



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	933854
Center	ONLINE	Date	25/11/21

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	
<b>Total Marks Obtained:</b>		
<b>Remarks:</b>		
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।

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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.

## 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।

Ans) Laws are the ordinances of reason created by the legislature to ensure a particular behaviour, while moral norms are societal standards that affect the character, conduct & quality of behaviour.

Should laws be consistent to prevalent social norms?

① Laws are guided by universal & societal standards of behaviour, hence derived from them.

Eg equality of rights of others

② If moral norms are progressive, laws can be consistent and derived from them.

Eg gender equality concerns are growing  
↓  
dowry prohibition, child marriage

③ However, some ~~for~~ moral norms are orthodox or regressive. Therefore, laws need to change those attitude

eg LCBT & Supreme Court judgement

④ Some laws are also framed on the basis of social norms & their protection. However, these are not modern & rational

eg ban on interfaith marriage,  
live in relationship illegitimate etc

⑤ Laws try to develop constitutional morality as against social morality.

eg Sabarimala verdict, Haji Ali dargah women entry etc

Laws are external source of moral development while ethics come from within. Therefore, focus on ethical conduct as 'good people don't need laws while

1. (b) "People's indifference is the best breeding ground for corruption to grow". Comment. (150 words) 10

"जोनों की उदामीनता भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि के लिए सर्वाधिक अनुकूल परिस्थिति है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans) 'The day we stop raising our voice, we stop living' and the unexamined life is not worth living.

The quotes by great thinkers like Socrates gives an idea of need of raising voice against injustice.

People's indifference ⇒ Corruption :

- ① Bystanders who don't raise voice are equal culprit to the villain
- ② People who themselves engage in corruption are the most serious offenders.
- ③ Lack of courage and conviction to stand against corruption results in its foster.

④ According to Kant, Corruption is the grease to the wheel of the system (Teleological approach)

⇓  
Therefore, engaging in corruption increases its further

⑤ Lack of proper institutional mechanism also resists people to raise voice

eg weak CVC, CBI, Lokpal, ACB etc

⑥ Threat of life to whistleblowers  
eg Satyendra Dubey case

⑦ Nexus between bureaucrat, politician and industrialist ⇒ People feel powerless

⑧ Corruption slowly hurts everyone in the system (end result)

People like Anna Hazare have raised their voice against corruption but broad based mass movement needs to be

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।

Ans) Emotional Intelligence refers to the ability of understanding and management of one's own and others' emotions.

COVID-19 pandemic has tested the emotional intelligence of the healthcare workers to a great extent.

Important of Emotional Intelligence

① selfless duty for the patients is possible only through strong control over emotions.

② Threat of life of oneself & family members  $\Rightarrow$  Pressure and stress  $\Rightarrow$  Emotional Intelligence helps in management

eg Delhi - Life of an IPS officer husband was lost due to Covid

③ lack of resources (PPE kits, medicines, vaccines)



relentless devotion and responsibility  
only through Emotional Intelligence

④ Management of emotions of patients  
who are scared and worried

Eg demand of Amphotericin, Rendiviv  
oxygen cylinders etc

⑤ Continuous ~~em~~ innovation for  
evidence based treatment & medicine

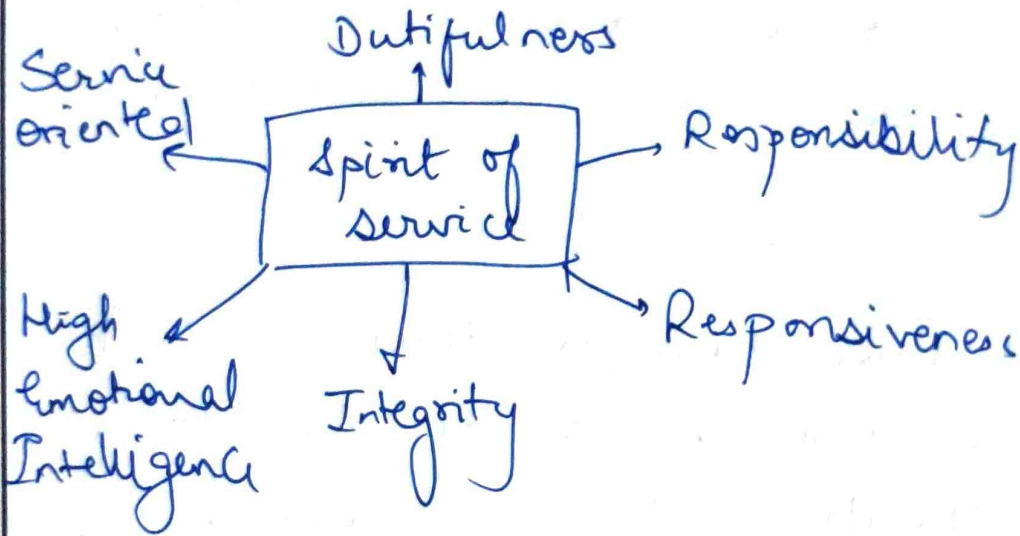
⑥ Despite low salary - selfless  
work. Eg ASHA workers strike

⑦ Understanding of grave situation  
and responsiveness with integrity

⑧ Accountability & transparency through E  
Healthcare frontline workers who  
have lost 100s of lives were the  
pillars of fight against the pandemic

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।

Ans 2b) Spirit of service refers to the commitment & dedication to the service towards the nation.



Spirit of service that motivates for country's interest

- ① Selflessness : High with high spirit of service  
Eg Durga Shakti Nappal against sand miners
- ② Overall growth & development

through country's service  
eg public servant working  
hard for COVID duty

- ③ Social Justice increases through  
spirit of service  
eg Op Sulaimani in Kerala  
for hunger free Kozhikode

### Address People Issues

① Address challenges through spirit  
eg Sangi express by IAS Awanish  
Shorah - Bike Ambulance

② Infrastructure, education, health  
issues

③ Fight against corruption  
eg Ashok Khemko

Spirited service towards the nation  
improve Quality of Service Delivery  
and Work Culture of Bureaucracy

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।

Ans) International Ethics is where global norms, standards, values guides the behaviours of nations & global players

### Ethics Grants legitimacy

① Legitimacy of Refugees: Ethics ensure that refugees are given access, social justice and basic amenities of life

Eg Rohingya Crisis, Crisis in Afghanistan & Global Convention of Refugees

② Demilitarisation & denuclearisation

↓  
Ethics help develop Gandhian model of peaceful world

③ Global capitalism & consumerism

↓  
Gandhiji Trusteehip model is  
growing legitimacy

④ Climate Change legitimacy through  
ethics of cooperation, transparency,  
objectivity, climate justice

Withdrawing legitimacy

① Border dispute - Global cooperation  
through ethical framework

② Human rights : Ethics is demanding  
withdrawing legitimacy to injustice  
Eg Uyghur Muslims

③ Illegitimacy to Trade monopoly  
(Freedom)

④ Funding proper

Recently, ethics is driving global  
debate on TRIPS waivers, access  
to vaccines to poor nations based  
on ETHICS

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।

Ans 3b) Corporate Governance refers to decisions taken to functioning of society company and its day to day business aligned with all stakeholders

sustainable growth only to its stakeholders:

① Company itself ⇒ Result in profit motive, unprofitable, scandal, simal behaviour  
eg SATYAM, scandal, PNB, Harshad Mehta, etc.

② Employees ⇒ High salaries to its employees, poor work life balance  
eg top leaders earn 10 times more

than lower employees

inequalities, family business & lack of equal opportunity

③ Directors - Only profit motive, illegal measures, in the corporate governance

Interests of all stakeholders

① Environment - ensure sustainable growth, low pollution, low emission etc  
eg company adopting green accounting

② Public → Innovation, Affordability  
protection of capital

③ Government & Regulatory bodies → Regulatory clearances  
labour laws are followed, tax are filled

Corporate Governance can succeed only if its all encompassing &

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?

Ans) Ex Prime Minister of India -  
Lal Bahadur Shastri showed

highest standard of Integrity,  
leadership spirit and highest  
character inspired from Gandhiji

Values to learn

① Integrity, simple & Honesty

Lived his life completely out  
of his PM salary, didn't  
own a house

② leadership qualities & responsibility  
(moral) of his work

↓  
1965 Indo Pak War - best  
leadership

③ Character of frugality, self  
dependence & ahimsa-sirbharta



Stoga & motto of Jai Jawan-  
Jai Kisan ⇒ self sufficiency  
of foodgrain

④ objectivity in decision making

⑤ Accountability and transparency  
in his working style

⑥ Non-greediness of power



Could easily leave the PM  
Post for failure

⑦ Complete devotion towards social  
justice and public service  
eg 3<sup>rd</sup> Five Year plan

Shastriji high compassion, empathy  
and granted nature inspired  
many leaders to come in future

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।

Ans 4b) Accountability is the formal answerability of the position held by the person.  
Accountability is ensured through law, regulation, rules (external)

Weakening of Institutional Accountability

- ① Peer vertical accountability  
by CWC, NHRC, CBI, Lokpal etc
- ② Nexus among different institutional bodies  
↳ Eg CBI head chosen by the government
- ③ Peer punishment mechanism  
eg No punishment to corruptia

unchecked by CBI, CVC etc

① loopholes in the laws

Eg Lokpal not applicable to PM

IT Act loopholes -

Need for horizontal mechanisms / SOCIAL

① People are the best measure  
of transparency & accountability

Eg RTI, Citizen Charter, Social Audit  
Ahmedabad Jan Kendra

② Media ensures pressure for  
transparency Eg COVID-19 deaths  
due to media pressure

③ Civil society, NGO would ensure  
accountability is maintained  
Eg PUC on electoral reforms  
MKSS, Jan Sunwai

social accountability law would  
thus reduce loopholes like Official  
secrets Act, evidence Act and  
strengthen the social 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।

Ans) Anonymity refers to faceless-ness of the civil servant that is the identity of the decision maker should not be public

Importance of Anonymity

Both ARCI and Nolan Committee have stressed on importance of anonymity

① Civil servants are executors of decision making in fair & fair manner

② Civil servant need to work without pressure of public, politicians and provide unbiased recommendation

③ frequent transfers of Civil servants → doesn't allow them to take responsibility of an initiative

eg Initiative sampoorna in Assam continued for few years

④ Ensure neutrality, impartiality, non-partisanship towards any political party

The civil servant would merely implement the law while actual responsibility would lie with ministers.

Integrity, probity etc Faceless or anonymity was booked during 1970s when the government compulsory made committed bureaucracy which would work for the party. Present, increasing

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।

Ans) Social media has developed the culture of influencers.

These influencers affect the attitude, behaviour and cognition of the person

Increasing influencers

- ① large accessibility of Internet
- ② Mobile devices & social media services to all
- ③ low regulation of types of influencers
- ④ Youth - Poor socialisation by Family and School
- ⑤ low employment, growth of charismatic leaders, peer values

## Ethical Issues in influencing

- ① Poor regulation  $\Rightarrow$  transfer of values and morals which are not progressive
- ② Use as marketing platform  
 $\downarrow$   
Transparency, objectivity, regulation  
 is missing
- ③ Fraud detection is low  
eg wrong objects delivered
- ④ Absence of proper pricing, tax collection etc.
- ⑤ Infantile stage (low moral development) engage in game like Blue Shark.
- ⑥ High consumerism, capitalism & material culture.

Content focus on Gandhian, traditional & cultural ideas are also visible.  
 Need to regulate the influencer market

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

Ans) The given quote by Martin Luther King Jr gives comparison between ethical altruism and selfishness. Ethical Altruism also common good with innovation can improve society while selfishness would destroy it.

Bentham & Mill idea of utilitarianism and self interest with common & larger good is visible. startups who are developing prosthetics and distributing it for free are doing creative altruism job.

While some companies & tech giants are using data to further their selfishness & hinder privacy

Gandhi's empathy and compassion led to him devising creative ideas of Satyagraha - Champanoi, Kheda, Ahmedabad while Hitler was selfish fascist who destroyed the whole world

Several administrators like Pame Armstrong, Anesh Singh, Collector Bro, Prashant Nair are devising creative ways of development & social justice while few corrupt leaders have destroyed themselves (jail) and the 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

Ans) API Abdul Kalam Quote has high relevance to me and in the present context holds highly true. He tries to ensure that future generation also live a good life

Social Mobility / Development of society such that the upcoming generation would be better off economically, socially than the present generation. sacrifice of our lives, money, fun to educate the children

Environmental Sustainability

so that future generation is able to enjoy the earth & its resources. For this we need to reduce consumerism, capitalism & materialistic culture of luxury

Moral values, sacrifice regressive and orthodox values like casteism, communalism, regionalism, violence, poor & norms & morality of inequality to ensure an equal, liberal & world of freedom

Leaders like Nehru, Gandhi, Mandela, Martin Luther and several administrators like Seshan, Sreedharan Menon have taught Compassion & frugality with efficient use of resource so that it is preserved

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।" - वी. आर. अम्बेडकर

Ans 6c) Ambedkar ideas is visible in the Constitutional provisions of Preamble, Article 14, 15, 17, 19, 51A ~~48~~ 48, 49 etc that ensures gender equality

Achievement of women in the political sphere like Mrs Jindira Gandhi, Angela Merkel has shown that women can represent the countries well

Socially women has fought for regressive and old practices of sati, ban on widow remarriage, purdah, MeToo movement, glass ceiling, sexual harassment

which shows the moral progress  
the country has achieved.

High economic progress only  
when LFTR of women is high,  
women security, high GDP  
contribution, value to the unpaid  
work (₹ 19 tn) and formalisation  
with skilling.

I, personally keep the women  
at highest regard with several  
women who have shaped me  
- Mother, sister, teacher, grandmothers  
towards sensitive, objective, respect  
equal and liberty

Several administrators like  
Durga Shakti Nagpal, Kiran Bedi,  
have developed the precedence to  
allow over 30% women join IAS

**SECTION – B**

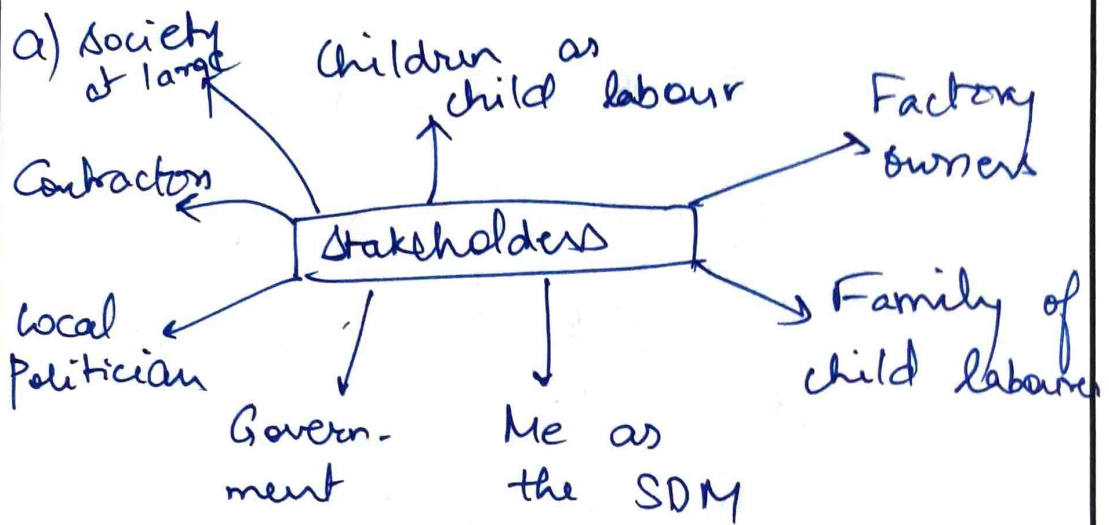
In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

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?

Ans) The given case study is an example of rampant child labour prevalent in the society. Around 10L child labourers are working in different industries.



**ETHICAL ISSUES :**

- ① law is not adhered and loopholes around the law to subvert any action
- ② Rights of the children. Enshrined in the laws & constitution
- ③ Social Justice for the poor family and children (Rawles)

④ Wrong reports being sent to the government - against Rule of Law

⑤ Local politician - loss of integrity, profit motive, self interest, leadership

⑥ Lack of transparency, accountability and responsibility in the reports

(b) Approach to the problem would be based on rule of law, completely eradicating child labour, and rehabilitation of children

① Check the gravity of the situation by meeting the labour and industries officers in the district to understand the reality

② If the allegation of child employment is true, visit the factories with the team to check the ground reality

- ③ Engage with the industries owner who have employed the children and frame charges against them
- ④ Identify the loopholes in the system and discrepancies with the report submitted by them.
- ⑤ Engage the DSP and police of the system to frame charges under the relevant law.
- ⑥ Apprise the DM and higher administration about the practise of child labour.
- ⑦ Rehabilitation of children rescued to the child care homes and school to ensure that their attendance is complete

These actions are based on the right action as the right end

(selflessness and categorical imperative of Kant), integrity, responsibility, responsiveness etc

c) Medium & long term measures:

- ① Meet the politician and persuade him to understand that any dereliction of law could go against him & his reputation
- ② Families of the children - ensure social welfare scheme are avail-able to them, social influence to change attitude towards education
- ③ Engage local leaders, role models, sports, street plays, teachers for social influence
- ④ Awareness of law to people
- ⑤ Improvement in the reports submitted and address loopholes

DPSP and Fundamental Right (Art 23)  
Prevent & criminalise child labour

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?

Ans) Recent cases of deaths due to illicit liquor consumption in Bihar has again increased the focus towards prohibition and its effects.

(a) Stakeholders	Ethical Issues
Society at large Illicit liquor industries	- Illegal activity - social-economic

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| - politicians      | } injustice                                 |
| - government       |   |
| - liquor consumers |   |
|                    | - <u>power greediness</u><br>by politicians |
|                    | - <u>poor administration</u>                |

### Socio-economic problems:

- ① loss of labour force and its potential due to alcohol consumption.
- ② law & order challenges due to intoxication
- ③ Domestic violence, gender injustice and harassment
- ④ Increased cases of murders, thefts and other delinquency
- ⑤ loss of GDP of the nation
- ⑥ Health issues like liver damage, lower life expectancy etc.
- ⑦ Poorer mental state of person & decision making capability

⑤ Challenges due to prohibiting liquor

① Illegal trade grows  $\Rightarrow$  low  
enforcement of laws by the  
administration

② Corruption & nexus of bureaucrat  
politicians, local law enforcement  
agencies and traders (poor  
integrity)

③ Poor regulation of the quality  
of the liquor  $\Rightarrow$  Illicit trade

④ Loss of state exchequer, due to  
excise loss

$\Downarrow$   
low focus on anti-liquor campaigns

⑤ liquor prohibition increases  
election malpractices

⑥ loss of tourism, industries to the  
state.

Hence, liquor prohibition is not

the correct means to achieve the end. liquor prohibition is a teleological act with no deontological basis

It is against act of wisdom, probity, rule of law, objectivity of the law maker

(C) Alternative measures to tackle alcoholism:

① Focus on rehabilitation of youth who are drug or alcohol addict

② shelter homes and counselling development

③ law enforcement agencies & regulatory bodies needs to be strengthened

Availability of  
financial funds,  
human capital,  
infrastructure  
etc

Moral growth,  
integrity, probity,  
selflessness, transparency,  
objectivity, wisdom,  
conscience etc

④ Sensitivity training to the enforcement official, better regulation, transparency through e-governance  
like SPARROW PROBITY SOLVE etc

⑤ Acts and laws needs to be amended:

↳ Psychotropic substances & drugs Act; Election management  
Patras

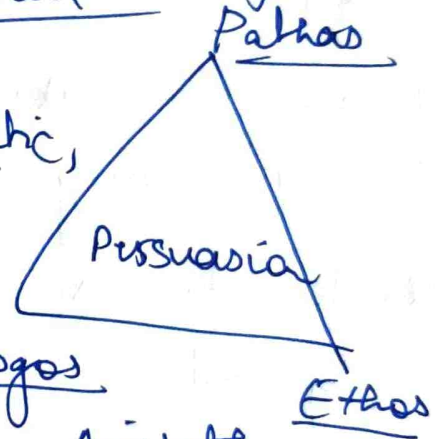
⑥ Role models, cinematic,

use of facts and emotional appeal

through persuasion logos

and social influence Aristotle

for attitudinal change



Directive Principle of State Policy  
(Art 42) and Gandhian ideas

were for removal of intoxication  
from country and suitable measures  
need to be taken

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।

Ans) The given case is about animal welfare & ethics and protection of the lives of the citizens.

(a)	Stakeholders	Ethical Issues
People & the society	Animal life and its rights, protection of life of the citizens, peace	

Dogs	⇒	harmony in the society, self interest (deontology & utilitarian conflict)
<u>NGO &amp; Civil Society</u>	⇒	Animal rights, environmental ethics
Administration	⇒	Objectivity, social justice, good governance, <u>pro-people administration</u>

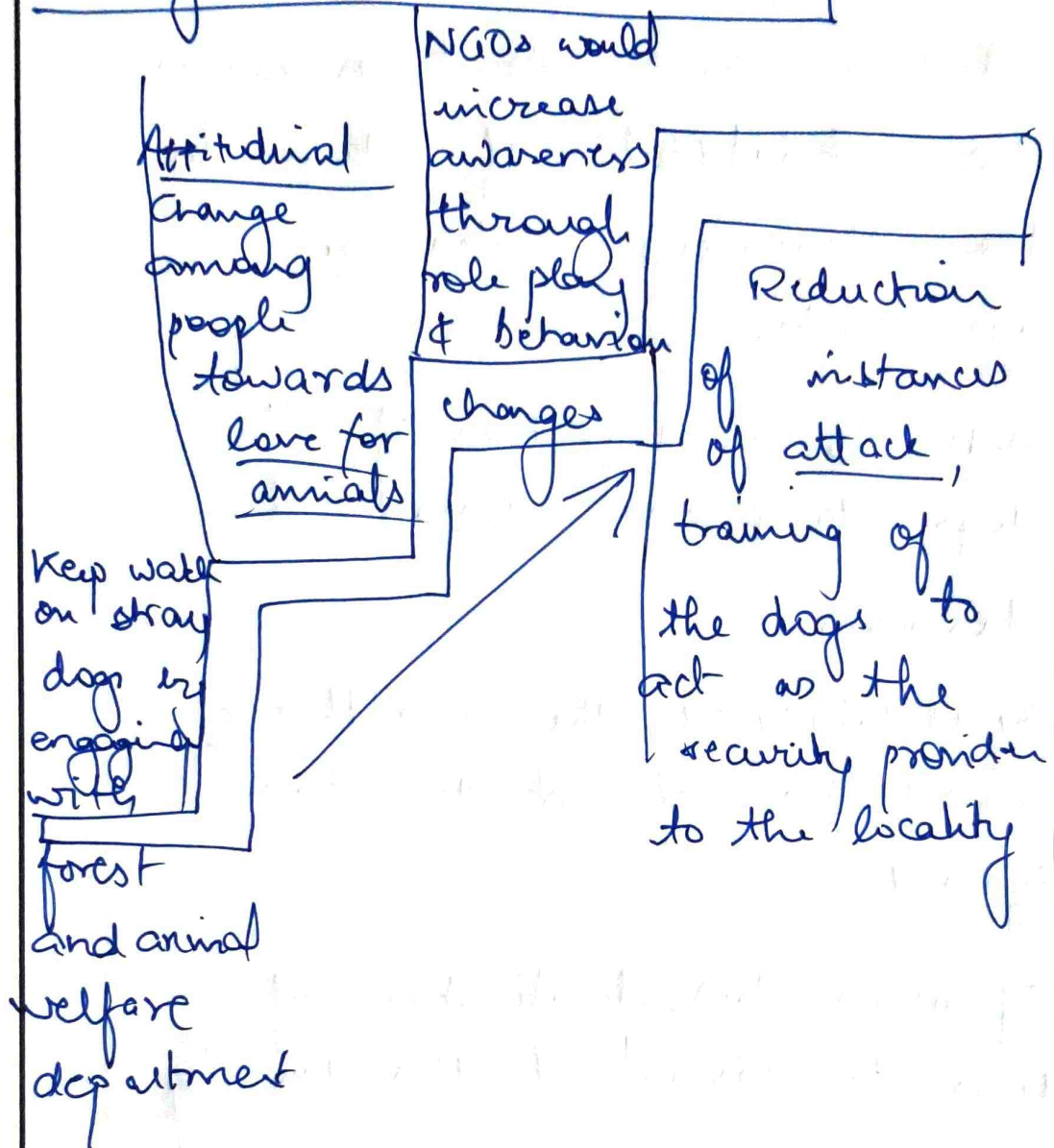
(b) Short term Measures:

- ① Understand the problem by meeting with the local representatives
- ② Also meet with the civil society and NGO to understand

their viewpoint

- ③ Identify the instant measures like rehabilitation of dogs to the veterinary center or animal care center
- ④ Anti Rabies injection of the dogs to prevent spread of diseases
- ⑤ Availability of the healthcare service free of cost to those injured
- ⑥ If under law, sterilisation of dogs to prevent further breeding
- ⑦ Engage with both the groups & provide the measure taken transparently & responsibly
- ⑧ Media engagement to develop animal ethics among people

Long term measures :



Animals are friend of the humans if they are not disturbed and given proper treatment. Therefore, need is to show humanity, love, compassion, empathy.

towards animals rather than  
violence, inhuman treatment etc

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?

Ans 10) The above case is the situation in which allegation of two parties/ stakeholders against each other of not following laws & rules and inappropriate behaviour by the other raises concern of professional & private ethics

(a) Ethical Issues:

- (1) Harassment by the police against the Code of Conduct
- (2) Non-professional behaviour by the police by tearing the documents
- (3) Gender injustice by the police officials
- (4) Rule of law was not followed by the party organisers
- (5) Social media - universal awareness of a matter, pressure on the

the administration to deliver

⑥ Factors & ethical dilemmas that  
competent authority would face

① loyalty to subordinates vs Integrity

⇓  
Either protect the subordinate  
or ensure fair action

② Respect of the police force (professional  
conduct) vs Private integrity &  
duty. ⇒ upon non action by police

③ Social Justice & work for the  
people vs loyalty to workforce

④ Transparency & Accountability  
of the case

⑤ Responsiveness, exemplary behavior  
& wisdom based on conscience

⑥ Law (against gender harassment)  
vs protection to police force

① Objectivity in the case without biasness  
↓

Police force may try to change the evidence as it has discretion

Social Media to mobilise public opinion

Social Media imposes a lot of pressure from larger section of society to ensure free & fair trial, objectivity, rule of law, social justice, transparency, service of nation and quick justice with correct means & end.

However, a civil servant should remain neutral, impartial, objective, unbiased and not fall under pressure of social media to conduct fair trial

## ③ Course of Action

- i. Constitute a committee to understand the exact issues
- ii. Meet with the police force to understand the scenario
- iii. Meet with the organisers to understand their point
- iv. Understand all the evidences, make an informed choice & decision
- v. If the police is culprit, relevant laws would be applied & similarly for organisers (objectivity)
- vi. Sensitivity training of the police force to prevent any further action
- vii. No engagement with media until case is solved

Police officer need to show highest level of integrity to protect law & order

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 आस-पास 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 में आस-पास के जिलों में मामलों के बढ़ने और वहाँ से आपके जिले में इसके प्रसार का उच्च जोखिम बना हुआ है। लोगों के भय को शांत करने और प्रशामन पर कार्रवाई करने एवं टीकाकरण अभियान को मुबारक 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।

Ans 11) The given case is frequently observed instances in various parts of the country owing to the vaccination drive. Recent report says that over 11% adults are unwilling to get vaccinated.

(a)

Stakeholders	Ethical Issues
Society at large	- <u>Social Justice</u> to vaccinate all (Rawles)
Pediatrician	- <u>Responsibility of DM</u> towards the administration
Me as a DM	- <u>Responsiveness</u> towards removing fear of diseases
Administration	- <u>Leadership of DM</u> and doctors

Other ethical issues:

- Freedom, liberty of choice & decision to people

- Personal beliefs & cultural of the tribal

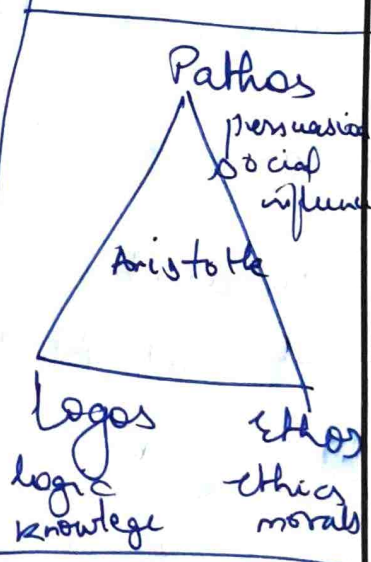
(b) Steps to be taken

(1) Vaccinate the complete administration and myself publicly to instill the sense of belief.

(2) Force the pediatrician to vaccinate otherwise coercive action could be taken

(3) Find the number of unvaccinated in the district

⇓  
Develop a report of inequity in vaccination



(4) Address the problem of availability of vaccines

(5) Impose the travel ban from nearby district or complete vaccination certificate to ensure

diseases don't spread and  
people get vaccinated

⑥ Use of freebies, gifts, letteries

Eg Many DM in Madhya Pradesh  
have distributed rice, wheat,  
pulses to those getting vaccinated

⑦ coercive action

↓  
vaccination certificate requirement  
to get MGNREGS jobs

↓  
However against freedom &  
social justice

③ Use of Persuasion

Civil society  
NGO, leaders

Use teachers,  
NGO to enhance  
facts & benefits  
of vaccination  
→ Use local

spiritual leaders, role models  
to persuade people through  
(PATHOS & LOGOS) ASHA  
workers

Children

→ children of parents can  
be trained to influence  
their parents (facts)

→ Emotional use of education  
by children

National  
leaders

→ Political party workers  
& national leaders can  
come forward

→ Display national leaders  
on TV screen taking jobs

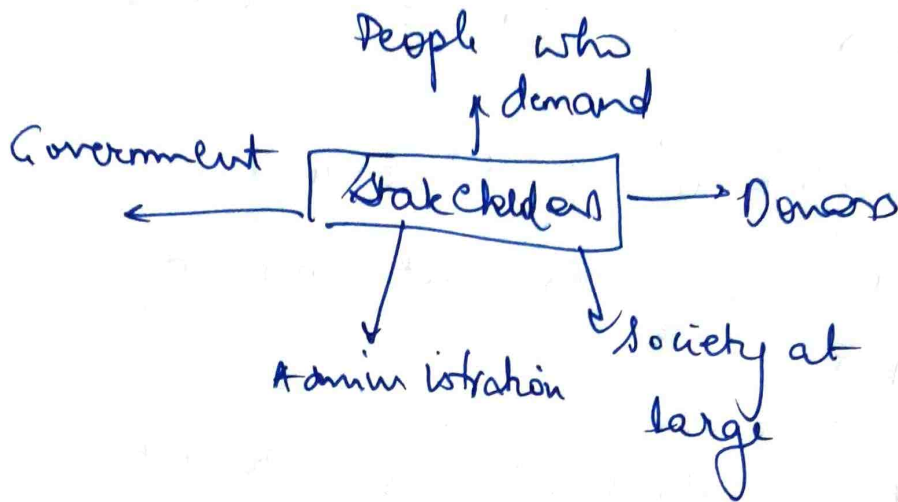
Daily camps, vaccination festivals,  
theatres, street plays & songs can  
also persuade tribals

COVID-19 vaccination has shown  
strength of collective work  
(SABKA SAATH) to ensure that  
the nation can win

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 खोपक अंतराल विद्यमान है। अंगदान के बारे में जागरूकता की कमी के अतिरिक्त, पैर-संचाली 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। ग्लोबल 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।

Ans) The given case explains that with growth lifestyle and non-communicable diseases, the rate of organ failure is higher than ever and therefore there is need to increase transplant and donation. However, various, legal-administrative & ethical issues exist.

Ethical Issues & Stakeholders

① Bio-ethics & Health ethics issues like lack of rights to the dead person of the organ donation

② Organ donation - Commercialised and capitalistic phenomena



Rich section demanding organs from poor

eg kidney transplant from poor to rich

- ③ Social Justice - only rich can access the expensive process
- ④ Deontological vs teleological:  
Right means to right end or not?
- ⑤ Medical ethics of organ failure, compensation, integrity, transparency and accountability of doctors & hospitals
- ⑥ Illegal trade of organs happening
- ⑦ Administrative laws & regulations are inadequate & not followed properly → eg Organ transplant Act is very old
- ⑧ Huge demand - supply gaps  
International ethics as well

Addressing the gap between demand & supply

- ① Awareness generation of people to donate more at right price
- ② Rights of the people should be well documented
- ③ Transport corridors for quick delivery
- ④ Proper medical examination before donation
- ⑤ Persuasion & attitudinal change

⇓

Organ donation is considered a prejudice & discriminatory

⇓

Might lead to loss of organ  
in future life

← PREJUDICE

- ⑥ Religious leaders to support organ donation
- ⑦ Influential people → organ donation pledge
- ⑧ Global cooperation through WHO for organ transplant cooperation
- ⑨ Movies, songs and stories of successful organ transplant

Organ transplant has both selflessness as a character and global good (Ethical Altruism) and self interest. Therefore, organ transplant can improve ethical & moral life of the society