(3) Makes the corruption match-dog or omnibusman lax as sees ~~no~~ gender that people are willing to live with such ~~at~~ injustice

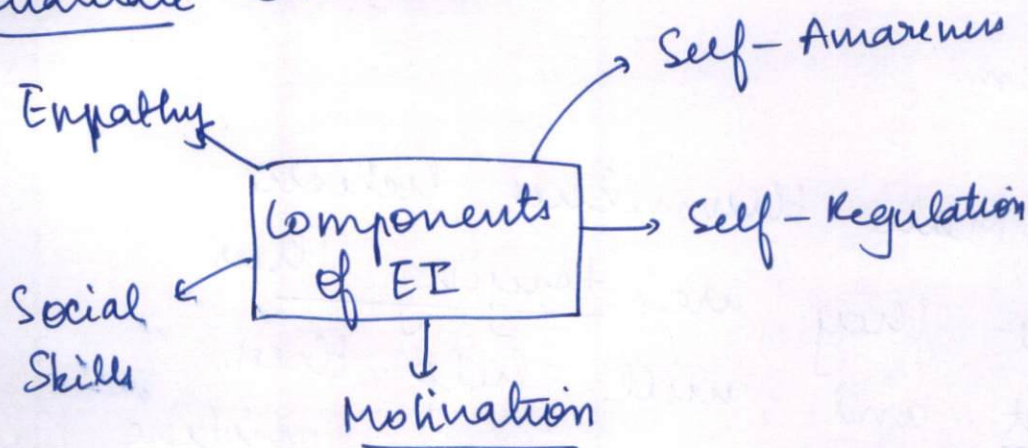
(4) Indifference also affects the morale of honest officers who finds adapting to the system better than raising voice.

However with efforts like India Against Corruption, people have showed their anger against corruption

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 the ability to perceive, regulate and evaluate emotions



COVID-19 exposed healthcare workers to emotional turmoils.
Experiencing daily deaths, loss
has affected their mental health

Importance of EI for health-care workers

(1) Can help them understand
their emotions of anger,
guilt, hopelessness. Understanding
is the first key to managing
them.

(2) Make themselves believe
that they are trying their
best and will help their
channel emotions in a positive
way

(3) Impacts on the patients saved
~~and~~ can help them motivate for
work

(4) Reaching out to friends,
family will help them manage
emotions

Emotional intelligence is needed for
balance in life.

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 is the opportunity offered by public service to create differences in the lives of other people.

Spirit of service motivates a public servant to serve country's interests as

(1) Power to change and be a part of change in the socio-economic growth of country motivates him/her to work

(2) Patriotism for the country ensures that his/her steps are in conformity with national

Growth and security

Spirit of service helps a public servant address people's issues

(1) Commitment to public service ensures that he takes cognisance of people's welfare

(2) Spirit of service gives him an opportunity to show companionship for the vulnerable, downtrodden and work for them.

Sandeep Nandua, an IAS officer, built "Cafe Able" run exclusively by differently abled. His spirit of service helped him address people's issues.

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 works on the
principle of legitimacy

Ethics grants and withdraws
legitimacy

(1) Justifies arms sale between
countries but ~~not~~ illegitimate
humanitarian assistance, wars

(2) Justifies impositions by
foreign powers in the global

of humanitarian assistance
while deceives efforts to
safeguard national security,
integration

e.g - US's Iraq War vs
India's Article 370
abrogation

(3) Justifies setting up naval
bases, unsustainable debts
but deceives equal partnerships
e.g - Maldives — China debt
— India diplomacy

(4) International ethics is
driven by countries own
interests.

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।

Stakeholder capitalism ensures the welfare of all stakeholders in an organization in contrast to shareholder capitalism.

Stakeholder interests are more crucial for sustainable growth of an ~~organism~~ became organisation because

(i) It addresses the concerns of all stakeholders ensuring that there is no conflict in the company.

(2) Ensures all voices are
heard before taking decisions

(3) Ensures that company's
shareholders remain accountable
to its stakeholders

(4) Concentration of power in
few hands leads to autocracy,
corruption in company as
not answerable to anyone
e.g - YES bank crisis from
too much power in MD's hand

(5) A company with happy
employees, customers definitely
performs better

Stakeholder's concerns should be
taken into account for healthy
corporate governance.

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,
2nd Prime Minister of India
led a value-driven life
Lessons from his life

(1) Integrity - Mr. Shastri
resigned from the post of
Railway Minister, taking
responsibility even though not
directly cause for accidents

(2) Honesty - When imprisoned
in freedom struggle, he was
let out to tend to his
ailing daughter. Unfortunately,

his daughter died but he promptly ~~retained~~ returned within stipulated time

(3) Simplicity - Mr. Shastri would not let his children go to school in ~~public~~ official car. Also refused to ~~have~~ accept a saree free of cost

(4) Commitment to Public Service and Persuasion - Set an example by cultivating crops in his backyard to steer the nation to Green Revolution

Shastri's simplicity and integrity will continue to inspire the future generations.

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 is holding
civil servants responsible for
their decisions.

Weakening of accountability
institutional mechanisms in
India

(1) Secrecy of jobs under
Article 311 prevents their
prosecution

(2) Lokpal Act enacted but
members not appointed until
recently

(3) Rarely prosecuted against
complaints due to politico-
bureaucratic nexus (2nd ARC)

Need for social accountability
law

(1) Social accountability will
promote assessment by people

(2) Will ensure public servants
act in people's interest and
not politician's interest.

Social accountability will
bring in a new era in
public governance.

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 means that civil servants should be the heart of the policy and not the face.

Anonymity of civil servants is an important arrangement because it

- (1) Prevents undue coercion by various stakeholders
- (2) Ensures impartiality of civil servant

(3) Ensures that politicians
remain accountable to people
and not only civil servants
Doctrine of Facelessness

~~to~~ sometimes affects the
morale of civil servants as
they do not get credit
for their hard-work

However, the satisfaction
of having brought a change
in lives of people is enough
for civil servants to feel
motivated.

Hence, doctrine of facelessness
continues.

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 have become commonplace in these days.

Ethical issues involved

- (1) False marketing pursued by some
- (2) Impacts mental health of followers who think that their lives are not as perfect as the influencer.
- (3) Their opinions on controversial

issues unjustifiably influences
the opinion of ~~people~~ people

Social media influencer
marketers should work
with a sense of responsibility.

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 Jr
highlights the importance
of choosing between becoming
a creative compassionate
person or a destroyed selfish
individual.

A selfish individual is
driven by his own interests
while a compassionate
individual works with others
for common good.

Both individuals change the course of history. While Adolf Hitler, driven by his urge to establish an Aryan race, destroyed his country, a person like Mahatma Gandhi, with compassion saved his country.

Becoming such an individual is our choice. Our choices today will reflect our tomorrow. So an individual must choose wisely between the path of compassion and self-destruction.

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

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam shows that why exercising restraint on our greed today can ensure a better future for our next generation.

Mr. Kalam promotes sustainability in our actions. For example - controlling the greenhouse gas emissions today will give our progeny the gift of life and a beautiful planet.

A limit on our wants
does not mean living in
penury. It just ensures that
we use only as much as
required.

Thinking about the future,
aligning it with our
present, ensures that we
sustainably utilise our resources
while ensuring the
survival of our progeny.

6. (c) I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved. — B.R. Ambedkar (150 words) 10

"मैं एक समुदाय की प्रगति को उस डिग्री से मापता हूँ जो महिलाओं ने हासिल की है।" -बी. आर. अम्बेडकर

B. R. Ambedkar through this quote highlights the role of women in a community's progress

Women's education leads to weakening of patriarchal norms. Pre-independence saw emergence of Pandita Ramabai, Savitribai Phule ~~was~~ and others who changed perceptions of the society on women

Women's participation in

employment works well for the economic growth of the country. IMF says that equal contribution of women in India's employment market can increase its GDP by 27%.

Women's health and well-being ensures the health of their children. Their nutrition has been found to be linked with stunting; waiting rates

Women are definitely the initiators of change.

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।

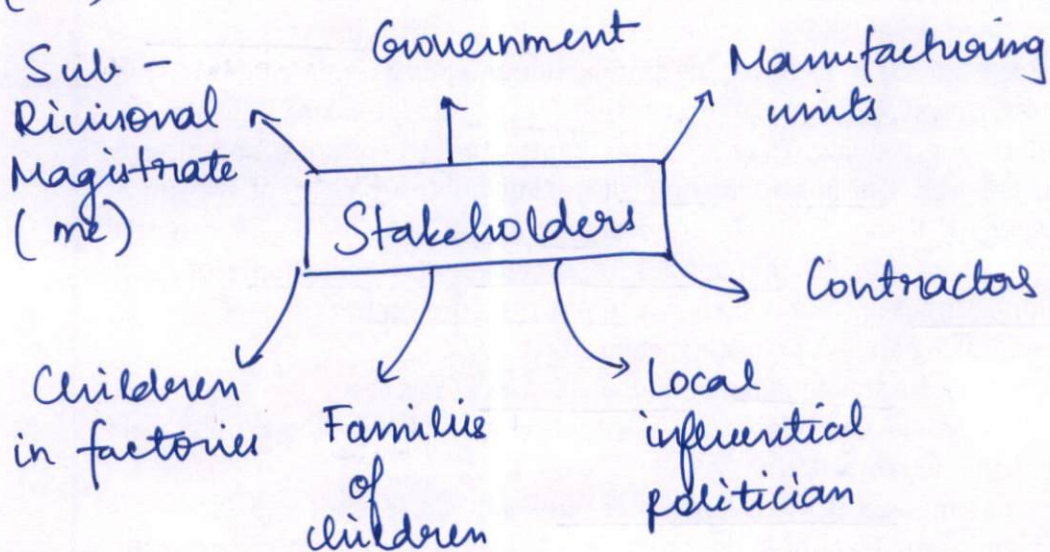
(a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(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?

According to ILO, child labour is going to rise for the first time in the last 20 years

(A)



Ethical issues in the case

- (1) Practice of child labour in manufacturing units
- (2) Violation of government orders by using loopholes in law
- (3) Poor socio-economic conditions

of families forcing them to
accept child labour

(4) Local politician pressurising
officials to not take action

(5) Employing children in hazardous
activities against their right to
life

(B) My approach to the problem
would be

↳ Ensuring curb of the practice
of children in firecracker
units

↳ Convincing parents to send
their children to school and
arrange for government benefits
available

↳ Ensure that action is taken
irrespective of anybody's influence

Main elements of my action

- (1) Carry out an investigation against such units
- (2) If guilty, rescue the children and ensure action against owners under Child Labour (Amendment) Act 2016
- (3) Bring to notice the loopholes in the notification to my superiors
- (4) Assure families that free education under RTE would be made available with Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- (5) Ask my subordinate officers to compulsorily taken action irrespective of any influence

(c) Medium - long term measures

- (1) Cooperation with civil society, dedicated team for surveillance
 - (2) Awareness, door-door campaigns against harmful effects of child labour
 - (3) Cooperate with local school teachers to bring such cases to notice
 - (4) Awareness on RTE, Mid Day Meal Scheme, scholarships will be increased
 - (5) Periodic inspections of factories, vulnerable workplaces
- Countering child labour is necessary to achieve SDA 8.7.

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?

The recent deaths in Bihar from consumption of spurious alcohols despite prohibition lying imposed points to the non-effectiveness of prohibitions in the country.

(A) Socio-economic problems attributed to alcoholism

Social Problems

- Leads to domestic violence against women by drunk husbands
- People commit crimes like murders, molestation under influence
e.g. - Hyderabad rape case -
perpetrators were drunk
- Negative influence on upbringing of children

Economic Problems

- ① Leads to indebtedness as people sell limited assets to get a drink
- ② Major cause of land alienation among tribals
- ③ Causes health problems like liver cancer which drains money for treatment

(B) Prohibiting liquor creates more problems than it intends to solve because

(1) Leads to growth of illegal liquor manufacturing units which are difficult to track

(2) Encourages spurious alcohol or methanol consumption by illiterate people who die.

e.g - some people in COVID-19
(2) were also drinking sanitisers

(3) Prohibition in only one state leads people to get supplies from neighbouring states defeating the purpose of prohibition

(4) Prohibition without de-addiction

leads to development of withdrawal
symptoms, affects mental health
of drinkers

(c) To curb the menace of
rising alcoholism, following
steps are needed

(1) Creating awareness campaigns
to target drinkers or potential
drinkers to educate about
harmful effects of alcohol

(2) Children in schools should be
taught about harmful effects
with real examples and case-
studies

(3) Setting up de-addiction

facilities under Nauha Mukh
Bharat Abhiyan and creating
awareness about them

(4) Counsellors to be roped in
to help people with de-addiction

(5) Women should be encouraged
to help administration in
reaching out to their husbands

(6) Advertisements, billboards, door-
door campaigns to highlight
negative impact on health, family
with help of celebrity influencers

Tackling liquor addiction is
necessary to achieve intended
objective of Article 47

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?

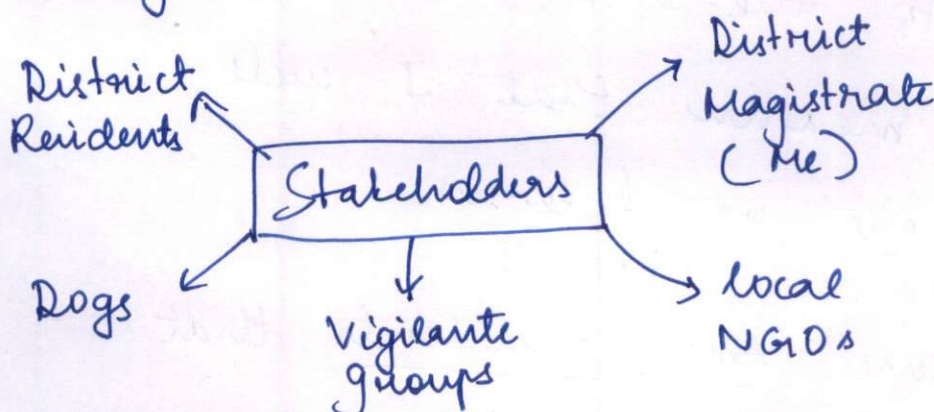
(b) As the DM, suggest short-term and long-term measures to tackle the above issue. (20)

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 rise in stray-dogs is posing a threat to many housing colonies.



(a) Ethical Issues involved in
the case

(i) Residents right to life violated
by dogs

(ii) Vigilante groups killing dogs
in mass numbers against may
be cruelty against animals

(iii) Dilemma between society's
right harmony and life and
life of animals

(B) As the DM, the short
term measures that I will
take are as follows

(i) Ensure the residents that

Dogs will be taken by the
municipal authorities to the
stray shelters at the earliest

(2) Request them to not form
vigilante groups for killing
dogs as it is against law
and action could be taken
against them

(3) Assure the NGOs that mass
culling of dogs will not
happen

(4) Appoint a security team to
~~keep~~ protect the citizens against
stray dogs

Long Term Measures

- ① Ensure that dogs are tracked, rescued at the earliest by the municipal authorities
- ② Set up CCTV surveillance in the premises to track both harassing of citizens or killing of dogs
- ③ Local NGOs can be cooperated with to report such incidents of animal cruelty
- ④ Residents can be trained to drive away dogs without resorting to cruelty, especially children.

⑤ Organize periodic checks to monitor population of dogs on streets and resident societies and arrange rescue efforts

Dogs are posing threat to many resident colonies. However, animal cruelty is not a solution to the problem.

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)

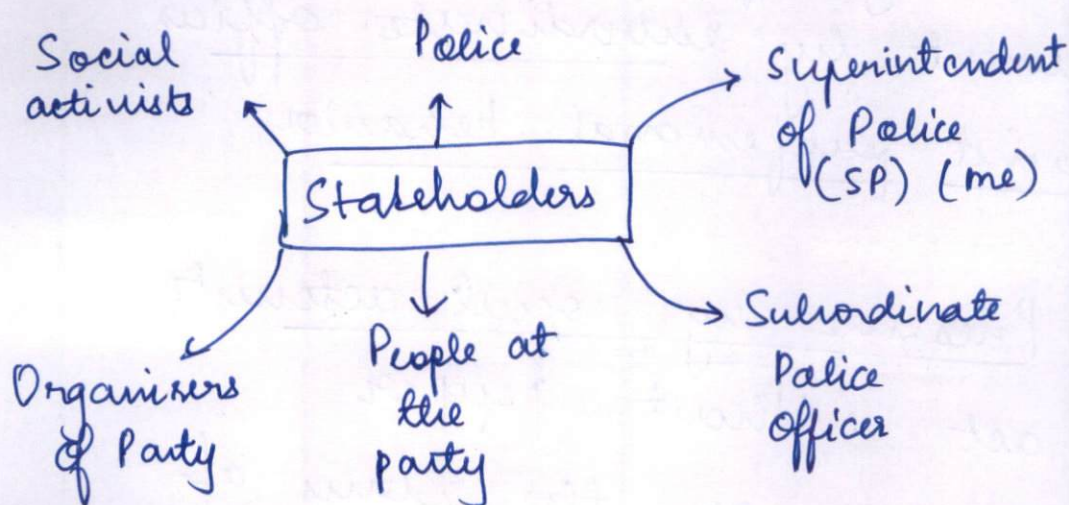
आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के रूप में तैनात एक युवा अधिकारी हैं। आपको सूचना मिली है कि एक पार्टी में आपके अधीनस्थ पुलिस अधिकारी ने कुछ लोगों को परेशान किया है। पृष्ठताछ में, आपको ज्ञात होता है कि दो शिकायतें दर्ज की गई हैं - एक पुलिस द्वारा और दूसरी पार्टी का आयोजन करने वाले लोगों द्वारा। पुलिस 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?

Violations of COVID-19 norms
were seen in different gatherings
during lockdown



(A) Ethical issues in the case

(1) ^{Not} Following of COVID-19 norms,
at the party, it happened,
is against law

(2) Harassment of people including
women at the party

(3) Load noise at the party

may be against permitted
decision levels

(4) Tearing off of permission
document by subordinate officer
against professional behavior

(5) Pressure by social activists
to act without proper
investigation on the basis of
a video

(B) Factors that can influence
decision by competent authorities

(1) ~~to~~ May order strict action
as under extreme public pressure
from media attention

(2) Need to maintain public image
may influence decisions

(3) Also, to save the image of
public force, action against
police authorities may not be
taken

Mobilising public opinion through
social media may be fair in
some cases as it bring attention
to violation of law, ensures that
authorities act against perpetrators.

But in some cases, it may place
undue pressure on authorities,
lead to wrong decisions based
on unverified proof.

(c) As SP, I would ensure

that

(1) Police is also allowed to present proofs for its conduct.

(2) If violation of COVID-19 norms happened as per the complete investigation report, organisers will be punished accordingly

(3) Disciplinary action would be taken against subordinate officer as such passionate behaviour do not suit a professional officer

(4) Assure the social activists that action would be taken on all guilty after investigation

Police reforms as per Malimath Committee will help in professional behaviour

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 सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए दबाव बनाने की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है।

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

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

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

Vaccine hesitancy has been a major
problem against in the fight

against COVID-19

(A) Ethical issues involved in
the care

(1) Personal beliefs of people
preventing them from taking
the vaccine

(2) Refusal of community doctor
has further spread hesitancy

(3) Rumors on deaths post-
vaccination

(4) Risk of spread of virus
from neighboring districts



(B) As the DM, my actions would be as given below

(1) Take the vaccine myself with some district officials publicly to inspire confidence

(2) Engage the community doctor with scientific proofs, if possible, make him do talk to another doctor to assuage his fears

(3) Cooperate with the community doctor to reach out to people through door-door campaigns on vaccine's efficacy.

(4) Request the local newspapers to publish content making

people aware on the need
for vaccination

(5) All the above measures
would also address that
how the rumors on post-
vaccination deaths are wrong

(6) Spread awareness that 100
crore vaccines have already
been administered without any
side effects

(7) Place restrictions on district
border to reduce chances of
spread of virus from nearby area.

(c) Persuasion is a technique to
convince people by engaging them

to adopt a certain practice.

Persuasion can be used to convince people to get vaccinated by

(1) Door-door campaigns, advertisements in newspapers

(2) Engaging a small group of people to address their fears and get them vaccinated. These people can then spread the word.

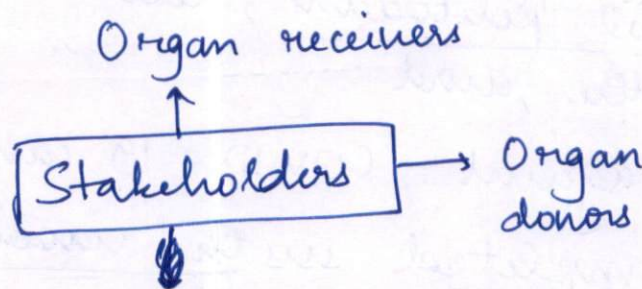
(3) Bring some community influencers, like local politicians, celebrities to spread the word

Fight against COVID-19 can be only completed with vaccination.

12. In India, there exists a huge gap between demand for organ transplants and available donors, both living and ~~cadaver~~ ^{dead}. 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।

Organ transplants help provide
a new life to the receiver.



②
Ethical issues involved in the
organ transplant procedure are

- (1) Depriving a dead person of his/
her organs considered a religious
sin in India
- (2) Living donors fear for their
life even if they could survive
and remain healthy with
one organ
- (3) Cases where doctors illegally
take out organs like kidneys
without patients consent has
maligned the good cause
- (4) Families of dead / living
donors generally do not approve
- (5) Illegal organ market under
organized crime functions where

trafficked children, women
are the biggest victims

(6) Finding a donor is difficult
due to the precise compatibility
required

(7) Delays in harvesting and transport
Gap between demand and
supply of organs can be
closed by

(1) Increasing awareness that
how organ donation saves
lives of people, preferably
with real life examples

(2) Arranging counsellors, medical
professionals to allay concerns
of prospective potential donors

(3) Medical personnel should
approach families of dead
persons sensitively to show
how their step could affect
somebody's life

(4) Encourage people to declare
their wisent for donation
in their wills
e-g - eyes

(5) Take action against appropriate
laws like Trafficking Act 2020
and others to put an end
to illegal harvesting of organs

(6) Taking the help of police to

create vehicle-free corridors
for fast movement of organs
to donors

Organ transplants need to be
popularised to save people's
lives.