



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

Name of Candidate	Ashwin B Rathod		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	234917
Center	Online	Date	09-12-21

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

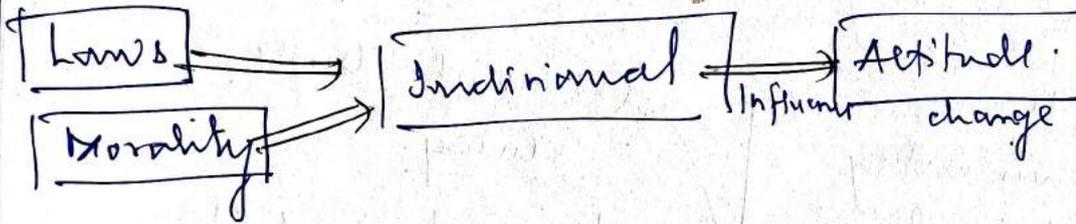
All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Do laws need to be consistent with the prevalent moral norms? Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

क्या कानूनों को प्रचलित नैतिक मानदंडों के अनुरूप होना चाहिए? उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Laws are rules framed by sovereign that have legal backing. Morality is individual set of commitments that guide behaviours.



Laws need to be consistent with moral norms.

1) Society based on values and virtues.

(Ex) Domestic Violence is wrong; law upholds it.

2) (Ex) Education and Employment needed for societal development.

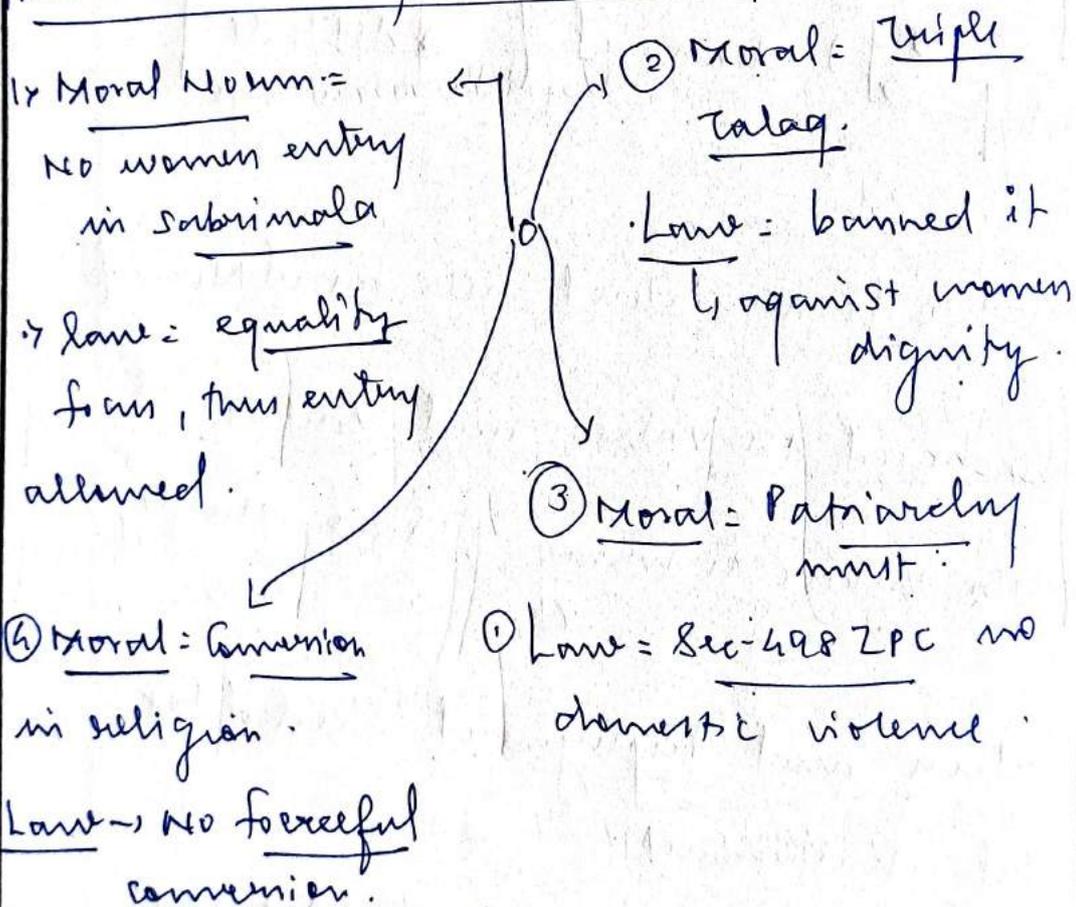
↳ Laws protect it → MUNBE Act; Art-21(A)

3) (Ex) Religion and its propagation under societal norms. Law upholds it under

Art-25 to 28 of Constitution.

↳ Moral norms upheld diversity (EA)
unity in Religion. Law through Art 14
protects it.

Law Contradictory to moral norms.

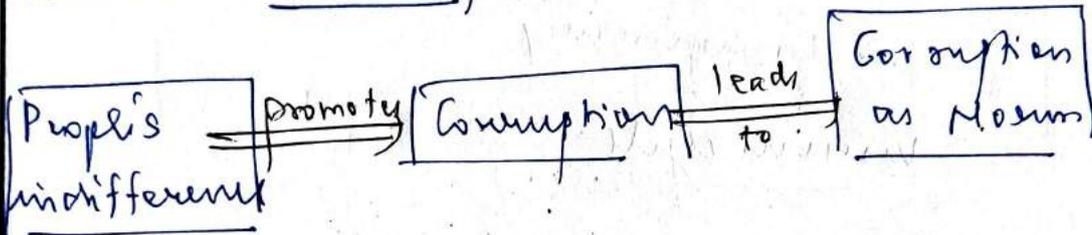


Laws and morals need
to act in unison. However, when conflict
arises Law based on Constitutional morality
needs to be upheld.

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।

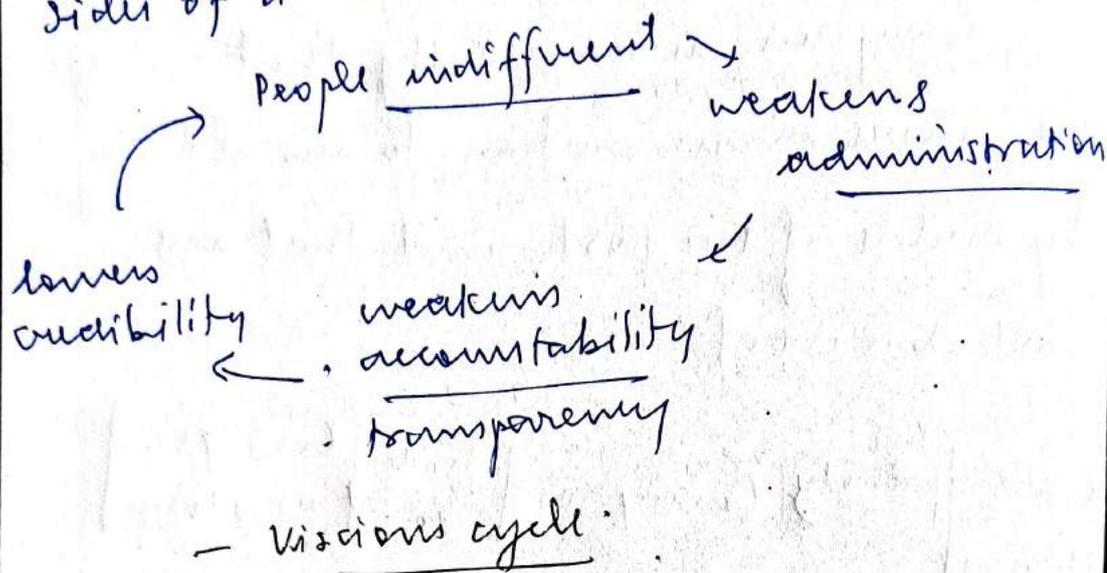
Corruption is an activity that ensures more remuneration to an individual by virtue of his post and that one does not deserve of.



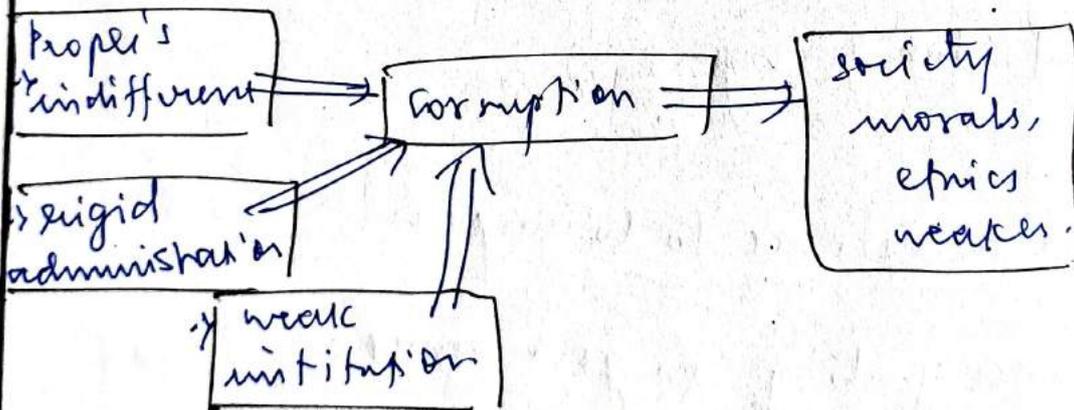
People's indifference is best breeding ground for corruption :

- 1) gives acceptance to corruption.
- 2) lowers probity in government.
- 3) weakens institution (Ex) RTI, CVC, etc.
- 4) People act as Facilitator (Ex) under the table money for a work to be done.

→ administration and people are two sides of a coin.



→ additionally there are other factors too.

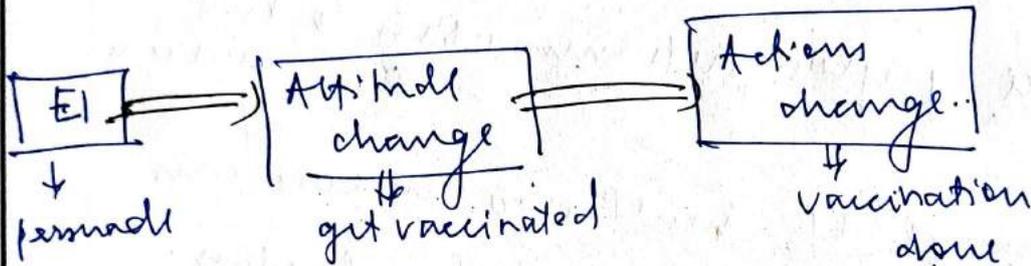


India stands at #78 in Corruption Perception Index. We need to ensure public is aware, responsible, and makes administration accountable.

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) was given by Daniel Goleman that means the ability to control one's and others emotions to bring a fruitful outcome.



challenges to healthcare workers in Covid

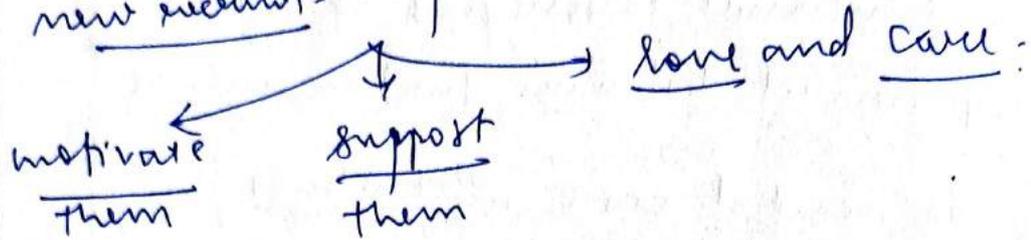
- ↳ low motivation
- ↳ sorrow state as saw many deaths.
- ↳ helplessness
- ↳ extra work
- ↳ Family life ruined

Importance of EI among Healthcare workers

- ↳ healthcare workers can inspire each other.

2) Senior doctors can act as guardians to

new recruits by EI.



3) healthcare workers through EI can ensure people's determination to live is increased

4) through EI healthcare workers can act as small family of each other.

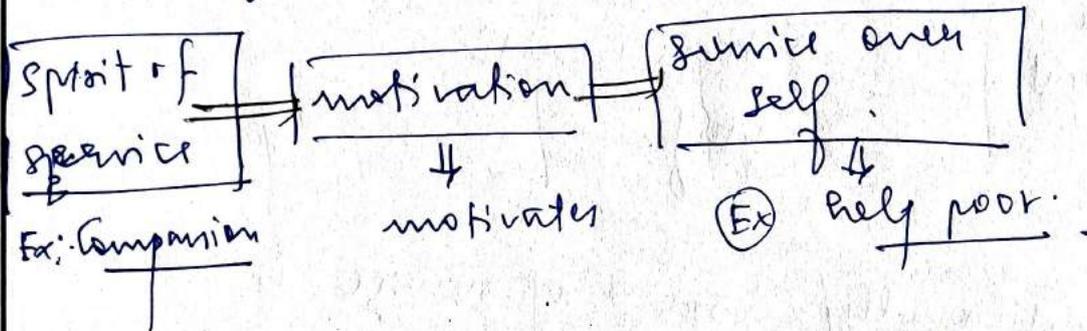
→ empathy & companionship can be generated.

5) EI also helps work management thus low burden

EI can help in Covid-19 times. As per Goleman 80% EI is key at workplace and during this Covid-19 crisis healthcare workers should adopt 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 is a determining and selfless motive that guides actions of a servant to people.



How Spirit of Service addresses people's issues.

- 1) IAS Anwar Sheikh - "chuppi tod" campaign to prevent domestic violence in India.
- 2) IAS D. Yadav empowered MSTME in North East. this led to emancipation of women.
- 3) IAS P. AIYER himself did manual

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

(150 words) 10

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

ethics in International Relation
(IR) are a set of global norms that need to be adhered to at all times. there are no legal sanctions but moral sanctions if violated.

Ethics in I.R → granting legitimacy:

1) (Ex) India's Vaccine Generosity.
→ India helped more than 100 countries.
→ this granted us legitimacy.

2) (Ex) UN-conventions on Women, child.
○ all have ethical legitimacy.

3) (Ex) During 2nd wave global Community helped India. it had ethical legitimacy.

4) Countries action against climate change.

⊗ India's ISA has ethical legitimacy.

⊗ Ethics in I.R → withdrawing legitimacy:-

1) ⊗ Zaliban - forceful takeover of Afghanistan.

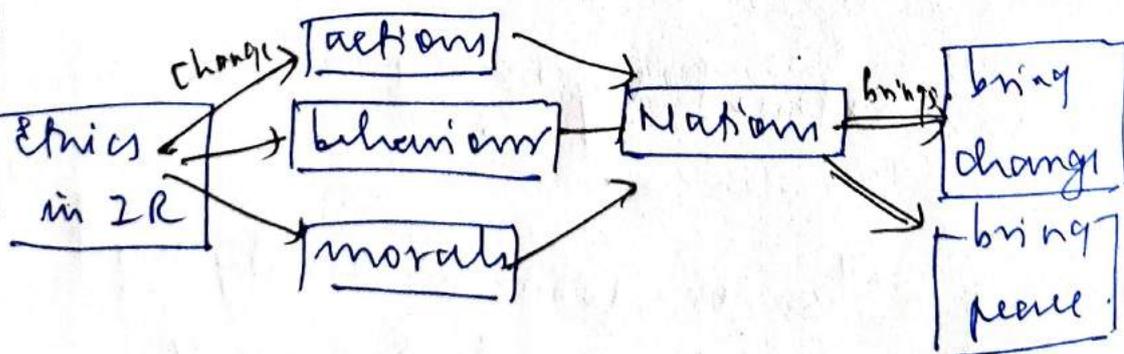
2) ⊗ Myanmar - military Coup.

3) ⊗ USA withdrawal from Afghanistan.

4) ⊗ Hiroshima & Nagasaki Nuclear strike by USA.

5) ⊗ Industrial revolution led global warming.

6) ⊗ hesitancy in reforms to multilateral institution.



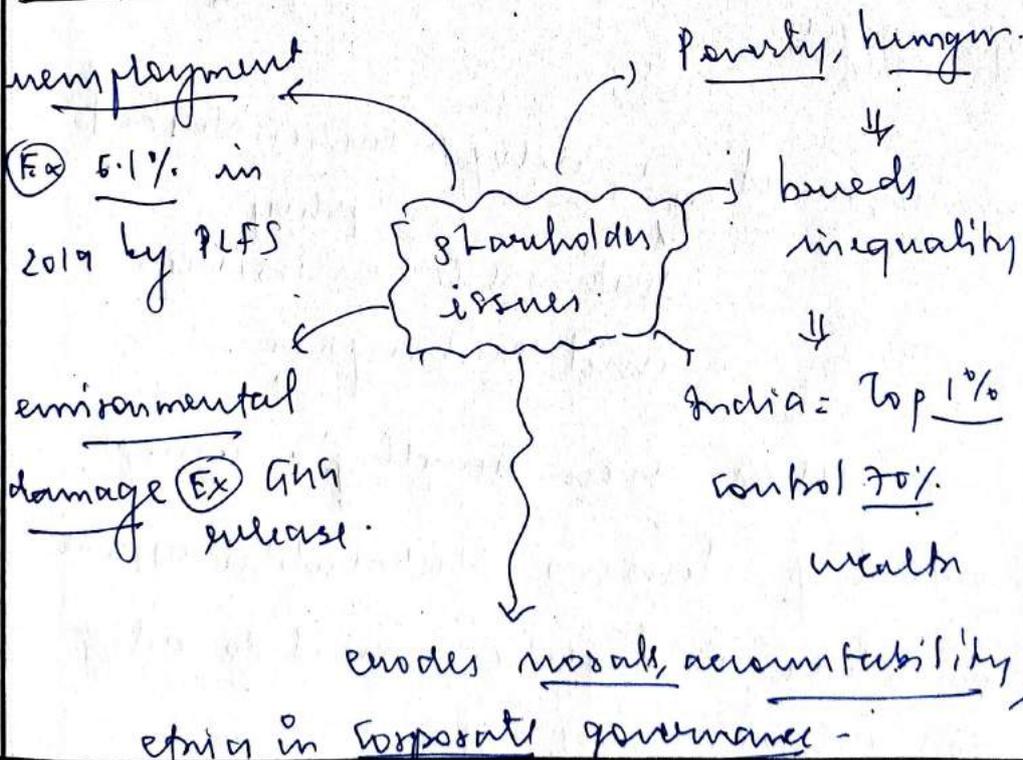
3. (b) Sustainable growth of an organisation can result only by aligning its decisions to the interests of all stakeholders, not merely its shareholders. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

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।

Shareholder approach is one wherein only those directly involved their interests are considered. Stakeholder involves all direct and indirect ones too

Sustainable growth of organization

needs stakeholder approach - Agreed.



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Need of Stakeholder approach.

1) Social → creates human well being
 Focus on health of employee and Family.
 (Ex) through insurance; also education fund.

2) economic
 creates Quality Job → inclusion of all
proper wages → reduce poverty
hunger

3) environment → adopt Carbon Neutral
policy
sustainable emission
and absorption..

thus - even Gandhi's concept
of trusteeship favours stakeholder approach
 We as Nation and globe - need to adopt
 it to achieve our SDG

4. (a) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's life exemplifies value-driven public service of the highest order. What are the values one can learn from his life to be a good citizen and a good administrator? (150 words) 10

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का जीवन उच्चतम स्तर की मूल्य-संचालित सार्वजनिक सेवा का उदाहरण है। एक अच्छा नागरिक और एक अच्छा प्रशासक बनने के लिए उनके जीवन से कौन-से मूल्य सीखे जा सकते हैं?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri led

India in crisis time. Be it post-1962

war or green revolution etc, he lead

India like a true leader.

His life exemplifies value driven Public Service.

1) empathy → towards → Jawans & Farmers.

→ Slogan ⇒ Jai Jawan Jai Kisan

2) Compassion → towards → Poor & Hungry

○ Spearheaded → "green revolution" for Food Security.

3) Driven by - "Satya-graha" moves,

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truth strong bondage and also to
ahimsa (non-violence) "Jain philosophy"

4) Leadership: ↓

Example: → 1965 war with Pakistan
← post 1962 war on china
→ gave strong leadership in crisis time

5) Peace driven: thus ensured talks with Pakistan even after war.

6) Integrity and Integrity in his service as Prime Minister of India.

Shastriji and his strong adherence to values lays a strong message that with power comes responsibility to change one's system.

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।

• Civil Services are the head
of any policy decision however, the face
is the politician, thus Civil Servants work
on doctrine of facelessness

• Accountability is responsibility to act
and liability for inaction.

Institutional mechanisms that ensure
accountability have weakened:

↳ Central Civil Service Conduct rules bars
from criticising government.

↳ RTI - more use of section-8 to
undislose information.

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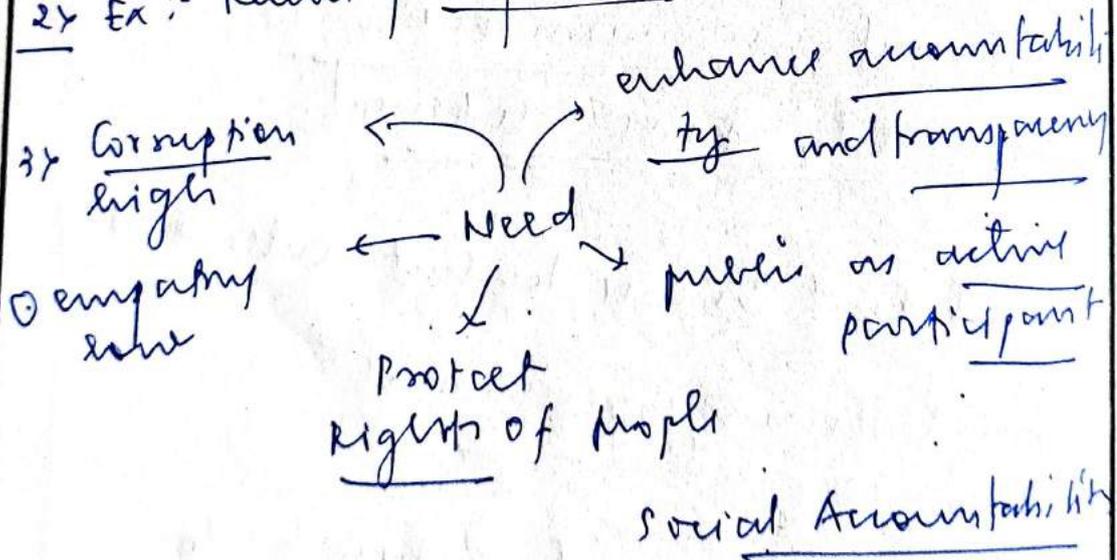
27 R71 - recent amendments on Condition of service of CIC and IC

28 CVC has been criticized as arm of government to spread Fear.

Need Social accountability law in India
CSA

17 SA → is when public have power to demand accountability for actions and it cannot be denied.

29 Ex :- Recently Rajasthan proposed it.



Can ensure that governance and service delivery is optimized thus bring trust.

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।

Civil servants are head of any policy however the actual face is the politician. Thus Civil servants work on doctrine of facelessness.

Anonymity as important arrangement

Freedom to frame policies and rules
low interference from public
enhance professional competence
avoid fear of failure.

My opinion - Favours:

- 1) ensures that failure fear is removed
- 2) they are permanent executives

and thus need anonymity
37 brings best out of a civil servant.
thus enhances spirit of service.

Arguments Against:

- 1) Reduces / diminishes Accountability of Civil servant.
- 2) Politician may loose power if decision turns wrong.
- 3) It might favour Partisan behaviour.
∴ not good for democracy.

India can think of balancing Faucher doctrine with accountability of Civil servant. this might further enhance competence.

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

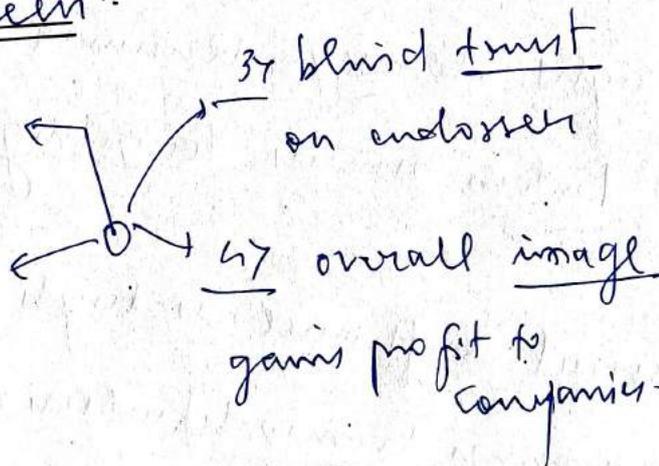
सोशल मीडिया के दौर में, प्रभावशाली लोगों के फॉलोअर्स बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं और उन्होंने अग्रणी मार्केटिंग भूमिकाएं प्राप्त कर ली हैं। इस संदर्भ में, प्रभावशाली लोगों द्वारा मार्केटिंग में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Influencer marketing is when an organization or brand ropes in a celebrity that has large following to sell its product.

Prominent marketing role of social media influencers:

1) large Fan base

2) easy market to companies



Ethical issues involved:

1) Consumer's authentic model replaced

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by profit centric model.

(Ex) Nike, adidas gain huge profits by endorsing ambassadors.

2) Consumers are ruined as same product could have cost low.

3) thru - debate on pricing of product vs Consumer finance

4) might damage Consumer health.

(Ex) Protein brands targeting youth.

5) social influence is high (Ex) leads to women commodification (Ex) advertisements

India to be most prepared

has brought Consumer Protection act 2019.

Empathy and Compassion in influencer is also needed.

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

this concept by Martin L. King
 It has been given in the context of
discrimination against blacks. He demands
altruism (working for others at cost of oneself)
 over destructive selfishness:

Examples:

Creative Altruism

1) Dr. Ambedkar gave up his entire life
 for dalit upliftment.

2) Gandhiji fought to ensure Dalits
 given dignity, called them harijan.

3) Baba Amte in Ambarati for leprosy patients.

4) Tukdoji Maharaj for untouchables.

Examples - destructive selfishness

1) Hitler → world war damage and prestige loss to Germany

2) Kasab → 9/11 Attacks

• other terrorist → destroy mankind.

3) Corporate Fraud practices → E ⇒

V. Mallya, Choksi, et.

"Yandhi" prioritized people over self and so did Mandela and Abraham Lincoln. This guides to making the fact that self is at low priority over public.

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

Dr. Kalam, a visionary,
has led India in various spheres- be it
education or space. This statement he
makes on children.

Meaning. Ensuring that children
(who are India's future) become
successful it is imperative to sacrifice
small things for it.

Examples

↳ India through New Education
Policy brought early childhood
care and education (ECE)

27. Parents sacrifice their dreams -
• this to ensure child succeeds in
life.

37. Societal support again is evident
• society ensures it's sacrifice of
time to groom children

(Ex) Kalam's had a strong societal
support.

↳ sacrifices can also be policy
making - giving or banning child
labour; empowering or educating
children.

Kalam's his vision is a
thought that has fuel to drive India
and make it more "Atmanirbhar".

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

this concept or thought of Dr. Ambedkar is very relevant even today as there are many issues against women in society

Barriers to women's Progress:

1) objectification of women.

2) Patriarchy, domestic violence make women feel as a second sex

3) son-preference thus Fetal dropped as Female Feticide.

4) problems or crimes like → divorce, domestic violence, Rapes, etc. have risen

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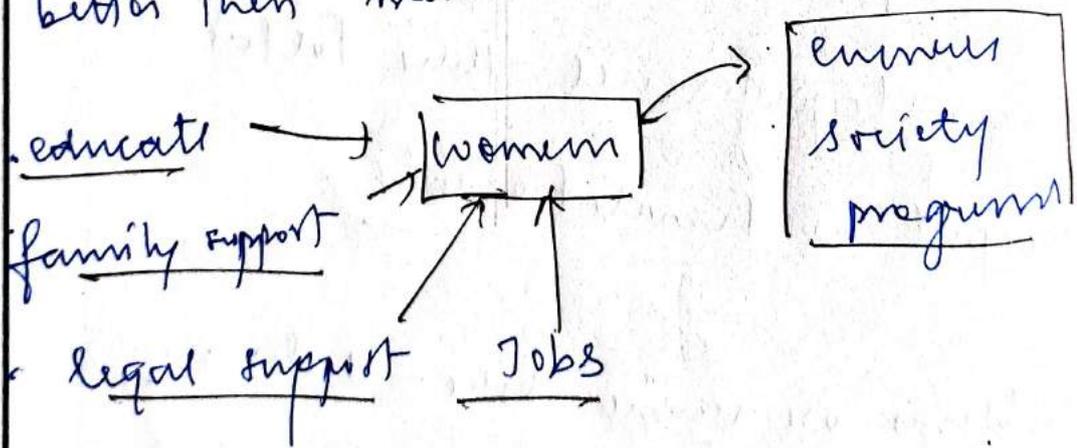
Their achievement Example.

1) Phalguni Nayan - 1st female self made billionaire in India.

2) K.D. Biocon - K.M. Shant - was the richest Indian female Nov 2021 (March)

3) Dr. Nirmala Sitharaman leading India's finances.

thus women when given opportunity perform at par or better than men.



SECTION – B

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

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

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

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

The above case study is regarding child labour. Though Article-24 bans it, some manufacturing units are exploiting loopholes in law.

A

Stakeholders

1. Me (SDA)
2. children
3. Factory owners
4. Government
5. Parents
6. Contractors
7. Local politician

Their Concern.

- ⇒ political Neutrality
⇒ uphold Rule of Law.
- child labour
- profits
- end to child labour
(Art-24)
- extra income
- Feinting Law.
- ○ ban child labour
- earn profit

Ethical issues involved.

or child labour Vs Income to Parents:

1) child labour has been banned in India
(CA 17-24)

2) however for parents it is source of income

by child labour V/s Education of children

1) child labour - would mean students
are compromising on education.

2) uneducated → low skill → Poverty

c) upholding ROL vs Politician involvement

→ as SDA my duty to uphold ROL
(Conductological approach)

→ But, Politician is also involved in owning
factory units - thus pressure.

d) Government Data vs Actual Report

→ auditing file says child labour

does not exist

→ however, on ground it does exist -

By How to approach the problem.



Main elements of action.

1) Confirm that Reports are genuine



2) this can be done by setting special team.



3) if found true

→ warn once to manufacturers.

→ Next = Seal license



3) also launch an FIR first.

1) Persuasion to Parents to not send children to work.



2) be- Politically neutral

3) Ask or Persuade Politician to not promote such activities in manufacturing.



3) Rehabilitation of children

4) Also Strong actions

- ↓
- ensure teams are formed
 - ↓
 - constant monitor issue
 - involve and persuade locals ^{for} support

Against Contractors.

- ↓
- use of persuasion and power.
 - send a Actual ground Report to government.

cy Means

medium

- Rehabilitation of children
- strong enforcement of law.
- constant vigilance
- involve NGO and Civil society.

long term

- ensure students go to school
- Parents are given work - EX MGNREGA.
- Contractors and owners do not file False Report or license Revoke to end child

Labour use of persuasion and power is needed

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?

The above case study is
a case of prohibition in a state.
But, local politicians themselves bring
out illegal practices to sell liquor,
thus affect rule of law.

Stakeholders

- 1) People
- 2) Politician
- 3) State
- 4) illegal traders
- 5) Families

Concerns

- loss of lives
- Vote bank
- Rule of Law upheld
- Profit
- Constant suffering

A) ProblemsSocial

- 1) Domestic Violence
- 2) Patriarchy dominant
- 3) Mostly women,
children suffer
- 4) Low morals and
values at home

Economic

- State Revenue loss
- Job losses
- Poverty
 - hunger
 - malnutrition - shunt
 - children's
education
compromised
 - no job

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By Does Prohibition create more problems

a) Argument against

1) Prohibition ensures that overall there is healthy development of adult in family

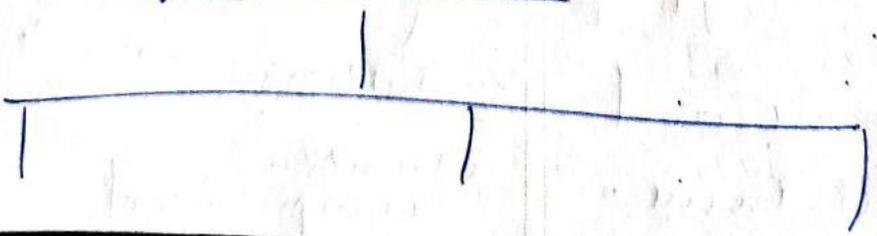
2) Creates Jobs as people willing to work

3) Women dignity is upheld (Ex) low domestic violence.

4) ensures savings in banks so overall acts as asset in crisis time.

5) ensures good health thus low expenditure from government.

b) Arguments for



Social	Economic	Political
<p>1) <u>Illegal liquor</u> still available</p> <p>↓</p> <p>2) Thus, <u>more domestic violence</u> or <u>arguments at home</u>.</p>	<p>1) <u>Illegal trade</u></p> <p>2) <u>Revenue loss to state</u>.</p> <p>3) <u>Law and order problems</u></p> <p>4) <u>Corruption in system rises</u>.</p>	<p>1) <u>Politicians</u> encourage <u>illegal sale</u></p> <p>↓</p> <p>2) <u>Vote bank politics</u>.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>3) Thus <u>actual problem remains unresolved</u>.</p>

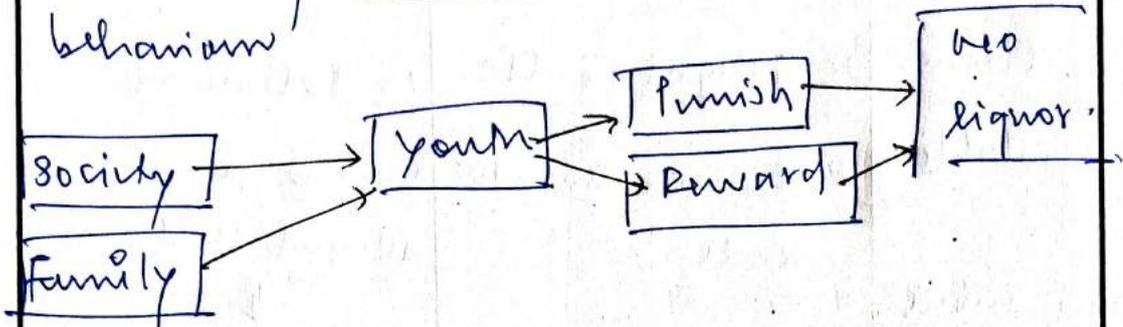
c) How to tackle problem of alcoholism especially among youth of Punjab.

4) Society and Parents Role:

1) Hippocrates - "Man is a product of his environment"

1) Thus society and parents need to

ensure they do not promote such behaviours



2) Role of education:

1) ensure that liquor is a vice is well established

2) encourage students to forego "No liquor life"

3) Administration: → penance → use of Law

- empathy towards youth.
- rehabilitation of youth.

give jobs to needs.

D.P.S.P. - (Gandhian)

bans ~~for~~ liquor and state need to ensure it is upheld. this will save our youth.

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 above case study,
represents a district where stray dogs
population has increased and has
become menace to society. Culling
of dogs has taken place and NGOs
have come forward to protect
animal rights.

Stakeholders

Concern -

1) Me (D.A.)

→ uphold Rule of Law

2) Residents

→ Menace of stray dogs.

3) stray dogs.

→ Humans as threat

4) → Pedestrians

→ bike drivers.

→ Menace of dogs.

5) 8 year old girl
children.

→ Potential threat
to life

6) vigilant groups.

→ catching dogs.

7) Government.

→ save people & dogs.

8) NAO.

→ animal rights.

As ethical issue involved.

1) Residents life threat vs animal rights.

2) Residents are Facing menace.

of stray dogs.

→ but animal rights are also important

2) children's life v/s dog's lives

→ children are at risk of being bitten

→ dog's lives are important but they are called.

3) NCO protests v/s Vigilant group.

→ NCO's have valid concern of upholding human rights.

→ vigilante groups reducing the nuisance.

4) Uphold rule of law v/s Animal rights.

→ As DM protecting people is priority

→ But animal rights equal. important

By Measures:

as Short Term:

1) Strong orders that prevent stray dog calling or actions if violation.

2) Ensuring → NGO, civil society, locals are involved in action formulation.

3) ensuring that children and adults who have been attacked are given first aid.

4) ensure that those dogs that have become violent are rehabilitated to care centers.

b) Long term.

1) involve Doctors and chalk a plan
to sterilize ~~Doctors~~ dogs.

↓

2) Ensure Compassion and Empathy
towards Dogs by locals.

↓

3) Dogs are man's best friend

- if possible train dogs to guard
the society -

↓

4) involve NCO to provide relief to
Dogs and if possible their adoption

Dogs and humans can

live together. we need to ensure
empathy towards them and also
protect people.

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। पृष्ठताछ 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 above is a case study wherein as a SP, there are two reports by people and police and there is a demand to solve the issue at the earliest.

Stakeholders

- 1) MC (SP)
- 2) District
- 3) Subordinate police
- 4) People (Party)
- 5) Women guest
- 6) Social media platform
- 7) Social activists
- 8) Government

Concerns

- upheld Rule of Law
- Law and Order issue
- complaint by people
- complaint by police
- Dignity
- spread of News
- upheld Rule of Law
- ensure Peace

A7 | Ethical issues

a) Police duty v/s Public safety -

- Police version says they were doing duty
- however - women's dignity and people's safety has been alleged threatened.

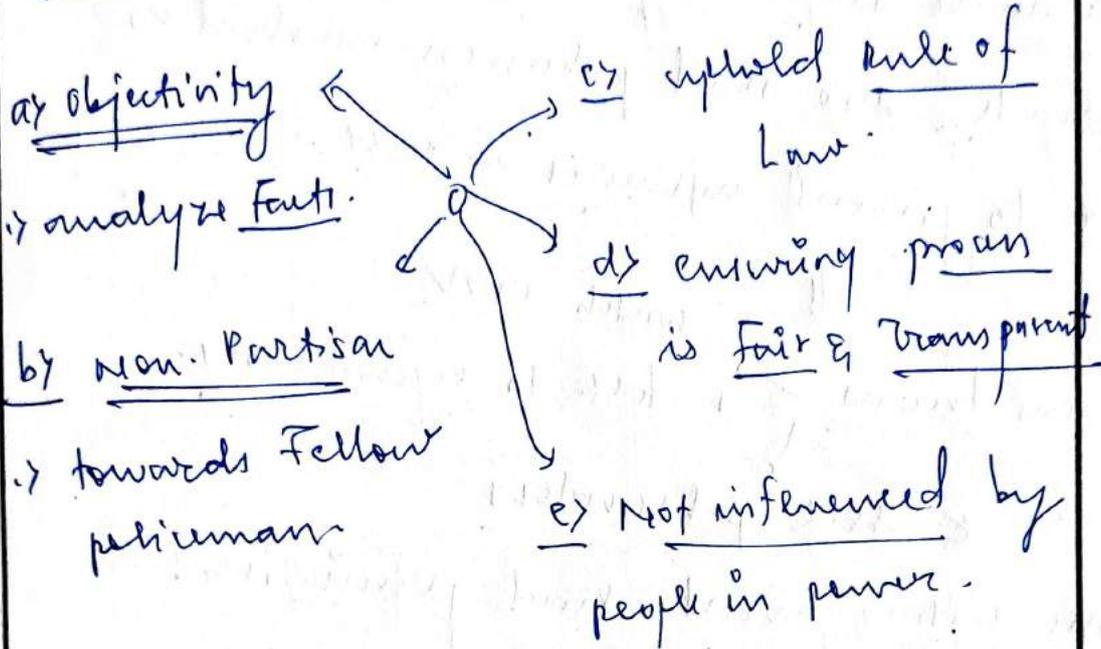
b) Social activist v/s Police :

- Social activist have jumped to support people.
- however, social media only proof against Police which is not strong evidence.

c) Rule of Law v/s. Social media

- Rule of Law needs to be upheld.
- Also - social media need to practice restraint and not create L&O issue.

By factors that influence decision making by authorities in such instances.



Mobilizing support through social media - is it fair.

<u>Yes.</u>	<u>NO.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ ensures pressure from public ↳ Police might be prompted to act fair ↳ demands accountability of authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Not reliable as evidence ↳ social media cannot run a country ↳ It is the Constitution ↳ social media can supplement.

My Course of Action.

1) Permanently People to go back and let police investigate. Also send policemen involved on leave to prevent interference in case.

2) Form teams → watch CC7V
 → talk to eyewitnesses
 → seek police orders

See witness event had permission.

3) thorough investigation and objectivity will bring out the matter.

if policemen wrong → if people wrong.
 wrong suspend them
 → penalize them
 → Name and shame for bringing bad name to police.

In times of crisis objectivity, accountability and integrity are important to solve any issue.

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।

The above case is about vaccine hesitancy. Tribals in a district and local doctor have refused to get vaccinated citing beliefs as a reason.

Stakeholders

- 1) backward district
- 2) Me (DM)
- 3) Tribals
- 4) Community Doctor
- 5) neighbouring district
- 6) administration

Values at stake

- > health at stake
- > ensure vaccination
- > beliefs at stake
- > beliefs
- > spillover of covid.
- > uphold rule of law - (ROL)

AY Ethical issues

① uphold ROL vs Beliefs

→ District administration needs to ensure
vaccination

↳ however, people's beliefs are contravening.

② Medical ethics V/s Public beliefs:

↳ Medical ethics to ensure public life protection

↳ beliefs acting as hindrance.

③ Spread of virus V/s Vaccine hesitancy

↳ vaccine hesitancy poses a risk of
virus to be transmitted to other districts

④ Religious beliefs V/s ROL:

↳ ensuring religious beliefs are safeguarded
is important.

↳ but vaccination is more important.

By My steps on DM :-

1) Premise of action :- wrong arguments have to be contradicted by strong positive actions.

2) Persuade → Doctor to give up his belief
Locals or head of tribal to ensure
vaccination.

3) Ensure NGOs are involved
Act as trust bridge

4) → Additionally - incentivize those who
get vaccinated

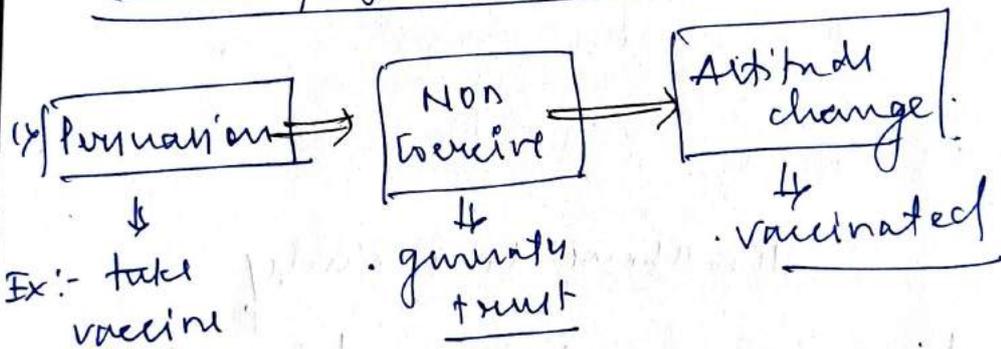
5) Staff of administration too can get
vaccinated at same place - this will
remove rumors that vaccines are unsafe.

6) Empathy is needed but has to

be balanced with rationality.

7) Lead from front and as DM get
vaccinated in front of tribals.

8) How persuasion can convince people to
voluntarily get vaccinated.



2) ensures trust and Reliability of Govt.

3) ensures Rights of tribals are protected

thus acts as empowering force.

tribal rights have to be

balanced with Medical ethics. Persuade

tribals to vaccinate. and involve locals

is right way ahead.

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।

The above case study
is about organ donation and receiver
mismatch. this leads to deaths of
many. thus overall awareness in
donating organ is must.

Stakeholders.

- 1) Organ donor
- 2) Organ Receiver
- 3) Doctors
- 4) administration.
- 5) society

Concern.

- not aware.
- long waiting
- silent observers.
- uphold right to life.

(A) Ethical issues.

1) right to life (Art 21) v/s right to dignified death.

→ right to life will demand organ be donated

→ right to dignified death would want an individual to die with all organs intact.

↳ demand from organ recipients v/s low
of awareness in donor.

- ↳ organ donation is needed
- ↳ but, awareness is low.

↳ individual morality v/s society -

- ↳ individual might want organ
- ↳ societal ethics might be communal
driven and thus, not donate

↳ genuine organs v/s black marketing

- ↳ need beeds market.
- ↳ this might bring fraud and
blackmarketing practices to flourish.

ex Doctor as a silent observer Vs Promoter:

ex doctors prone to be silent observers.

↳ however - active awareness drives from
their part will help.

By how to close gaps between Demand
and supply:

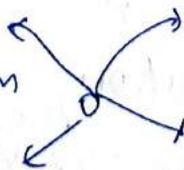
1) Database and Connect:

↳ strong database of Donor-Receiver must

↳ Connect to both through non-manual
process.

2) For organ donor:

↳ Permade to
donate organ



involve doctors,
NAO

↓

spread awareness.

↳ incentivise if need be

34 For organ Receiver:

- enroll on a government platform
- seek constant support ← local
NGO
administration

44 administration:

- create database
- ensure fast process
- spread empathy and persuade doctors
to spread awareness.
- awareness drives; involve youth
- use technology to connect people (donor
Receiver)

organ donation is need of
hour. sensitize, awareness, empathy
can ensure organ donation Administration
needs to act as facilitator as Right to life
ART (21A).