



## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	Glamini Singla	Registration Number
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date
Center		29th Dec, 2021

## 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 सूचनाएँ भरना/आवश्यक है (नाम, पंजीयन संख्या और प्रश्न क्रमांक आपि)।
- There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में दिए हैं।
- All questions are compulsory. शर्तनाक होनी चाहिए।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के उक्त छारक 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 उत्तरका छारक प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का उपयोग उत्तर-सह-उत्तर (प्रश्नोंसह पुस्तिका के क्रमानुसार लिखा जाना) पर लिखा जाना चाहिए। उत्तरका छारक प्रवेश पत्र में दिए गए उपयोग के लिए अनुमति दी जाएगी।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा दियी गई है का उन्नुसार लिखा 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 इसकी छोटी छोटी भूमिका को देखने के लिए वापस लिखा जाएगा।

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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.

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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 महिने चर्चा कीजिए।

Laws are statutorily backed rules and guidelines, laid out by governments. Moral norms are right course of action, as laid out by the community.

Laws violation lead to formal punishment. Moral norms leads to societal sanctions, eg social boycott.

Laws consistent with moral norms?

It is not essential to always be in line with moral norms as Moral norms might be unethical eg Sati, which was abolished by a law - Bengal Regulation Act, 1829

Laws can act as a beginner incentive to change wrong

SECTION - A

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स्था संगठनों को प्रतिवित नीतिक मानदंडों के अनुरूप होना चाहिए? उत्तरण महिला चर्चा विजिए।

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Laws consistent with moral norms??

It is not essential to always be in line with moral norms as

a) Moral norms might be unethical  
eg Sati, which was abolished by a law - Bengal Regulation Act, 1829

b) Laws can act as a beginner incentive to change wrong

moral norms

eg. Prohibition of child marriage Act, 2005

3) Sometimes, it becomes essential  
to lay out laws inconsistent with  
social norms

for  
overall  
progress of  
society

Restraint  
on unethical  
practices  
eg Ban on  
Triple  
Talaq

Deterrence  
eg Abolition of  
untouchability  
Sewing

human rights

eg Sabarmati  
entry of  
women

### Challenges

if laws inconsistent then  
Violated by the public

eg child marriages still continue

Not accepted by the people

Slow change in the society

Thus, laws must be combined

with behavioural change campaigns  
and persuasions. In other cases,

interference with social norms must be  
avoided, unless it affects the society negatively -

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

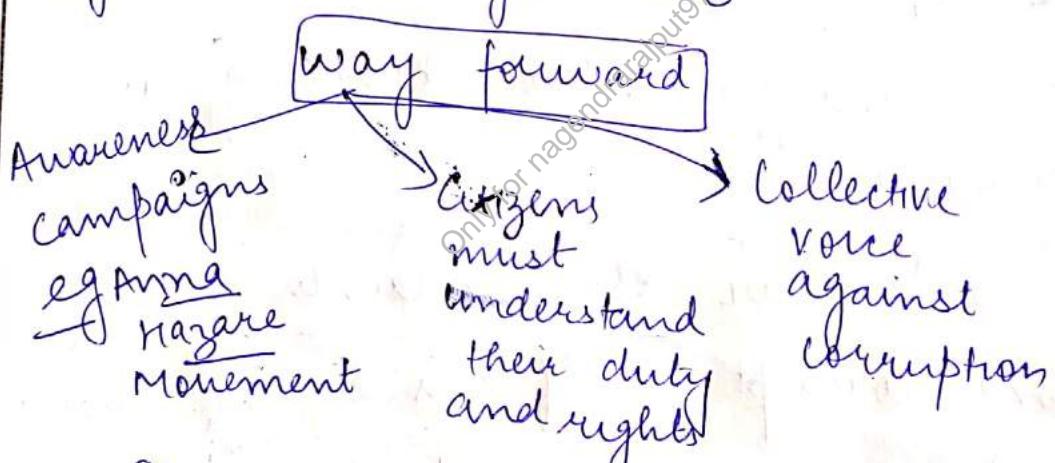
"नोगों की उदासीनता भृष्टाचार में वृद्धि के लिए सर्वाधिक अनुकूल पर्याप्ति है।" दिया गया

The given statement has been proven correct by the Corruption Barometer survey conducted by Transparency International in India. It points out - a) Highest bribery rate in India among Asian countries  
 b) Normalcy towards corruption  
 eg it is considered normal to bribe a traffic policeman and solve one's time, when traffic rule is violated

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 People's indifference best breeding ground

\* Loss of fear of complaints among corrupt officials  
 eg a public clerk does not shy from asking money to move a file

- \* Discourages actions by Government due to lack of public demand
- \* Disincentivizes any accountability and transparency
- \* Complaints against corruption are not taken seriously, due to lax attitude of people
- \* Those who raise their voices, don't get public support and are even killed  
eg Virendra Narayan case



It is only when there exists #ZeroTolerance for corruption, that we can ensure its elimination.

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 मंदर्भ में, आम्ल कर्मियों के बीच भावनात्मक विकास का महत्व क्या चर्चा कीजिए।

Emotional intelligence refers to the ability to use one's emotions, to serve oneself and overall public good. Emotions must not be permitted to hinder one's working.

### Importance of EI among health workers

- 1) Self awareness :- To understand the sense of duty and responsibility.
- 2) To avoid panic by curbing fear, anger and other negative emotions.
- 3) Using positive emotions in decision making
  - Love for humanity
  - Empathy
  - Sympathy towards mankind

## ④ Leadership qualities

→ Encourage the subordinates even in difficult situations

## ⑤ Helps one in choosing public good over personal interests

e.g. a doctor must overcome the fear of death to treat his COVID-19 infected patients

## ⑥ Handling the crisis situation

→ Treatments without adequate cylinders and equipments;

Emotions of calmness can play an important role.

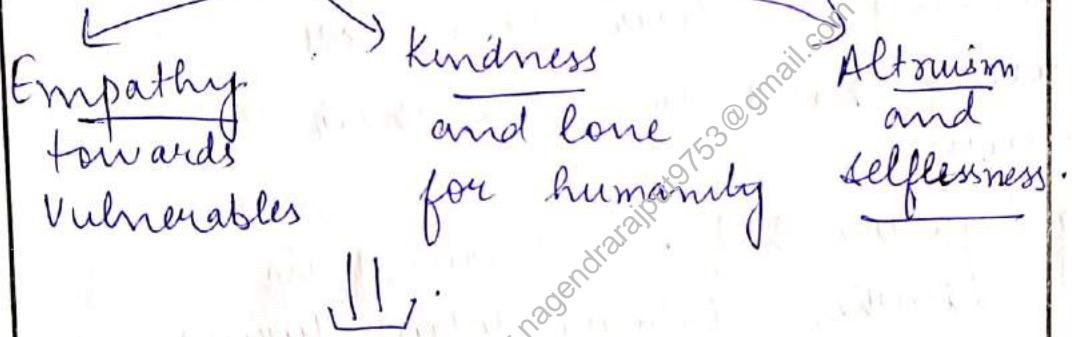
It is essential to regularly train health staff in emotional intelligence, to be able to deal with such situations, develop emotional resilience and avoid emotional breakdown.

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।

## Second Administrative Reforms

Commission report clearly lays out the spirit of devotion to duty, dedication to public service as essential values among good public servants.

### Spirit of services



Motivation and inspiration towards public good

e.g. TN Seshan used his power as Election commissioner, to serve people because of strong sense of 'spirit of service'.

Serving the country's interest

- a) Fundamental duty - enshrined in Article 51-A, to safeguard sovereignty and integrity of nation
- b) Prioritising the country over yourself  
eg soldiers at the border sacrifice their lives to protect security of nation

Address people's issues

- 1) Listening to their grievances
- 2) Working hard to solve their issues  
eg Rajendra Bhat - civil servant in Rajasthan's Bhilwara district during covid

- 3) Innovative solutions, due to strong sense of service  
eg Armstrong Pings' road construction  
Public servants must abide by code of ethics and conduct and prioritise their duty to serve.

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 धारा लेने के माध्यम से अपना कार्य करती है।  
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों में नैतिकता की भूमिका के मंदर्भ में चर्चा की जिएगी।

Ethics is the set of moral standards that guides an individual or a society, towards right and wrong course of actions

### Ethics in international relations

#### Granting legitimacy

Role of ethics has been laid out by Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindra Nath Tagore's emphasis on Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

whole world as one family and actions which promote human welfare, public good are given legitimacy

e.g. India's role in peacekeeping operations in African nations

Withdrawing legitimacy

Actions which lead to large scale destruction & violation of human rights or prolong human suffering.

e.g. China's actions in Xingjiang are being condemned

e.g. USA's dropping of nuclear bombs over Japan led to withdrawal of legitimacy

Though Machiavelli pointed towards pursuit of self interests as only aim of politics, but the aware civil society has raised voice against unethical practices by any nation time and again.

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

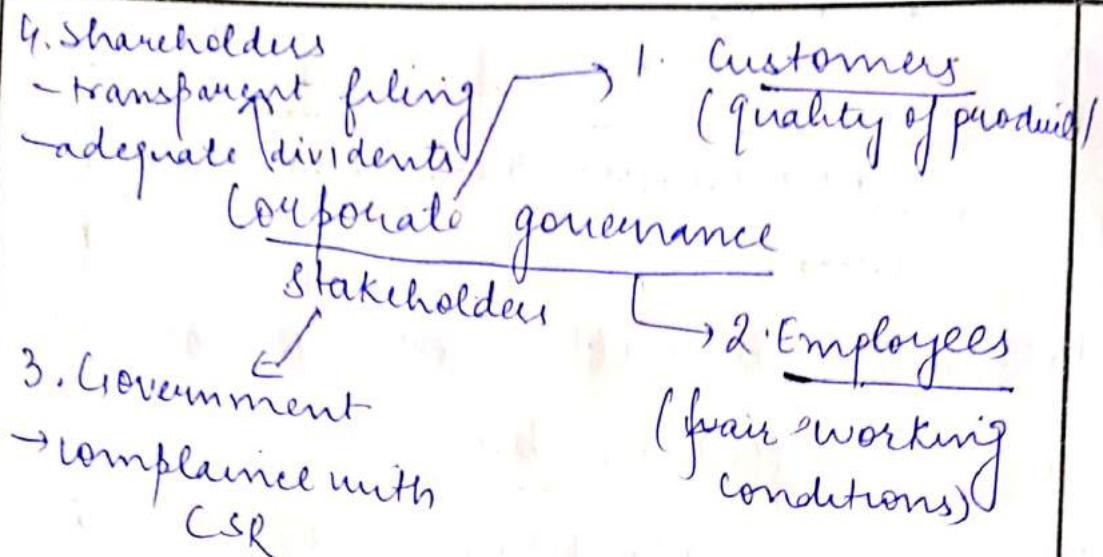
किसी संगठन का सतत विकास केवल सभी हितधारकों के हितों में अपने निर्णयों को गमन करने से ही हो सकता है, न कि केवल हितधारकों को जोड़ने से। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उन्हें तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Stakeholders are all those persons who get effected by the decisions, even minutely. While shareholders are the ones, who have ownership rights in organisation.

### Sustainable growth of organisations

I agree, it is possible only through aligning decisions to interests of all stakeholders :-

- 1) Ensures accountability
- 2) Transparency towards stakeholders
- 3) Support to organisation, by public and Government is based on its compliance with laws.



Thus, only if all stakeholders are satisfied, an organisation can thrive.

- Customer :- if decisions not based on their need, their sales can be affected
- Employee :- If inadequate wages, might lead to strikes eg wislon incident
- Government : → lack of compliance with laws - sanctions, eg SEBI's sanction against insider trading.  
Hence to thrive, decisions must be evaluated from viewpoint 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 चा जीवन उच्चतम रैंक की मूल्य-गवाचित सावजनिक गंभीरा का उदाहरण है। एक अच्छा नागरिक और एक अच्छा प्रशासक बनने के लिए उनके जीवन में कौन-से मूल्य मीम्पे जा सकते हैं?

Lal Bahadur Shastri served as India's president for a short tenure after Jawahar Lal Nehru's demise. His tenure as different ministers in Centre, were based on adherence to Values.

### Values as a good citizen

1. Kindness towards common man, especially down trodden sections. His work to uplift the poor, landless is commendable.

2. Empathy - stepping into shoes of others to minimise grievances

3. Altruism: Lal Bahadur Ji sacrificed his life for the citizens of nation

## As a good administrator

- 1) Transparency and accountability
  - His resignation from post of railway minister post train collision, to take ownership of the incident
  - Public apology by Lal Bahadur Shastri showcases his answerability to public
- 2) Promoting country's interest
  - dealings with Pakistan post 1965 Indo-pak war.
- 3) Spirit of service and devotion to duty :- all decisions were based on Gandhian Truth we all must learn from his life and strive to carry forward the lessons his value-laden life teaches.

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 मेवरों की जवाबदेही मुश्किल करने के फल मंस्थागत तंत्र समय के माध्यम से कमज़ोर हो गया है। इस घटने में, भारत में एक सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा चीज़िग़।

Accountability refers to the answerability and openness to public scrutiny, for any decisions made by civil servants.

#### Weakening of institutional mechanism

- 1) Enhanced discretion due to over- and ineffective regulations

→ As mentioned in Economic Survey 2020 - 21

e.g. while awarding the contract for public project, the criterias are not laid out

- 2) Security of tenure - Article 309

and Article 310 of constitution

- 3) Lack of performance appraisal systems
- 4) Feeling of masters rather than servants of public -  
 Corruption ← Partiality in decision making → Political-civil servants nexus (vishva committee)

### Need of social accountability law

- 1) Power in hands of public to seek answers
- 2) It will ensure responsible decision making
- 3) Deterrence against actions taken solely for self interest
- 4) Public participation in administration  
 Second ARC has also highlighted its need. Government must ensure, a law is brought timely.

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 मिळात पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।

Anonymity refers to lack of information on who is behind the decision.

### Traditional principle of anonymity

- 1) Civil services - an innovation of British - anonymity served their interests
- 2) To avoid public interference in sensitive decisions
- 3) To safeguard civil servants against threat to their lives from mafia  
eg Dwiga Shakti Nagpal was attacked by illegal sand miners
- 4) To facilitate independent decision making without fear or favour

Challenges of doctrine of facelessness today

- Against transparency and openness
- Lack of accountability and answerability
- Used as as ground for corrupt activities
- Facilitates misuse of power and abuse of authority

way forward

As per myself this facelessness should only be in sensitive issues, concerned with national security issues and otherwise openness and disclosure of information must be the norm.

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

मोशन मीडिया के दौर में, प्रभावशाली लोगों के फॉलोअर्ग बहुत बड़ी मंजूरी में हैं और उन्होंने अपनी मार्केटिंग भूमिकाएं प्राप्त कर ली हैं। इस संदर्भ में, प्रभावशाली लोगों द्वारा मार्केटिंग में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा चीज़िए।

India has second largest internet subscribers in world, with huge following on social media platforms.

### Ethical issues in influence marketing

- 1) Disbursal of wrong information  
eg certain medicines publicised as good in covid → without authentic findings
- 2) Ability to generate conflicts in society by instigating communal tensions  
eg Tanishq jewellery ad created communal backlash Hindu - Muslim rift

- 3) Manipulation of emotions  
 eg: hatred towards "Sompadi"  
 due to social media memes  
 led to loss of revenue on  
 Diwali
- 4) Spread of misinformation and  
fake news; duping of customers  
 → Blinds users to reality  
 → Generates false sense of relief  
 and happiness!
- 5) Violation of principle of Truth,  
Transparency
- 6) Some users buy products, just due  
 to peer pressure.  
 Citizens must be made  
 vigilant to check the source  
 of information, aware against  
 fake profiles before buying any  
 products/services

6. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्दरण का आपके निम्न 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 नय करना होगा कि वह रचनात्मक परिवर्कारिता के प्रकाश में जलमा का विनाशकारी स्वार्थ के अंधेरे में।" -मार्टिन लुथर किंग जूनियर

In the given quotation, Martin Luther King Jr, mentions that it is solely the decision of a man, about the path he/she wishes to walk upon.

Walk in light of creative altruism

Altruism refers to selflessness and being ready for offering help to mankind.

e.g. Mahatma Gandhi chose to fight for <sup>only</sup> down-trodden, Harijans

Similarly Mother Teresa, the epitome of kindness sacrificed her lives for the ill.

On the other hand, some

choose towards darkness of destructive selfishness

- e.g. As Hitler did, he used his competence and leadership to gain power & lead to mass killings of Jews
- Osama bin Laden, used his energy to kill innocent lives

Man's choice and decision based upon

- 1) His voice of conscience - based on getting ultimate satisfaction
- 2) Despite the negative circumstances, a man with strong will power can stand firm
- 3) Adherence to strong principles  
e.g. Nelson Mandela's nonviolent struggle against apartheid.

Each one of us must understand the significance of our decisions, and their effects on ourselves and the whole world before choosing one of the two paths.

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 विनियोग कर दें ताकि हमारे बच्चों का कल बेहतर हो जाए। -  
ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम

In this quotation, APJ Kalam highlights the importance of working today, making efforts today to secure a bright future for the generations to come.

e.g. Bhagat Singh, Lajpuwani, Sukhdev sacrificed their lives, so that their next generations could enjoy the fruits of freedom.

### Difficulty in sacrificing today

- \* self centred nature of man
- \* Our selfishness prevents us from making sacrifices
- \* short-sightedness
- \* Greed of immediate gratification

e.g. Irresponsible resource extraction by corporates without considering the

effect of climate change on their children

significance of making sacrifices today

1) Our responsibility towards coming generations

2) Our Actions

3) Tendency to delay gratification and taking small steps in right direction

The present society must abide by Kalam's statement and work hard, fearlessly to ensure a better tomorrow. It is mankind's duty towards the future generations.

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 उम्मीदी में मापता हूं जो महिलाओं ने हामिल की है।" -बी.आर.अम्बेडकर

In this quotation, BR Ambedkar highlights the importance of women empowerment being at centre of progress of community.

Women, being the bearers and nurses of humanity play an essential role in society's progress:

### 1) Education of women

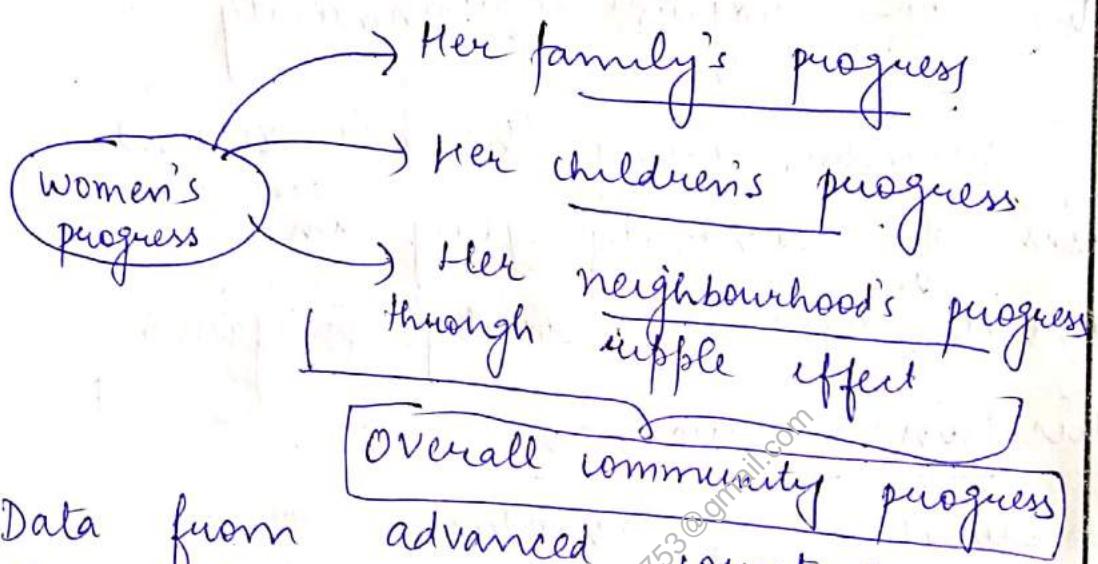
- ↳ education of children
- ↳ good health of her children
- ↳ population control  
 eg in Kerala women literacy  
 led to total fertility rate  
 reduction

### 2) Rights to women

- right to vote → better political democracy

### 3) Right to employment

- ↳ Better decision making
- ↳ Diverse viewpoints are facilitated
- ↳ Women are better stress managers
- ↳ Less prone to corruption



Data from shows, how women's participation as parliamentarians and judges have led to gender sensitisation overall and fillip to ethical principles. It is essential to remember B.R. Ambedkar's words and make more opportunities available to women to 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 नैतात हैं, जहाँ माचिम और पटाखे बनाने की फैक्ट्रियां अवस्थित हैं। आपके नैतात में लोगों गया है कि इन खनननाक गतिविधियों में बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे कार्य कर रहे हैं। मरकार के पहले पक्ष अधिगृहीत 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, मरकार 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 भसाओ दिया गया है। हालांकि, ऐसी घबराहें हैं कि ये इकाइयां कानून की वृद्धियों का लाभ उठा रही हैं। ये ठेकेदारों का उपयोग बच्चों को विनाशित्ता और नोट पर इकाइयों के लिए पर नियोजित करने के उन्हें अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कार्य पर रखने के लिए कर रही हैं। इन बाल मजदूरों के परिवार विर्धन है और इस आय का एक अनिवार्य चोत मानते हैं। एक प्रभावधारी स्थानीय गजबेता 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 जाना है।

- (a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल हिन्दारकों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।  
 (b) आप इस समस्या के प्रति क्या दृष्टिकोण अन्वाप्त है और आपनी दृष्टिकोण के मुख्य उन्नत क्षेत्र होंगे?  
 (c) जिले में बाल श्रम की समस्या में निपटने के लिए आप कौन-से मध्यम में दीर्घकालीन उपाय प्रस्तुत करेंगे?

child labour, despite being banned under Article 23 of the constitution and Prohibition of child Labour Act, continues to take place.

The above case is one of such examples

### Stakeholders

- 1) Myself - Subdivisional Magistrate
- 2) Children and their families  
exploited
- 3) Match factory units employing children
- 4) Local politician who decides to stay quiet and even pressuring
- 5) Contractors - who facilitate child employment
- 6) State : responsible for protection of children (Article 45) - to provide adequate early care .

## Ethical issues involved in the case

- 1) Prohibition law is being flouted  
 ↴  
 Against the constitutional values
- 2) False reports by constable units  
 ↴  
 Against ethical value of Truth -  
 emphasised by Mahatma Gandhi
- 3) Poverty forcing parents to recruit  
 their children  
 → Ethical issue of livelihood needs
- 4) Political pressure on officers  
 ↴  
 Against the impartiality, independence,  
political not neutrality - values  
 essential for public officers as per  
 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC
- 5) Lack of empathy towards children
- 6) Against - Right to education (Article 21-A)

[my approach in this issue]

I will act as per the constitutional morality and kindness towards the children whose right to dignified life is being violated

My actions:

- 1) Intimation of the scenario to State Commission via comprehensive report
- 2) Notice Official notice to the factory owners to present their case
- 3) Meanwhile, I will check the authenticity of the reports that suggest wrong actions
- 4) If the factory owners deny such practice:
  - Surprise visit by me and my team to factory
  - Charges against owners and contractor as per law
- 5) I will uphold the 'political neutrality'

and not pay attention to any pressure from politician, rather politely ask him to abide by law and respect ~~his authority~~ the constitution.

### Medium to long term measures

- Medium
- 1. Surveillance network to track down on all violators
  - 2. Involvement of civil society through complaint box
  - 3. Making parents aware about Right to Education Act, 2009
  - 4. Request for fast track courts to handle child labour cases

Long term

- 1. Employment opportunities for poor parents eg MGNREGA
- 2. Strengthening Self Help Groups
- 3. Inclusion of parents in schemes of PDS, to ensure basic needs
- 4. Sustainable deterrence by punishments
- 5. Right education opportunities

Children are the future of our nation  
They must be protected against all evils

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 गज्यों ने अनेक बार शराबवंदी के प्रयोग किए हैं। हालांकि, यह सर्वविदित है कि इनमें से कई गज्यों में अवैध शराब उच्चोग फल-फूल रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह विडंबना है कि जहाँ कई राजनीतिक दलों ने अपने घोषणा-पत्र में शराबवंदी का प्रमुखता से उल्लेख किया है, वहीं राजनेता अपने चुनाव अभियानों के दौरान मतदाताओं के बीच शराब वांटते हैं। इसमें अवैध शराब के धंधे को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है और कई लोग इसमें अपनी जान भी गंवा देते हैं।

- (a) ऐसी कौन-नी सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्याएँ हैं जिनका कारण व्यापक रूप से मद्यपान है?  
 (b) क्या आपको लगता है कि शराब पर प्रतिवंश लगाने से ममम्याओं के समाधान की तुलना में अधिक समस्याएँ उतार दोती हैं?  
 (c) प्रतिवंश के अभाव में, विशेषकर देश के युवाओं में बढ़ती शराब की लत की समस्या से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Many states like Bihar and Gujarat have prohibited liquor consumption. Despite that, multiple reports of deaths from spurious liquor have been laid out.

Article 47 of the constitution directs state to prohibit and prevent consumption of liquor to ensure

good and healthy life

Socio-economic problems attributed to alcoholism

A) Social problems

- 1) Violence against women - domestic violence by drunk husbands, sexual harassment etc.
- Reasons behind women's movement against alcohol

2) Health problems ↗ liver damage  
 ↓ effect on heart,  
 Vulnerability to cancer, heart <sup>kidney</sup> attacks

- 3) Loss of lesser productivity
- 4) Promotion of criminal activities  
 - to earn for buying alcohol
- 5) Addiction to alcohol  
 → mental health issues

B) Economic problems

- 1) Lesser efficiency at workplace

- 2) Alcoholics → less contribution to the economic growth, and less productivity at workplace.
- 3) Loss of income to buy alcohol  
Poverty ↘ Malnutrition  
→ Less money for education of children  
→ Indebtedness.

### Prohibiting liquor's advantages

- 1) Liquor is not easily available  
→ disincentives its consumption among occasional drunkards
- 2) Control on violent and criminal activities
- 3) Right to good health assured and well being
- 4) Husbands contribute more towards household. → increase in savings as expense on liquor is saved

### Disadvantages :

- 1) Illegal liquor industry
  - lack of regulation over the quality
  - Away from state's surveillance
  - Avenue for black money routing
- 2) Illegal trade
  - loss of tax revenue and facilitates money laundering activities
  - Tax evasion; hampers the overall economic growth
- 3) Loss of life
  - due to spurious liquor consumption
- 4) It has been seen that positive reinforcements work better than negative.  
Until a mindset change is brought, people will find a way to consume it.

- 3) Steps to tackle problem of alcoholism
- 1) Nationwide campaign showcasing film stars influencing public against liquor consumption (using central and peripheral route of social influencing)  
and information on negative impacts of liquor
- 2) Social boycott against liquor sellers and buyer - as done in a village of Rajasthan recently (civil society pressure)
- 3) Fillip to sports culture - encourage youth to play games for recreation
- 4) Behavioural change through discussions, lectures in universities
- 5) Motivate parents to keep a vigil on their children

India has 62.5% of its population in 15-59 years age (as per UNFPA) and alcoholism can turn this dividend into a demographic disaster.

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-wheeler, 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?

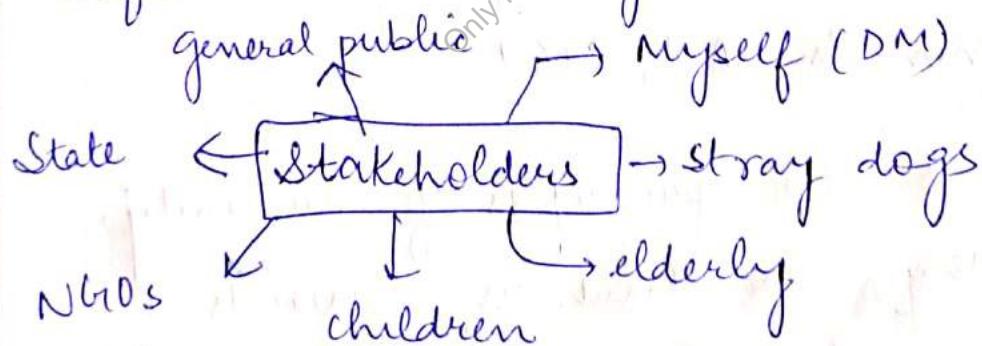
(b) As the DM, suggest short-term and long-term measures to tackle the above issue. (20)

आप प्र० से जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट (DM) के रूप में तैनात हैं जहाँ के निवासी आवारा कुत्तों के खतरे का मामला कर रहे हैं। कुनौं ड्राग दोपहिया वाहनों, माइक्रोगार्ड की धड़िया और ऐडेन चलने वालों पर हमला करने की घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं। बुजुर्गों के माथ-माथ बच्चे भी मध्यमे ज्यादा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं और हाल ही में कुनौं के एक सूंड ने एक 8 वर्ष की बच्ची को गंभीर रूप से घायल कर दिया था। समस्या की कथित भयावहता और सरकारी अधिकारियों की निपुणता ने निगरानी समूहों को बड़ी संख्या में कुनौं 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 कुनौं 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 मुद्दाव दीजिए।

The above case represents  
the growing menace of stray  
dogs leading to man-animal  
conflict in many areas



Ethical issues involved in the Case

- 1) Threat to right to life of residents, leading to severe injuries → Against Article 21
- 2) Restraint on the mobility of residents
- 3) Inaction of Government authorities → against "social contract" principle; loss of public trust; shying away from responsibilities
- 4) Culling dogs in large numbers
  - Against the Objectives of Prevention of cruelty against Animals Act, 1962
  - Against the principles of humanity, empathy and kindness towards a living being

- 5) Rift between NGOs and Vigilante groups  
→ might trigger a law and order situation  
→ Animosity between the two sections threatens the overall peace and stability

b) \*

### As the District Magistrate

It is my responsibility to find the solution and ensure the common good-

I must balance the rights of humans and the stray dogs.

My approach must be backed by ethical principles of kindness, love for God's creatures, duty towards residents.

Short-term measures

- 1) Normalise the tense situation:
- By issuing a stern warning to Vigilante groups and if actions continue, then charge them under the appropriate act
  - By comforting the NGOs and assuring them of protection of stray dogs
- 2) Finding a solution to residents problem
- Detailed discussions with residents to know their exact problem
  - Mapping of high vulnerability areas
  - Immediate transportation of stray dogs group from these areas to dog care homes

Long term measures

- 1) Investments in dog shelters, pet homes
- 2) A "24x7 available" helpline number for residents to report and request for dogs lifting
- 3) Skilling of the manforce in handling stray dogs
- 4) Mass awareness campaigns to discourage dog feeding near streets and encouraging pet adoptions to ensure proper care.

This steps will help in dealing with both the issues of residents protection and proper care to the dogs.

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?

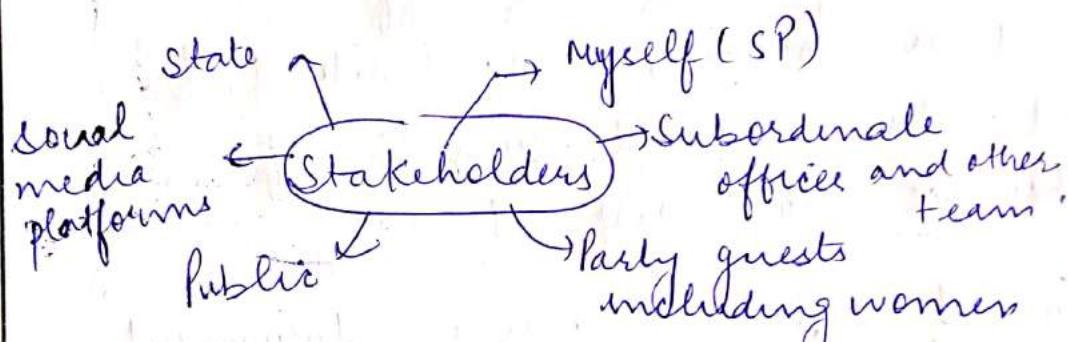
(20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिम अधीकारी (SP) के रूप में तैनात एक युवा अधिकारी हैं। आपको मूलना मिली है कि एक पार्टी में आपके अधीनस्थ पुलिम अधिकारी ने कुछ लोगों को प्रेरणा किया है। पुलिम में, आपको जात होता है कि दो शिकायतें दर्ज की गई हैं - एक पुलिम द्वारा और दूसरी पार्टी का आयोजन करने वाले लोगों द्वारा। पुलिम 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 मे दर्ज कर्ता गई गई शिकायत में कहा गया है कि पुलिम अधिक शोर के कारण निजी स्थल में धूमी और महिला मेहमानों सहित पार्टी में शामिल भी व्यक्तियों को प्रेरणा किया। उनके अनुसार, आपके अधीनस्थ पुलिम अधिकारी ने उम 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 फाइते 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 पुलिम अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई करें।

- (a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल वैनिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।  
 (b) गंगे जैन-से वारक हैं जो गंगे प्रकरणों में सधार 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 above incident is one of the multiple cases of civilian police mistrust and conflicts.

During covid-19, many publically outrageous actions against policemen were observed.



### Ethical issues in this case

- 1) Alleged complaints of harassment by police:  
 → Case of "abuse of authority"  
 → Against the value of integrity, dedication to public service - essential Values to guide civil servants, as per second ARC
- 2) Outraging the modesty of women

→ against fundamental duty of every citizen to respect women

- 3) Police actions - if true - lead to widening of rift between police and civilians and mistrust
- 4) Version of police is different  
If it is correct, then flouting of COVID rules → against principle of adherence to law of land

- 5) Video of officer tearing document is on social media
  - public pressure asking for speedy action
  - Unethical to tear off an official document → disrespect for the public officials who granted permission

### factors influencing decision

- 1) Public pressure by social activist

- 2) Evidence in the form of video
- 3) Two complaints by police and party organisers → will prompt a detailed inquiry
- 4) Values of transparency, accountability and justice for all.

My thoughts on using social media to mobilise public opinion and influence decision

Fair way

Not fair

- Public participation in governance
- Encourages a detailed inquiry
- Check against favouritism
- Ensures accountability
- facilitates speedy actions
- Undue pressure on authorities
- Biased public opinion based on limited knowledge
- Opinion based on prejudices
- Possibility of video being fake.

I think that as far as the public is influencing to take speedy actions, it is right but it must not interfere in official proceedings.

- e) My course of action as SP
- a) I will abide by lawful procedure and not make any decision under pressure
- b) A detailed inquiry will be held
- c) Both the complaints will be pursued without fear or favour
- d) Assurance to the public - about transparent and objective inquiry
- e) Chance to both the parties to prove their narratives
- f) Whoever is found guilty → will be strictly punished as per law
- g) In case, the police is at fault, I will issue a public apology on behalf of juniors
- In long term, community policing will be included in the budget to bridge the gap.

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.

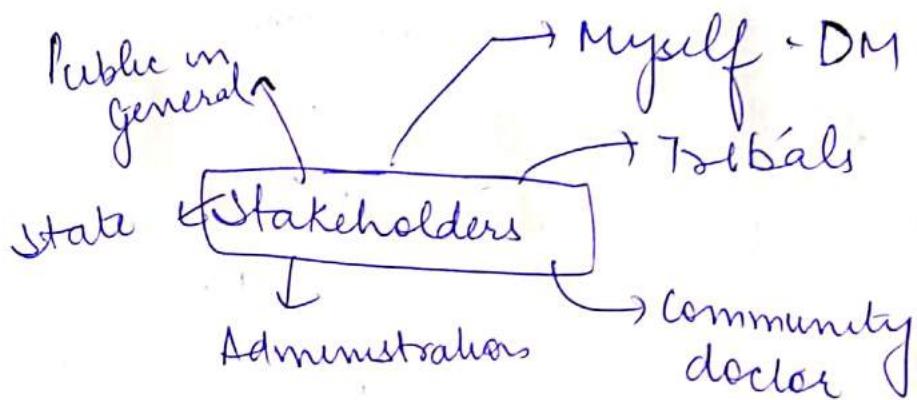
- (a) What are the ethical issues in the given case?  
 (b) As the DM in charge, what steps will you take to tackle the issues?  
 (c) Discuss how persuasion can be used to convince people to voluntarily get vaccinated. (20)

जहाँ कोविड-19 महामारी के विश्वास भारत का टीकाकरण अभियान 100 करोड़ टीकाकरण के बिंदु को पार कर गया है, वहाँ 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 आमने खतरों के बावजूद जिले में टीकाकरण अभियान अब तक अमाप्त हो चुका है। ऐसा माना गया है कि जिले के आदिवासी टीकाकरण के संबंध में अपनी व्यक्तिगत मान्यताओं वे कारण टीकाकरण से मना करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, मामुदायिक चिलिंगक जो जगत्तिकित्सा में कार्य करता है और जिले के सदस्यों के माथ लगभग दैनिक सूक्ष्म 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 अर्टिग बना दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिले में टीकाकरण के बाद कुछ मौतों की अफवाह प्रसारित हो गई। आपके जिले गे आम-पान के जिलों में मामलों के बढ़ने और बढ़ा से आपके जिले में इसके प्रभार या उच्च जोखिम बना हुआ है। लोगों के भव्य को शोंत करते और प्रशासन गर्व कार्गवाई करते एवं टीकाकरण अभियान को मुकाबल रूप से चलाने के लिए दबाव बनाने की अन्यथिक आवश्यकता है।

- (a) दिए गए प्रकरण में शामिल नीतिक 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 में टीकाकरण हेतु मनाने के लिए अनुमति का उपयोग कैसे किया जा सकता है।

The given case represents  
the widely present ignorance  
among tribals. Given Xata

Xaxa committee pointed that the personal dogmatic beliefs hinder the healthcare development in tribal areas



### Ethical Issues

- 1) Dogmatism and faulty beliefs preventing actions (e.g. vaccination efforts)
- 2) Irresponsible behaviour of community doctors, whose duty is to motivate other tribals
- 3) No vaccination → vulnerable to health risk due to covid  
Right to health - is at risk

- 4) Rumours of deaths post vaccination  
 ↴ issue of misinformation and fake news
- 5) Pressure on the administration to fulfil the targets  
 → without using any force  
 → through establishing trust factor  
 → in lines with values of devotion to duty, public good at core of actions  
 As the DM, my duty is to get the tribals vaccinated, I will take the following actions.  
 1) firstly, I would clear any wrong rumours of deaths post vaccination, by presentation of right information  
 ↴  
 Thus abiding by transparency and accountability

- 2) Then, I would myself convince the community doctor by
  - a) presenting him with the scientific studies on benefits of vaccinations
  - b) Making him realise his duty as a doctor and encourage his patients
- 3) I would convince ask doctor to encourage the tribals of area
- 4) Positive reinforcements will be used :  
 a) Give giving 2kg free rice to all those who get vaccinated  
 as done by Arunachal pradesh administration
- 5) Community gatherings like Baithaks held in Madhya pradesh —  
 To dispel all myths and solve all the queries of tribesmen
- 6) If the tribals are still resistant, I

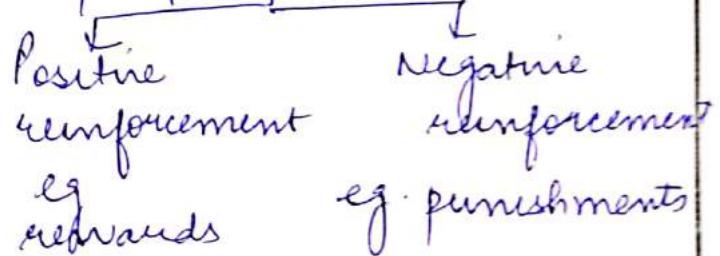
would facilitate the visits of men and women who are safe after vaccinations to encourage them.

(C) Persuasion can be used effectively

1) Elaboration likelihood theory: By presenting right facts of the case

2) Central and peripheral routes

↳ Through community leaders, stars, Godmen



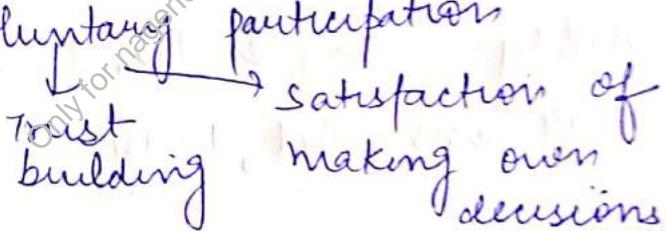
3) Triggering a behavioral change

on lines of Richard Thaler's Theory

of nudge.

4) Help in voluntary participation

Contentment ↕



Such issues need empathy to understand tribal's situations, kindness and patience to deal with all the issues

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 दानाओं, जीवित और मृत दोनों के मामलों में, के बीच एक व्यापक अंतराल विच्छान है। अगदान के बारे में जागरूकता की कमी के अतिरिक्त, नीति-मनासी और जीवन शैली में संवधित लोगों जैसे कि उच्च रक्तचाप एवं मधुमेह के वडने से अंग विकलता के मामलों में त्रुटि हुई है, जिसमें महत्वपूर्ण अंगों की मांग पर और भी अधिक दबाव पड़ा है। नियोटर्म के मृताविक, भारत में प्रत्येक वर्ष लगभग चार लाख लोगों की अंग प्रत्यारोपण की इनीशिया में मृत्यु हो जानी है। कानूनी और प्रशासनिक मुद्दों के अतिरिक्त, भारत में अंग दान और प्रत्यारोपण में संवधित विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे भी विच्छान हैं। इन नैतिक मुद्दों का विस्तार में विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में अंगों की मांग और आपूर्ति के बीच अंतराल को कैसे समाप्त किया जा सकता है।

The above case highlights the issue of mismatch between the organ transplant demands and availability. In India, Transplantation of organs Act, 1994 deals with various issues surrounding donation and transplantation.

### \* Ethical Issues

1

Death of the people due to lack of availability

III

These lives could have been saved if organs were made available

2

Demand for organs

↓

Trafficking of organs and use of frauds, who do transplantations without the knowledge of donor

e.g. kidney stealing racket

Unethical → Against the sanctity of body → Driven by greed  
Lack of respect for human life

3

Market for organs → pushing poor people to sell vital organs, to earn money

It represents the failure of state to provide the basic needs

- ④ Mistrust against organ donation
  - Religious beliefs on life after death
  - Curbs the possibility of re-incarnations as per Godmen.
  - Against rationalisation due to dogmatism and unawareness

- ⑤ Against the bedily ethics and the will of the God
  - Interference with the natural grant of organs, as per some ethical activists.

Closing the gap between demand and supply

- 1) A large scale awareness campaign on organ donation, post death;
  - Include the doctors from AIIMS,

filmstars like Amitabh Bachan, religious community leaders to motivate people

- 2) Presentation of information  
→ Case studies where organ donations could save lives
- 3) Proper regulation and monitoring against fake rackets on organ trafficking
- 4) Lectures and debates in higher education institutions on need of organ donation
- 5) Use of print and social media to generate awareness and promote behavioural change
- 6) Make the procedure of organ donation easy  
→ Remove procedural difficulties

→ single window clearance system

Change at mind

Encourage decisions

Procedural and administrative challenges

Solve them one by one

Organ donation must be made an easy and simple option

Organ donation is based on underlying values of helping the man kind, in need. It is essential to help those in need, by those who can. Decisions must be guided by universal brotherhood - emphasised by Swami Vivekanand.