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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	Khushali Solanki	Registration Number	1214161
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	
Center			

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
6(c)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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 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.

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।

Answer: Laws are nothing but codification of ethics in society. They are made to regulate the conduct of individual in order to achieve societal ethics.

However, due to cultural relativism and moral subjectivism, the moral norms may be different for each society.

Eg- In a conservative society, the live-in relationships might not still be welcomed.

Therefore making a law preventing the same may not work when reflective conscience rises.

Similarly entry of women into temples during menstruation is still considered a sin in some places. The law made by Kerala government to prohibit the same was declared unconstitutional by Apex Court.

However, the basic moral norms like the prohibition of untouchability are required to be codified. And they are rightly done by Prevention of Atrocities to SC/ST Act.

Therefore, certain moral norms which are basic to the existence of humans can be codified as laws. But that does not extend to all 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।

Answer: As defined by Transparency International,
Korruption = Monopoly + Discretion - Accountability.

There are 2 types of corruption, namely
coercive and collusive.

India's ranking in Corruption Perception Index
is falling (getting worse) due to increasing
indifference of people towards corruption.

1. People now consider it casual to bribe
a police man during passport verification.
2. People are usually attacked by vices of
stom, lack of self deficiency, courage-deficient,
weakness to be able to raise voice against
corruption.
3. Those who are required to prevent the
acts of corruption may end up being corrupt
themselves. This dampens trust, faith and
accountability of administration. Hence people
become indifferent to report the same. Eg- Police

Apart from this, there are many other issues due to which corruption breeds -

1. Lack of accountability mechanisms.
2. Coercive corruption - forced by authority even while doing small work. Eg- Registration of property.
3. Use of discretion and monopoly to abuse the office showing dual morality and moral turpitude.
4. Slow functioning of Lokayuktas and lack of effective whistle blower protection Act.

Therefore, there is need to evolve code of ethics in administration and empower citizens to ensure accountability and transparency.

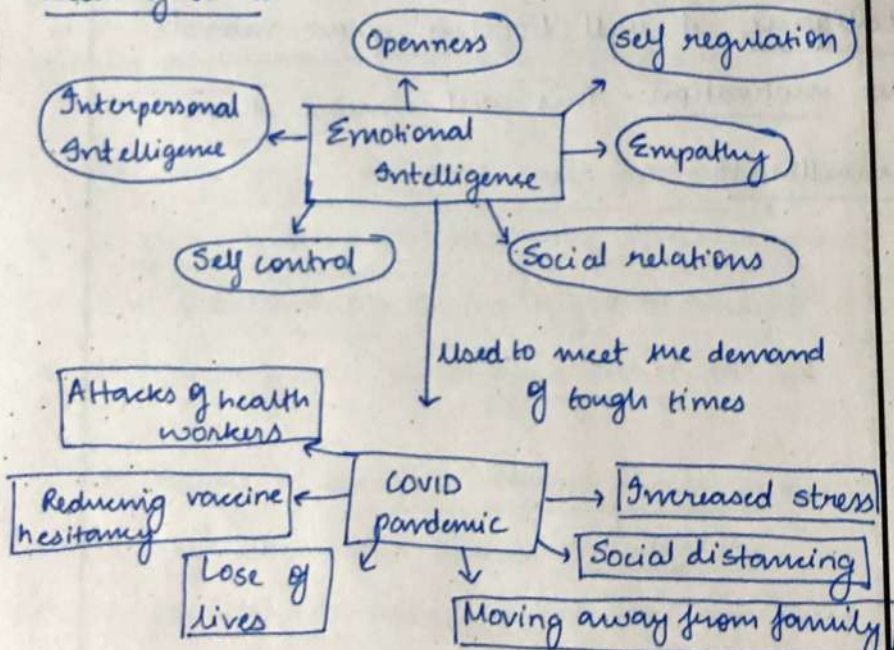
2. (a) In the context of COVID-19 pandemic, discuss the importance of Emotional Intelligence among healthcare workers. (150 words) 10

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

Answer: Healthcare workers include not only the doctors, but the paramedical staff, nurses, ASHA workers, who were the front face to fight the deadly pandemic.

In these tough times, the importance of Emotional Intelligence was realised.

Emotional Intelligence means understanding our own emotions as well as of others and then behaving in a particular fashion to meet the needs of others.



Since the healthcare workers worked day and night without caring for their own health (altruism), it resulted into increased stress (both mentally and physically), anxiety, tension etc.

Moreover in the start of pandemic, they were being attacked by some bad elements - it led to decreased motivation.

Therefore, when they will understand each other's pain (empathy) and will work in team as a whole by apply emotional intelligence, it will boosten up the morale and motivation. This will increase their commitment.

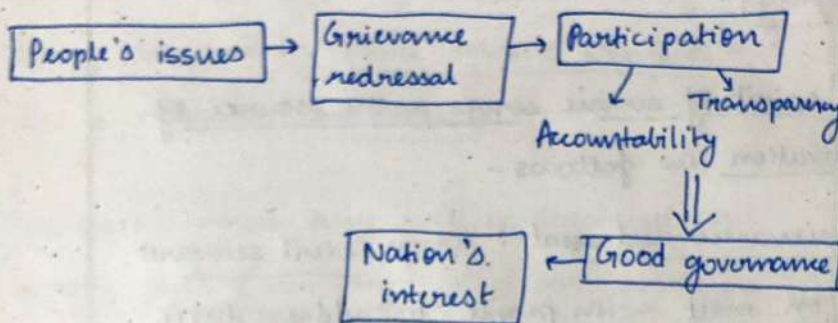
2. (b) It is the 'spirit of service' that motivates a public servant to serve the country's interests and address people's issues. Discuss. (150 words) 10
- 'सेवा की भावना' एक लोक सेवक को देश के हितों की पूर्ति और जन समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु प्रेरित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Answer: A public servant by it's very name means 'service of people' without concerning for immediate consequences upon self (altruism + integrity).

This spirit of service serves as the source of motivation as follows -

1. Grievance redressal : When civil servant sits on matt with people to address their problems, it gives self-satisfaction which is greater than any monetary benefit.
2. The country's interest calls for upliftment of the last standing person in the social order. This is achieved by giving 'right to receipt' to the poor people who have trust on us.
3. The spirit of services comes from our inner self when our virtues of integrity, incorruptibility, honesty, justice take over vices.

4. The day when we will be able to convert
tears of pain to tears of happiness in eyes
of poor people, is what that gives us motivation
to perform in services. This is nothing but
the spirit of service.



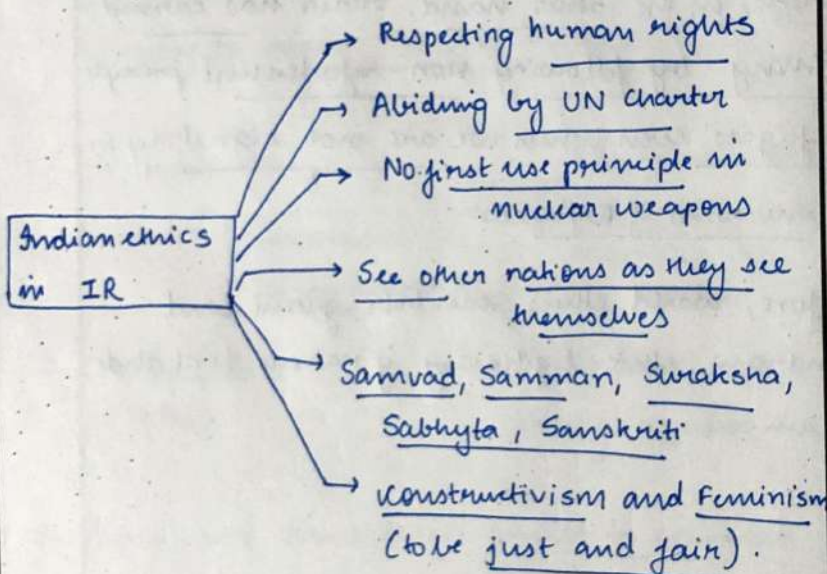
Therefore, as Dr APJ Abdul Kalam has said,
the source of motivation lies within ourselves,
and that is the 'spirit to serve' our people.

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।

Answer: The ethical nations by consensus decide the international morality (UN charter) which every nation is required to follow in dealing with international relations.

Those who do not follow international ethics, end up getting isolated. Eg - North Korea.



However, when a nation is not ethical at home, then it loses its legitimacy in front of world.
Eg - Human right violation of Uighurs by China.

John Rawls has given principle of ethics for international relations to convert the world into 'world society'.

However the fabric of society is broken when nations don't abide by what they ~~or~~ have agreed to. Eg - China breaking the Panchsheel principles in 1962 war. This resulted in spinning down of our relations with China.

Whereas, on the other hand, India has earned legitimacy by following non-refoulement principle of refugees even when we are not signatory to UN convention of Refugees.

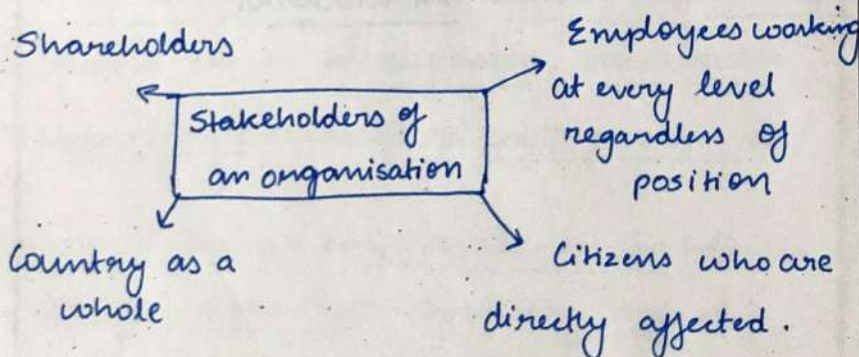
Therefore, world ethics can both grant and withdraw ethic legitimacy if nations don't abide by them.

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।

Answer: As Dr APJ Abdul Kalam had said that growth of an organisation occurs when profit is coupled with integrity.

However when only the interest of shareholders is put to focus, it results into downfall of organisation. Eg - East India Company before 1773, due to which the regulating acts were passed



The decisions thus taken must be consensus oriented, participative, optimistic and made in interest of all stakeholders.

But, ~~the~~ when the vices of moral turpitude, broken integrity, corruption overtake the decision making process, it results into loss for organisation as a whole. Eg - the involvement of top officials in Niran Modi case.

When stakeholders are taken into confidence by following transparency, it results into increased commitment of employees to goals of organisation.

Eg - COVID pandemic management by District Magistrate and team in Bhilwara

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?

Answer: Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was our former Prime Minister and was the main face behind India's success in Tashkent Agreement.

His life motivates us to be a good administrator as -

1. When he was railway minister, he resigned from the post following 4 serious accidents in railways even when it was not his fault. This teaches us to be responsive, accountable and answerable leading to good governance.
2. Shastri ji always emphasised on Gandhian principle of trusteeship. Similarly a good administrator needs to follow this
3. Concepts of honesty, integrity, probity in governance, transparency in system and above all being incorruptible needs to be incorporated from his life.

What we as common citizens can learn
from Shastriji's life -

1. Keeping away vices of greed, lust,
envy, hostility and callousness.
2. Empathy with poor and needy.
3. Living a simplistic and moral life
which is virtuous.
4. Virtues of love, compassion, humility and
benevolence must become our dharma.

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।

Answer: Institutional accountability implies the checks and balances within the department and to the legislature. (Horizontal accountability)

The reasons why it seems to have been declined-

1. Politicisation of Lokayuktas and no time limit for responding to them.
2. huge time taken by CAG reports.
3. Presence of coercive and collusive corruption.
4. Lack of effective whistle blower protection act.

Therefore, the need of social accountability (done by the people themselves) is felt.

1. It involves mandating social audit mechanisms.
Eg- Recently done in PM Poshan Shakti Yojana
2. Community Report Cards in Bangalore.

3. Formulating citizen charters.
4. Conducting campaigns like Sarkar Apke Dwar.
5. Use of e-governance - MyGov and CPGRAMS

However, apart from this, we need to first fix our internal accountability mechanisms.

This is because social accountability cannot function unless internal answerability is strengthened. It can be done by formulating Public Service Bill and code of ethics.

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।

Answer : Maximilian Karl Weber gave the principles to be followed by civil servants. They include facelessness or anonymity.

It is seen as an important arrangement due to-

1. It prevents risk averse behaviour in civil servants.
2. It protects them in case of bonafide mistakes done which don't have any malafide intention.
3. Civil servants work behind the curtain since they are not directly elected by people.
4. The politicians become the face both for compliments as well as wrong acts done by bureaucracy.

In my opinion, the doctrine of facelessness is important and assumes significance because-

1. We need to abide by code of ethics and fulfill our duties by following code of conduct.
This leaves no room for self-recognition.
2. We have to use our discretion in case of absence of rules and if we will be punished for bonafide mistakes, it will dampen the morale.
3. A faceless civil servant can work without any fear or favour or obligation.
4. This helps us to keep our integrity intact and we thus practice probity in governance.

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।

Answer: The influencers have gained a stronghold over minds of youth who are then inspired to move in the same direction with any prudent decision making.

Eg - Performing dances on the roadside by following the influencers have lead to increasing road accidents.

Another example is of Blue whale game.

The influencers also take form of terrorists to function as recruiting agency for waging jihad. This disrupts the moral and social fabric of society.

People want to mindlessly follow the influencers and therefore end up harming their studies.

It brainwashes the minds of students who lose their cognitive abilities and behave in a harsh manner with peers as they consider it to be 'cool'.

This has degraded the moral values of how to ~~be~~ behave with family members and elderly.

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

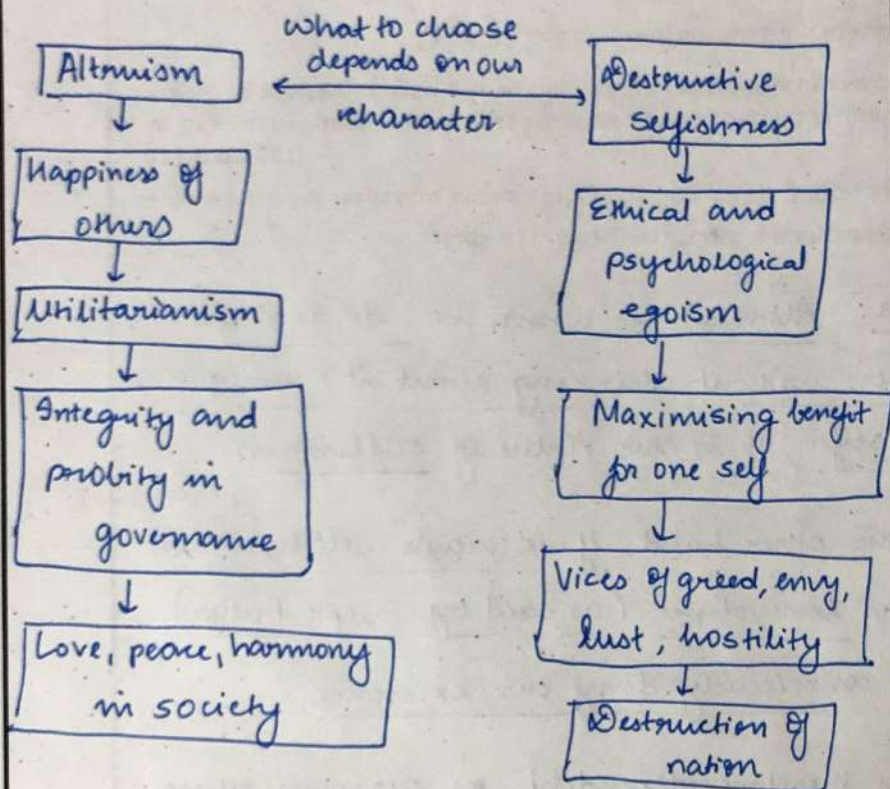
Answer: Altruism is when we do good for others without thinking about its consequences on self. It is the virtue of selflessness.

On the other hand, if we weigh self love more than benevolence (as said by Joseph Butler), we consciously deny our existence.

It is therefore dependent on our own selves whether we allow the light of conscience to enlighten our path or cover it with a black cloth.

Eg: Mother Teresa and Dr APJ Kalam were altruistic and walked on the same path throughout their life.

On the other hand, people like Nirav Modi, Mehul Chawksi and others whose name is linked in pandora papers went for destructive selfishness.



Therefore it is our character which is shaped by our conscience that decides on which path to move -

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

Answer: As per Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, the parents serve as the first step to inculcate value systems in children who become the future of nation.

The parents and teachers are therefore required to work hand to mould the minds of children in a better direction.

Our nationalist leaders like Bhagat Singhji, Subhash chandra Bose ji have sacrificed their lives for making India independent.

This has ensured the children of India (people) to live peacefully now. Such values of service to the society needs to be inculcated in everyone.

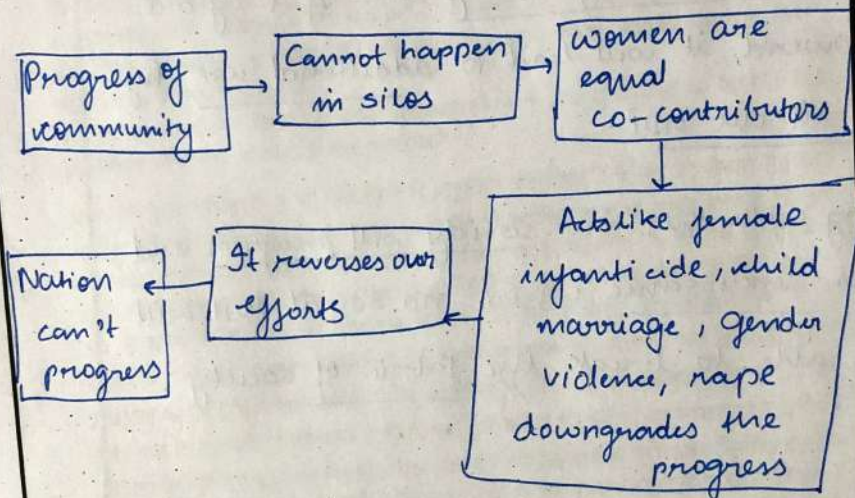
Also, the parents work day and night to be able to earn a living. This is then utilised to send their children to

good schools and inculcate virtues of
love, compassion, benevolence and
kindness in them.

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

Answer: Women represent ~~the~~ 50% of the society
and therefore a nation can't fly by cutting
one of its wings.

If the women continue to remain un-empowered,
it will result into spillover effect on their
children who represent the future of nation.



On the other hand, if women are empowered
for example -

1. The recent judgement of Apex court for granting permanent Commission to women in Army -

2. UN Peace keeping Award for Major Suman Grawani for preventing gender related conflict in Sudan.
3. Commendable acts by Ratibai Popere (Padma Shri Awardee) towards preservation of biodiversity.

Thus the above examples reflect that women are no less than men in any field be it education, economy, polity etc. If they are empowered, it will lead to additional rise by 8% in our GDP?

Along with this, our society will progress and enter renaissance where no social evil will be able to break the fabric of society.

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.
- Identify the stakeholders and ethical issues in this case.
 - How would you approach the problem and what would be the main elements of your action?
 - 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, जहाँ माचिस और पटाखे बनाने की फैक्ट्रियाँ 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 इकाइयाँ, 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 इकाइयाँ कानून की नुस्खियों का लाभ उठा रही हैं। वे ठेकेदारों का उपयोग बच्चों को बिना आधिकारिक तौर पर इकाइयों के पेट्रोल 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।

- इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- आप इस समस्या के प्रति क्या दृष्टिकोण अपनाएंगे और आपकी कार्यवाही के मुख्य तत्व क्या होंगे?
- जिले में बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए आप कौन-से मध्यम से दीर्घकालीन उपाय प्रस्तावित करेंगे?

Answer I am SDM of a district which is known to
house child labour in hazardous activities.

Therefore, my decisions must be just, fair and
prudent.

a) The stakeholders involved ^{and ethical issues} are -

- The children whose future has been put to
stake. They are deprived of proper health
since they have to work in hazardous activities.
- The parents who have compulsions to sustain
their living by using the labour of children.
They are attacked by vice of ignorance and
negligence.
- Contractors who broken the children and
un-abide by law due to vice of corruptibility.
- The management of factories who are attacked
by vice of greed and over indulgence and
using loopholes in law.
- The officers who are required to report it.
- The local politician who is attacked by
vice of greed, envy, callousness and has broken
integrity and dual morality.

6) My approach involves -

- Analysing all the facts of situation and thereby exercising fact control rather than man control.
- Working in close co-ordination with police in conducting raids and inspections.
- Convincing the parents by empathising with them and using emotional intelligence to make them understand the ill-effects of child labour.
- Abiding by the rules released by government and immediately stopping those factories which involve child labour.
- Finding out the loophole in the law and suggesting for corrections to the government.
- Since the local politician is putting pressure on officers which is decreasing their morale as they are attacked by vice of fear and cowardice. I will lead as a leader and remind them their duty towards people's welfare by interpersonal intelligence.

Medium to long term measures to be taken -

1. Implementing developmental administration.

This involves the holistic development of district with help of schools.

2. Addressing the root cause of poverty which forces parents to send their children for forced labours.

3. Implementing the schemes which are meant for welfare of people.

4. Practicing probity in governance and keeping integrity intact.

5. Addressing the loopholes in law.

6. Working as networked governance along with civil society and NGO's that work for welfare of children.

7. Rehabilitate the children.

therefore, it will require my virtues of prudent prudence and problem solving aptitude to deal with situation effectively.

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?

Answer: The top-down approach of preventing liquor sale gives a conducive breeding ground for the illegal mafia to expand their manifolds.

- a) Socio-economic problems attributed to alcoholism are -
1. loss of night concentration, mindfulness and prudent decision making.
 2. Increased cases of domestic violence as seen in pandemic.

3. Increase cases of marital rape.
4. The youth gets diverted into illegal activities which makes a nation hollow.
5. Destruction of family relations and destroying the moral fabric of society.
6. loss of working capacity resulting into loss of GDP.

b) Prohibiting liquor leads to more problems than it solves because -

1. This leads to people getting diverted from purchasing it legally to illegally.
2. Involvement of police officers who have a fixed share in illegal mafia. This creates law and order issues.
3. Anything forced from upwards will be reacted and not accepted by people.
4. In Bihar and Gujarat, there is prohibition of liquor, still it is very easy to consume by simply bribing the officers involved.
5. It leads to loss to the exchequer.

- Increased smuggling from nearby states.
- (c). To tackle the mean menace of alcoholism in the country, certain long term measures are required to be followed.
1. It involves increased role of parents who will serve as the basis to inculcate ethics in their children.
 2. conducting more sessions on 'Art of Living' and campaigns like 'Nasha Mukta Bharat'.
 3. Educating the youth to deal with peer pressure and making them storic and prudent while making any decision.
 4. Inculcating courses on ill-effects of alcoholism in the educational level.
 5. Inculcating the values of right conduct, right mindfulness, right concentration by following 8-fold path given by Buddha.

6. Rehabilitating and re-integrating the
youth back to society if they are shackled
with increasing habits of alcoholism.

7. Raising awareness by involving civil
Societies and NGO's.

The principle of 'what can I give' of Dr APJ
Abdur Kalam needs to be incorporated in our
Youth which will mould their minds towards
service of nation rather than alcoholism.

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।

Answer: In the given situation, I being the DM face a moral dilemma whereby I have to choose between mass culling of dogs or protection of people. Since both are required I will make a prudent decision by applying my problem solving aptitude -

a) Ethical issues involved in the above case are -

1. Vi Negligence and ignorance by the authorities.
2. Increasing attacks on people by dogs who are required to be protected.
3. Losing trust on administration due to inaction.
4. Mass killing of dogs is against my virtues of love, compassion and benevolence towards every living being.
5. Mindless and action taken by authorities without using prudence.

16) The short term measures required to tackle this issue are -

1. Working in partnership with Veterinary hospitals to relocate the stray dogs.
2. Rehabilitating the children and elderly who have been hurt by stray dogs.
3. Ensuring immediate medical treatment to the eight year old girl.
4. Dealing with the protests by NGO.
5. Taking stringent actions against those who are not abiding by orders.

The long term measures includes -

1. Preventing the mass culling of dogs since it is against the ethical principles.
2. Understanding the root cause of such behaviour by dogs with help of experts.
3. Opening veterinary hospitals and ensuring proper vaccination of rabies to dogs so that they don't transfer disease to humans.
4. Rehabilitating the dogs and relocating them away from the society.

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 अधिकारी 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?

Answer: Being an SP, I will use my problem solving, knowledge and ethical aptitude to deal effectively with the situation.

a) The ethical issues involved in the case are -

1. Lack of following of the COVID guidelines amid the pandemic.
2. Using power by sub-ordinates to harass the people which they are required to protect.
3. Misbehaving with the dignity of women guests.
4. Lack of following of code of conduct and code of ethics by subordinate by tearing the permission letter.
5. Loud noise in the party - disturbing peace in surrounding areas.
6. Vice of envy, hostility, cruelty, callousness in the subordinate officers.
7. Ego-defensive attitude in subordinates by proving what they have done is right by filing the complaint themselves.

b) The factors that can influence the decision making in such circumstances are -

1. Pressure from social activists who want immediate action. This may harm the virtue of taking any decision prudently -

2. Trust, faith and emotional intelligence with own employees (police) before being able to file a case against them.

I am against the idea of mobilising the decision by public opinion through social media because -

1. The real facts of situation are not known to public

2. People involve in taking biased decisions due to sensationalisation of issue.

As on the SP, my line of action will involve the following steps -

1. checking the clip which is getting circulated on social media to identify if it's real or fake by taking help from experts.
 2. Developing interpersonal intelligence with my sub-ordinates which will convince them to speak the truth. Reminding them their duty towards nation.
 3. checking for the CCTV footage and inspecting the case by forming a specific team.
 4. If women guests were harassed - I will confirm the same from them and then take stringent actions against my subordinates.
 5. I will also check whether the party organisers were actually granted permission or not from the concerned authority.
- Thus on the merits of case, I will take decision accordingly.

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।

Answer: Vaccine hesitancy due to existing social, moral and cultural beliefs is preventing our fight against the deadly pandemic.

a) Ethical issues in the case are -

1. The doctor himself does not trust the vaccine due to cultural belief.
2. Lack of trust and faith on administration.
3. Inactivity of ground level workers to be able to convince the people.
4. Spreading of rumours by radical elements which increases the distance between people and administration.
5. Conservative beliefs of doctor himself.
6. Lack of effective and efficient primary healthcare due to low inoculation rate.

6) Being the DM of the district, my line of action will be -

1. Getting myself vaccinated first and showing it to people my good health after taking the vaccine.
2. Working along with ASHA workers who will become the front face in inoculating people.
3. Awareness generation and capacity building of the primary healthcare units.
4. Addressing the fake news and rumours by stringent monitoring.
5. Convincing the doctor to take the vaccination by giving him examples of others who have done from his same religion.
6. Igniting people's consciousness that by not taking vaccine, they are hampering the survival of others by becoming virus carriers.

- c) Persuasion will serve as the best remedy to convince people for self inoculation -
- leading by my own example.
 - changing and shaping the attitude of people towards vaccine.
 - Perception management by involving civil society and local leaders.
 - Door to door vaccination drive
 - Posters and banners raising awareness in local languages.

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।

Answer: Given that 4 lakh deaths occur annually due to demand supply mismatch, it becomes pertinent to address the issues surrounding organ transplantation.

Ethical issues involved -

1. Illegal markets which take the essential organs of humans by force. This is against ethical principle of humanity.

2. Vice of greed, corruption, envy, hostility and over indulgence by the authorities so involved in illegal transplants.
3. Loss of lives of many people due to failure to meet the demand gap.
4. Exploiting poor people with money in exchange of their organs.
5. Smuggling of organs of poor people to other countries and richer people.
6. Rejection of organs by the body due to alien organ entry which is regarded as antigen.
7. Lack of speciality among doctors to deal with the issue.
8. Survival rate of patients is still very less.

The gap between demand and supply can be closed as -

1. Preferring donation by the people who are already brain dead.

2. Preventing the illegal markets that are functioning underground.
3. Raising awareness regarding voluntary donation of organs by people after their death.