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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	875993
Center	Online	Date	11-12-2021

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. 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)।</p> <p>2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>5. 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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>7. 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।</p>
1(a)	10		
1(b)	10		
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7	20		
8	20		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

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

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

Laws are the codified rules or norms enacted by a legitimate authority, violation of which, leads to punishment. Moral norms on the other hand are principles and practices in a society / organisation for leading a moral life.

Often there are clashes between the two. Eg (a) law against dowry although moral norms in societies are in favour of dowry.

Eg (b): LBRTQ + community accepted by law but homosexuality still against moral norms of many societies.

If laws are consistent with moral norms, it helps it

- greater legitimacy of the authority enacting it
- greater acceptability among people
- coherence in governance due to public support.

eg: Swachh Bharat was in line with moral norms of cleanliness & hence better acceptability

eg: Sabimata judgement was not well received by a large section as it was against moral religious beliefs.

Laws are meant to aid the moral life of people. If they are in sync, it benefits all. Although there should be room for reformation laws like Dowry death

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 in a society is a
repetition of the societal norms &
acceptance of the acts done under
the umbrella of corruption. India's
rank has slipped to 76 in corruption
Perception Index of Transparency International

People's indifference aids and
facilitates corruption

- "Done thing" : corruption is perceived
as the done thing and everyone
follows the norm

- NO DETERRENT : As the people
are indifferent to corrupt practices,
there is no incentive to correct course

- Collusive corruption : People are not only indifferent, rather an active participant in corruption.

eg: Bribery to get speed things up

- Priority for other things : Corruption has a low priority as compared to other issues faced by the people like education, health.

- Knowledge about corruption : Many are not aware of the different ways of corruption.

eg: People may not ~~thing~~ understand that even abuse of power is corruption.

Corruption needs a ground based solution.
Ethical standards for people &
value-education as preached by
Swami Vivekananda can be a good start.

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

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

Emotional Intelligence is defined as the ability to perceive emotions, manage them and reason with them to make better relationships with ourselves and others. COVID-19 has been a rough ride and EI has been a great tool.

Importance of EI among healthcare workers

- Understand pain of the patients :

Pain was not just physical rather mental as well due to high levels of distress & deaths.

- To make oneself sustain long hours of work : Especially during the 2nd wave, workers were out

of sleep for many days. They needed to manage emotions & not vent out frustration

- Know themselves and why they have joined the medical service :

It was an eye-opener for many of them regarding the nature & importance of work they do

- Leadership : Doctors needed to keep everyone motivated throughout

- Dealing with family of the patient.

Families were in high distress & dealing needed special talent of EI

EI was and is a great tool for any profession. However in the case of doctors & healthcare workers, it is must to have.

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 values behind the service and the inner call to adhere to the values in pursuit of the service. Service can't be done only with respect to the rules and outcomes, rather a motivating force is needed.

Spirit of service for public servant

→ Dedication towards work : Public servant is not mere a job seeker rather serves to dedicate his life in service to nation.

→ Patriotism : Spirit of patriotism enables public servant to cross the

defined boundaries of work &
serve with full love for the
country

- Service for the sake of service

There are no ends to be achieved
by doing service, rather it is
an end in itself. Only then

can a public servant serve the
country & people without looking
for utilitarianism

- Public interest > Personal interest

Spirit of service is the fuel

which keeps a public servant going
through the challenges in serving the
country & people

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

(150 words) 10

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

Ethics is basically a set of standards that a society / organization puts on itself to guide behaviour, action and thoughts. It is a way to say something right or wrong, that is granting legitimacy & withdrawing

Ethics in international relations

- granting legitimacy
 - Go the idea of democracy & the spirit behind it.
result → most of the nations and the world are functioning democracies
 - Go the universality & immutability of human rights through UN-

Declaration of human rights

- To accepting the responsibility with respect to common goods

eg: Antarctic treaty,

UNCLOS

- To promoting peace & harmony through UN

Withdrawing legitimacy

- Sanctioning nations as a result of not obeying international ethics

eg: sanction on Russia for Crimean invasion

- Declare some of the actions like war crimes as non-legitimate in name of war ethics

- legitimacy of unlimited CO₂ emissions withdrawn through UNFCCC

This international ethics is the play of granting & withdrawing legitimacy to some

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।

Organisation is made up of the management, employees & the clients it serve. Eg: Govt. is made up

of → { Political management
→ workforce (civil servants)
→ clients (public) }

Only when all the stakeholders' interests are aligned with growth of organisation, then it will continue to grow.

(a) Enodus of employees if the employees are not ~~not~~ given due share of the work they do.

Effect → loss of human capital
eg: mass enodus from Flipkart last year

(b) Loss of intellectual property : ~~It~~

Although agreements are signed to
~~protect~~ protect IP, but still everything
can't be prevented from leakage.

(c) Profit minded decisions lead

to exit of customers towards
better competition.

(d) Environmental stakeholding :

Organisation also needs to take care
about their impact on the environment
for long term sustainability.

eg: Polluting rivers for long may
damage their input water supply.

Thus, organisation not only has to
take care of shareholders, rather
paradigm shift in corporate governance
is needed to take stakeholders into
picture.

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 the 2nd Prime Minister of the country. He was a life long advocate of public service values and an ardent administrator.

Values for a good citizen

- Patriotism : Unquestionable display of patriotism throughout freedom struggle and post independence

- Dedication to service : His working during the travels in flights have been well admired

- Companionship : His quote JAI JAWAN, JAI KISAN shows his companionship for

Ordinary people of the country

- Loyalty : Foreva a congressman inspite of many defections. ~~He~~ He voiced his dissent without fear.

Values as an administrator

- Courage : Shown during the Indo-Pak war. Quick decisions ~~to~~ shows leadership qualities

- Empathy for the farmers and the soldiers

- Integrity of high level. Not a single allegation against him

- Grounded personality : Even he is seen ploughing fields.

Lat Bahadur Shastri was an epitome of good values and provides inspiration to all class of 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 ज़वाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संस्थागत तंत्र समय के साथ कमजोर हो गया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में एक सामाजिक ज़वाबदेही कानून की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accountability refers to answerability
for the powers exercised. Institutional
mechanisms like CBI, hierarchy of
civil services have not been upto
mark and has even weakened.

Weakening of institutional mechanisms

- Political interference in organisations like CBI, CVC has degraded their stature and are hind just to balance political rivalries
- Corruption at all levels of government
- High level of discretionary power without proper definition.
eg: application of Sec-144 on will.

Need for social accountability law :

Social accountability refers to the mechanisms through which the beneficiaries can hold the civil servants accountable

- will lead to decrease in corruption
- people are not placed to judge the actions. eg: social audit
- Efficiency of the system increases
- From traditional rigid bureaucracy to service oriented and responsive bureaucracy eg: Citizen's charter
- curbs abuse of power
eg: Police reforms

A holistic social accountability law
including provisions of social audit,
Citizen's charter etc. is the need of
the 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।

Civil servants are the link
between the governed and the governing.
Due to their direct contact with
both of the sides, they are prone
to adopting corrupt measures. Anonymity
refers to non-personal, non-identity
and governance.

Anonymity as an imp. arrangement

- Helps the citizens to get their task done without being phenotyped from a particular individual
- Removes the physical interface between citizens and civil servants and make the system more transparent

Accountability can be better
enforced in such conditions.

Doctrine of facelessness :

It refers to the services being
served by anonymous employee &
not any particular employee.

eg: When we talk to customer
care on chat box, it is a faceless
interaction without any information about
either end.

Its importance → rules violation
→ better service delivery
→ improves accountability
& efficiency

Recent Yan systems were made
faceless account & appeal. It can
be used to judge the impact of
this doctrine

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

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

Social media is used for increasing the reach of marketing.

For this purpose, people with large number of followers are reached out to promote goods.

Ethical issues in influencer marketing:

a) Tricking the teenagers: Social media is generally out of control of parents & teenagers are more easily exposed to advertisements like beauty products → may lead to bad influence

b) Lesser regulation as on other

medium like TV and print media.
Hence, can't guarantee the quality
of products

- Poaching even financially weak people
social media influences ~~make~~ make
easy connections with people of
all class. And they use this
connection to exploit them

- Block the users once they
have been ~~being~~ poached. This
is ~~an~~ an ethical issue of basic
customer • relation.

social media offer new ventures
of opportunities but they need to
be well regulated through self
regulatory principles & code of ethics

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

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

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

(150 words) 10

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

Creative altruism refers to
selfless ~~to~~ code of ethics in which
our actions are guided based on
the good it does to the other
people.

In today's world, ethical freedom
in almost all spheres can be witnessed

- rampant corruption
- frauds
- poor governance
- medical & other professional ethics
down the hill
- No environmental concerns in development
- Profit making as the only aim

In the light of this, we can see how our development motives have brought humanity to the edges of destruction — poverty, inequality, terrorism, climate change etc.

To correct the course of this
destructive selfishness

- enrich our altruistic principles
- value education
- sustainability of both physical & spiritual planes
- values of equality to be preserved

When this is done, values are enriched & we lead a path of creative altruism.

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 was better known as People's President & his interactions with school children made him famous among the young of the country.

Through this quote, Kalam is trying to emphasise on the values to be practised in today's world for a better tomorrow.

(a) sacrifice : Not just for the people around, but for the children who aren't even born. This value can be also practised out of selfish interest for our own children.

eg: Make nation great today through

hard work so that your children
can live in a better country.

(b) Sustainability : In today's environmental

crisis, this value is more than
important. We need to sacrifice our

worldly privileges towards a more

sustainable way of life for

greater & greener tomorrow.

eg: ✓ reduce water wastage

✓ don't cut trees.

(c) Values of public service of selfless

nature as preached by various

philosophies like Gandhiji should be

entrenched even at the cost of our

comfort

Dr. Kalam's words are even more
important in today's consumerist world.

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

BR Ambedkar was a huge advocate of ~~the~~ depressed sections of the society — mainly the lower castes & women. The Hindu Code Bill drafted during his time shows the importance he gave to women.

Progress of community \approx Progress of women :

- (a) Women represent the ~~the~~ half of the population of any community. Community can't progress if one half is under distress.
- (b) Long Term effects : Women's progress has effect on the entire family. Children get better education,

and the family leads a better life.

(b) Values of selfless love of women can be better adapted by society when women progress.

(d) Economic, Political, educational, military - all spheres get a 50% extra advantage, competitiveness and better ~~the~~ workforce if women of a society progress.

(e) Great examples from history have shown enormous roles of women eg: Ahilya Bai, Rani Kakhwai, Sarojini Naidu etc.

Women are the fulcrum of the moral values of a society. Their status is a representative of moral norms of the society as well.

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)

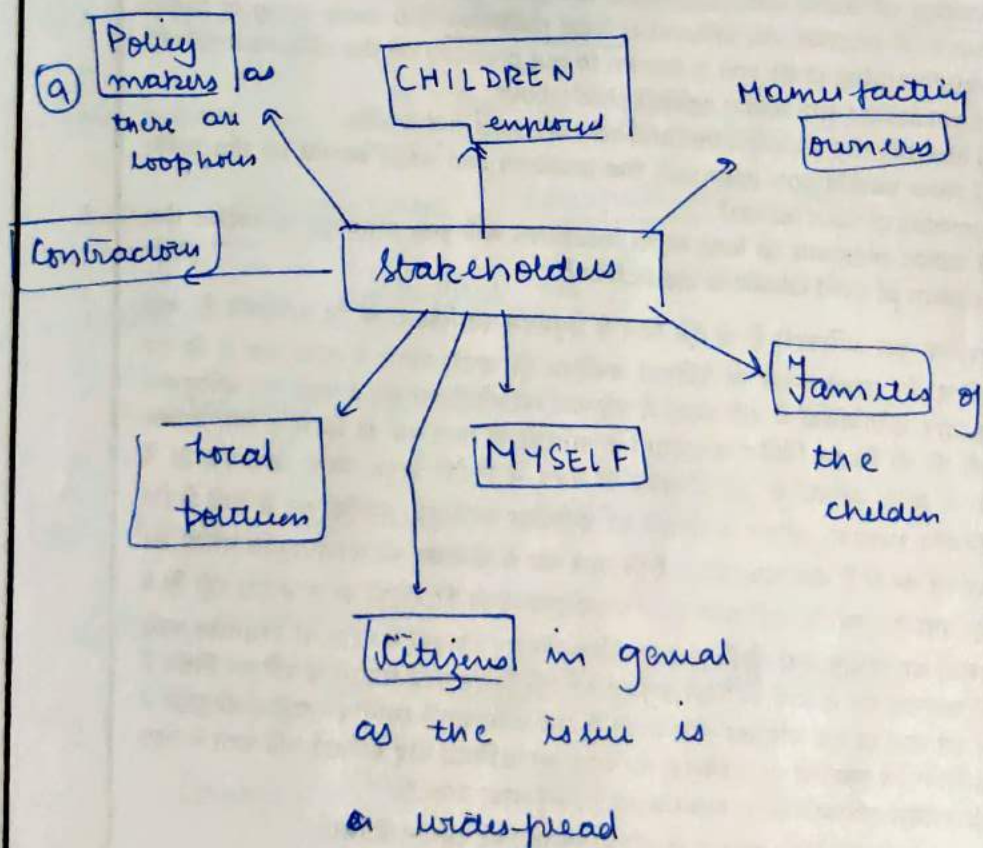
आप एक युवा अधिकारी हैं जो ऐसे जिले में अनुमंडल दंडाधिकारी के पद पर तैनात हैं, जहां माचिस और पटाखे बनाने की फैक्ट्रियां अवस्थित हैं। आपके संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि इन खतरनाक गतिविधियों में बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे कार्य कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने पहले एक अधिसूचना जारी की थी कि इन विनिर्माण इकाइयों के मालिकों 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 वृष्टियों का लाभ उठा रही हैं। वे ठेकेदारों का उपयोग बच्चों को बिना आधिकारिक तौर पर इकाइयों के पेरॉल पर नियोजित करके उन्हें अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कार्य पर रखने के लिए कर रही हैं। इन बाल मजदूरों के परिवार निर्धन हैं और इसे आय का एक अनिवार्य स्रोत मानते हैं। एक प्रभावशाली स्थानीय राजनेता भी इनमें से कुछ विनिर्माण इकाइयों का मालिक है और बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करने के लिए इसमें शामिल अधिकारियों पर दबाव बनाने के लिए जाना जाता है।

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

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

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

This is a case regarding the values of pure law and the usage of such values in a real ~~life~~ life scenario. Child labour is a rampant evil of the society in spite of tough laws.



Ethical issues

- Violation of law in force
- Dignity of labour : as not on payed
- Children are made to sacrifice
childhood for profit
- False reports submitted to govt
- Political abuse by local politician
- Taking advantage of economic condition
of poor families
- Child labour in harmful conditions.

⑥ Based on the scenario, I will
have the following options.

① Ignore the complaint and let the
business be carried on

MERIT → Children get employment.
→ Families are financially helped
→ Economy is saved

→ Claim with politician is avoided

Demerits → Ethical ^{issue} ~~issues~~ as discussed
above can not addressed.

→ Bad image of my post

→ Non-compliance with my
code of conduct & Ethic.

② Set up an investigative committee
to get to the reality of complaint

MERITS → Surety of the companies

→ Rational decision

→ In the meanwhile, understand
the roots of the problem.

Demerit → would look like bureaucratic
rigidity

→ can amount to
inaction

→ Not effective justice.

③ Order a closure of the units
immediately

MERITS → Child labour ~~is~~ stops for
the time being
↳ Bureaucratic phase.

Demerits → The roots of the problem not
solved
↳ Political class with local power.
↳ Employment?

With the following options in hand,
the second option ~~took~~ is the most
suitable in this case.

① Medium to long ~~term~~ term means:

→ To identify the vulnerable section &
bring them under the ambit of
govt. schemes

→ Education & health services need
to be better for incentives in sending
to school

→ Due diligence before setting up units

→ Social vigilance is to be promoted

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 घंघे को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है और कई लोग इससे अपनी जान भी गंवा देते हैं।

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

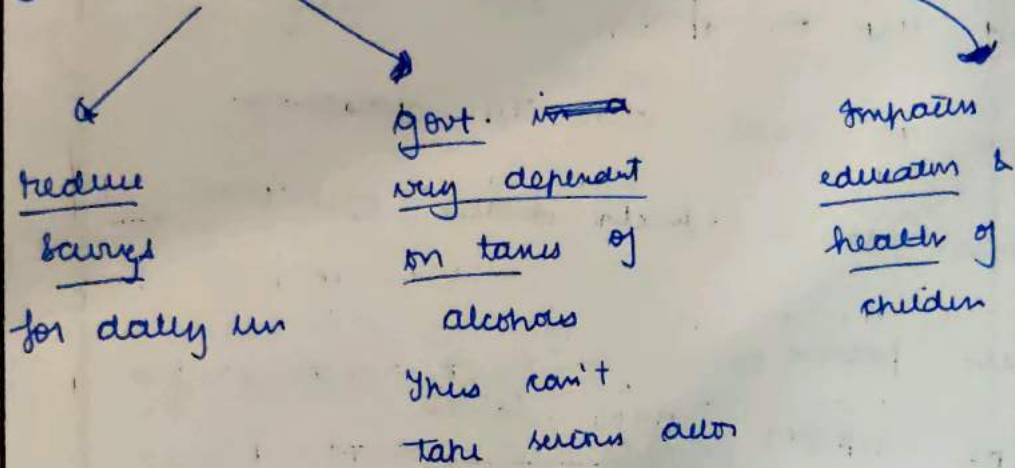
(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि शराब पर प्रतिबंध लगाने से समस्याओं के समाधान की तुलना में अधिक समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं?

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

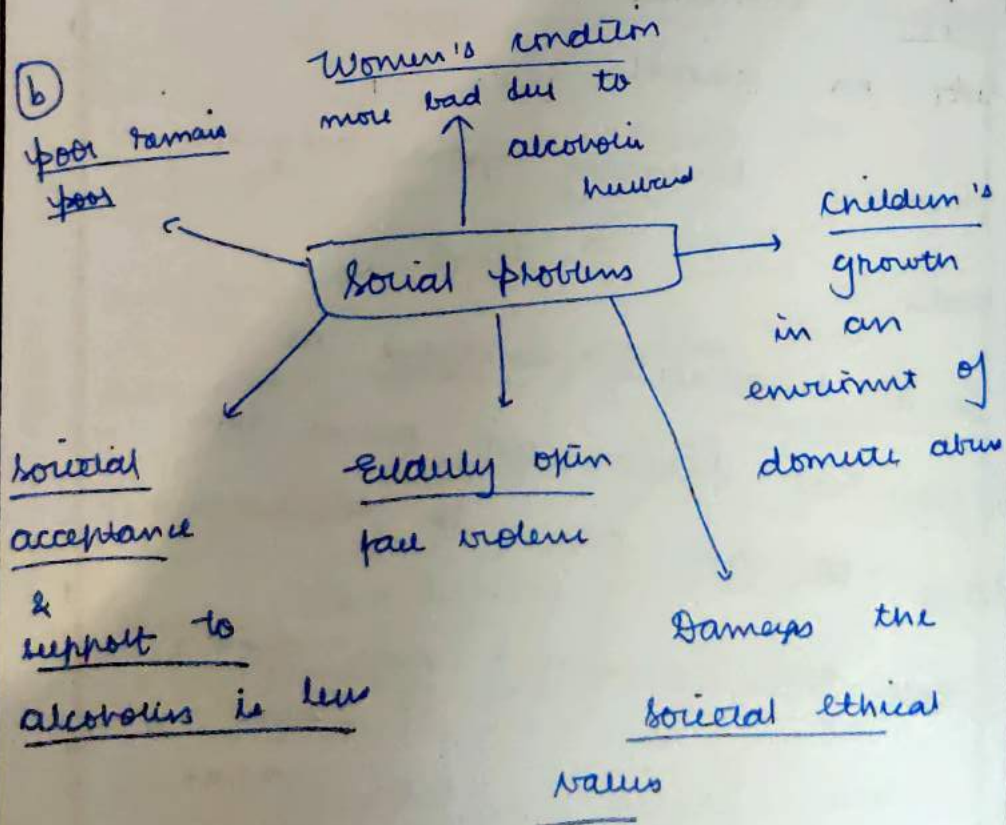
→ (a) Alcoholism is a major issue in the socio-economic conditions of the country. Even Art-47 of DPSPs. ~~being~~ puts an obligation on state to strive for banning intoxication of all forms

Socio-economic problems due to alcoholism

(a) Economic problems



(b)



⑤ Many states like Bihar, Gujarat have banned alcohol. It is a good step on paper but daily lives of death due to poisonous alcohol in such states questions

such policies

MORE HARM THAN GOOD

- Reduces economic revenues through VAT on alcohol
- Increases smuggling from neighbourly states
- Social inequality increases as the influential people get around the laws to get access to alcohols
- scarcity → more demand
↓
more violence
in procuring
- Non regulated alcohol increases

However, banning has ~~been~~ seen a positive response from the women who had been victims of abuse. The policy needs a relook through all perspectives.

(c) To tackle the problem, approaches in multi-sectoral interfaces need to be taken

- Education system : needs an overhaul in light of value-education and including the topics of alcoholism in detail
- Mental Health care : Alcoholism is a result of depression. This often initiates like KIRAN helpline need to be promoted.

- Employment opportunities to target
the unemployed youth who are
the main victims

- Societal vigilance over bad
effects of alcoholism over family.
Domestic violence reports need to
be investigated quickly

- Political appeal to the youth
is a great way to persuade
them away from alcohol.

Alcoholism is not a single issue.
It is the result of degrading
moral fabric of the society. It
needs to be dealt accordingly

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?

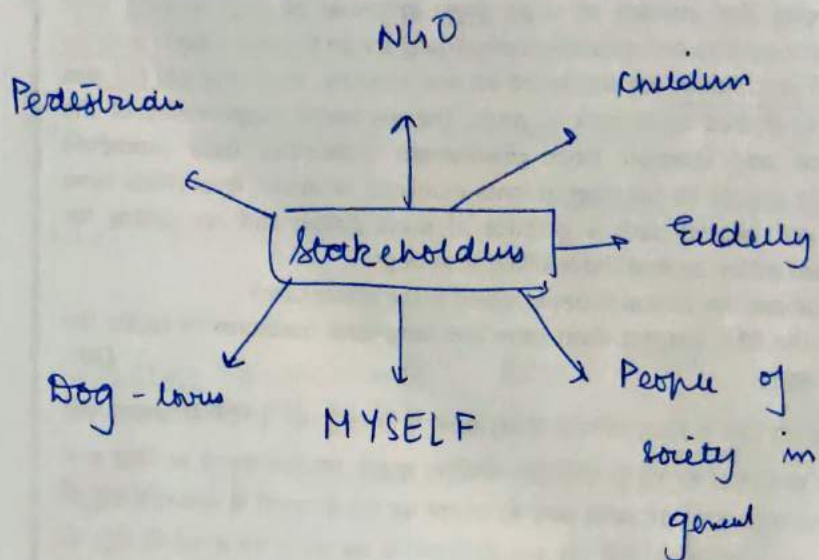
(b) As the DM, suggest short-term and long-term measures to tackle the above issue. (20)

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।

stray dogs causing problems to
the society v/s the NGOs who
are against violent actions towards
dogs is the core issue of this
case study.



- (a) Ethical issues involved in the case are
 - (a) Inaction from the govt. authorities
show a lack of commitment & compassion for the people
 - (b) Ego centricism which places human & other animals equally seem to be violated through mass killings
 - (c) Lawlessness caused by vigilante groups

(d) Rights of children and elderly
and special care they need as
per Art-15

(e) Urban governance known is poor
as stray dogs and pedestrians should
not claim this often.

(f) Right to life under Art-21 also
includes animals as per SC
judgment.

(B) As a DM, I have ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~following~~ ^{following}
~~responsibility~~ responsibility to take care
of the citizens and also ~~too~~
look into the issues raised
by NHO — as they are an
important part of civil society

Short term measures :

- ① (i) Order against culling of dogs
as lawlums can't take over
- (ii) Ordering municipality to round up
the dogs creating nuisance
- (iii) Going to the locality & meeting
with the residents to make
them trust in the system.
- (iv) Elderly homes to be asked
to take care of the old living
house alone.
- (v) NHOs and residents representatives
to have a joint meeting with
me to address the issue with
harmony.

Long term measures

- Placing urban governance keeping in mind the animals whose ~~now~~ places of shelter are destroyed
- Animal free parks and walking tracks for the elderly
- Municipalities to have regular visits to take up issues from the residents
- Improve values like companion & empathy among the civil servants so that they don't undermine the magnanimity of such ~~issues~~ issues

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

(a) Identify the ethical issues in the case.

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

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

(20)

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

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

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

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

This is a case regarding conflict of interest based on the rights of the citizens v/s the image of my own department

(a) Ethical issues in the case

- Fearing of a legal premium by an officer.
- Defamation on social media before investigation
- Abuse of discretion by the subordinate
- Ethical dilemma for me as I have to judge regarding my own officer's conduct
- Public interest v/s Personal interest
- Objectivity to be used & not my emotions.

- If officer is right, then laws broken by the people against their social morality.

- If citizens are right, ~~the~~ haram of women shows lack of values in the office.

⑥ Factors influencing ~~my~~ decision:

- Media Trials as a result of video on social media
- Pressure from political representatives
- Pressure from social activists
- authorities bias towards own police officer to save image of the department.

Mobilising opinion on social media

has become a norm in many cases.
eg: ARUSHI TALWAR case.

It has a negative influence on an
independent investigation as :

- Half truths floating around
- Videos manipulated to serve upon
- Social media puts pressure on
the image of the officer accused
and also the one investigating
- Further, issue is aggravated due
to media creating news out
of any small detail for TRP

Public opinion is important in a democracy
but not at cost of justice. People
need to be more careful about what
they are giving opinions

① As an SP, the ~~that~~ means
to meet the demands of my duty
will be :

- Order an independent investigation
against the officer
- Put out messages to curb
spread of fake news against the
same
- Will go and talk to the victims
myself to ensure that the
case is taken seriously
- Social activists to be asked
that action will be taken
objectively and not in a harsh
manner.

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)

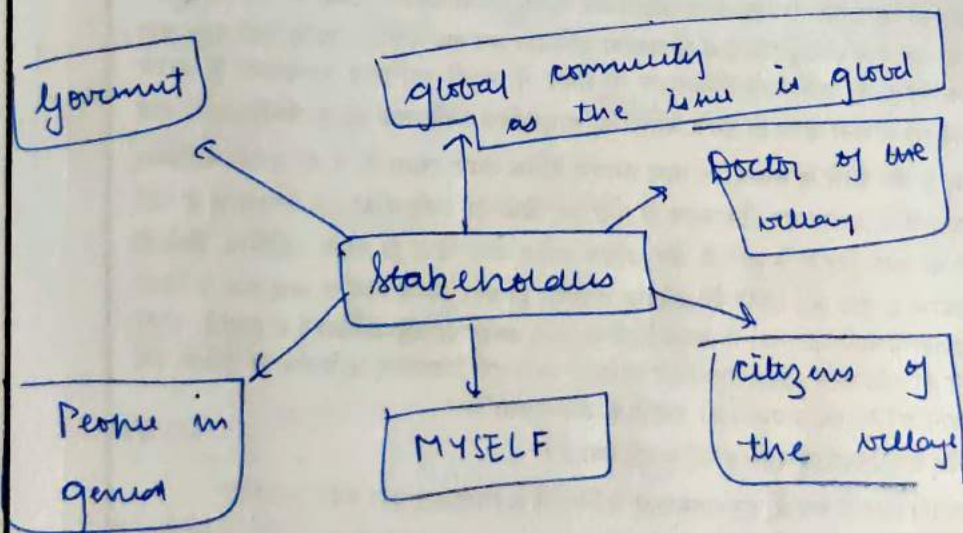
जहाँ कोविड-19 महामारी के विरुद्ध भारत का टीकाकरण अभियान 100 करोड़ टीकाकरण के बिंदु को पार कर गया है, वहीं देश के कुछ सबसे पिछड़े आदिवासी जिले अभी भी टीकाकरण से वंचित हैं। आप ऐसे ही एक आदिवासी जिले के नए जिलाधिकारी (DM) हैं। इस वायरस के आसन्न खतरों के बावजूद जिले में टीकाकरण अभियान अब तक असफल रहा है।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

India's vaccination drive has
crossed 160 crore but it will only
be successful when every corner of
the country is safe from the
virus. This case shows the case
of increasing scientific trust in
people along with gaining their
confidence



(a) Ethical issues in the case

— lack of scientific temperament in
the people

- Doctor not following his duty as per Hippocratic oath

- Government's inability to address vaccine hesitancy

- Scientific community can't build trust by being aloof from ground realities

- Deaths post-vaccination were not addressed as they were due to vaccination / other reason.

⑥ As the DM in charge, I would take the following steps:

- Meet the villagers to build trust among them.

- Bring volunteers from other places

to take vaccination in form of
them.

- Will open conversation with the
doctor of the village and try
to build trust in him as
the villagers trust him.

- Investigation on the deaths
post ~~the~~ vaccination to identify
their root causes

- Appreciation for the vaccinated
appeal to the youth for
better income

- Appeal to the feeling of
national duty in the people
& show them how their
vaccination is in national interest

(C) Persuasion is a tool to change people's behaviour regarding some object or event. It is very useful in cases like this when uncertainty is floating all around.

Persuasion for vaccination

- "Who": Deliver the message of vaccination through the person they trust. In this case, the village doctor can be first persuaded & he can further persuade

- "What": Appeal to the self interest of people as well as their sense of duty towards nation.

- "To whom": The youth can be more easily persuaded as they tend to have better scientific temperament.

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।

→ Organ transplantation is the
success of medical community to
cure many diseases which leads
to organ failure. However this
has many ethical issues attached
to this.

Ethical issues

- Voluntary killings for taking
out organs like kidney

- Binding out vulnerable children
for eye donation

- Medical practitioners lie about
the death of a person to take
out their organs

- Human trafficking for organ donation

- Adoption leading to taking out
organs

- People don't trust euthanasia
due to illegal medical practices

To close the gap b/w demand & supply

- Organ banks of international standard.
- Organ delivery needs to be smooth.
eg: ~~FAH~~ Health transports through speedy transportation.
- Trust building ~~regate~~ among donation by strict adherence to medical ethics
- Human trafficking to be curbed on through international cooperation
- Ethics & moral guidelines for all stakeholders