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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	545314
Center	ORN	Date	12/12/21

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1(a)	10		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(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			

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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 a set of binding instructions issued by an authority so, as to maintain uniformity of functioning of certain moral principles.

Laws to be consistent with moral principles. :-

(1) many issues such marital rape affect the sanctity of institution of marriage and such an issue is also morally wrong. Thus, a need of law here.

(2) Corruption, Bribery are all immoral & anti-thetical to honesty & integrity & thus, laws like PMLA, 2002, Prevention

of corruption act prohibit them.

(3) morality says when should not harm the environment, shelter of other beings & thus, existence of Environment Protection Act, 1986 & WPA, 1972 = justified.

→ Not always necessary

eg:- Catholic morals of abortion being wrong. This is belief of one community that could harm the unborn child if he is disabled.

eg:- live-in-relation considered immoral & law against it would lead to social vigilantism hampering right to life.

Thus, a fine balance between laws & morals is needed for society to function harmoniously.

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।

"The only condition for evil to triumph is the silence of the goodmen" said Edmund Burke. This holds true for the indifference on people's behalf & perpetuation of corruption.

→ Indifference as breeding ground for corruption :-

- (1) showing no objection against small gifts / Bribes which have propensity to turn into larger scam.
- (2) The historical practice of giving tips / Bakshish for getting work done is a manifestation of corruption.
- (3) "Chalta hai" attitude of people towards corruption which becomes a slippery slope.
- (4) Not holding institutions accountable until large scams are exposed.

eg:- Small non-payment by Banks ignored until it reaches state of Bankruptcy.

→ To change the attitude towards corruption :-

(1) Awareness amongst people regarding corruption is needed.

eg: Gift could be a form of corruption as there are no free lunch.

(2) Making system transparent via.

- e-governance
- strengthening RTI / Citizen charter.

(3) Moral overhauling → inculcating essence of honesty & integrity since childhood.

(4) Stringent laws to punish the culprit.

Kantian categorical imperative justifies that we would not want corruption to be a universal phenomenon & thus social awareness & accountability is a must.

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

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

COVID-19 pandemic was a testing time for people across the globe and all the ~~other~~ more for people working in frontline owing to massive responsibilities on them.

Issues With healthcare workers

1.) Too much pressure on healthcare community due to:

- Poor infrastructure.
- Less manpower
- shortage of medicines & drugs
- Excessive demand.

2.) To deal with personal loss yet perform

Utility of Emotional Intelligence

→ Handling the situation deftly despite challenges

eg:- Banarabad utilised ASHA workers & AYUSH

providers to aid in manpower resource.

→ Death of family members brings emotional turmoil

yet dedication can be
displayed with emotional
intelligence

eg: A nurse in chhattisgarh
joining work next day
after her husband's
death.

3. Disillusionment
due to growing
violence against
doctors & other
staff.

→ To be able to serve
without biasness
realising that all should
not be punished for
a few's mistake.

4. Prioritising on
patients needing
drugs / treatment.

→ With too much demand
& hoarding / shortage of
drugs, following triage
policy keeping aside own
emotions.

It is with their emotional
intelligence and resilience that ~~the~~
India was able to cope up with the
deadly 2nd wave of COVID-19 and
minimise losses to a great extent.

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।

According to the 2nd ARC it is the commitment to public service and integrity in service that civil service must uphold as a foundational value.

→ Spirit of service as motivation :-

(1) It inculcates dedication in a civil servant.

eg:- Armstrong Pame was able to a road by collecting funds & utilising local manpower despite meagre resources & remote posting

(2) It reduces chances of corruption & rather help expose the wrongdoing

eg:- Burqa Shakti Nagpal's fight against the sand mafia who were eroding resources of the locals.

(3) It aids in better policy and execution in letter and spirit.

eg:- Aim of PDS is to provide food to the weaker section. Yet Aadhar was a hurdle. spirit of service allows use of alternate mechanism till aadhar is enrolled.

(4) It motivates public servant to take responsibility & accountability & display leadership skills under crisis situation.

eg:- In recent floods in Uttarakhand SP Nainital was seeing personally evacuating shopkeepers caught under heavy flooding.

Thus, public servant who are custodian of people's resources should follow principle of "Nishkama Karma" to tackle issue prevalent in the bureaucracy & enhance citizen trust.

3. (a) Ethics does its work in the world by granting and withdrawing legitimacy. Discuss in the context of role of ethics in international relations.
(150 words) 10

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

Ethics in international relations
revolves around issues such as
refugee shelter, aid giving etc &
thus promote idea of "Vasudhaiva
Kutumbakam" : shared humanity.

Ethics granting legitimacy :

- Providing shelter to refugees
- To victims of war-crimes
- To aid eg:- vaccine, water etc. to those in need.
- To result in shared prosperity of mankind.

Thus, the aid giver gets a legitimacy

an authority & gesture of goodwill,
promoting its soft power.

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।

Gandhiji has emphasised on the principle of "trusteeship" as the basis of working of the organisation for greater good.

→ Sustainable growth with stakeholder interest :-

- (1) Help in long term survival.

eg: TATA group has a history of over 150 years and its philanthropy has been helpful here.

- (2) It enhances the confidence of not only society but also of the staff working there → Thus, Better work culture & survival.

eg:- Infosys foundation known for its values of good corporate culture & disclosures.

- (3) It builds a better brand image & thus, profit in long run.
eg:- Microsoft emerging as an IT giant.

→ Issues with not following stakeholder interest :-

- (1) Loss to reputation.
eg:- Nestle's image suffered after reports of dead was found in its product.
- (2) Leads to closure & revenue loss
eg: Wipro co. in Bengaluru wherein violence broke due to not payment of salaries.
- (3) Profit could occur in short term but long survival impossible.
eg:- Kingfisher case.

Thus, organisations should always work with a business mind yet a social heart accounting for the interest of shareholders as well.

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?

Lal Bahadur Shastri was the second Prime Minister of India who displayed exemplary skills of leadership & integrity not only during his tenure but throughout life.

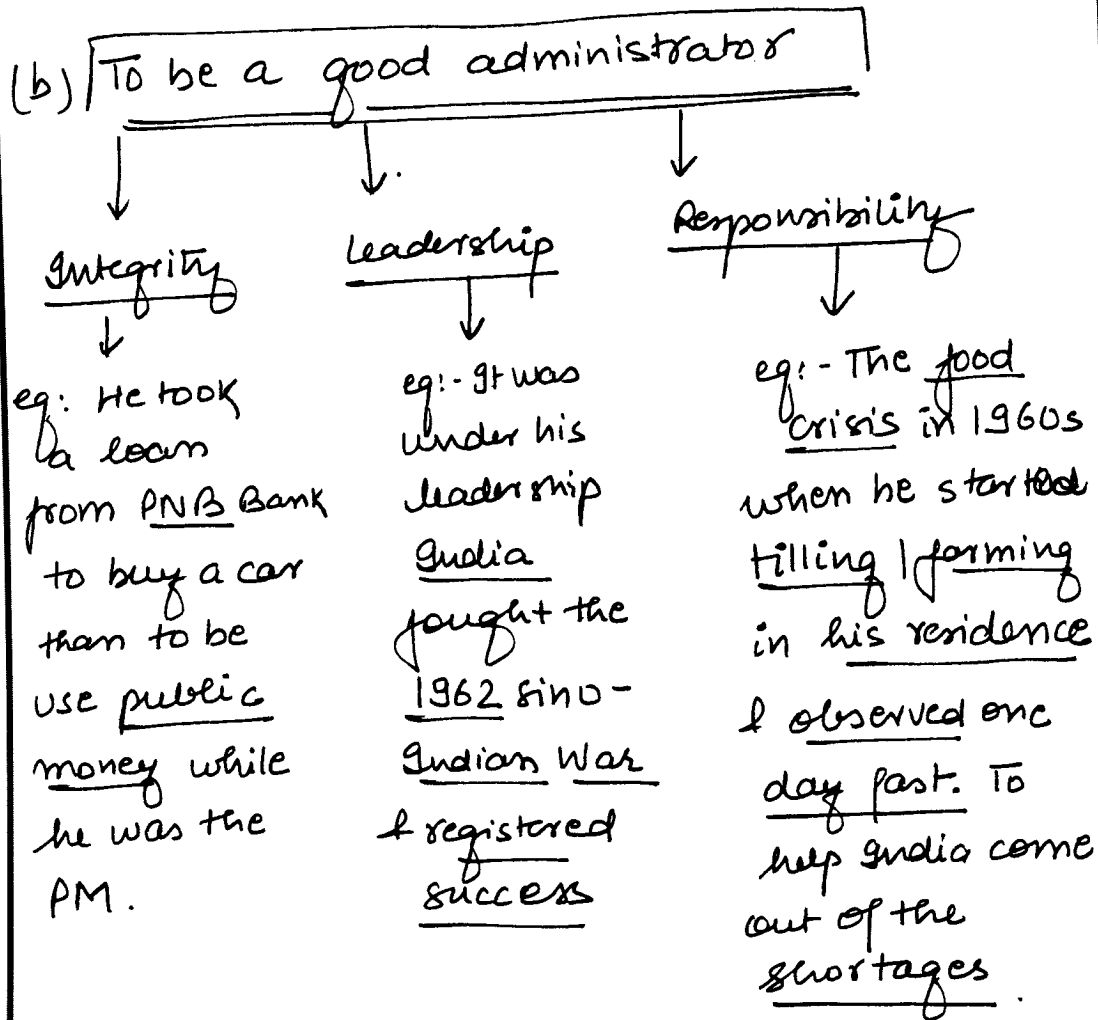
→ Values to be learnt from his life :-

(a) To be a good citizen :-

(1) Hardwork and efficiency : Despite poverty and meagre resources, he was able to achieve his aim with his hardwork.

(2) Love & compassion :- Especially towards weaker sections. This can help address issues such as dalit discrimination &

upliftment of downtrodden.



Sat Bahadur shastri thus, displayed immense sincerity & dedication to his work a value that all of us should imbibe for helping our country prosper.

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।

"Power corrupts, but absolute power corrupts absolutely" - said Lord Acton.
In civil services thus, with huge power ~~the~~ & weakened accountability fear of corruption rises.

→ Weakening of accountability mechanism :-

(1) Post mortem auditing & easy escape
eg:- CAG, Parliamentary audit committees
only account when loss is made
& existing loopholes allows for escape.

(2) Too much security in service & thus,
no public accountability
eg:- Article 311 - providing tenural security
• Special permission needed for prosecution

(3) Existing red-tapism, secrecy & rules-orientation also lowers accountability

→ Need for social accountability law

- To hold public servants accountable & get a satisfactory explanation for wrong doing
- To reduce incidence of rising corruption & nepotism in the service.
- To penalise the wrong doer to set a right precedent.
- To make citizen participation in democracy which is their right.

Till a law is made available, mechanisms such as use of RTI, e-governance and existing citizen charters can be used to hold civil servant accountable for resource utilisation.

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 is providing information & performing tasks assigned without disclosure of the identity of the person.

→ Importance of anonymity in civil services:

- (1) To be able to offer objective & impartial advice to the political bosses

eg:- In fear of being named & blamed without anonymity hesitation would remain.

- (2) To protect from public scrutiny for the policies of the government.

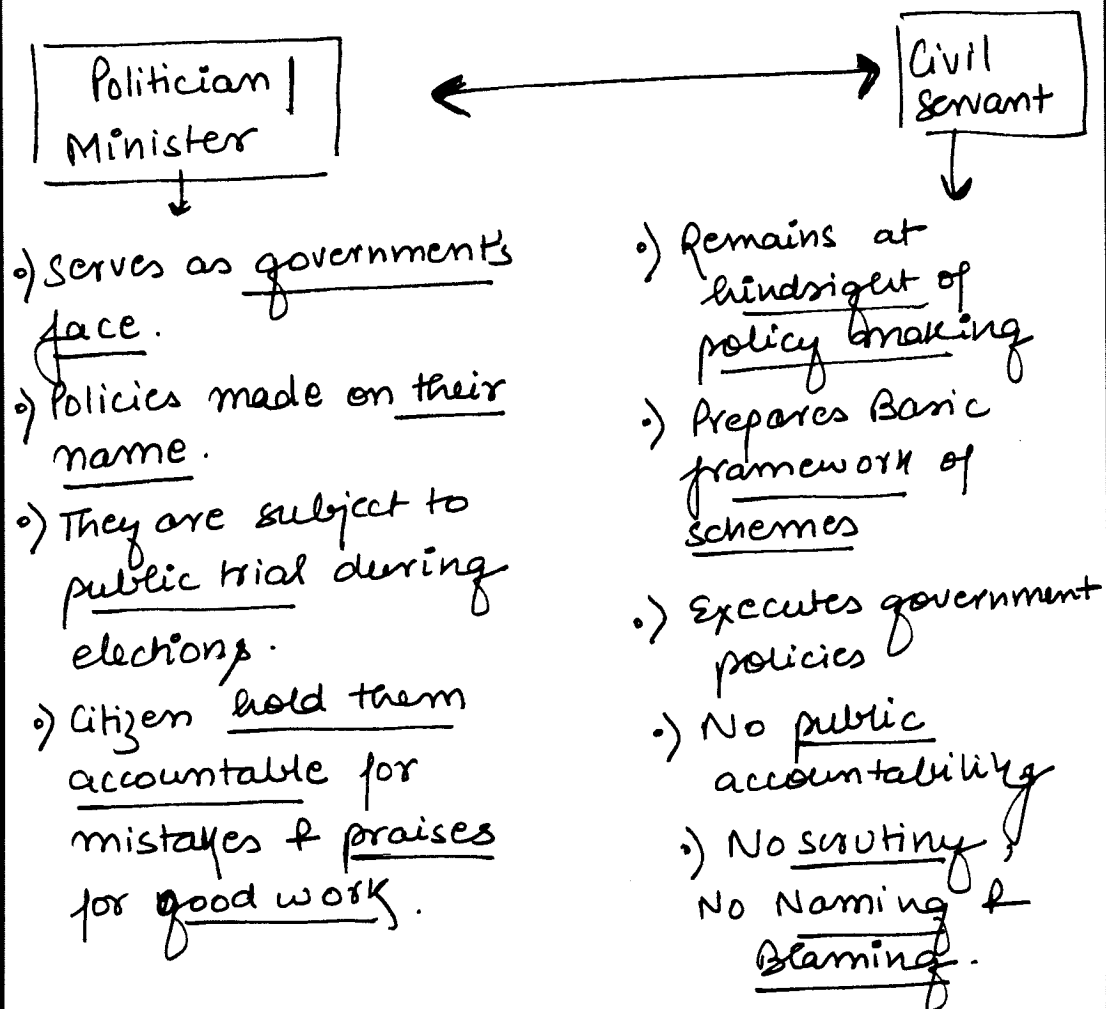
- (3) To be able to perform role of an executor of government policy.

- (4) To uphold neutrality both towards different sections of public & the

political parties in power.

eg: No affiliation to caste, political beliefs etc.

→ Doctrine of facelessness in Civil Service



Anonymity is provided to uphold foundational value of the service and thus, it should not become an excuse for inefficiency & malpractices.

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।

According to latest press release of Minister of Electronic & IT there are 53 million active WhatsApp & 48 million YouTube users apart from use of other platforms like Twitter & Facebook.

→ Role of influencer in social media age & ethical issues :-

ROLE

(1) Serve as Brand ambassador for various products due to large follower base

ETHICAL ISSUES

→ To maintain integrity and not endorse false claims
eg:- some influencers promote weight losing tablets that can have adverse health effects.

(2) Promote certain
lifestyle methodologies
& activities which
could be counterproductive

→ eg: Promoting
smoking or
alcoholism &
youth being driven
by it.

(3) Considered as
idol by many &
become trend setter

→ However, no
accountability
mechanism present
to judge right
& wrong.

(4) Seen as
responsible citizenry

→ Yet, some
forward communal
harred.

eg: Many twitter
handles blocked by
Meity in recent times.

Social media is a platform
for both entertainment & wide
reach & thus, care should be taken
by its users to make best use of
it for social good rather than only
personal well-being.

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

The above quotation implies that
“good has no end” & treading this path
is invitation to doom & thus, altruism
should be followed for tranquil living.

Its meaning to me :-

(1) Altruism always spreads love
and compassion which thus,
like a butterfly effect will only
propagate further.

eg:- Helping a poor man with food
or money will solve his problem &
thus, he will also spread love else
rise of petty crimes seen.

(2) “Do to others as you expect others
to do you” thus, principle of

respect for elderly, care for weaker & needy should be followed.

eg: During covid pandemic many organised food ladders to help needy & in return society turned peaceful despite crisis.

(3) The lure of money, power, fame etc. will only invite evils like corruption, bribery, acid attack cases etc. In which culprit is ultimately punished.

To inculcate altruism:-

- Good morals values are to be promoted by family & society.
- Right examples should be rewarded for positive reinforcement.

Kantian philosophy promotes universalisation of good conduct for well-being of mankind & thus, should be upheld by all.

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

The above quotation by Dr. Kalam is indicative that we should shun away our bad practices to make future society a better place for mankind.

Its meaning to me :-

(1) Presently, environmental destruction is done at unprecedented scale

- Use of plastics
- Release of CFCs
- Coal-burning
- Eutrophication by fertilizers

→ Immediate profit to be sacrificed & long-lasting solutions like green energy, organic farming to be adopted.

(2) Social concerns like communal hatred & mob-lynching are on rise.

We can thus, ~~satisfy our~~ sacrifice our instant gratification to set example for communal harmony.

(3) Politically → defection, criminalisation
use of money & muscle power is seen.
Today's sacrifice of making better laws,
moral overhauling, good leadership
skill display can leave a better
future for our children.

"for all of us are in the
gutters yet some are looking at
the stars" → similarly, mankind
has too many problems yet,
solutions could be worked out
for a better tomorrow.

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

Swami Vivekanand once said -
"A Bird cannot fly with just one wing"
 Similarly, a society cannot progress without
 its women which make the other half.

Its meaning to me :-

- (1) Traditionally women have to face many challenges :-

- Patriarchy
- Dual Burden of work
- Sexual Harassment
- Wage differentials etc.

All this should end before society can flourish.

- (2) Ex. IMF chief Christine Lagarde estimated Indian GDP to increase by 27% with equal women participation and thus, economic progress of women

is a must.

(3) Progress of community i.e. Better education of children, improved healthcare indicators etc. are possible with women education & greater rights.

(4) In rural, remote communities wherein women is dominated issues like alcoholism, petty crimes, poverty, malnourishment prevail.

(5) Denial of women to enter temples [eg: Sabriimala case] of genital mutilation & eg: Dawoodi Bohra community is indicator of a regressive mindset.

Indian society has made some strides towards women empowerment eg:- Abolishing Triple Talag, granting inheritance rights etc yet more needs to be done before we can be truly termed as progressive.

SECTION – B

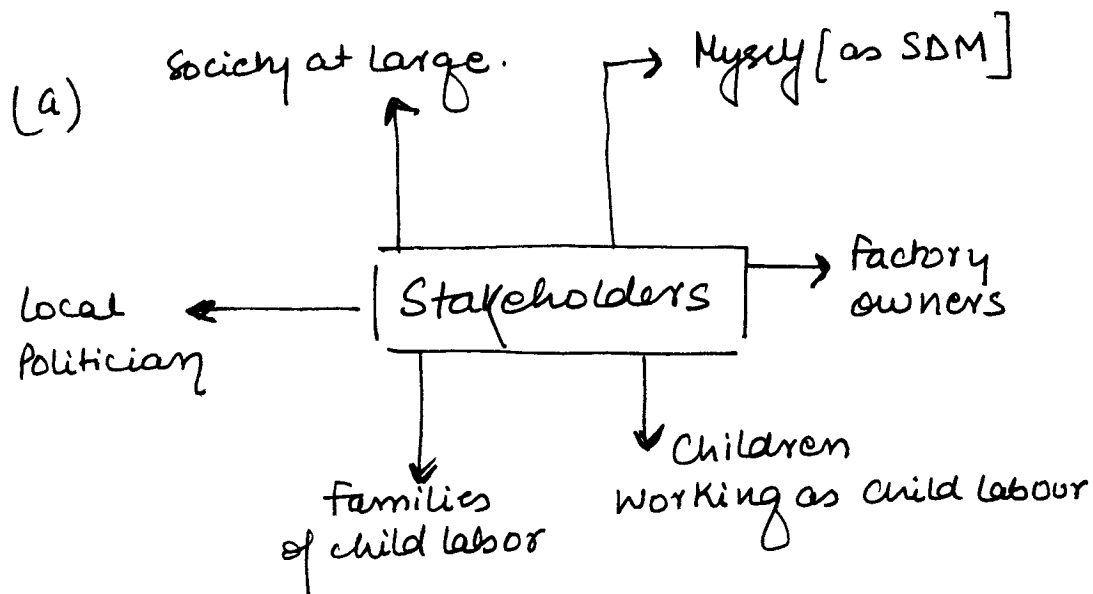
In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

7. You are a young officer posted as the Sub Divisional Magistrate in a district which houses factories for making match boxes and fire crackers. It is brought to your notice that a large number of children are working in these hazardous activities. The government had previously released a notification that owners of these manufacturing units need to report on the profiles of their employees annually to prevent child labour. These manufacturing units, abiding by the directives of the government, publish such reports annually and claim to have successfully put an end to employment of child labour. However, there are reports that these units are taking advantage of loopholes in the law. They are using contractors to continue to indirectly hire children without them officially being on the payroll of the units. Families of these child labourers are poor and see this as an essential source of income. An influential local politician also owns some of these manufacturing units and is known to put pressure on the officers involved for not taking any action against child labour.
- (a) Identify the stakeholders and ethical issues in this case.
- (b) How would you approach the problem and what would be the main elements of your action?
- (c) What medium to long-term measures will you propose to tackle the problem of child labour in the district? **(20)**

आप एक युवा अधिकारी हैं जो ऐसे जिले में अनुमंडल दंडाधिकारी के पद पर तैनात हैं, जहां माचिस और पटाखे बनाने की फैक्ट्रियां अवस्थित हैं। आपके संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि इन खतरनाक गतिविधियों में बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे कार्य कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने पहले एक अधिसूचना जारी की थी कि इन विनिर्माण इकाइयों के मालिकों को बाल श्रम को रोकने के लिए वार्षिक रूप से अपने कर्मचारियों की प्रोफाइल के संबंध में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक है। ये विनिर्माण इकाइयां, सरकार के निर्देशों का अनुपालन करते हुए, वार्षिक रूप से ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करती हैं और दावा करती हैं कि बाल श्रम के नियोजन को सफलतापूर्वक समाप्त कर दिया गया है। हालांकि, ऐसी खबरें हैं कि ये इकाइयां कानून की त्रुटियों का लाभ उठा रही हैं। वे ठेकेदारों का उपयोग बच्चों को बिना आधिकारिक तौर पर इकाइयों के पेरॉल पर नियोजित करके उन्हें अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कार्य पर रखने के लिए कर रही हैं। इन बाल मजदूरों के परिवार निर्धन हैं और इसे आय का एक अनिवार्य स्रोत मानते हैं। एक प्रभावशाली स्थानीय राजनेता भी इनमें से कुछ विनिर्माण इकाइयों का मालिक है और बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करने के लिए इसमें शामिल अधिकारियों पर दबाव बनाने के लिए जाना जाता है।

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

Gurupadswamy Committee Report highlighted poverty as one of the main drivers of child-labour which is also evident from the facts stated in the given case.



Ethical Issues involved :-

- (1) Right of children to education and enjoyment of their childhood than working in factories.
- (2) Safety of children employed in

hazardous activities & no responsibility shown by the factory.

(3) Use of loopholes in the system thus, challenging the efficiency of the system.

(4) oppression & subjugation of poor families as their weakness is used for benefit of rich factory owners.

(5) Issue of such activity setting wrong precedent in the society

(6) Issue of use of fear & power by local politician → highlighting clear corruption in this case.

(7) Issue of factory workers right to employ children for their own profit & not to be punished ~~if~~ for the same.

(b) Approach in this case :-

- (1) To evacuate/rescue all the children involved in such hazardous work as it is against provision of child labour (Amendment) Act, 2019.
- (2) To provide for education of children under RTE, Act 2009 and provision of Mid-Day Meal & Nutritional security for them.
- (3) To stop production of the factory & register complaint against factory owner & other officials for supporting malpractice.
- (4) To ensure subsequent production units have a transparent & clear payroll of only workers & its timely monitored.
- (5) To also register a case against local politician for supporting such activity as the wrong precedent has to stop.

(c) Medium to long term measures
include :

(1) Provision of education of children
under RTE Act, 2009.

(2) Employment opportunities & skill
development under PMKVY / MGNREGA
so, that parents do not force children
to work

(3) To rectify loopholes in the laws
eg:- provision of family labour so that
it is not misused.

(4) Social awareness : That children
belong to schools
& their right to enjoy their childhood.
& social auditing to prohibit such
practices.

Children are the future
of any nation and must be
moulded in rightful manner
through education & skills not child
labour to reap our demographic dividend

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 समस्याएं 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?

Alcoholism is a big menace for the country under which many family have been ruined due to loss of productive workforce or violence and illness. creating anarchy in the society.

(a) Socio-economic problems due to alcoholism.

(1) At individual level :-

- Reduces work efficiency, thus job loss
- creates poverty
- Ill-health & health expenditure adds to poverty.
- Propensity for crimes due to addiction eg: Stealing Money OR violence at home.

(2) At family level :-

- Violence at home : wife beaten by alcoholic husbands.
- children see / inculcate wrong behaviour + loss of studies for them
- whole family suffers from poverty & misery.

(3) At societal level | National level

- Rise of crimes
eg: Stealing
- Sexual assault
against women
- Acid attack cases
- social anarchy
& loss of peace

→ While
short term
revenue may
be seen as
a gain,
overall, loss of
productive
population
harms the
economy in
long run.

(b) Issues with prohibition of liquor

(1) An underground industry thrives
& thus, black-marketing &
increase liquor price seen.

(2) The issues are not tackled as
addiction forces alcoholic to find
alternate ways to get liquor & thus
crime at home & society continue.

(3) Issue of tax-evasion also occurs as

shop-keepers of underground industry are not liable to pay taxes in account of no sale account.

(1) Sale of contaminated liquor has been on rise after liquor ban
eg: Methanol mixed alcohol that can result in blindness & death.

(c) To tackle alcoholism :-

(1) Social awareness :- of its ill-effects especially since younger age in schools & colleges to dissuade youth towards it.

(2) Social mapping of areas more susceptible to alcoholism such families with alcoholic member wherein counselling & vigilance can be performed with help of NGOs.

(3) Rehabilitation centres where trained psychiatrists are available should be promoted & stigma of being sent to "Narsa Mukh Kenda" to be removed by example setting.

(4) Engaging youth productively:

- Right education opportunities
- Skill development & vocational training

→ Employment opportunities can be helpful.

Article 47 of constitution gives right to state to impose liquor ban but to curb alcoholism we need to address it beyond just a regulative provision & recognise its societal aspect as well.

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?

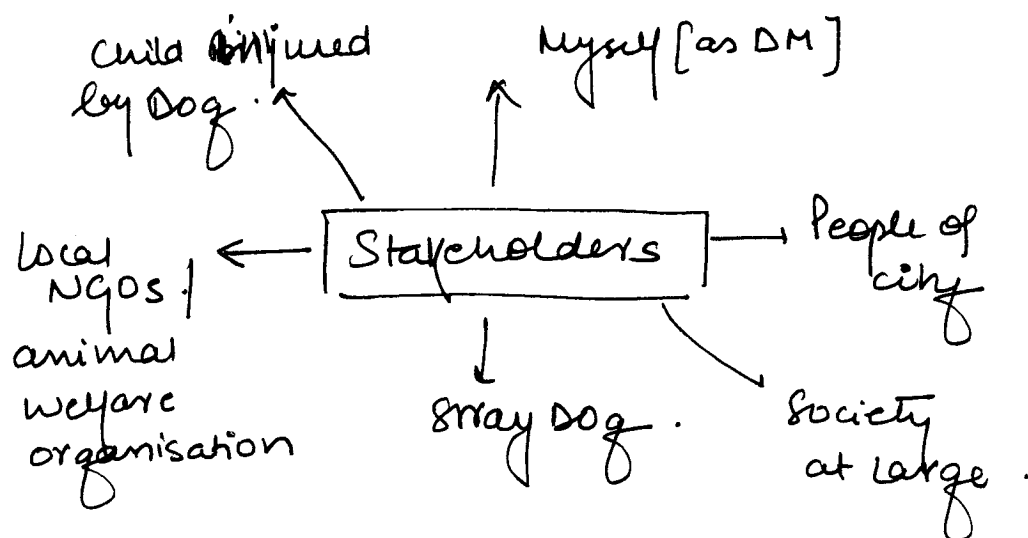
(b) As the DM, suggest short-term and long-term measures to tackle the above issue. (20)

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 animals also have right to life yet when their existence comes in conflict with other living beings eg: humans adequate measure needs to be taken so that the two can live in harmony.



(a) Ethical issues involved :

(1) for Myself : → To ensure safety of people of the city

vs

Right to life for stray animals

→ inaction of state vs method adopted by vigilante group.

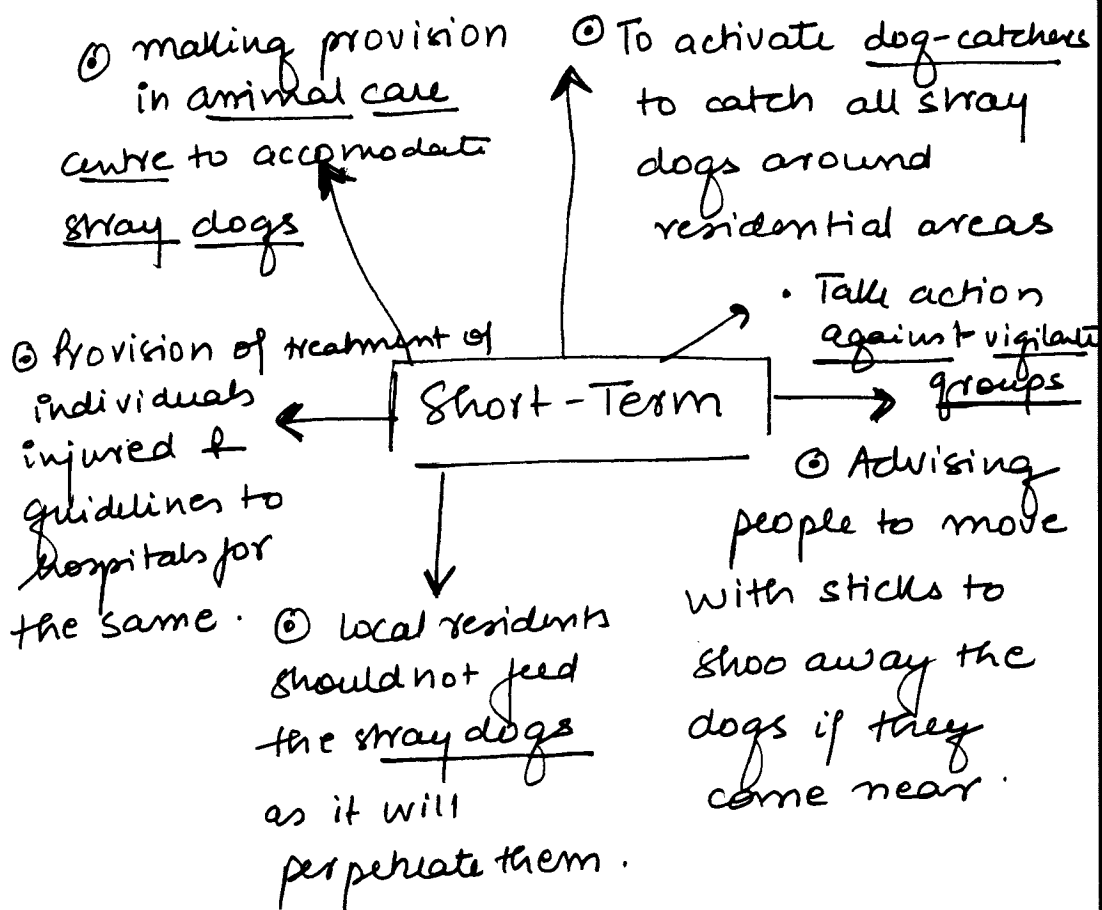
→ To be concerned about stray dogs as they have no representative & can't speak for themselves.

(2) for local NGOs :- Their value function
vs. harm that has
been caused to the residents.

(3) Justice for the girl injured by dogs

(4) for society at large as culling would
set wrong example & other animals
would also be targeted in future.

(b) measures to be adopted :-



Long Term measures :-

- (1) sterilisation of all stray dogs to curb their growing population
- (2) help of local NGOs to vaccinate all stray dogs against rabies, so that they are not of any harm.
- (3) only dogs that have turned feral, after investigation & behaviour observation to be cull.
- (4) provision of proper animal care centres with veterinary doctors in the city should be made.
- (5) The dustbins should be regularly cleaned & should be closed so that stray animals do not breed

around.

(6) Social awareness: generating empathy among locals that dogs are equally living beings.

Maintaining right to life & safety of citizen is always a challenge yet a coordination between city administration & locals could help address the issue.

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 given case displays an ethical concern for the senior authority to address concern of the city people and also to make sure that rules are adhered to.

(a) Ethical issues in the case :

(1) Right of people to party with adequate permission.

(2) Right of people not to be harassed if they not following rules.

(3) Responsibility of police to handle complaints deftly and display utmost caution. Not to tear the papers.

(4) Issue of trust & credibility of police force if media

displays it in a bad light.

(5) Issue of safety of both citizenry
+ subordinates.

(b) Factors influencing decision :

A) Role of subordinate : • Who would want
senior to favour
department as they
were imposing law & order

• Image of police is at stake if
subordinate are shown in bad
light.

B) Role of public / social media :

- Want to take a decision that is
widely acceptable.
- To maintain public peace.
- Protect safety of women.
- Bring justice if police was wrong.

However, only public opinion through a viral video should not be the basis of judgement as facts of case need to be found by appropriate investigation to ascertain who was guilty before punishment is given.

(c) Course of Action :

- (1) Find out the actual facts of case: Send a team of police officials to site, check records if permission was taken & hear both parties.
- (2) To assure people of their safety and if women members are harassed then assurance to punish the guilty.
- (3) If subordinates have done wrong to ask them to issue

apology & also suspend them till enquiry is done to eliminate bias.

(4) Personally, apologise via a press-release on behalf of subordinate. This will enhance trust of citizen on police.

(5) Sensitisation Training for subordinates so that such incident is not repeated in the future.

Being in position of authority it is important to maintain law & order yet retain trust of citizen on the police functioning.

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।

Despite adequate vaccine availability personal bias have often hindered the success of vaccination drives & thus, such issues need to be addressed to be able to tackle the pandemic effectively.

(a) Ethical issues involved :

- (1) Right to health → not to get vaccinated with something they think is wrong.
- (2) Duty as a government official to promote health & well-being of citizens without any coercion.
- (3) If not vaccinated fear of spread of illness & thus, massive death. So, concern whether their resistance is right.

~~(a)~~ (b) Steps to tackle the same :

- (1) To talk to tribal leaders to alleviate their fears regarding vaccination & convince them that vaccination would be effective solution.
- (2) To engage with community doctor and ask him not to spread false claims as he is in position of authority -
- (3) To display that deaths post-vaccination does not necessarily occur due to vaccine & could have been outcome of other illness
- (4) To incentivise people to get vaccination. eg:- food coupons
- (5) To show success story of places wherein people have achieved 100% vaccination with no harm.

(6) Ask people to do a cost benefit analysis i.e. awaken their conscience that virus could do more harm than vaccine dosage.

(c) Use of Persuasion :-

Persuasion refers to giving people choice to make judgements ~~yet~~ after they have been exposed to all the pros & cons of the issue. As opposed to manipulation here the intent is not to deceive but do good.

Here, tribals can be persuaded by:-

(1) showing success story of vaccine campaigns.

A documentary film in local language can be shown.

(2) To get some unvaccinated & show by demonstration that vaccine do no harm.

(3) Incentivise to get vaccine shot
eg:- Some cashback scheme for the same.

However, this is useful in a short-run. Tribals being a backward community suffer from many health inhibition & all of them need to be gradually targeted to bring about "Saka saath & Sabka Vikas" in true sense.

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 donation is an novel act
of donating one's body organs
such as cornea, heart, kidney
etc some before & others

after death. Despite, its novelty
it is not widely acceptable
in our society as is reflected
in the given case.

(a) Ethical issues involved :

- (1) Donors right to not give his organs as there exist a concept of after-life.
- (2) Right to life for the recipient as an organ could be a life saviour.
- (3) Right of family members over the deceased who often refuse to give the organs.
- (4) Utilitarian principle of happiness to greatest principle as with one organ sometime many lives are saved eg: liver Transplant.
- (5) Right to treatment for those with NCDs when no other options are available.

→ To address gap between organ demand - supply :

(1) To increase awareness about organ donation especially via media post, reports etc.

(2) To have a registry of donors & recipients so that both can be contacted smoothly in times of need.

(3) Critically ill or Brain dead patients & their families to be counselled of utility of organ donation to promote the same.

(4) Use of alternate technology mechanisms eg:
Stem-cell culturing organs in laboratory to address the shortage.

(5) Appropriate support by the administration so that donated organ reaches recipient on time
eg: In Tamil Nadu Traffic was shut to make a heart reach time to the recipient.

(6) Availability of trained professional & health centres that can perform organ donation to be increased in the country.

(7) Emminent figures to donate organs & set right example to promote donation by others.

eg:- Aishwarya Rai's cornea donation pledge.

organ donation ensures that the dead lives forever although in a different body & thus,

it can actually transcend into
immortality of man & such an
idea should be used to promote
organ donation.