



# VISION IAS

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3hr 4mins  
240m

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	SUJAWAL JAGGA	Registration Number	464430
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Date	02/01/22
Center	ONLINE		

### INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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।

Law is a tool of social control  
backed by sovereign while prevalent  
moral norms are customary practices  
which gov have gained societal acceptance  
over the period of time.

(eg) 'respect to women' ⇒ Domestic Violence Act  
Moral Norm Law

Yes, laws and moral norms should be  
consistent to the extent possible:

① Acceptance of law by citizens:

(eg) NAPA through draconian is accepted to  
most of people

② Easy implementation of laws.

③ Social context necessitates the will of people be considered for law making.

But, sometimes there may be a divergence.

① Moral norms : may not be universal.

(eg) 'Beef ban' : not detrimental to minority community

② Law is Reason minus Emotion.

③ India : diverse country : not every law may be in sync with prevalent norms.

The ethical principles in Rawls Theory of

Justice : Veil of Ignorance and Equality

should be the guiding light for laws, besides prevalent moral norms.

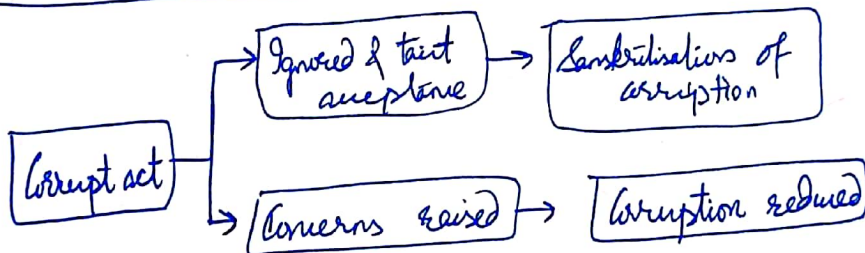
1. (b) "People's indifference is the best breeding ground for corruption to grow". Comment (150 words) 10

"लोगों की उदासीनता भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि के लिए सर्वाधिक अनुकूल परिस्थिति है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Corruption refers to abuse of public resources or positions for private gain.

↳ India: at 86 in Corruption Perceptions Index

Major breeding ground for corruption: <sup>People's</sup> Indifference



With "Mujhe Kya, Mera Kya" attitude and lack of moral autonomy in people, corruption becomes acceptable.

⊙ Systemic corruption, as highlighted by NNVohra committee.

Moreover, it increases confidence of  
offender and leads to large  
scale and repeated acts [Broken  
Window  
Theory]

However, other reasons also breed  
corruption as:

- Delay in Justice. → 3.5 crore case pending
- Lack of protection for whistleblower
- Greed & poor Emotional Intelligence of  
public servants
- Loopholes in law

2<sup>nd</sup> ARC recommends Social Audits,  
Complaint Tracking System and Legal overhaul  
to check public indifference to corruption  
and usher in probity.

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

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

Emotional Intelligence (EI) refers to ability to understand and manage personal emotions and other's emotions, besides managing relationships.

Covid-19 : one in a century pandemic, wreaked havoc for all, especially healthcare workers.

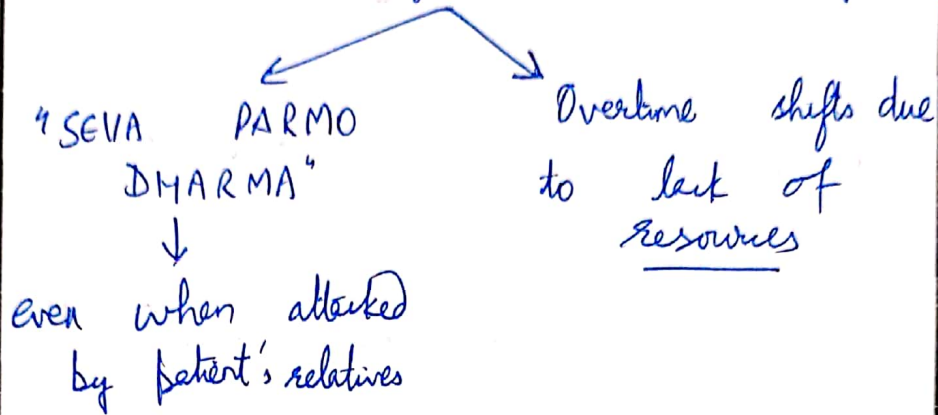
Importance of EI for healthcare workers

I EI while treating patients

→ ability to be selfless and give 100% care to patient and not be afraid

→ be bold and not become weak if multiple patients don't survive despite best care.

II EI, when faced with adversity:



III EI in balancing personal responsibilities  
and dutifulness

↳ (eg) an MP doctor was pictured  
living out of his car and not home  
to protect family members.

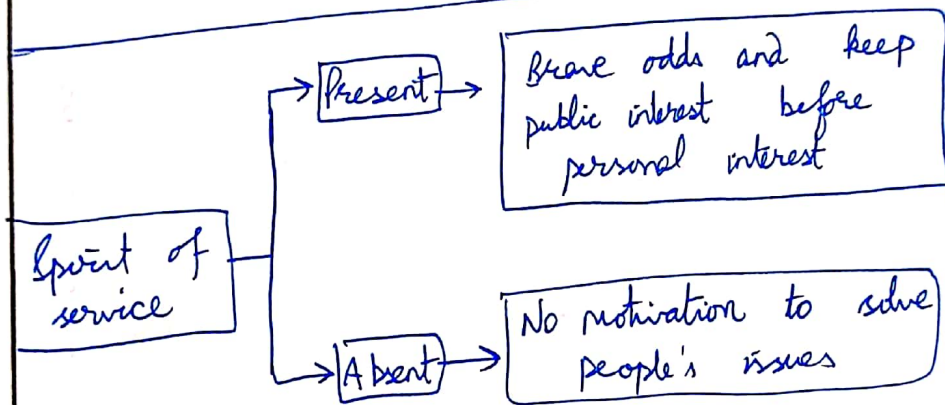
In removing vaccine hesitancy, managing  
superior - subordinates, healthcare workers  
need high degree of EI.

Healthcare workers need to live like  
lotus to be in water but not  
moistened by it.

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

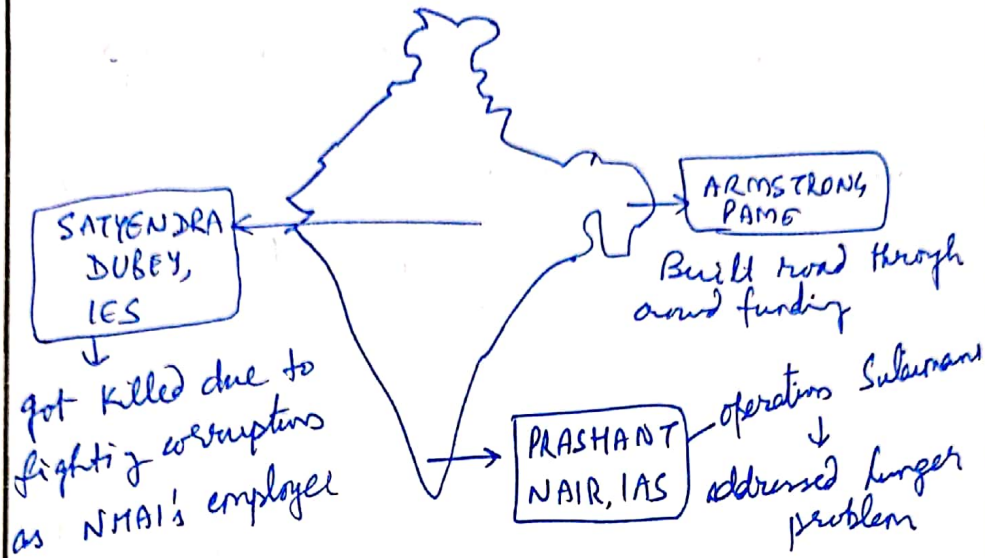


Spirit of service refers to sheer will of a public servant to deliver his best at his duty, despite little returns or any personal interests.



Need for spirit of service:

- Relatively less compensation in public sector
- Ability to be altruistic. @ armyman
- Besides accountable, being responsible.



'spirit of service' motivated these public servants to serve country and people

However, some public servant's spirit of service may be dampened due to coercion, poor work culture or political interference

But they should continue to be driven by "SEVA PARMO DHARMA" to ensure Good Governance and happy life.

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.

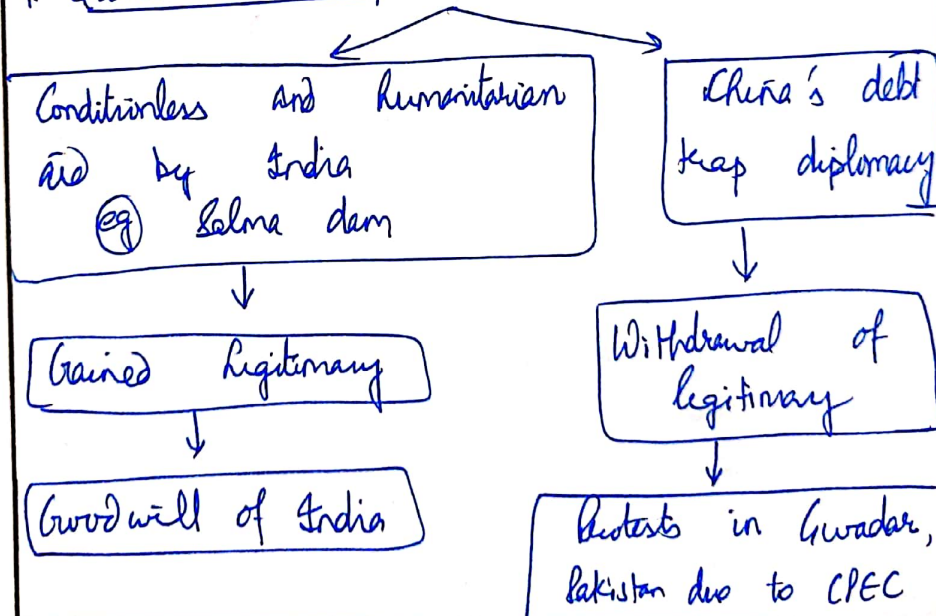
(150 words) 10

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।

The recent violent takeover of Afghanistan by Taliban made them the head of state. But ethics of coexistence and peace did not allow them to gain legitimacy.

Role of ethics in International Relations (IR)

1. Sustainable development:



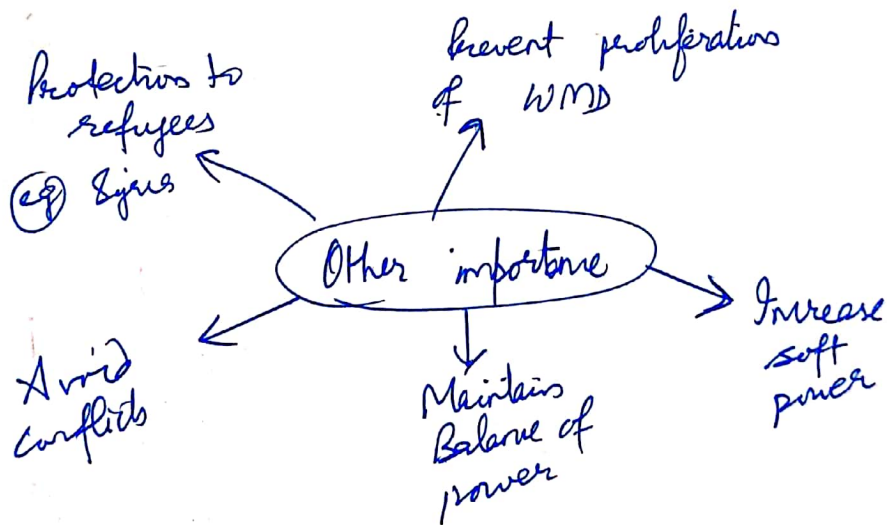
③ Safeguarding of sovereignty of nations

(eg) Indian LoC surgical strike gained legitimacy

③ Sustainable use of global commons

(eg) India → SAGAR doctrine → legitimate

China → South China Sea → deligitimate expansionism



India's 5S policy Samad, Samman,

Shanti, Samridhi, Sahyog are one of  
most legitimate ethical principles in IR.

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।

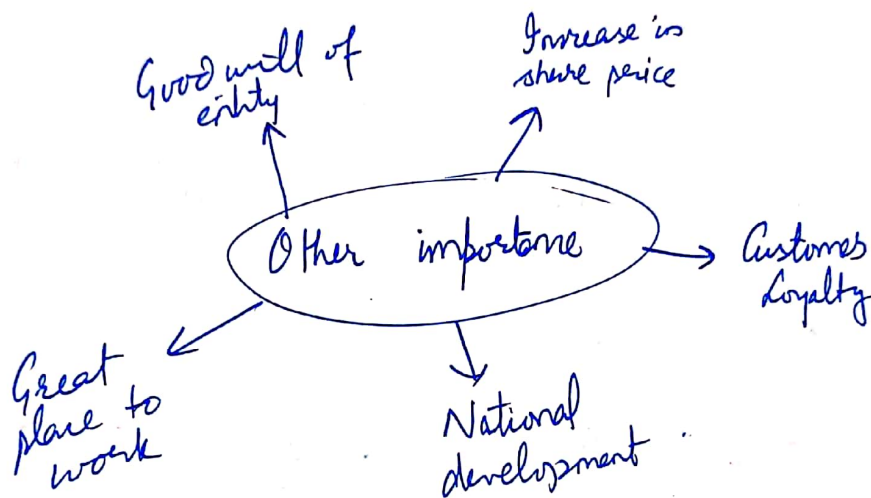
Satyam's growth story and then dramatic failure due to sole focus on shareholders while Tata's acquiring market value due to inclusive capitalising shows importance of focus on all stakeholders.

Corporate Governance (CG) ensures decision making by ensuring interests of all stakeholders. Its importance is.

- ① Wider acceptance of organisation. (eg) Microsoft
- ② Lack of protests, strikes if worker's interests considered  
↳ Recent strike at Apple plant, Karnataka.

③ No regulatory action, if comply with law of land

(eg) Recent raids against Chinese smartphone manufacturers



### Way forward

- ① Increasing the CSR limits
- ② Strict action against fraudulent businesses

Gandhi's Trusteeship model should be guiding light for corporates.

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 में कौन-से मूल्य सीखे जा सकते हैं?

Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri was second  
Prime Minister of independent India  
from 1964-1966.

Values to be learnt from him

To be a good citizen:

1) Patriotism: He was a patriot, laid  
down his life for country  
while being on national duty at Jashkent

2) Simple living High Thinking: did not  
misuse resources

(eg) Took a loan for buying personal car,  
paid off by his wife after his death

③ For Solidarity with nation: (eg)  
fasted with nation during food  
grain crisis.

To be a good administrator

① Courage: Took bold decisions during  
1965 war. to open new front.

② Innovative: Took early steps to bring  
HYV seeds and modern tech in India

③ Altruism: 'Nation > Self' was his motto  
and he lived it till his  
last breath.

His life itself is a message for  
all of us to follow to be  
a good citizen and public spirited administrator

4. (b) There is a view that the institutional mechanisms to ensure accountability of civil servants have weakened over time. In this context, discuss the need of a social accountability law in India. (150 words) 10

यह विचार व्यक्त किया जाता है कि लोक सेवकों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संस्थागत तंत्र समय के साथ कमजोर हो गया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में एक सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

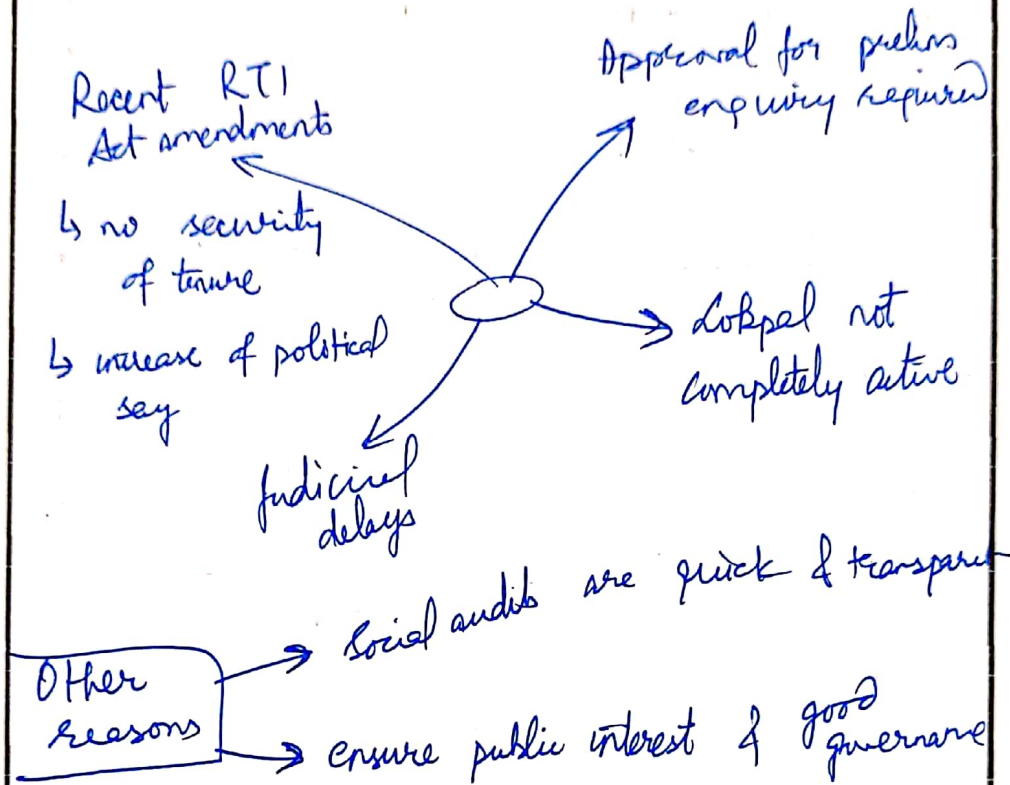
Accountability of civil servants is important to ensure probity, good governance and check misuse of power.

To ensure accountability, social accountability law, ~~or~~ having following characteristics is required:

- ↳ mandatory social audit
- ↳ legal sanctions to findings
- ↳ safeguarding the whistleblowers
- ↳ inches and institutional mechanisms

This social accountability law is necessitated due to following reasons:

## Weakening of Institutional mechanisms?



However, it has certain limitations:

- Illiteracy: only 75% literates
- Needs time to scale up
- Huge diversity → conflicting interests

Meghalaya's Social Audit law is a best practice that can be applied at national level.

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

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

Anonymity refers to neutrality and non partisanship of civil servants working from behind the scene while political executive to be the face

Weberian bureaucracy had important arrangements of anonymity due to

- ① Representative democracy: Political executive are the ones elected
- ② Ensure smooth transition of power
- ③ Prevent misuse of power to without having any accountability

Doctrine of facelessness in civil services continues to be important today as:

- Increased citizen awareness
- Proliferation of social media

However, absolute facelessness is undesirable as:

- ① Active media → Civil servants also face a lot of heat  
(eg) Jitendra D'Sa's raid on marriage
- ② ICT mediums ensures better governance  
(eg) Prashant Nair's use of facebook to reduce hunger issues.
- ③ Citizen feedback solicited through active participation

A code of conduct and code of ethics as recommended by 2nd ARC is required to maintain balanced anonymity.

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 अपनी मार्केटिंग भूमिकाएं प्राप्त कर ली हैं। इस संदर्भ में, प्रभावशाली लोगों द्वारा मार्केटिंग में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

'Carey Minati', 'BB Ki Vines' have become household names and any product they advocate, it sells like hot cakes.

These people are social media influencers, have 2 crore + followers and mint a lot of money in influencer marketing.

### Issues

- ① Narrow scope of laws governing this domain.
- ② Charismatic power of their following, is misused by them to market useless

products sometimes.

③ Dad can be easily out of ambit  
of tax laws → Black Money generation

④ Cartelisation and unfair trade: Social  
media giants and influencers work as  
Cartel → social media operators increase their  
visibility  
→ they market that operator

⑤ No age restrictions → Wrong impact  
on children

⑥ Market products like alcohol, gaming,  
party products → not constructive

Mandatory disclosures, annual reports should  
be submitted by influencers and a  
code of conduct should be framed by government

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 explains that it is for us to decide whether we want to be altruistic (live for others) or be selfish.

If we are altruistic - we remain happy, content and joyful i.e. in light.

However, greed for selfish interests will drive us to destruction.

(eg) Satyam scam → R. Raju jailed.

Being a civil servant, one should prioritise public interest over personal

comfort and follow Sarodaya through  
Antyodaya → good of individual lies  
in good of all.

Similarly, during Covid-19, people  
like Ratan Tata were in light of  
altruism - donated 500 crore+.

While owner of Khan Chacha restaurant  
was caught black marketing hand sanitiser  
and oxygen cylinders → hence led  
to destruction → restaurants shut

However to be creative altruist needs  
clean conscience, sheer will and  
dedication to serve.

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

Our former president, A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Ji advises us to limit our current needs, expenditure to ensure our children's interests are not safeguarded.

In environmental aspect, if we work on resource efficiency, circular economy, we can leave our earth as a better place for our children.

Similarly, being an administrator, if we create good infra, show integrity and manage public funds with propriety, our children won't have to worry of survival.

In the same vein, all nations should reconcile their differences and destroy weapons of mass destruction so that our existence is not threatened and our children can live in a happy world.

We can make this generation the best generation or the last generation.

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

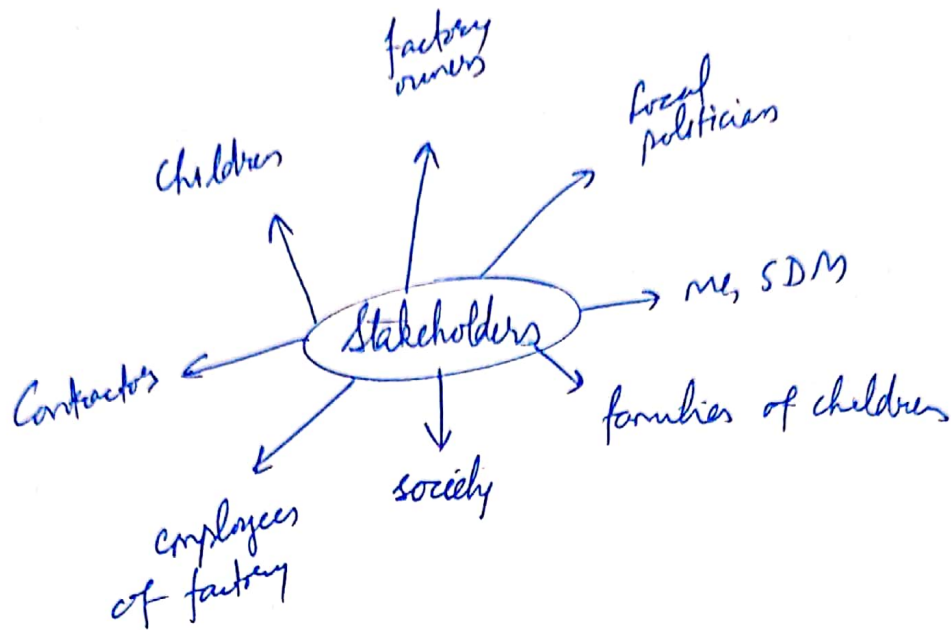
## SECTION – B

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?



### Ethical Issues

- ① Illegal activity against Act 23, Act 24 and prevention of child labour act
- ② Misuse of position by local politician
- ③ Poor law framing and misuse of loopholes in law
- ④ Deprivation of joyful childhood to children -

- ⑤ Families of children: Treating children as tools for earning money.
- ⑥ Blot on humanity: Inability to guarantee the life of dignity.

(b) My approach

- ① Read the previously released government directive and published reports
- ② Understand the quantum of children
- ③ Gauge the local politician's influence

Main elements

- ① Raid the factories with video cameras and record all activities, especially at local politician's.

- ② Take actions against erring people including contractors, as per law.
- ③ Send report to senior officials of weaker stakeholders in division and request to amend it.
- ④ Meet families of children, ensure them food and financial aid as per available schemes.
- ⑤ Educate them on risk of life to children and importance of education to children.
- ⑥ Availability of video should limit the politician's bargaining power.

Medium to long term measures  
against child labour

- ① Strict enforcement of Child Labour Prohibition Act.
- ② Hold teachers of school responsible to ensure students of area enrolled, are not missing schools.  
↳ Improve quality of education
- ③ Livelihood opportunity through MGNREGA MGNREGS etc. to ensure families don't send for child labour
- ④ Television ads by influential actors, actresses.
- ⑤ Toll free helpline on reporting 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?  $\leq 8$  (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।

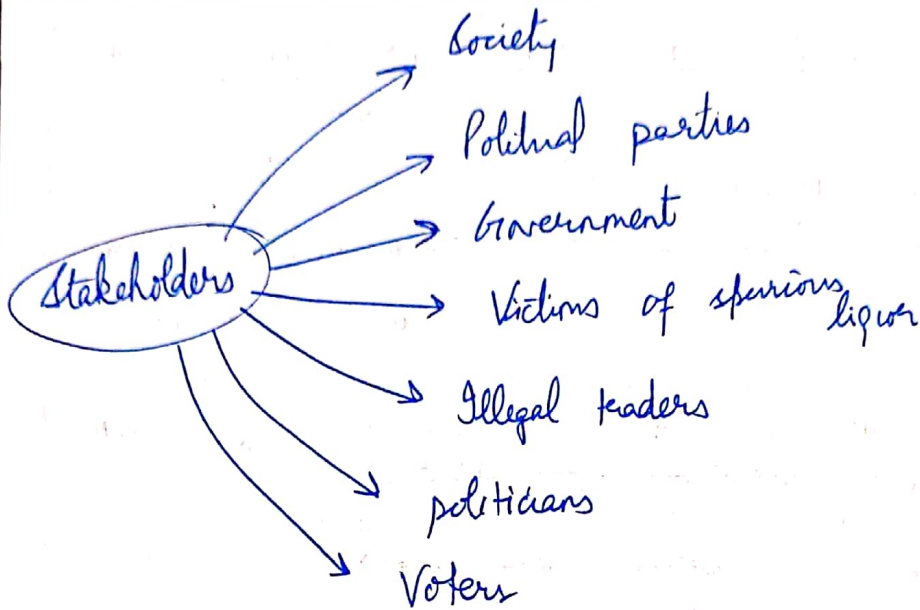
(a) ऐसी कौन-सी सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्याएँ हैं जिनका कारण व्यापक रूप से मद्यपान है?

(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?

Recent hoock tragedy in Bihar which is a liquor free state highlighted the same issues and dilemmas as given in the case study.

States like Bihar, Gujarat have liquor bans but politicians have been seen distributing liquor many a times.



(a) Socio-economic problems of alcoholism

$$1) \boxed{\text{Demographic dividend}} + \boxed{\text{Alcoholism}} = \boxed{\text{Demographic Disaster}}$$

→ one of youngest country not able to capitalise on its strengths

② Health issues and lives diseases, besides out of pocket expenditure and consequent poverty.

- ③ Disproportionate impact on women
- ← Dual burden
  - ↓ Domestic Violence
  - deprivation of dignity & fulfilling life
- ④ Bad socialisation of children and affects their attitude and aptitude
- ⑤ Conflicts, crimes, rapes are generally committed after alcohol consumption.
- ↓
- whole society suffers

(b) Problems solved by liquor ban

- ① Non availability → No consumption → labor and productive
- ② savings of money → build assets  
better health & education to children

③ Children not exposed to alcohol → Unlikely to become alcoholic later

④ Responsibility under DPSIs fulfilled, besides Gandhi's Ram Rajya realised.

### Problems created

① Illegal liquor trade, as highlighted.

② Deaths due to spurious liquor and lack of accountability for them

③ Impacts state revenue and fiscal health

④ Negative result on tourism industry

⑤ Covousity for liquor → More attracted towards it

⑥ Against moral autonomy and utilitarianism.

Other solutions, other than ban:

Behavioural:

- ① Educating youth and kids on ill effects of alcohol. (eg) Delhi's curriculum.
- ② Social media and citizen led campaigns  
(eg) Gulabi Gang
- ③ Rewards and incentives for youth who give public swearing in of non consumption
- ④ Voter education by ECI on how they are harming nation by vote for alcohol.

Structural:

- ① Disqualifying + leaders caught distributing alcohol
- ② Strict enforcement of 25 years limit for liquor consumption
- ③ Increasing taxes on alcohol.

Avoiding Jessico things like liquor ensure happy life, good governance and joyful society.

9. You are posted as a District Magistrate (DM) of a district where residents are facing the menace of stray dogs. Instances of dogs chasing two-wheelers, cyclists and attacking pedestrians are on the rise. Elderly persons as well as children are the worst-hit and recently, an 8 year old girl was severely injured by a pack of dogs. The perceived magnanimity of the problem and inaction from government authorities have prompted vigilante groups to cull dogs in mass numbers. However, local NGOs have come out against such a practice of mass culling and are calling for stringent action against those killing stray dogs.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

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

आप एक ऐसे जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट (DM) के रूप में तैनात हैं जहां के निवासी आवारा कुत्तों के खतरे का सामना कर रहे हैं। कुत्तों द्वारा दोपहिया वाहनों, साइकिल सवारों का पीछा करने और पैदल चलने वालों पर हमला करने की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। बुजुर्गों के साथ-साथ बच्चे भी सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं और हाल ही में कुत्तों के एक झुंड ने एक 8 वर्ष की बच्ची को गंभीर रूप से घायल कर दिया था। समस्या की कथित भयावहता और सरकारी अधिकारियों की निष्क्रियता ने निगरानी समूहों को बड़ी संख्या में कुत्तों को मारने के लिए प्रेरित किया है। हालांकि, स्थानीय गैर-सरकारी संगठन ने सामूहिक हत्या की इस तरह की प्रथा का विरोध किया है और आवारा कुत्तों को मारने वालों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई की मांग कर रहे हैं।

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) DM के रूप में, उपर्युक्त मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The given case study highlights the conflict between humans and dogs and consequent culling of dogs, being used as a measure to curb the problem, though illegal and unethical.

STAKEHOLDERS	Ethical Issues
① Vigilante groups	① doing <u>unethical</u> and <u>illegal</u> act by culling dogs ② Lack of <u>patience</u> , <u>compassion</u> and belief in violence
② Government	① <u>Poor governance</u> - no action ② Failure of <u>social contract</u> and apathy towards citizens
③ Children, Elders, 8 year old girl	① Deprivation of <u>liberty</u> and joyful childhood or old age ② Unprovoked attack and suffering <u>pain</u> , fear.
④ Residents, pedestrians and cyclists	① Suffering due to haphazard <u>urbanisation</u> ② Victims of <u>poor governance</u>

- (5) Local NGOs ① doing duty of calling out  
culling but not suggest  
solutions

### ① These Issues

- 1) Piecemeal solution (culling) → systemic problem
- 2) Man-animal conflict and lack of  
biocentrism.

### (b) Short Term Measures

- ① Arrest of rogue groups who cull
- ② In coordination with veterinary department,  
catch and relocate dogs with dignity.
- ③ Educate residents → not to hit dogs as  
it makes them more violent  
↓  
don't serve food to them at  
any place → increases their attraction

- ④ Treatment of 8 year old girl, other victims.
- ⑤ Sensitise two wheelers, elderly etc. to keep stick as caution while following long term measures are taken:
- ① Construction of dog parks (eg) In delhi
  - ② Ban on leaving their pet dogs in open, if they get aged and its strict enforcement.
  - ③ Railings constructed around footpaths
  - ④ Increase lights at dark spots
  - ⑤ Organising a Resident Welfare Association to address day to day issues and cooperate with government in resolving this issue.

Since ages, man and animals have lived in cooperation in jungles. Until man encroaches their habitat or they feel afraid, do animals do not attack. The notion of anthropocentrism should be replaced with bio-centrism for all to coexist peacefully.

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)

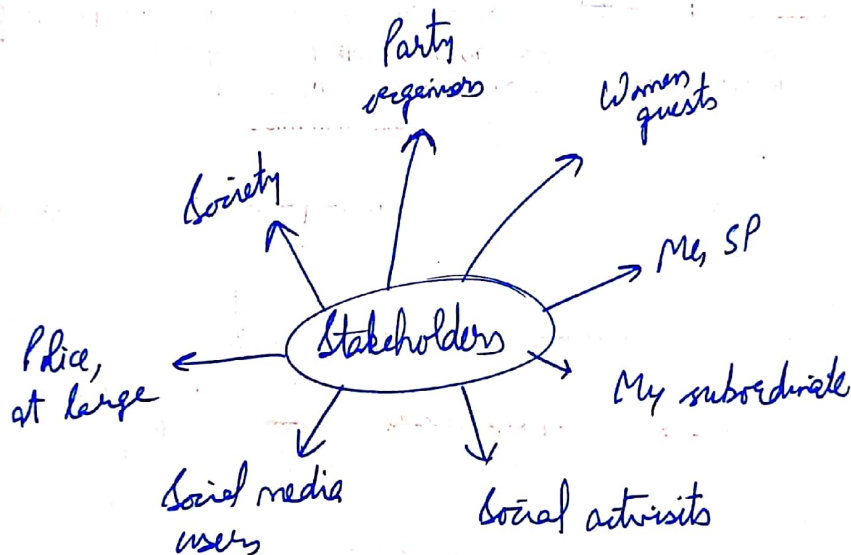
आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के रूप में तैनात एक युवा अधिकारी हैं। आपको सूचना मिली है कि एक पार्टी में आपके अधीनस्थ पुलिस अधिकारी ने कुछ लोगों को परेशान किया है। पूछताछ में, आपको ज्ञात होता है कि दो शिकायतें दर्ज की गई हैं - एक पुलिस द्वारा और दूसरी पार्टी का आयोजन करने वाले लोगों द्वारा। पुलिस 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 is an example of police <sup>alleged</sup> excesses, abuse of power, media trials and social media activism, besides alleged non compliance with government guidelines related to Covid-19



### Ethical Issues

- ① Misuse of power and illegal act by police - by allegedly having permission and harassing women.

② Media trials - people exercising comfort of opinions without the pain of knowing facts.

↳ undue influence on fairness and impartiality of decision

③ Illegal party during Covid :

↳ 'Covid noise' accepted by organisers

↳ 'Illegality' alleged by police.

④ 'Dignity of women' being compromised by people responsible to safeguard it.

⑤ Social activism without being aware of full picture → not confirmed that document being torn was 'permissions'

## (b) Factors influencing decisions :

① Image in public : If police admits that the officer was wrong  $\Rightarrow$  poor image in public.  
And if they support the officer  
↓  
Blame of partiality

② Majoritarianism and people pleasing :  
by suspending subordinate

③ Example setting for whole department  
by ordering enquiry against alleged excesses.

④ Political pressure by politicians to gain public support.

⑤ Anti social elements' pressure through <sup>social</sup> media.

No, social media usage to influence decisions -  
NOT a fair way



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।

It is huge success that India achieved 100 crore mark in inoculation but vaccine hesitancy in backward and tribal areas, as highlighted in the case study remains a challenge, which needs to be tackled.

NIS  
VEIS

### (a) ~~Ethical~~ Issues Stakeholders

- ① Tribals
- ② Community ~~doctor~~ doctor
- ③ Me, DM
- ④ nearby district
- ⑤ Humanity - at large

## (A) Ethical Issues

- ① Vaccine Hesitancy: Putting people's life in jeopardy
- ② Illiteracy: Lack of rational mindset and wisdom
- ③ Personal beliefs guiding decisions of community doctor, who is expected to be torch bearer of rationality
- ④ Rumour mongering and fact-less ideas spread by anti social elements
- ⑤ Inequalities: Celebrating success of 'lucky ones' but a large chunk of people are still vulnerable.
- ⑥ Inability of administration to build trust and give good quality of services.

(b) Steps

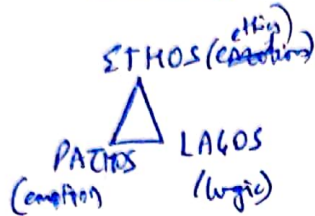
① Convince community doctor to take vaccine :  
→ show him evidence of its safety  
→ I or my relative taking vaccine in front of him  
↓  
reasonable reward

② Identify leader and influential people of the district → have discussions around what are their personal beliefs }  
try to break barriers and  
incentivise them

③ Erecting checkposts and mandatory testing of people entering from nearby district.

## Use of persuasion to convince

① The message should target all 3:



It should be in

Zone of acceptance.

② Showing them videos of people dying and suffering due to Covid.

③ Take self vaccine in front of them

④ Rewards. (eg) dinky draw, grains, milk etc. out of people who get vaccinated.

⑤ Link vaccine to approved and their personal traditional beliefs.

⑥ Small dramas and use of animas to delicis vaccine.

'NOBODY IS SAFE UNTIL EVERYONE IS SAFE' should be the guiding motto.

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 donations and transplantations are major achievements of medical sciences which improve quality of life and even saving certain lives.

However, it has certain ethical issues as

30  
40  
50  
70

40  
20

ORGAN DONATION

⑥

① Against natural laws as body is nature's endowment to individual and he should not part with it on his own.

② Utilitarianism is promoted as largely organs are donated for money.

↳ also gives rise to illegal trade

↳ Even unvoluntarily organ is removed from poor patients @ Kidney

③ Commodification of priceless organs.

④ A Donor's diseases and germs might get transferred especially as lifestyle diseases have increased.

ORGAN TRANS PLANTATION

- ① Limited say of receiver on the details or features of organ received.
- ② High risk of incompatibility and loss of life
- ③ Inequities: as huge cost of such an operation and only a few can afford.
- ④ Interfere with natural laws.
- ⑤ Moral Hazard Thought of availability of organs  
↓  
poor lifestyle and lack of respect for body  
↓  
Increase in demand

Bridging the demand and supply gap

Increasing supply of ~~dead~~ organs of dead

- ① Rewards and incentives for people who declare organ donations post death
- ② Link it to getting a "place in heaven" and the religious beliefs of person.
- ③ Safe and scientific standards on its preservation.

Supply of organs of living:

- ① Include in curriculum: which organs can be donated, without impacting life processes.
- ② Regulation and punishments for illegal trade.
- ③ Online database of which types of organs available.

Reducing demand:① Attitudinal change:

↳ use people like 'Virat Kohli' to increase fitness regime.

↳ use of social media and government incentives

② Investment in R&D to develop alternative corrective treatments

↳ Income tax rebates

↳ Inviting foreign firms

③ Spreading free government funded annual testing of vital body parameters as preventive measure.

Body is natural gift. We should treat it as precious, not a commodity and live on motto of 'Simple living High Thinking'