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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	PREETAM KUMAR		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	324683
Center	online	Date	21/12/21

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

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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 codified or uncodified set of binding rules to govern the behavior of citizens

while morals are the standards set by society for judging right & wrong

Need of laws to be consistent

① voluntary adherence to laws in such cases eg:- no theft

② Harmony between society & government officials

③ there is peace in society

Ex:- anti-corruption law is in sync with social norms thus people shun such tendencies

However they may not be always consistent

- ① Child marriages are illegal but accepted socially
- ② similar is the case with untouchability.

In other circumstance there may exist case of legal but immoral :-

like marital rapes & LBRTA rights

Hence there are different relation between law & moral norms but they should be in sync as long as possible, but sometimes law must lead to weed out ~~a~~ harmful social norms like gender inequality

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 misuse
& abuse of a public authority
by a person for his own benefit

People's Indifference leading to
Corruption

- ① It reduces accountability & transparency as people are not interested in public affairs
- ② the civil servants are also a product of society, so indifference & acceptance by society encourages them for corruption
- ③ Lack of empowered citizens leads to creation of secrecy as seen during british colonialism

However there are other
Causes also:-

- Poor premium on transparency
- degradation of values in public life like integrity & honesty
- Poor judicial process causing hindrance to justice
- Too much secrecy & discretion
- protection give Art. 311 & Prevention of corruption act

[Solution]

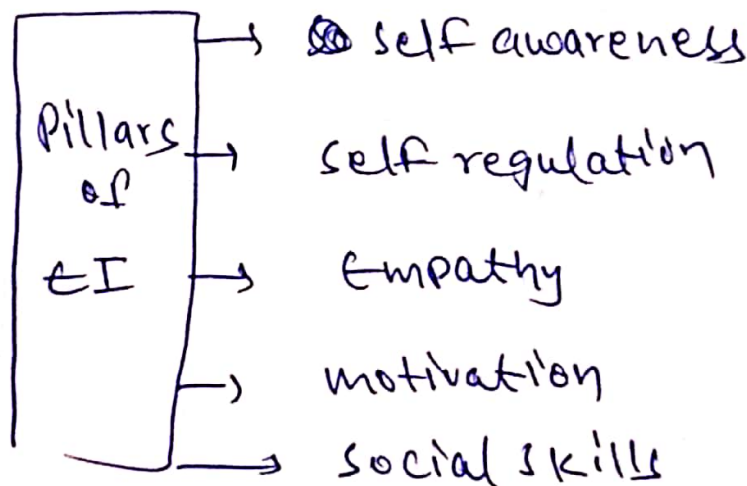
- ~~simplify~~ simplifying governance process
- Empowerment of citizens
- Accountability tools like RTI & social audit.

Corruption is anti-national,
anti-poor & anti-growth thus must
be fought against

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 understand one's emotions & express them effectively & appropriately as well as understanding, perceiving & influencing emotions of other for social welfare according to Daniel Goleman



Importance for health workers

- ① helped them to work tirelessly without worrying about their own health

- ② Matilda Kully, a ASHA worker has shown how despite being infected she did not back down
- ③ Helped them manage Personal relationships as their family might have wanting to be safe themselves First
- ④ Empathy towards patients & Companions for one's to go no where else
- ⑤ Influence the people against vaccine hesitancy as seen by Khatla Baithaks in Madhya Pradesh

Thus EI should be developed & emphasised in all walks of life right from childhood

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
dedication, commitment & passion
with love to perform one's duty
with utmost honesty

Country's interests

- ① It has led many IFS officers to present India's interest in this rising hostile geopolitics at UN eg:- on J&K issue in UNHRC
- ② our security forces have fought against all challenges & hardships to prevent us against insurgency & terrorism
- ③ Judges have passed Judgements against govt. in country's

Interest eg:- Justice HR Khanna
in Habael Corpus Case

Address people's issue

- ① It motivates public servants to go beyond the call of duty
eg:- DM of Madurai uses FB page to address public grievances
- ② Empathy & compassion to general public is secured eg:- Anurag
Pame building 'people's road'
- ③ Even in resource crunch one prioritises the more needy like rations during COVID

Spirit of service must be inculcated by proper training & workshops

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 IR seeks to balance the national interest against the universal values of Justice, equality, peace & harmony

Granting legitimacy

- ① Common but Differentiated Responsibility at UNFCCC has led to collection of \$100bn by developed countries
- ② Special & Differential Treatment at WTO recognises the legitimacy of separate treatment for developing countries thus relaxations are given
- ③ Legitimacy to human rights forces countries like saudi Arab etc

to respect women rights

(withdrawing legitimacy)

- ① Large consensus on illegitimacy over war, expansionism has led to more or less peaceful world
- ② terrorism is delegitimised at global stage thus countries come together to fight it
- ③ currency manipulation & illegal trade practice are shunned at global level under WTO rules
- ④ gradual withdrawal of legitimacy for western countries has strengthened India's demand for permanent UNSC seat

Peace & harmony at Global level is must for all humanity to grow

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
propagating benefit of all stakehol-
ders has taken precedence over
Shareholder capitalism

Issues with shareholder capitalism

- ① environmental damages like seen in emission scandal of Volkswagen
- ② Practices like employing child labour gender pay gap harms social welfare
- ③ predatory pricing, fudging of accounts & scams like Satyam scandal etc

Need of ~~Star~~ Stakeholder Capitalism

- Healthy work culture as interest of employees etc are taken into account leading to better employee productivity
- Public trust due corporate social responsibility eg:- 'SBI ka Apna Ghaon' leads to access to cheap funds & a good consumer base
- Following rule of law & corporate governance prevent corporate failure like in Yes Bank failure
- Environment conservation is important for sustainability of business too

we need Compassionate capitalism as propounded by Narayan Murthy



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 second PM of India
from 1965-67, ~~an~~ inspiring the nation
with his value driven life

values to be learnt

① Integrity :- he did not use official vehicle as he wanted to use funds for public welfare, this is much needed today as the extravagance in government rises

② Taking responsibility :- when the rail accident during his tenure, he resigned. Today the civil servants must be responsible in use of public resources & take utmost care

③ Leadership :- he started the green revolution, today also we face challenges of poverty & inequality thus this must inspire today's government

④ Empathy :- he gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan', he was empathetic towards marginal sections, a case lacking today

⑤ Simple living :- he was ~~down~~ down to earth with a normal living standard a antenna to today's rising corruption

His life is an inspiration even today for all Indians

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 the obligation of an administrator to satisfactorily provide account of his actions, outcomes achieved & submit for any act of omission & Commission by him

weakening institutional mechanisms

- ① Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2018 & Art. 311 of constitution provide access security
- ② CAG, CVC & CBI are struggling with lack of manpower & jurisdiction to take action
- ③ Performance appraisal are mechanical in nature with all getting same score

④ Criminalization of politics & nexus between politician-civil servant has further reduced accountability

Social Accountability laws like social audit aims to involve society in ensuring accountability

Need

- People empowerment leading to reduced Corruption eg:- social audit of MGNREGA
- Reduces arbitrariness and discretion in action by civil servants as they will be checked by society
- Tools like RTI have shown great benefits in securing right actions & means by bureaucrats
- ⑤ The need is of political will to enact social accountability law like Citizen charter, Right to services Act etc

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

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

Anonymity refers to actions of civil servants remaining hidden from public gaze, the credit & penalty for governance rests on political class

Important Arrangement

- ① It ensure the doctrine of political sovereignty, who are representative of public and also collectively responsible to Lok Sabha
- ② It curbs the ambitions of civil servants to be politically biased thus upholding fundamental values of Impartiality & political neutrality
- ③ Healthy for functioning as politicians can have faith in the competence,

& calibration of civil servants

- ① Public faith as they know that
Governance is run by professionally
competent people

Doctrine of facelessness

It must be propounded &
taken as basic principle in govern-
-nance, today we see many cases
of civil servants becoming social
media celebrities, hampering their
functioning & attracting undue
attention.

However in some circumstan-
-ces like press briefings about the
state of affairs & raising awareness
can be done.

we must ~~not~~ strike
a balance & shun excessive publicity
by civil servants

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।

Rise of social media
like Youtube, Tiktok, FB etc have
led to rising user base as well as
social media influencers also

Ethical Issue in influencer marketing

- ① The influencer may not have expertise or any evidence on the genuinity of the product, but does any way for monetary benefits
- ② Ineffective or adverse affective product leads to loss of ~~the~~ hard earned money as well as something health issue
- ③ This gives rise to consumerism which leads to environmental

degradation & climate change

- ④ Manipulation of public against their well informed voluntary decision due to lack of complete information
- ⑤ Most followers of these influencers may not ~~be~~ be that educated & may be poor thus not able to make prudent decision
- ⑥ Misuse of love bestowed by people on these influencers, by making profit out of this affection (commodification)

we need to enhance our technological capabilities, regulate social media & educate the general public to be more capable

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
was deep humanist & he believed
in fraternity & service of others
he said "we can live together
~~as~~ as brother or perish together
as fools "

A person has free will
thus he can make autonomous
~~as~~ choices, but these choices
have consequences as propounded by
the Doctrine of Karma

walking in the light of
creative altruism will invariably
lead to a better world, we see
philanthropists like Bill Gates,

Tatas who are doing selfless service. ~~Even viveka~~

Even vivekananda advocated service to human kind, not just taking one's interest to be supreme. The concept of Nishkama Karma by Bhagavad Gita has motivated people Gandhiji, Mother Teresa to be Altruistic.

On the other hand the darkness of destructive selfishness has led to fall of civilisations, wars, riots & disharmony in society.

Hitler's selfishness during wwII, or Nitar Modi's greed leading to loss of ~~us~~ public money in banks are indication of this destructive selfishness.

Thus one must always choose altruism for humans are inherently benign inside

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

This quote by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam highlights the importance of sacrifices, service to others & shunning consumerism & hedonistic tendencies.

Humans have destroyed the fragile ecosystem of earth by excess consumption leading to climate change, thus we need to sacrifice our today's comfort to sleep in AC, Travel by own car & to provide a better future & a hospitable planet for future generations

similarly India parents sacrifices their own dreams & comforts to put their children

through good schools & give better facilities, this ensures that children have a bright future & do good for nations in future

Similarly we need to sacrifice our prejudices, stereotypes, discrimination & intolerance which eventually lead to social unrest, communalism, violence & riots leading to enmity between our children & a fractured social fabric for their future

we must be guided by universal values of peace, justice & equality in making these sacrifices

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 was a feminist & fought for gender justice as evident by his efforts in introducing Hindu Code Bills

women have been historically marginalised & relegated to feminist roles like Housewife, mother & live within four walls under a Purdah, ~~as~~ due to factors of male chauvinism & patriarchy & ~~not~~ ~~there~~ their biological or intellectual capabilities

Thus ~~to~~ even today we have seen only gradual improve-ment in condition of women like participation in jobs, political leadership etc. This has been

Facilitated by modern education,
increasing awareness, rise of feminism

And these factors are
essential for growth of any society
thus when women makes progress,
it indicates the progress made
by that society in ethical &
moral domains, ensuring principles
of justice, fairness & equality
& not just the GDP or economic
factor, which are not qualitative
representative of social development

True ~~de~~ social development
is achieved when women are
getting proper education, nutrition,
economic opportunity & political
equality & civic rights like Britain
gave voting rights in 1929 which
was very late

SECTION – B

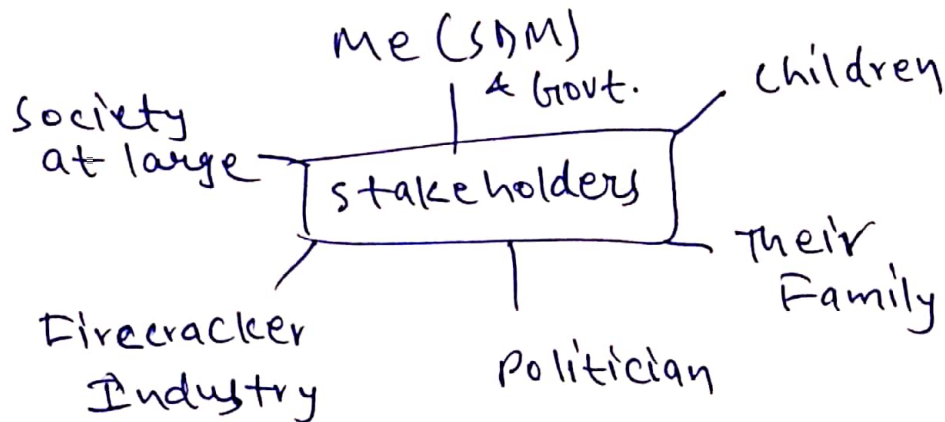
In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

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 वृद्धियों का लाभ उठा रही हैं। वे ठेकेदारों का उपयोग बच्चों को बिना आधिकारिक तौर पर इकाइयों के परोल 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 कार्यवाई 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 कार्यवाई 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?

① The case study involves
the violation of Art. 24 of Constitu-
tion to prohibit child labour



Ethical Issues

- ① violation of government laws
in spirit by loopholes
- ② Right to education & other rights
of children are violated
- ③ Poor source of income for families
forcing them in vicious cycle
of poverty

- ④ Dereliction of duty to protect public interest by the politician
- ⑤ Pressure on officials to not do their legal duty in public welfare
- ⑥ Child labour & its future implication on future of the Country
- ⑥ Approach & Elements of
Action
 - ① order an intense inquiry into the case to establish facts, gather evidence for future course of action
 - ② Approach the families to persuade them to shun such

Practices & explain the Consequences
to them

- ③ Take legal action if violation
of ~~the~~ law - is found & punish culprit
- ④ Present a report & recommenda-
-tion to higher authorities to
seal the loopholes in the law
- ⑤ Encourage the colleagues to do
their rightful duties
- ⑥ Alternate job opportunities
for poor families like in MGNREGA
etc
- ⑦ ~~Ensuring~~ Ensuring children go to
Schools

⑧ Medium to long term measures

- ① Ensure that government progra-
-mmes in the region are

implemented properly like SSA,
MGNREGA, etc to prevent
poverty

- ② Accessibility of schools & ensuring
proper functioning of schools along
mid-day meal
- ③ Collaborating with NGOs like Bach
-pan Bachao Andolan for monitoring
situation & violations
- ④ Increase surveillance in such
region during festival times
especially as more demand is
there
- ⑤ making public the severity &
surety of action in case of
violation by loopholes

Childrens are future
of nation & govt. has launched
National child labour Project to
Prevent 1 cr child labour (<14yrs)

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?

In the wake of liquor
deaths due to hooch in Bihar
& at times in Gujarat the ~~the~~ issue
of liquor ban has come to center
stage

Q. Socio-economic Problems

- ① Domestic violence leading to wife beating & violence on children
- ② Increase in crimes in society like murder, theft etc
- ③ ~~Perpetual~~ perpetual poverty cycle & debt-trap for such households
- ④ Poor human development indicators like education, health etc
- ~~⑤ Loss of revenue to~~
- ⑤ An atmosphere of stress and tension in society
- ⑥ Increased expenditure by govt. on health & rule of law due to such issues causing Opportunity cost on development

(b) Prohibition:-

① Causing more problems

- Loss of revenue to govt leading to dependence ~~on~~ on central govt- & low expenditure on social sector
- Rise of illegal mafia leading to an ecosystem of bribes, corruption in govt.
- Rise of crimes & weakened social fabric due to illegal smuggling
- Poor quality of illegal liquor causing deaths with no remedy to people to approach the state
- It has largely not been successful in Bihar & Gujarat & has led to Black economy

② But it has solved some problems

→ created a stigma in society
against alcoholism

→ it is not that readily available
thus act as an hindrance to
frequent drinking

→ 'Empowers the women to report
such cases.'

Hence total prohibition has
a mixed account with low success
thus other measures are needed

③ Other measures Short of
Prohibition

① Awareness by Information,
Education & Communication for
socio-economic behavior change

② celebrities can be involved or
showcasing the harmful impact

by media etc can be helpful

- ③ women empowerment is must as this is a socio-economic issue, handled best at household level by women prohibiting such alcoholism
- ④ Need to realise that issue is not alcohol but excessive alcoholism
- ⑤ Regulated shops under state supervision for alcohol with ensured quality measures
- ⑥ Empowering the local governing bodies to take tailor made actions
- ⑦ Safe distance from villages of the alcohol shop to create disincentive & raising prices of the alcohol too while ensuring no black marketing

Alcoholism needs to be prevented to meet the DPSP goal & ideals of Mahatma Gandhi

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?

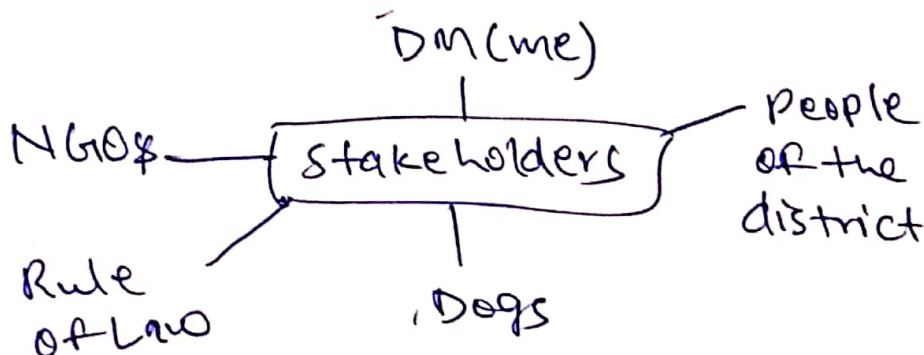
(b) As the DM, suggest short-term and long-term measures to tackle the above issue. (20)

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 issue in the case study involves the recent rise of dog menace throughout the country



Q) Ethical Issues involved

- ① Cruelty to animals by the vigilant groups in violation of prevention of cruelty to Animals Act
- ② violation of rule of law as people take law in their hands to serve justice
- ③ Raising menace of dogs & threats to human lives & safety especially the vulnerable like old & children
- ④ Empathy towards animals as well as citizens
- ⑤ Ensuring that the state defends those who can't defend themselves as held by supreme court thus - duty of state

⑤ Measures

① Short-term :-

- involve the NGOs like PETA etc to keep a vigil on the action of vigilante group
- involving animal welfare department for relocation of dogs
- increasing security by involving locals to guard vulnerable areas to prevent harm to children
- strict action against the vigilante groups & try to dissuade them from such actions

② Long-term :-

- Increasing awareness among public for not to feed the stray dogs if they can't take

responsibility for their increased population

- ② using scientific methods like castration & sterilisation to check the population of dogs
- ③ Prompting people to adopt stray dogs with help of NGOs to make society stray dog free as done in Netherlands recently

Thus such measures will help in checking the menace

1516

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(इस भाग में
कुछ न लिखें)

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

- (a) Identify the ethical issues in the case.
(b) What are the factors that can influence decision by competent authorities in such instances? Do you think mobilising public opinion through social media is a fair way to influence the decision in such cases?
(c) As the SP, what will be your course of action in this situation?

(20)

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

- (a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
(b) ऐसे कौन-से कारक हैं जो ऐसे प्रकरणों में सक्षम अधिकारियों के निर्णयों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जनमत जुटाना ऐसे प्रकरणों में निर्णय को प्रभावित करने का एक उचित तरीका है?
(c) SP के रूप में, इस स्थिति में आपकी क्या कार्रवाई होगी?

The case highlights actions of officials to maintain public order at the same time autonomy & rights of people

⑨

[Ethical Issues]

- ① Protecting the public from pandemic & securing health of citizens
- ② alleged excesses by the officials even after lawful organisation of the party
- ③ Empathy to the people in time of such happy & once in lifetime events
- ④ violation of rule of law
- ⑤ Pressure on police to take action, created by social media campaigns

⑥ Ensuring justice to the party
organisees

⑦ Creates trust deficit between
Public & govt.

⑤

Factors Influencing decision by
Competent authority

① Fairness & impartiality of
action

② Ensure that the wrongdoers are
not saved from penalty

③ Empathy towards public

④ Pressure created to act fast
~~and~~

⑤ Setting a right precedence for
future events like this

Mobilising public opinion(a) Fair way :-

- It gives voice to the marginalised who otherwise may not be heard
- Creates pressure on govt to act fast and in a fair & just way
- attracts global attention on events thus forcing more trans-
parency & accountability

(b) Not a Fair way :-

- pressure on officials to act in accordance of public opinion
- If not acted in such way, a perceived sense of injustice prevails in society causing distrust
- harms the image of govt as it is judged on action of few corrupt officials

Such campaigns are welcomed as they keep ~~govt.~~ govt. in check & people empowered but they should not be motivated

⑦ Course of action

- ① impartial inquiry in the matter to establish all facts
- ② In the meantime these subordinates may be suspended to prevent any influencing & garnering public faith
- ③ take legal action based on the facts of investigation report
- ④ release a general notification establishing the framework for organising such parties & reducing discretion of lower officials

Public trust is most important for the govt.

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.

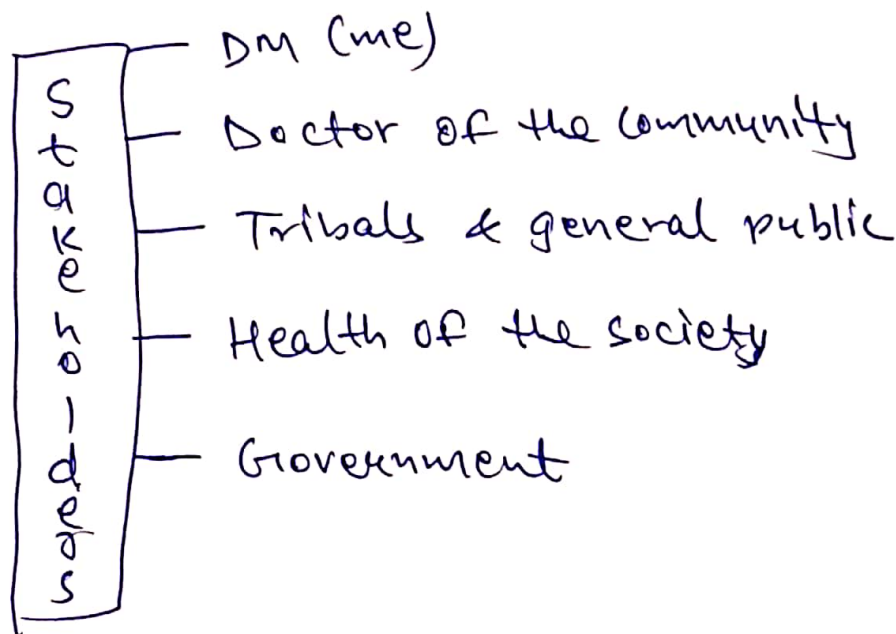
- What are the ethical issues in the given case?
- As the DM in charge, what steps will you take to tackle the issues?
- Discuss how persuasion can be used to convince people to voluntarily get vaccinated.

(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।

- दिए गए प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?
- प्रभारी DM के रूप में, इन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?
- चर्चा कीजिए कि लोगों को स्वेच्छा से टीकाकरण हेतु मनाने के लिए अनुनय का उपयोग कैसे किया जा सकता है।

The case depicts the challenges faced by a civil servant in discharge of his duties.



① Ethical Issues

- ① Imminent threat of infection in the district
- ② vaccine hesitancy among tribals due to their socio-cultural beliefs

- ③ ~~Ex~~ lack of sense of duty in the doctor
- ④ Empathy and health of public
- ⑤ Rumours about deaths making the challenges more intense
- ⑥ Severe consequence for the nation as "no one is safe until every one is safe"

⑥ Steps to tackle the Issue

- ① Remind the doctor of his duty which is based on science of medicine so he must get vaccinated at all costs to exude confidence, if not ready then his transfer must be recommended
- ② Engaging with Local NGOs to influence the people

- ③ • Persuading the village elders or sarpanch etc to get vaccinated to inspire faith
- ④ Check the rumours by help of cyber cell of the district and to ground officials as well carry out a counter propaganda
- ⑤ Awareness campaigns for Jan Bhagidari
- ⑥ Giving incentives like rations etc for vaccines as done in Dibrugarh, Assam
- ⑦ Innovative measures like 'Khatla Baithaks' of Madhya Pradesh in tribal areas for winning their confidence

③ [Use of Persuasion]

- ① All the components of attitude: Cognitive, & Affective & Behavioral

must be targeted

 **Cognitive** — giving the facts & benefits of the vaccination

using celebrities for campaigns or nukkad natales — Citing examples from other communities for social proof

Affective — fear appeal in case of infection

— their love for children & elders must be harnessed

Behavioral — easy & accessible hassle free vaccine administration, preferably door-to-door

— monitoring of side-effects & quick action

vaccine is the cheapest way to ensure healthcare equity — bility & come out of this pandemic stronger than before

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 greatest gift to
give to someone is new life which
can be ensured by donating organ

Ethical Issues

- ① Socio-cultural beliefs of people
like last rites can't be performed
with donated organs & one will
not attain moksha because of
it

- ② Lack of awareness among public about the significance of such little measures on the life of others
- ③ Lack of transparency in allocating donors in the priority list, corruption & bribes are reality, giving edge to rich & not needy
- ④ Fear of organ harvesting & smuggling in the name of transplantation
- ⑤ Lack of infrastructure, logistics & proper channels for seamless transfers of organs from one place to other before the organ goes stale
- ⑥ Technical expertise lack at lower levels like in heart transplantation etc
- ⑦ Administrative & legal issues like poor legal framework with

excessive red tapism

- ⑧ Sometimes the organs of a not yet dead person can be harvested to save the life of other raising ethical issues of preferring one life over other

Measures needed

- ① Leveraging techniques of social engineering & attitudinal change to create a favourable opinion among people about organ donation
- ② Engaging religious leaders to shun beliefs of not attaining moksha ~~not~~ without full body cremation, rather ~~rather~~ opinions like saving life is the central belief of all religions must be propagated

- ③ making the process of organ donation easier for people for ensuring more participation
- ④ Recognition events for such persons so that they can be cherished & felt proud by society & ~~be~~ their family
- ⑤ creating a integrated supply chain for seamless movement of organs from one place to the place of requirement
- ⑥ Leveraging technology for making the ~~donor~~ transplantation affordable
- ⑦ A robust framework to ensure that listing of receivers is organised in fair & impartial way so that poor can also benefit
- ⑧ Encouraging & raising awareness among doctors to educate their

Patients

- ⑨ Top leaders like PM modi or
other chief ministers can lead
by example

we need to save as
many life as possible as this
is the most important thing for
humans