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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	SATTWIK SATYAKAM DEVTA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	475600
Center	ONLINE	Date	12/12/21

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	
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।

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.

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 often act as an instrument to enforce prevalent moral norms. So, it is argued that laws should also be consistent with moral norms.

Laws being consistent with moral norms justifies moral relativism. For example, in muslim majority countries like Saudi Arabia - pork is banned by law.

It also helps address diversity that exist in a country. For example, in tribal areas of north east India, customary laws are followed.

But at the same time, it is

important to consider ethicality of prevalent moral norms. In cases of unethical norms, law can become an instrument of oppression.

For example, Section 377 outlawed homosexuality - considered against moral norms by a large number of people. But such laws made them liable for discrimination.

In ancient India, Dharmasastras used to justify untouchability - then, a prevalent moral norm. But such law only perpetuated inequality.

While laws should be consistent with just moral norms, they must, at the same time, take a stand against unjust 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।

People's indifference is the result that corruption is said to be 'normalised'.

In such a case, corruption only spreads as it becomes a normal activity and not a crime.

A glaring example could be scenes of bribing traffic police to skip a heavier fine. It is seen as normal as both the police and offender find a middle way.

Often bribe is considered to be an oiling wheels of bureaucracy. Giving a bribe speeds up one's work that normally would have taken a long time.

Corruption is so endemic that often an honest official appears to be an exception rather than norm. In popular media, stories of corrupt politicians and bureaucrats are many. It is due to this normalisation of ~~even~~ corruption.

Fighting Normalisation of Corruption

Firstly, people's indifference must be changed. People must realise that government is to serve the people - which is their only duty.

Mechanisms to report corruption must be streamlined. Also, government departments must take suo motu steps to prevent corruption.

For corruption to truly end, an honest bureaucrat must complement an aware citizenry.

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 has vastly highlighted the dedication and sacrifices of healthcare workers.

(EI)
Emotional Intelligence plays a major part for healthcare workers in this scenario by helping them assess, understand and regulate emotions.
Role of EI for Healthcare Workers

- ① To withstand huge pressure of working for long hours - ex. doctors in China often collapsed working for 10 hours straight
- ② To deal with twin objectives of vaccination as well as treatment of patients
- ③ Handle large number of patients whose needs vary largely due to difference in

background, age, health profile etc

- ④ To give emotional support to patients
- ⑤ Handling crisis situations such as oxygen shortage during 2nd wave in India
- ⑥ Handling stressful situations such as violence caused by unhappy relatives of patients
- ⑦ To handle personal relationships and effective work-life balance
- ⑧ Ensuring harmonious teamwork and leadership when entire workforce is under pressure

EI can greatly help alleviate mental distress and work with equanimity during the COVID crisis. for healthcare workers

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

The 'spirit of service' denotes the key drive among civil servants to serve the public at large by discharging their duties efficiently, honestly and effectively.

Components of 'Spirit of Service' and How they Motivate a Civil Servant

- ① Honesty - To discharge one's duties in all fairness without looking for personal gratification
- ② Accountability - To be answerable to country for all acts of omission or commission
- ③ Transparency - To ensure powers are exercised lawfully and promote public participation in administration

- ④ Empathy and compassion ensures ~~the~~ issues of the most marginalised sections are addressed
- ⑤ Objectivity - To decide issues based on merit for common good of country, leaving aside personal bias
- ⑥ Impartiality - To deliver services lawfully, without fear or favour towards any person
- ⑦ Non-partisanship - Not expecting political patronage in exchange of partisan behaviour

The above qualities act as a driver of conscience for a public servant.

This 'spirit of service' produces a ethically competent civil servant who can serve country's issues and interests

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 बिश्व 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।

International relations must be based on sound ethical foundations. By granting or withdrawing legitimacy, ethics can be a game-changer in deciding international stature of a nation.

For example, China's acts of aggression, debt-trap diplomacy and alleged human rights abuses are making it appear unethical.

This has resulted in US, Australia and UK not send their athletes to Beijing Winter Olympics 2022.

In the past, denying World War 2, Germany's treatment against Jews also

turned trade against it. It deprived
it of moral and ethical legitimacy
and united countries against her.

On the other hand, India, through
ethical acts like vaccine internationalism,
MHDR (Humanitarian & Disaster Relief) operations,
etc. has garnered respect from international
community.

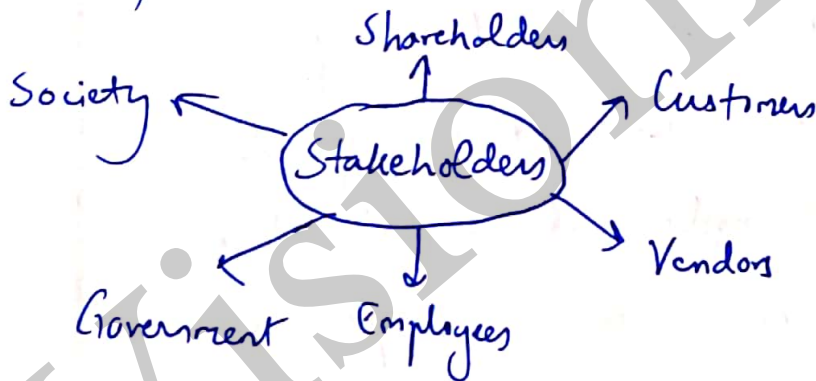
Despite not being a member of NSG, India
is provided with nuclear material for
power plants because of its unblemished
ethical standing.

In a world of guided missiles and
misguided men, international ethics serves
the right way to legitimacy.

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 संरक्षित करने से ही हो सकता है, न कि केवल हितधारकों को जोड़ने से। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

In order to sustain profits, build lasting consumer relations and act as an engine of societal growth, an organisation must align its interests to all stakeholders, not merely ~~share holder~~ share holder.



Indian corporate giant Tata has just recently known to complete 150 years of existence. It is known for its clean business practices, societal development through hospitals, schools, relig centers. This

shows that profit and societal growth can go side by side.

Similar is the case of milk co-operative Amul. While ensuring high returns to farmers, good quality product to customers, it has become a brand of Indian identity in foreign markets.

On the other hand, companies and organisations with pure profit motive have found themselves devastated. During 2008 financial crisis, banking company Lehman Brothers made many unhealthy loans leading to its complete collapse.

Organisations, therefore, must be guided by the concept of 'compassionate capitalism' - coined by Narayana Murthy, to ensure good of all stakeholders.

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 India's second Prime Minister after PM Nehru, known for his strong values.

Values to be learnt from him

- ① Accountability - Resigned from his post of Railway Minister after a train accident, even if he was not personally responsible
- ② Leadership - Took charge of nation during Nehru's untimely death
- ③ Fortitude and Courage - Was in charge during Indo-Pakistan War of 1965 -

flew to Tashkent to sign peace agreement

④ Empathy and empowerment - Game slogan
of 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' - empathy for
soldiers fighting at border, empowerment
for the farmers

⑤ He was a follower of Gandhian ideals
of non-violence, truthfulness

Lal Bahadur Shastri ultimately made
the supreme sacrifice of his life working
for the nation. His values serve as
a moral lighthouse for a good
citizen & administrator alike.

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।

While legal, ^{institutional} mechanisms such as Prevention of Corruption Act, Lokpal & Lokayukta Act, etc have existed, they have not been successful in ensuring accountability of civil servants in India.

A social accountability law may help in this regard.

Need for Social Accountability Law

- ① Will make public participation central to extract accountability
- ② Ensures regular monitoring of actions of civil servants
- ③ Induces transparency in actions as

all information of governance must be shared to society

- ④ Promotes ideal of grassroots democracy envisaged under Article 40 of Constitution
- ⑤ Strengthens the effectiveness and complement the working of RTI Act

Elements needed under Social Accountability Law

- ① Time-based regular social audits
- ② Involvement of NGOs, civil society in ensuring accountability
- ③ Information sharing - preferably online in vernacular languages

A social accountability law can fill the gap that exists among legal and institutional accountability measures.

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।

The report of "Ethics in Governance" by 2nd ARC considers Anonymity anonymity as a principal value of a civil servant.

Anonymity & its Importance

Anonymity denotes that the work done by a civil servant isn't ascribed to him personally by the public but rather seen as a service provided by Government as whole.

Importance

- ① Prevents quest for personal glory - As PM Modi had highlighted - many officials seeking publicity
- ② Upholds values of impartiality and

Objectivity in civil services

- ③ Helps build continuity in trust reposed by public in administration even after transfer of public servant
- ④ Prevents politicization of civil services - as without anonymity, civil servants may later hope to reap political dividends

Doctrine of Fearlessness

The doctrine is important to be implemented since the consistency in services quality can be maintained under this.

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।

Social media has enabled influencers with huge powers of influence and social persuasion.

This gives rise to many ethical issues.

Ethical Issues in Influencer Marketing

① Paid promotions : Products are promoted in exchange of cash - even without verifying quality of product.

② Negative effects on society such as body shaming of people who don't conform to societal beauty standards.

③ Culture of entitlement - Influencers believe they should be provided products.

and services for free, else they may engage in negative publicity

④ Vulnerability and immaturity of youth audience - may lead them into making wrong choices due to influencer marketing

⑤ Wrong influence on society - such as promotion of alcohol brands

⑥ Creates insecurity among minds of youth - especially from marginalised backgrounds - about their lack of access to money, etc.

Social media influencers must be guided by ethical marketing norms that is appropriate to their audience.

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 known for his Civil rights movement for black citizens.

He led these oppressed citizens into the light through his creative altruism.

Altruism is the nature of generosity - to give back to the society. So, it is a creative value that helps build societal growth.

For instance, philantropists such as Ratan Tata, who donate a major part of their wealth to promote education, healthcare, environment in society. These

help in creation of human capital
and environmental conservation.

On the other hand selfishness - those who only care about themselves, brings only darkness to society. For example, Hitler, a diabolical dictator, who wanted to enhance his own power at any cost plunged the whole world into darkness in the 2nd world war.

Great leaders such as Gandhiji (trusteeship theory) have also ~~emphasised~~ emphasised value of altruism. It truly gives shape to the ideal of 'sarvodaya' - benefit & rise of everyone in society.

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

APJ Abdul Kalam, the people's President,
had always stressed on potential of
children as nation-builders of tomorrow.

In the above quote, Dr. Kalam
exhorts every Indian to work hard
and diligently. If so happens, our
children can experience a better India
in terms of social, economic and
political development in the next
generation. For this, certain sacrifices are
needed.

In order to ensure a better environment,
we have to sacrifice pass. fuel
burning, pollution of air and water,

and conserve natural resources,

For a better tomorrow in economy,
we must desist populism such as
farm loan waivers, short term spending
for election, etc.

For better governance, civil servants
must sacrifice their personal
interest and uphold public interest.

It is only if our children have
a better tomorrow, that they can
take forward India's growth story.

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

Dr. Ambedkar was a fighter of political rights and a messiah of social justice for marginalised classes and women.

According to him, a community is progressive only if its women have achieved true progress.

In ancient India, women often were forced into domestic spheres, deprived of education. Despite India achieving progress in many fronts, women empowerment was poor. Hence, India remained backward for comparison to other countries.

But, countries with high socio-economic indicators - such as Nordic countries, have also high level of gender equality.

This suggests that women's progress is a major determinant of a community's progress.

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 पेरोल पर नियोजित करके उन्हें अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कार्य पर रखने के लिए कर रही हैं। इन बाल मजदूरों के परिवार निर्धन हैं और इसे आय का एक अनिवार्य स्रोत मानते हैं। एक प्रभावशाली स्थानीय राजनेता भी इनमें से कुछ विनिर्माण इकाइयों का मालिक है और बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करने के लिए इसमें शामिल अधिकारियों पर दबाव बनाने के लिए जाना जाता है।

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

As a Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) of the district, it is my duty to impose the rule of law (banning child labour). At the same time, I am faced with needs of poor people sending their children to work (which needs compassion) and a involvement of an influential politician.

(A) Stakeholders Involved

- ① Me, the SDM of the district
- ② The children employed in the factories
- ③ Poor parents of the children who send them for work
- ④ The owners of these factories
- ⑤ Contractors supplying child labourers
- ⑥ The local politician who owns some of the factories

Ethical Issues Involved

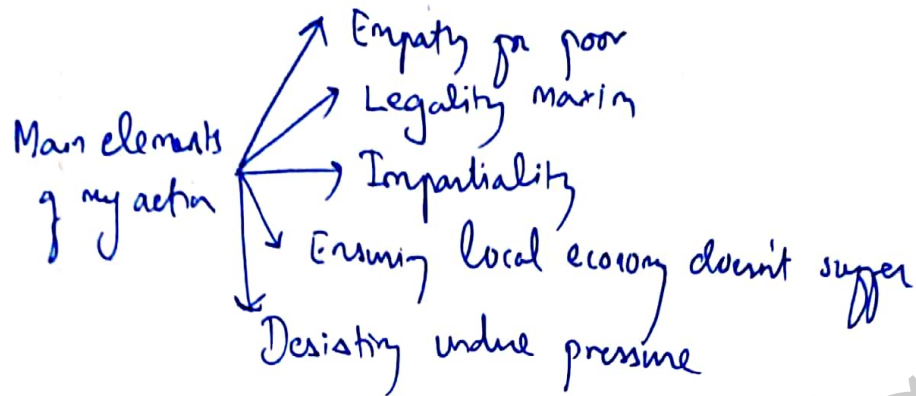
- ① Rule of law needs to be implemented strictly - which prohibits child labour.
- ② As a civil servant, I must empathise with poor who are forced to send children ~~due to~~
- ③ Local economy may get affected if rule implemented strongly.
- ④ Fear of power of local politician - who might take some coercive action against me.
- ⑤ Misuse of legal loopholes to evade law by factories.

(b) My Approach to the problem

- ① As a first step, I'll ask labour inspectors to raid factories and identify those employing child labourers.
- ② Secondly, I would inform my immediate seniors - the District Magistrate, about

the involvement of the politicians and
the issue of child labourers

- ③ Next, I will hold a counselling session with parents to encourage them to send wards to school - so they can get better jobs in future
- ④ I will also hold talks with factory owners - to desist from employing child labour
- ⑤ Since most people are working in these factories, it is probably because of poor wages, they send their children to work
- ⑥ I'll try to ensure decent wages are paid as per statutory orders.
- ⑦ I will take help of local NGOs to educate parents and ensure continuation of children's education



(C) Medium-to Long Term Measures

I will ~~for~~ propose following to tackle problem of child labour:

- (i) Plugging legal loopholes to prevent child labour hiring through contractors
- (ii) Empowering local bodies like PRIs and Municipalities to prevent child labour in factories
- (iii) Promoting education facilities for children
- (iv) Ensuring social security, decent wages for workers

The given situation calls for a careful balance involving child rights, decent standard of living for families and local economy. Above steps will help in this regard.

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?

Following exhortations of great leaders like Gandhiji, many states like Gujarat, Bihar are dry states. But the facts on ground are different - alcohol bootlegging is a thriving industry.

Alcoholism has serious socio-economic problems, which makes it dangerous for the nation.

(a) Socio-economic problems due to Alcoholism

Social problems

- ① Domestic violence on women by drunk husbands
- ② Neglect of children's education and healthcare
- ③ People, after losing family members, loosing hope due to kidney diseases → pushes family into poverty

Economic problems

- ① Cycle of poverty continues due to spending meagre income on alcohol by poor
- ② Loss of interest in working and consequent low wages due to alcohol addiction
- ③ High out-of-pocket health expenditures due to health problems arising out of alcoholism

(b) Liquor prohibition has certain pertinent advantages such as:

- ① Prevents youth from trying to drink in first place
- ② Protects poor - from spending on alcohol,
- ③ Upholds Gandhiji's ideal of temperance

But, complete prohibition often gives rise to unintended consequences:

- ① Bootlegging of liquor and sale at high prices - poor often buy at higher prices - more poverty
- ② Gives rise to gangs and organized crime involved in smuggling
- ③ Manufacture and sale of spurious liquor - leads to deaths such as in Bihar recently
- ④ Difficult to implement complete prohibition

Rather than complete prohibition, the State

should take steps to create awareness about ill effects of alcoholism and tighter regulation.

(C) Steps to tackle rising alcoholism among youth:

- ① Mandatory health warnings in pictorial form as is done in cigarettes, generic branding - to take away 'glamour' factor which attracts youth.
- ② Taking ~~help~~ ^{help} of popular figures like actors, musicians, etc to create awareness
- ③ Create deaddiction centres with help of local NGOs and civil society
- ④ Ensuring alcohol shops not present close to premises of schools and colleges
- ⑤ Strict enforcement of age verification by dealers before selling alcohol

Alcoholism can be a scourge for a civilised society. But at the same time soft-touch regulations can help reduce its popularity among youth.

VISION IAS

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।

In the above case, while on one hand stray dogs are creating a problem of injuring humans, on the other hand, illegal killing by vigilante groups is unacceptable due to ethical concerns. Hence, facing the problem in an ethical as well as legal manner is need of the hour.

(A) Ethical Issues Involved in the case

- ① Duty of administration to protect citizens - especially the most vulnerable such as children and elderly
- ② Dealing with possible anger and intolerance towards stray dogs due to issue with 8 year old girl
- ③ Anger giving rise to vigilante groups - who take law into their own hands
- ④ Government's responsibility to prevent cruelty towards animals (vide Prevention to Cruelty to Animals Act)
- ⑤ Administration's indifference in addressing issue at an earlier stage

While public concern may call for mass-culling of the dogs, the action inherently

gives concerns about unethical treatment towards animals and unlawful groups acting outside Government's jurisdiction.

(1) As the DM, it is now my responsibility to take short-term + long-term measures to solve the issue amicably. I will take following measures:-

Short-Term Measures

- ① Ask the Veterinary department to assist local bodies in state - PRIs, Municipalities to undertake Rabies vaccination of stray dogs
- ② Identification and neutralisation of rabid dogs in humane manner
- ③ Capturing stray dogs and transporting them

to local dog shelters

④ Contact local animal care or NGOs

like PETA to promote adoption of
puppies by those interested

⑤ Reign in the vigilante groups and taking
legal action against them

Long-Term Measures

① Neutering of stray dogs to control
population

② A "help-line" to inform local authorities
about stray dog problems

③ Creation of dog shelters to house dogs
and promoting their adoption

④ Reg creation of task force to search
and monitor areas for any such
stray dog menace.

In the above case, while it is important to safeguard human life, it cannot come at the cost of humanity itself. Hence, above measures can be implemented.

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?

Prima facie in the above case, it appears a sub-ordinate police officer subverting law to wrongfully frame charges. At the same time, both sides must be investigated to take a fair action.

(a) Ethical Issues involved in the case

- ① Harassment alleged on police zones - highlights unprofessionalism of police.
- ② Duty of police to enforce norms of social distancing during COVID pandemic.
- ③ Willful subversion of law - Policeman tearing permit to frame charges.
- ④ Online video going viral - putting pressure on me, the SP to take quick action.

- ③ Pressure from social activists and civil society for action against official - need to balance accountability of police with right of the official to present his side
- ④ During such cases of huge publicity and alleged mishandling of law, harassment to women, several factors come into play.
- Factors that can influence decision by competent authorities
- ① Urge to appear as decisive - may lead to hasty and wrong decision -
 - ② To appear as impartial - one may be urged to take action based on video evidence
 - ③ Public pressure on authorities - delay

→ decision may raise questions about integrity

- ④ Urge for personal fame - by quick action, one may attract positive attention and praise from public

Social Media as mobiliser of Public Opinion

Benefits

- ① Brings matter into public attention - forces authorities to act
- ② Brings progs directly among masses in form of video, audio, etc.
- ③ Creates awareness about civic rights and helps fight manifest injustice

Drawbacks

- ① Imposes huge pressure on authorities to act quickly - may lead to wrong decisions

② May lead to a 'witchhunt' and 'public trial' of an innocent

① My Course of Action

① Firstly, I will ask for investigation into alleged behaviour of the policeman - since integrity of police must be maintained

② Secondly, I will check with permit issuing authority if it was actually issued for the party.

③ Launch investigation if conditions attached to permit were breached

④ If allegations on policeman come true → take immediate suspensions and disciplinary action as per law

⑤ Action against organisers of party, if they violated guidelines.

Based on the breach of law, action would be taken against either or both the organisers as well as the policeman.

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।

In the given case, while the tribals
face an imminent threat of an epidemic

unfounded fears, rumors have made the situation challenging. The case study explores the challenge of social persuasion under a high pressure scenario.

(a) Ethical Issues Involved

- ① Right of refusal to get vaccinated
* of the Tribals cannot be brushed aside
- ② Lack of informed consent - as tribals are ill-informed about vaccines
- ③ Community doctor acting as a negative role model
- ④ Concerns of COVID-19 spread among tribals is high, but vaccination cannot be done due to reluctance
- ⑤ Extreme pressure on administration

further putting it in a tight spot

(b) As the DM is in charge, it is primarily my responsibility to assuage their fears. I would take following steps

in this regard:

- ① Educate and aware the community doctor through proper counselling from experts - as he can act as a positive role model
- ② Next, communicate with village chiefs and village elders about safety of vaccines
- ③ Awareness about how COVID-19 can be fatal - using theatrical plays, TV programmes, pamphlets

- ④ Taking help of local ASHA workers to spread awareness in community
- ⑤ Addressing all the fears specifically and countering the rumours
- ⑥ Ask teachers to educate children about vaccine efficacy so that they act as a channel to their parents.
- ⑦ Get publicly vaccinated the local leaders to assuage fears
- ⑧ Persuasion can act as an effective tool to get voluntarily vaccinated. It helps in following manner:
 - ① By creating social pressure - if a lot of people get vaccinated, others will get motivated to vaccinate themselves

- ② By creating awareness - fears and rumours are driven away
- ③ Creating greater trust in healthcare system and vaccines
- ④ Channeling the fear towards right direction - from fear of vaccine to fear of COVID-19 disease
- ⑤ By creation of attitude of social identity - where people would want to make themselves more aligned to society - which promotes vaccination

The fear of vaccination often arises from the thought - "the treatment must not be more painful than the disease". It is the mindset which needs to be addressed to show vaccination is indeed safe.

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

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

Organ transplantation can involve transfer from living people (like kidney or liver) or cadaver (from a person who recently died).

There are various issues concerning bioethics related to organ donation and transplantation in India.

Ethical Issues Involved

① Uninformed harvesting of organs

- Scrupulous hospitals often extract organs without knowledge from patients
- Crisis rise to organ racketeering markets

② Vulnerability of poor

- Donors who are poor are often under-compensated
- Due to unawareness, they often face health problems in future

③ Religious notions

- In religious tradition, human body is considered to be gift of God
- Hence many are averse to idea of donations of organs like eyes after death

④ Unawareness about living wills

- These wills are legal documents that allow ~~person's~~ person's organs to be donated after death
- But most people don't know about these

⑤ Issue of unforeseen circumstances for donor

- One who donates organs may face health issues after a long time
- But he/she is not compensated for such illness

⑥ A taboo subject

- Many in society consider organ donation ~~as~~ in a negative light
- It is often considered ~~that~~ best to not hold public discussions around the subject

⑦ Family pressure

- Families dissuade youth ~~and~~ from donating - out of concern that it may affect them negatively

Steps Needed to Close Gap between Demand to supply

- ① Increased awareness about living wills - so people can voluntarily decide which organs to donate after their death
- ② Addressing health concerns - both short-term and long term, insurance facilities for donors
- ③ District wise online portals to connect donors with those patients in need of organs

- ④ Involving religious gurus to address taboos and motivate organ donations
- ⑤ Educating children about benefits of organ donation to society - so as to create an aware generation
- ⑥ Accreditation of hospitals and publication of such list to prevent unlawful organ harvesting racket

Organ donation is an altruistic act that can save a human life, mend a family and create rippling benefits for society. Legal, administrative and ethical issues around it thus, must be comprehensively addressed.