



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	ANKITA PUNAR	Registration Number	571795
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	25/12/21
Center			

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTIONS

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

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SECTION - A

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

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

Laws refers to the legislations, rules and regulates according to the SOCIAL CONTRACT theory to maintain order in the society.

Mostly, laws ~~have~~ are based on SOCIETAL MORALS.

Eg. Law prohibiting Sati, Dowry, untouchability (Prevention of atrocities against SC and ST) etc.

However, there are instances, where we see a DIVERGENCE between the laws and prevalant MORAL NORMS.

Example - Anti conversion laws may prevent Right to Religious freedom.

eg. Not allowing EUTHANASIA.

There is need for CONSISTENCY BETWEEN LAWS and MORAL NORMS —

NEED BECAUSE -

1. Maintains CONSISTENCY between people's beliefs and the expected behaviour.
eg. care for elders.
2. INTERNALISATION of the laws.
Example - following traffic rules and signal.
3. It is said that 'Ethical people don't need laws and Unethical people will find a way about it'. Hence there is need to align ethics with laws.
4. Reduces CONFLICTS and violation of laws.
5. Makes persuasion of people to follow laws easier, since they have MORAL BACKING.
6. INCREASED COMPLIANCE.
7. Greater good for greater number of people.

Thus, mostly laws should be based on LOGICAL and REASONABLE moral norms.

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।

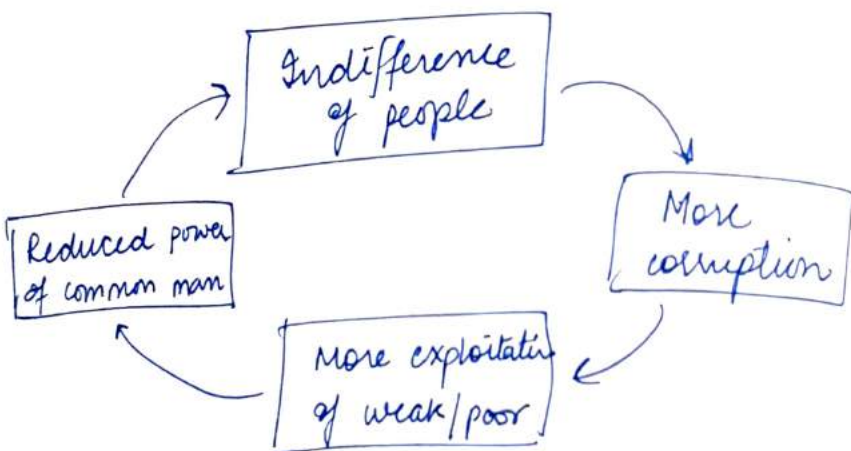
It is said that 'corruption feeds on the indifference attitude of people'.

CORRUPTION and INDIFFERENCE OF PEOPLE

1. There is acceptance for corruption and culture of corruption.
2. Some people even feel that little corruption is needed to grease the wheels of administration.
3. Officials also feel it is their duty to take corruption for performing their work.
4. Indifference of people builds the confidence of corrupt official and causes PERPETUATION of CORRUPTION.
5. Indifference also leads to Lack of ACCOUNTABILITY of officials.

6. The person who doesn't stand up for truth does more harm to society. Thus INDIFFERENCE of people breeds corruption.
7. By indifference Attitude, people are not upholding their MORAL ground.

CONSEQUENCES OF INDIFFERENT ATTITUDE



There is need to strengthen the INSTITUTIONAL means (RTI, CVC, CBI etc.) and bring ATTITUDINAL change in people (social audit, grievance Redressal etc.) to eliminate problem of 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।

COVID-19 pandemic caused huge stress in the healthcare sector — with long working hours, increased vulnerability and more deaths.

Thus, in such times of stress, Emotional Intelligence is required, which enables a person to control and understand their emotions as well as that of others.

IMPORTANCE FOR HEALTH CARE WORKERS

4. ~~Health~~

1. To deal with shock of near and dear ones and that of patients.

Eg. During 2nd wave, thousands people were dying daily.

2. Efficient use of limited Resources
example - Oxygen, Medicines, Beds
 etc. by Medical Triage.
3. Persuade people for VACCINATION
 To overcome vaccine hesitancy
Eg. Rajasthan Model
4. To cope up with STRESS of long
working hours, Multiple shifts,
increased patients.
5. Tele-medicine even when they
 are in ISOLATION for COVID-19
treatment.
6. Also TREATMENT of non covid
diseases eg. Surgery, Diabetes
 etc.
7. Influence - to follow social distancing
norms and covid appropriate behavior.

Thus, Emotional intelligence is of great importance to healthcare workers.

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 ~~inner~~ inner fire and desire of public servant and the ethical work environment of service, which motivates a public servant.

SPIRIT OF SERVICE

As Gandhiji has said, "The customer is our MOST IMPORTANT GUEST. We should work for his SERVICE and to make his job easier". This is the spirit of service.

1. Spirit of service is an INTRINSIC MOTIVATION factor, which is even stronger than external factors.
2. The Ethical Code of Conduct also require a public servant to maintain this SPIRIT to ensure TIMELY and

QUALITY delivery of his services.

3. Spirit of service helps individual even in times of crisis - eg. scarcity of resources, huge pressure of work etc.
4. A public servant would listen to public's issue and address these GRIEVANCES only when he has spirit of service.
5. This also ensures that individual maintains INTEGRITY, HONESTY, and ACCOUNTABILITY in his work.

Thus, the spirit of service is an important Motivator for public servant.

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 are the standards to determine whether an action is right or wrong. Thus, they either grant or withdraw legitimacy to an action.

Example - A whistleblower (e.g. Edward Snowden) by exposing wrong practices of government (spying on citizens). Thus, we have WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION ACT.

Similarly, sati as practice was common in 18th century. But RESPECT and SOCIAL JUSTICE ethics, withdrew the legitimacy for SATI.

On similar lines, TALIBAN came to power without popular support or elections, and thus is NOT RECOGNISED by many countries.

ROLE OF ETHICS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Maintain Peace and Security

Eg. values like shared brotherhood,

RESPECT for others' sovereignty.

example - PANCHSHEEL policy by India.

2. To AMICABLY Resolve Disputes -

Example - India gave Kacchatheevera Island to Sri Lanka, which was disputed.

3. Vasudev Kutumbhgam - The whole world is a family → To ensure security in world.

4. Illegal practices example exporting terrorism by Pakistan, nuclear program by North Korea invite global sanctions.

5. Ethics are also important to grow TRADE and COMMERCE.

c. enables sharing of cultures - values practices.

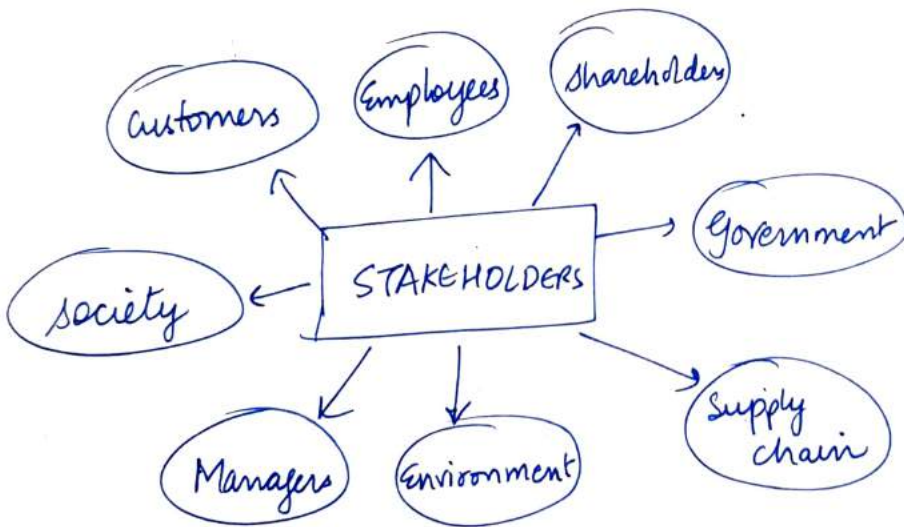
Thus, Ethics hold great importance in

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।

There is a common saying —
Organisations run on Profits but are
sustained by Ethics.

An organisation has multiple stakeholders —



When an organisation works ONLY for
its SHAREHOLDERS — the focus is on
INCREASING PROFITS, DIVIDENDS
and DECREASING COSTS by any means.

However, when the company aligns
INTERESTS WITH SHAREHOLDERS -

1. Happy, satisfied and efficient employees. Eg. TATA group.
2. Giving back to society by Corporate Social Responsibility.
Eg. Hindustan Zinc Limited made biotoilets
3. Compliance with government laws
eg. companies Act 2013.
4. Sustainable and efficient utilisation of resources.
5. Timely and Quality service delivery to customers ⇒ build LOYAL Customers.
6. It also ensures profitability of company and interests for shareholders.

Thus, Compassionate Capitalism, while keeping interests of all stakeholders should be followed.

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 our second Prime Minister, who led our country through dark times of Indo-Pak war, droughts and poverty.

HIS LIFE IS FULL OF LESSONS

1. HUMILITY

He was very down to earth and humile leader.

2. PROGRESS OF ALL —

'Jai Jawan, JAI KISAN' was the slogan given by ~~for~~ him to ensure Development of All.

3. VISIONARY LEADER

He steered the GREEN REVOLUTION when we faced huge grain shortage.

4. COMPASSION

He held great compassion and empathy for poor, women and children.

5. He also led INDIA through VICTORY in Indo-pak war by BOOSTING morale of soldiers. Thus he was GREAT LEADER, COMMUNICATOR and PERSUADOR.

6. GREAT IDEAS for the progress of country.

7. Increased INDIA'S STATUE in International order.

8. His life has MOTIVATED people till today by his INTEGRITY and HONESTY.

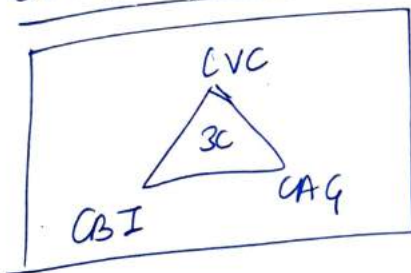
Thus, life of Lal Bahadur Shastri is very inspiration to all citizens and helps us to become better citizen and administrator.

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।

In India, we have multiple INSTITUTIONAL measures to ensure ACCOUNTABILITY and ANSWERABILITY of civil servants—

Right to Information Act, Citizen Charters, Performance based pay and CVC, CBI and CAG (3C's).



However, they have not been able to deliver the required results because—

1. Top Down Approach with less citizen participation.
2. one size fit all approach
3. Inefficiency of these institutions.
4. Inadequate implementation

Ex. Section 4 of RTI Act - Suo moto disclosure

5. Lack of people's empowerment.

Thus, there is a NEED to shift to SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY eg. SOCIAL AUDITS, GRAM SABHA, SEVOTTAM MODEL etc. because—

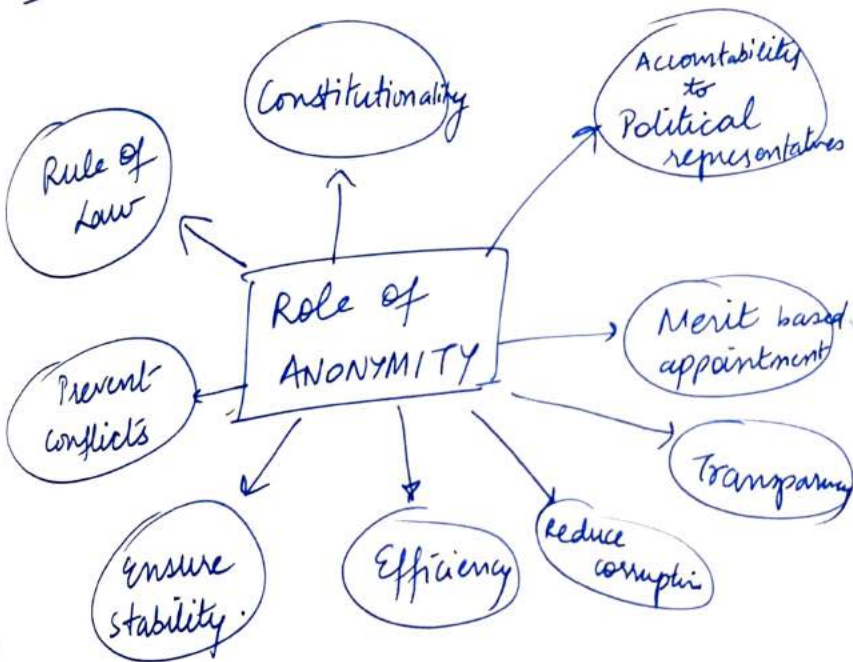
1. These methods are BOTTOM UP approach and will ensure true accountability
eg. Geo tagging MGNREGA works.
2. EMPOWERMENT of PEOPLE - where people uphold direct accountability
3. Use of Technological interventions.
eg. Digital India, e-Gov portal, CSC centres.
4. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL is done on Real time basis. eg. CPGRAMS.
5. Social accountability is there due to DECENTRALISATION of power.

Government has taken multiple steps like SEVOTTAM MODEL, MISSION KARAMYOGLI, DIGITAL INDIA, e-GOVERNANCE etc. to ensure TRUE 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।

Amor Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, while laying foundation of civil services in Independent India said that ANONYMITY is an IMPORTANT feature.



Thus, the role of anonymity for civil servants and efficient administration is very important. However, with recent social media developments, situation is changing.

Government has introduced DOCTRINE OF FACELESSNESS, to provide Anonymity, reduce Human Interface and improve service delivery by various digital Technology.

1. Faceless Tax Assessment in Income Tax Department to prevent bullying and HARASSMENT.
2. faceless delivery of services - by ONLINE Applications, single window systems etc.
3. This faceless doctrine has also reduced exercise of ARBITRARY powers by officials and made system Transparent.
4. MORE ACCOUNTABILITY
5. Effective Grievance Redressal of public

Thus, the ~~any~~ anonymity is core CIVIL service value and should be upheld.

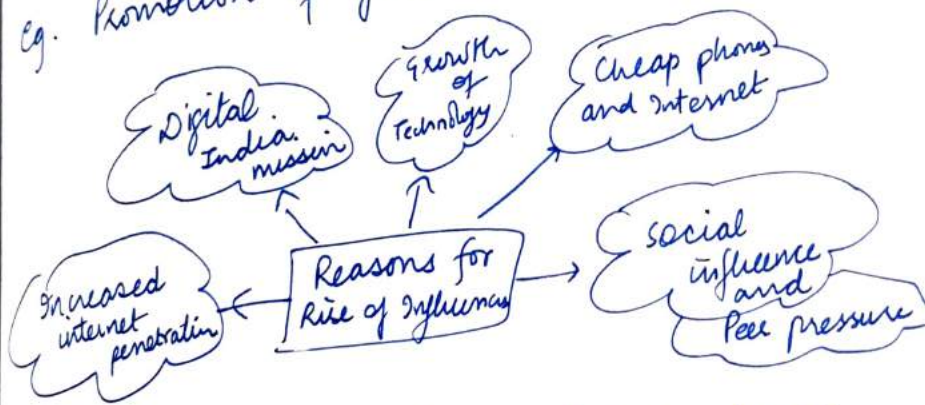
5. (b) In the age of social media, influencers have a huge following and have gained prominent marketing roles. In this context, discuss the ethical issues involved in influencer marketing. (150 words) 10

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

With rise in Internet users (68% of Indian population) and social media websites, there is evolving role of INFLUENCERS in Marketing.

eg. Marketing of products (e.g. Mama Earth) by Youtube influencers.

eg. Promotion of goods, ads on Instagram.



All these reasons have led to huge FAN FOLLOWING of influencers. This has impacted MARKETING STRATEGY.

However, there are few ETHICAL CONCERNS with INFLUENCER MARKETING —

1. Promotion of goods without proper background check / usage.

Example - Marketing of shampoo without checking its side effects

2. It may also lead to FALSE propaganda and MISINFORMATION just to earn Quick Money.

3. It makes the influencers MONEY MINDED and CORRUPT.

eg. even spreading fake news about rival products, thus leading to moral degradation of society.

Social influencers have a huge responsibility of guiding the public to making RIGHT choices. Thus, they should ensure INTEGRITY and TRUTHFULNESS while signing up for such marketing roles.

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

Man is a social animal and shares relationship with others.

Gandhiji has said - 'To find oneself, he/she must lose themselves in service of others'.

Thus, one should be altruistic and selflessness and care for others.

Otherwise, even animals live for themselves.

This quality of selflessness and service defines a human.

Example - Kailash Satyarthi worked for eradication of child labor

Similarly, Mother Teresa is an epitome of life of service to others.

However according to ~~the~~ Hobbes,
'Man is a selfish being' and looks
after serving his interests.

This leads to multiple problems in
society - eg. corruption, conflict
and social tensions.

Hence, the ultimate aim of human
life is to give upon his selfishness
and desires, and expand the
scope of his service.

Thus it is rightly said -

'I ask not what this country can
do for me, but what I can do
for this country and people'.

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

'Children' are the future of any country.

Thus it is the responsibility of the present generation to work hard and sustainably to provide the future generations with best health, education, skill and values.

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, by this quote, motivates the youth and working population of the country to toil hard and sacrifice for the ensuring the best for the children.

Today, even the government has focus on education (Right to Education, Samagra Siksha Abhiyan), Health (Mission Poshan), and skilling

to ensure bright future for the children.

Also sacrifice is a noble value depicting love and compassion.

Just like a mother gives up her food and stays hungry to ensure that the child has eaten properly, in a similar manner, we should make NOBLE SACRIFICES for the best of our children.

With right focus on efficient utilisation of resources, skill development and sustainable development we can seal a BRIGHT FUTURE for children.

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

This quote by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar reflects the importance of women in ensuring ~~dev~~ growth and development of a community.

According to the IMF, India would add \$2 trillion to its economy, if all the women contributed in work free.

Women, by their nature are selfless and care giving. It is said that if — 'You educate a man, You educate a man and if you educate a woman, You educate a generation'

This ~~highly~~ highlights the role of women in development of country.

Since pre-independence, women like Rani Lakshmi Bai, Aruna Roy,

etc. have helped in gaining freedom.

Their role in sectors like Space (Tessy Thomas, Kalpana Chawla), Business (Indra Nooyi) and Politics (Pratibha Patil) can't be ignored.

However, social evils like Dowry, Patriarchy, Female foeticide, Anaemia, Sexual Harassment etc. are a blot on the society.

Woman is a powerful force in herself to lead and guide entire world.

Kofi Annan, has rightly said -

~~Women Empowerment, putting people at the forefront~~

"Women Empowerment is not an end in itself, rather it is means to eradicate poverty and ensure sustainable development."

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

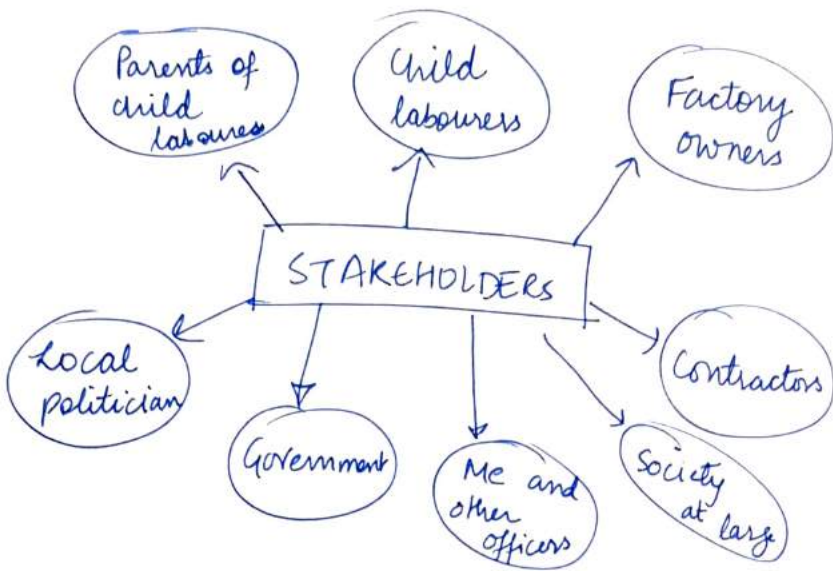
7. You are a young officer posted as the Sub Divisional Magistrate in a district which houses factories for making match boxes and fire crackers. It is brought to your notice that a large number of children are working in these hazardous activities. The government had previously released a notification 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 पेरोल 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?

a) CHILD LABOR

The stakeholders in the case are -

ETHICAL ISSUES

The given case has following ethical issues -

1. Loss of Human Dignity - when children are forced to work in factories
2. Inaction by officers under pressure of local leader - thus dereliction of duty.
3. In contravention of law - violation of child labor and constitutional provisions

4. exploiting loopholes in the law.
5. EXPLOITATION of POOR CONDITION of families to lower the cost of production
6. Against theory of social justice and RIGHT TO LIFE.

b) 1. Since the manufacturing units are taking advantage of loophole, I will bring the issue to government and LABOR MINISTRY to FIX THE LOOPHOLE.

2. Also, I will talk to the families of children and tell them about various government schemes -

- i) Right to education - Mid day meal scheme.
- ii) PENCIL - Prevention of child labor and rehabilitation.

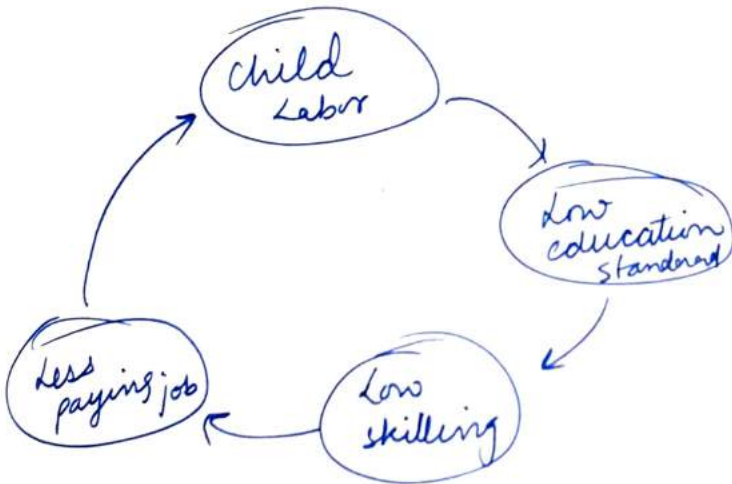
3. I will try to address their issue of poverty by schemes like

Public Distribution System,
enrollment in MGNREGA,
appeal to NGOs or civil society for
collection of funds etc.

c) To tackle and completely eradicate
this problem of CHILD LABOR, I
will propose following steps for
medium to long term -

1. Rescue Rehabilitation of these
families and provide them with
source of income so that
they don't need to rely on
child labor.
2. Strict action against parents
who promote child labor.
3. Fix the loopholes in law about
exploitation of child labor.

4. Action against Contractors who provide for these child labourers.
5. Proper skilling and training of youth.
6. Awareness among the community about ill effects and vicious loop of child labour.



7. To instill courage in fellow officers and lead by example to not fall under pressure of local leaders and stand for what is right.

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?

a) Article 47 of Indian Constitution aims at ensuring PROHIBITION of LIQUOR. It is Gandhian ideology to prevent our youth from falling into liquor addiction.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

1. Increased instances of DOMESTIC

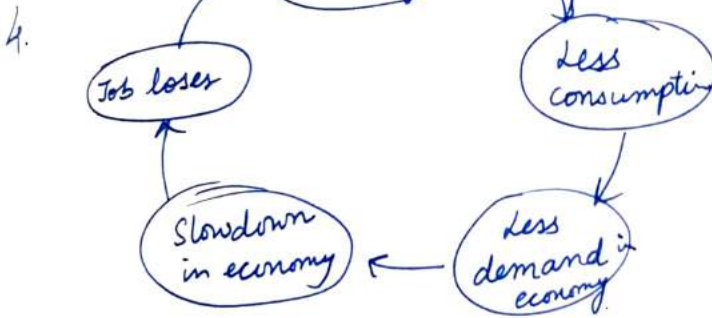
VIOLENCE - where husband abuses and beats wife after getting drunk.

2. LIQUOR ADDICTION

It is psychotropic substance, thus, youth fall in liquor and Drug addiction.

3. REDUCED SAVINGS

since money saved is spent on liquor.



Thus, it pushes in VICIOUS circle, where the ECONOMIC GROWTH of country reduces, which further causes UNEMPLOYMENT and greater reliance on ALCOHOL.

5. Conflicts and Tensions as person loses self control.

b) While prohibition is done to prevent alcohol addiction and reduce its usage, there are a few DRAWBACKS -

1. Increase in trade of ILLICIT LIQUOR
2. creation of parallel economy
3. Loss of Revenue to the government.
4. DEATHS - due to poor quality liquor - including consumption of hazardous METHANOL in place of alcohol.

Example - Hooch Tragedy in Bihar in 2019

5. Black Market flourishes
6. Same liquor sold at very high prices

However, ~~it~~ there are benefits of PROHIBITION also - as found in Bihar case study - where women are more

empowered and recorded more
savings.

c) In India, every third youth
is dealing with problem of
alcoholism.

Thus, to tackle this problem, apart
from prohibition, following steps
can be taken —

1. De-Addiction centres — so that they
don't feel the urge to consume
alcohol
2. Moral ethics — where children
are taught since school about
ill effects.
3. Persuasion and social influence —
use of ROLE MODELS, INFLUENCERS
and actors etc.

Example — Anitabh Bachan in such
advertisements

4. HIGH TAXES

There should be increased Taxes and surcharges to make it difficult to purchase alcohol.

5. Empower Women to educate, inform and aware our youth.

Thus, this problem requires holistic efforts from the civil society, media and government.

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?

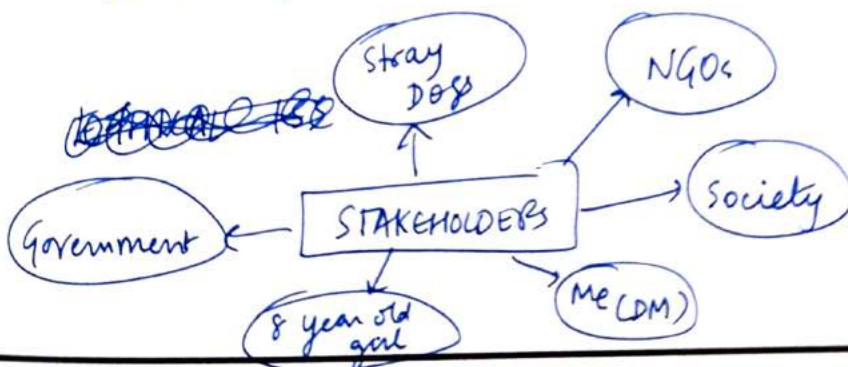
(b) As the DM, suggest short-term and long-term measures to tackle the above issue. (20)

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) The given case deals with the issue of Stray Dog Menace and the subsequent culling of dogs in mass numbers, which has invited protest from local NGOs.



The case has following ETHICAL
ISSUES —

1. Animal Ethics
Animals, including stray dogs,
have right to life.
2. Right of citizens for decent
environment.
3. Extreme Action by government of
culling the dogs.
4. ~~Stray dogs~~ Human-Animal conflict.
5. Proportionality of step by government
for the act of dogs.
→ where dogs are culled in
Mass numbers.
6. Environmental ethics
since culling may disturb the
natural balance.

b) This issue of dog menace with children and elderly getting hurt has resulted in STRONG RESPONSE by government after their Inaction. They have culled dogs in large numbers and this has outraged NGOs.

∴ SHORT TERM MEASURES -

1. Using stray dog teams to catch these stray dogs.
2. vaccinate these dogs against diseases.
3. Training of these dogs - to prevent such menace in future.
4. By consultation of veterinaries and Animal experts, ~~remove~~ ^{remove} teeth, use of anaesthesia to reduce menace.

LONG TERM MEASURES

1. Greater SENSITISATION of society and children to NOT TEASE dogs. This is the main reason why they attack.
2. Also try to understand other possible reasons for rise of such incidents —
 - i) Use of firecrackers in diwali, colors on Holi on dogs which irritates them.
 - ii) Stone pelting by children
 - iii) any other climatic reason.
3. Build dog shelters where such troubling dogs can be ~~bought~~ brought and trained.

4. Allow for adoption of street dogs.
5. Such mass culling is not a solution. Animal NGOs can be pulled up for help.

As said ~~by~~ in Jainism, even non living things have soul, Thus there should be HUMANE and COMPASSIONATE treatment towards all Animals.

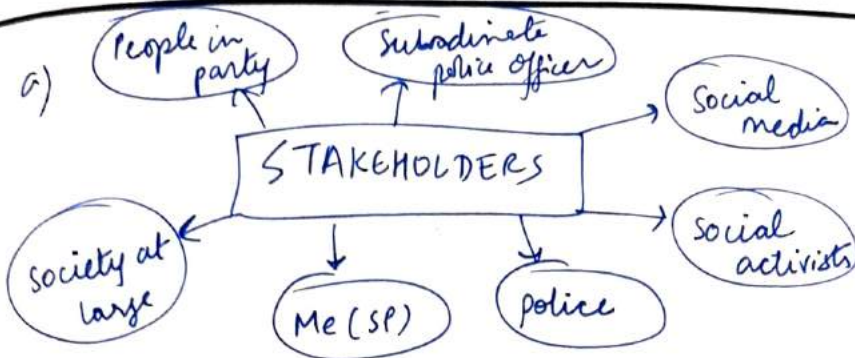
10. You are a young officer posted as the Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district. You have received information that at a party some people were harassed by your subordinate police officer. On further inquiry, you came to know that two complaints have been filed – one by the police and the other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

- Identify the ethical issues in the case.
- 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?
- 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 कड़ा कार्रवाई करें।

- इस प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- ऐसे कौन-से कारक हैं जो ऐसे प्रकरणों में मध्यम 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?
- SP के रूप में, इस स्थिति में आपकी क्या कार्रवाई होगी?



ETHICAL ISSUES

1. Allegation of Harassment by Police
(subordinate officer) -

The FIR talks about harassment with even women guests and tearing of permission.)

2. Lack of sensitivity -

violation of COVID-19 norms and social distancing as suggested in 2nd FIR by police.

3. Generating Pressure and Influencing
decision by ~~the~~ Social Media
using VIRAL video.

4. Loud ~~and~~ noise at the party -
Thus disturbing soa peace and
causing noise pollution

b) FACTORS INFLUENCING DECISION

1. Pressure from seniors
2. Time constraints
3. Influence of Money and Muscle
power.
including CORRUPTION
4. Social media
popular public opinion tends
to sway judgements.
5. Fear - creating fear of family etc.
6. Influence from political
representatives.

IS SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCE FAIR -

No, Social media using popular public opinion is NOT FAIR because -

1. All the facts are not present on social media.
2. People tend to make QUICK and HASTY decisions - ~~at~~ SOCIAL MEDIA TRIALS
3. Against principle of Natural Justice - since they don't hear other side of story.
4. Generates PRESSURE on authorities.
5. Against RULE OF LAW.
6. Promotes MOBOCRACY.

C) My course of action will be -

1. I will conduct an independent enquiry - I will summon and listen to BOTH SIDES OF STORY.

2. Use of evidence - Document tom, CCTV from the party place and video recordings from different people to be analysed.
3. Also direct the video to be removed from social media since it only tells HALF TRUTH.
4. Strict action against the person(s) found guilty
 - i) Action under COVID protocols against party organisers - if police FIR is found true.
 - ii) Action against subordinate if he actually harassed the organisers even after adequate permission.

This will prevent such actions in future.

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। इमने लोगों को टीकाकरण में 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।

a)

VACCINE HESITANCY

ETHICAL ISSUES

1. Unscientific Temper

The doctor and community members
are relying on unscientific temper.

~~as~~ Article 51A of Indian constitution
requires citizens to promote scientific
temper

2. HIGH RISK and Vulnerability
of entire district and Tribal
Community.

3. Lack of RATIONALITY and
OBJECTIVITY in decision making
by tribals.

4. Risking entire community.

5. Spreading vaccine hesitancy

6) STEPS -

As DM, I will take following steps-

1. I will organise meeting with tribal leaders, doctors to spread information about vaccine benefits.

2. Incentives like free food grains etc. for those getting vaccination.

3. Use of ~~some~~ local language and leaders in IEC - Information, Education and Communication campaign.

4. To reduce risk from the nearby villages, reduce the mobility between the nearby districts.

c) USE OF PERSUASION -

Persuasion is an effective tool to promote vaccination voluntarily among tribals -

1. use of ROLE MODELS

eg. Sarpanch or community members

2. I will lead from FRONT -

by showing my vaccination certificates to the community.

3. Use of LED SCREEN VANS

to spread information and awareness about benefits of vaccinations

4. Examples from other parts of country and their success will be COMMUNICATED in their LOCAL Language.

5. Use of inspiration from the members of community itself who have vaccinated.

COVID-19 pandemic has already caused deaths to lakhs of people - Thus vaccination efforts must be ramped up to save lives and livelihood.

12. In India, there exists a huge gap between demand for organ transplants and available donors, both living and cadaver. Besides a lack of awareness on organ donation, the rise of non-communicable and lifestyle diseases, such as hypertension and diabetes have led to increased instances of organ failure, in turn putting even more pressure on the demand for vital organs. According to reports, an estimated four lakh people die in India every year waiting for an organ transplant. Other than the legal and administrative issues, there are various ethical issues related to organ donation and transplantation in India. Provide an account of these ethical issues in detail. Also, discuss how the gap between demand and supply of organs in India can be closed. (20)

भारत में अंग प्रत्यारोपण की मांग और उपलब्ध दाताओं, जीवित और मृत दोनों के मामलों में, के बीच एक व्यापक अंतराल विद्यमान है। अंगदान के बारे में जागरूकता की कमी के अतिरिक्त, गैर-संचारी और जीवन शैली से संबंधित रोगों जैसे कि उच्च रक्तचाप एवं मधुमेह के बढ़ने से अंग विफलता के मामलों में वृद्धि हुई है, जिससे महत्वपूर्ण अंगों की मांग पर और भी अधिक दबाव पड़ा है। रिपोर्ट्स के मुताबिक, भारत में प्रत्येक वर्ष लगभग चार लाख लोगों की अंग प्रत्यारोपण की प्रतीक्षा में मृत्यु हो जाती है। कानूनी और प्रशासनिक मुद्दों के अतिरिक्त, भारत में अंग दान और प्रत्यारोपण से संबंधित विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे भी विद्यमान हैं। इन नैतिक मुद्दों का विस्तार से विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में अंगों की मांग और आपूर्ति के बीच के अंतराल को कैसे समाप्त किया जा सकता है।

The given case deals with the issue of ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION and challenges therein.

Ethical Issues —

1. ILLEGAL & BLACK MARKET

Due to rising gap between demand and supply of organs,

there is issue of illegal black markets, which exploit people.

2. RISING HUMAN TRAFFICKING
for organ harvestation.

Eg. Uighur Muslims in China -

3. Legal ISSUES

There are loopholes in law -
about the CLINICAL establishments.
and INACTION by REGULATORY
AUTHORITIES.

4. Administrative ISSUES

Poor implementation of the
Organ Transplantation Regulation
Act.

5. Exploiting POVERTY

Poor people are trapped into
donating organs for MONEY.

6. Rising non communicable diseases due to POOR LIFESTYLE thus increasing demand.
7. Loss of Human Dignity for the traffickers.
8. India is slowly becoming a market for ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION due to better technology and low cost.
But this has denied the local people as FOREIGNERS get preference most times.
9. Challenges of Transporting the organs in Time.
10. Medical Ethics.

To close the distance between
Demand and Supply

1. Promote healthy lifestyle
e.g. jogging, physical exercise
to reduce demand for
organ transplantation.
2. Reduce HIDDEN HUNGER in
country.
3. More Awareness among the
people to donate ORGANS —
Will for organ donation.
4. Better regulation
crackdown illegal organ
transplant centres.
5. International efforts to
counter human trafficking
by proper coordination and

intelligence sharing.

6. Registered medical clinics

7. ~~and~~ Training of doctors - to
prevent loss of organs.

8. Green corridors - for timely
delivery of organs.

example - lung carried on
green corridor from Bangalore
to Chennai in 4 hours.

There is need to crackdown on
illegal stores to ensure the needy
people get required facility.