



Educrat IAS ACADEMY

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name of the Candidate		Roll No.	
Email ID		Date	9 th July
Mobile No.			

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	a b	10 10	4 4.5	<p>1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet</p> <p>2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.</p> <p>Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Mentor's Remarks:</p> <p><i>Complete all parts of the case study.</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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20			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks		250	112.5	TEST CODE:
				Medium of Examination:



SECTION-A

1. (a) The Ethics in private and public relations are not completely discernible from each other. Comment. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Ethics are a set of standards that society places on itself to guide the behaviour of its members. ✓

These set of standards are different in public and private life.

1) Public life - values like loyalty, prudence, fiscal propriety etc

2) Personal life: - respect, love, tolerance

However, they cannot be completely detached.

Good! Eg: A civil servant who practices domestic violence at home cannot give equal treatment to female colleagues.

Similarly, a corrupt official who cannot maintain fiscal propriety in public life will not be able to generate enough personal savings as well. ✓



Personal and ~~private~~ public ethics are interrelated and should not be seen in silos. ✓

Eg: Dal Balaadur Shastri maintained probity in personal life (paying for only what he could afford) as well as public life (not misusing his ~~position~~) ✓

These moral standards should be developed in every area of life. ✓



1. (b) Discuss the barriers in inculcating human values in the present scenario. How socialisation can help in overcoming such barriers?
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Values are beliefs and morals that guide individual behaviour. Some important values are honesty, integrity, tolerance, altruism etc.

Barriers in inculcating values:

- 1) Ethical fading: giving more importance to materialism rather than values.
eg: capitalist greed,
- 2) Declining sources of values: loss of joint families, closure of schools etc
- 3) Improper socialisation: teaching negative values eg: prohibiting inter caste marriage
- 4) Technology - development of AI has led to deepfakes, fake news etc

Socialisation is the process by which individuals are taught norms and values of society to promote harmony.

Socialisation overcoming barriers:

*

Family

- Parents guide individual's behaviour by acting as role models ✓
- They teach values like love and respect towards elders ✓

Schools

- since a child spends most time here they are important for inculcating values like
 - discipline ✓
 - tolerance ✓
 - prudence ✓

Society

- it reaffirms values learnt by individuals through observation
- eg: promoting altruism, public welfare ✓
- Bharam Ratna gaurav for public service.

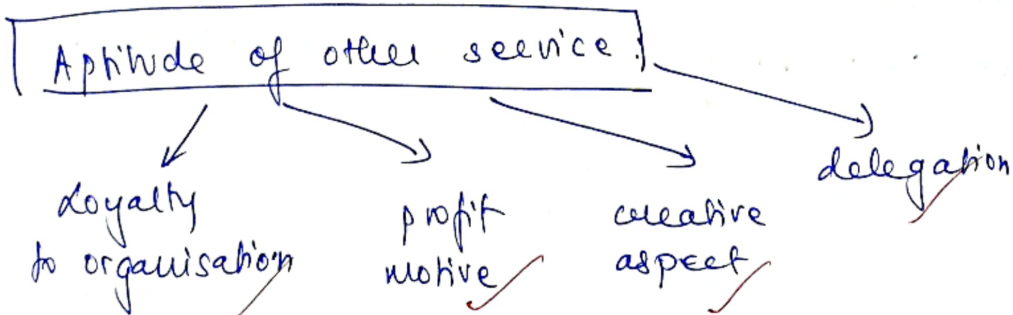
While socialisation is one of the most important ways to promote values other measures like social persuasion, technological changes etc need to be used as well.

2. (a) The nature of civil service demands that civil servants should have different types of aptitude than any other services. Comment.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Civil service is a part of executive branch that is permanent. The major aim is to promote public welfare through policy implementation.

Nature of civil service:

- 1) Continuous work - civil servants have to deal with huge amount of work especially during situations like crisis
- 2) Anonymity: no reward or limelight for duty performance
- 3) Political interference - 'yesmanship' is a major concern in bureaucracy
- 4) Discretion - scope of discretion gives chance of corruption and red tapism.



However civil servants need a different kind of aptitude:

- 1) Emotional intelligence - to overcome situational dilemmas
- 2) Stewardship: to ensure proper allocation of resources in a resource deficit nation
eg: Rahul Kumar repaired broken oxygen plants during covid.
- 3) Leadership: leading people by examples
eg: Pankaj Jain sent daughter to anganwadi
- 4) Empathy: to ensure public welfare and not simply adherence to rules
eg: D C Rajappa known for empathy

While aptitude is an innate quality it can be honed through practice and civil servants should aim at developing work relevant aptitude.

2. (b) Explain the meaning of empathy, tolerance and compassion with examples. How they are relevant in present day society for civil servants? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Values are beliefs that guide an individual's behaviour.

a) Empathy: capability to put oneself in another's place and trying to understand their position and needs.

Example: An IAS officer removed his own AC from office and put in a nutritional centre to save 100s of children from heat. → Action involved

↓
Is it
empathy
or
compassion??
Empathy
↳ emotion
↳ compassion
↳ Empathy
↳ Action

b) Tolerance — accepting the beliefs and practices of others even if they are different or antithetical to ours

eg: Acceptance / tolerance of food choices of other religions even if it does not coincide with ours

c) Empathy compassion: an active desire to alleviate someone else's situation.

eg: Anshu Singh Pame build a road in

Manipul even after financial constraints.

Relevance today for civil servants:

1) Empathy: it allows better policy making by understanding needs of people
eg: not following rules blindly

2) Tolerance: can ensure civil servants work towards inclusive development and Sarvodaya.
eg: Chhattisgarh police employing transgenders

3) Compassion: promotes conscientiousness among officers

eg: Mansi Baccika rescued 1000 migrant workers during covid

civil servants should imbibe these values in their working to promote holistic growth.

3. (a) What do you understand by social influence and persuasion? How do they help in bringing attitudinal changes in people? Explain. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Social influence is the ability of a person or group to influence others.

Eg: celebrities acting as role models

Persuasion is a deliberate attempt by a person to bring attitudinal and behavioural changes in others.

Eg: government persuading people against sex selective abortions.

Their role in attitudinal change:

1) Heuristic persuasion: appealing to emotions can help change attitudes
eg: to quit speeding, life of family after someone's death is shown (described).

2) Systemic persuasion: providing information and knowledge to change behaviour.
eg: quoting religious scriptures to stop

child marriage.

3) Role models: acting in a desirable way for others to follow.

eg: Pankaj Jain sent own daughter to Anganwadi school.

4) Through changing negative ideas

eg: K Narayan Rao (VP) shook hands with HIV infected person.

Certain issues that reduce their effect

Forewarned

A person who knows that there is attempt to persuade will be less responsive

Inoculation

developing strong opposite attitudes

Stockpile

having too much information about that behaviour/ attitude.

Social persuasion and influence are indirect ways of bringing changes in wider society and must be used to promote positive values.

3. (b) "The principles of justice are chosen behind a veil of ignorance." John Rawls. Comment. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

John Rawls is regarded as a contemporary contractarian. His idea of 'veil of ignorance' shows hope of a just society.

Justice simply implies fairness in social, economic and political arenas.

Veil of ignorance laying grounds for principle of justice:

- 1) It is a hypothetical situation where members are at a neutral position before deciding the kind of society they want to build.
- 2) No one knows what position they will acquire in the world — rich or poor, ruler or slave etc.
- 3) In such a situation, everyone will promote those values that will benefit the lowest range since they have a probability of belonging to that class.

4) Thus, ^{these} values and principles will promote a just society for everyone.

In today's time Rawlsianism is used in various areas as well:

↳ Zero Budgeting where starting point is taken zero and past information is ignored.

↳ Judiciary: No double jeopardy i.e. a person is only punished for that crime and not twice for the same crime.

While adopting a completely neutral viewpoint is difficult, it must be ensured that social justice must prevail through imbining objectivity and neutrality while making decisions.

3. (c) "Politics have no relation to morals"-Niccolo Machiavelli. In the context of the statement, explain what do you mean by moral and political attitudes and how do they influence politics? No recent examples given. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

MISSING!

Morals are a set of standards that ^{individual} ~~society~~ places on themselves to guide their actions.

Moral attitude

- those learned aspects that determine whether our action is good or bad, right or wrong.
- eg: supporting abortion due to attitude of 'freedom of choice'

Political attitude

- our tendency to evaluate beliefs and ideologies of political nature and act towards it.
- eg: negative attitude: seeing politics as criminalise.

Their influence on Politics

- 1) Political attitudes determine what kind of society we build.
eg: China promote communist ideology in schools.
- 2) Without morality politics will face

issues like :

- a) money capitalism : resort between bureaucrats and capitalism
- b) Criminalisation of politics - 40% MPs having criminal cases.
- c) Abuse of money and muscle power : Cranda Raj and anonymous funding

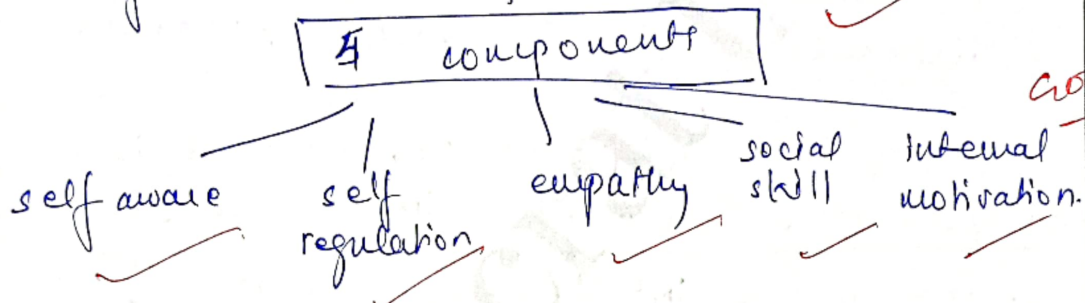
Example : Maharashtra is witnessing rise of 'resort politics'

- moral values like integrity compromised
- negative political attitude like using money power, defections etc

Grandhiji said that one of the great sin is 'politics without principles'. Morality and positive political attitude is the need of the hour.

4. (a) Emotional intelligence is an important ingredient of responsible and responsive conduct by a civil servant. Comment. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Emotional Intelligence is the ability of a person to manage one's own emotions and that of others while using it in thought and action.



EI is important for responsible and responsive conduct by a civil servant.

Responsible :

1) Decisions should be taken by having an empathetic attitude towards others.

eg: Prashant Nair called compassionate civil servant

2) EI will promote prudent decision making rather than violent actions

eg: Ranbeer Sharma slapped a boy due to lack of EI

Responsive: adapting to new situations.

It promotes innovative decision making
in the face of adversity

eg: Smita Sabrawal - Fund Your City
campaign to overcome lack of funds.

2) can help in controlling difficult situations

eg: Chetan Singh Rathore sung
national anthem to pacify protestors.

In civil services, success is
"50% due to emotional intelligence and

20% due to intelligence quotient".

EQ is important to manage the
dynamic ground realities.

4. (b) When ethical conduct is judged by 'circumstances' and 'consequences', it goes against Kant's philosophy of action which says the action to be based on its inherent quality rather than the consequence of action. Examine. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Immanuel Kant promotes deontological ethics i.e. morality of an action is not based on outcome but rather dependent on the intrinsic moral worth of the act itself.

eg: lying to please someone might lead to good outcomes but it is not a moral act.

Kant's philosophy

1) Situational morality will lead to a slippery slope: if we determine morality according to circumstances, it can end in corruption

eg: small thefts turn into huge robbery

2) Circumstantial ethics can promote greed and cause moral myopia.

eg: capitalism based on situational ethics → do good when it profits you.



3) Consequentialist ethics can lead to majoritarianism: taking decisions on basis of majority's happiness.
eg: LGBTQ still deprived rights.

4) Means vs ends conundrum: wrong means to achieve ethical ends still wrong. eg: tactical bombing

However, it is not possible to follow deontological ethics everywhere:

eg: Gandhiji adherent of non violence idea gave slogan of 'do or die'.

eg: classic Heinz Dilemma: steal drugs to save life or let the person die to follow morality.

Ground realities cause ethical dilemma. While morality should not be circumstantial it cannot be rigid as well. It should be dealt with according to the situation by applying emotional intelligence.



5. (a) Values work as a guide for both ethics and morality. Explain
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Values are individual beliefs and ideas that guides our behaviour.
It can be moral values like respect, political values or commercial values.

It acts as a guide for:

Ethics

• set of standards that society places on itself to guide behaviour of members

Morality

• set of standards that an individual places on themselves to guide own behaviour.

1) Values like tolerance, respect for others promote ethics of unity
eg: Vasudaira Kuvumbakam

2) Promotes biocentric ethics:

values like compassion for others leads to safeguarding environment.
eg: saving wildlife.

- 3) Values of compassion guide our own moral actions even if it is unethical.
eg: Robin Hood - stealing from poor to give to rich.
- 4) Values like equity and restitution promote ethical standards even if immoral.
eg: defending a rapist by lawyer to promote natural justice.

Ideas and beliefs are common to society. Upholding these values can ensure social harmony and justice.

5 (b) Mere being lawful is not enough to develop a harmonious society, the presence of morality is another mandatory condition that should be followed. Discuss (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Laws are a set of rules based on ethical standards that regulate the actions of members of society.

Need of law :

- 1) Common set of rules that are applicable to all : eg: Right to equality
- 2) Promotes certain action : eg: Right to education
- 3) Restricts negative behaviour . eg: Prevention of Corruption Act
- 4) Promotes social justice : eg: reservation.

Law is not enough :

- 1) Lack of enforceability : corruption exists despite laws
- 2) Excessive focus on rules : eg: Santoshi Kumar died of hunger due to being denied ration for lack of documents
- 3) Negative attitudes : eg: CSR seen as a burden

4) Lack of morality: eg: banning of triple talac opposed.

Need of morality:

Morals are standards that individuals place on themselves to guide their behaviour

↳ Voice of conscience: individuals are more likely to follow laws if it is in accordance to their morals.

eg: feminists following Anti Dowry Act

2) Attitudinal changes: it requires an internal motivation.

eg: Dalitya Talac initiative by Amit Gupta to remove manual scavenging

3) Better enforceability: if laws not followed that morality permits to follow, it can cause cognitive dissonance.

eg: CSR will be better followed by individuals who seek equality.

Thus, both law and morality are imperative to bring social changes.

Good Point

6. (a) "The success and happiness of a public servant do not consist in his or her personal wealth but rather through the virtues of good citizenship, by one's knowledge and desire to learn, and willingness to tackle difficult problems". In the light of the statement, discuss how a civil servant can develop these qualities? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

A public servant's major aim is to provide public welfare. Their success and happiness depends on their commitment to duty rather than wealth.

Why wealth is not enough:

can lead to cognitive dissonance ✓

no job satisfaction ✓

increases chance of corruption. ✓

There is instead a need to develop virtues, knowledge and willingness to tackle situation.

Reasons: ✓

- 1) It promotes public welfare
- 2) virtues ensure probity of character
- 3) increasing knowledge will allow handling multiple ground situations effectively

Ways to develop it:

- 1) Introspection of one's own strength and weakness.
- 2) Following Madhyamarg or Aristotle's Golden Mean.
eg: no exclusive focus on development or environment - focus on sustainable development
- 3) Developing Role Models to imbibe virtues
eg: TN Seshan
- 4) Increasing collaboration with others to gain knowledge eg: Bharat Darshan by civil servants.
- 5) Using Emotional intelligence to tackle difficult situation
eg: Aakash Kulkarni pacified a mob.

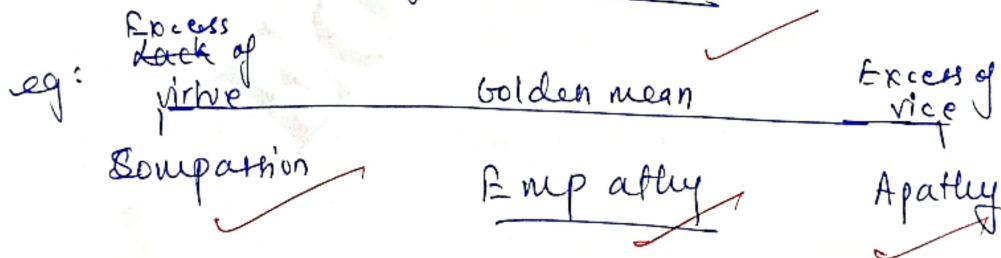
Civil servants should develop these standards by adopting institutional measures too - Mission Kaemyogi by government is aimed at this

6. (b) How far do you agree that humans should build character through the 'doctrine of mean' propagated by Virtue Ethics? Also, discuss its relevance in present day society (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Virtue Ethics of Aristotle claims that an act is ethical if a virtuous person would have done the same in the same situation.

His doctrine of mean is a method to develop virtuous character.

It states that one should not follow any extreme action but rather stick to the 'golden mean'



Any extreme can lead to a vice.

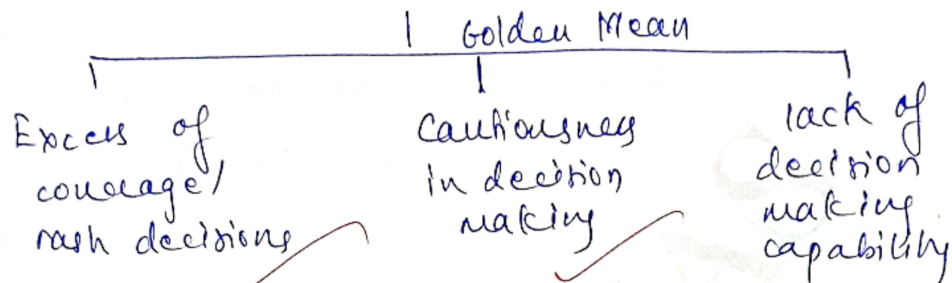
Relevance today:

It Balanced development:

eg: not too much focus on capitalism or nation — sustainable development

as golden mean.

2) Prudent decisions:



3) Sustainable conviction:

eg: not becoming excessively communist or aesthetic. Following mild action of Buddha

4) Empathetic decision making by civil servants rather than following iron law of oligarchy or subversion of laws

'golden mean is the golden solution'. It is valid even today especially in rapidly changing times.

SECTION B

7. Recently, a movie based on an unfortunate historical tragedy was released. Its release generated lots of debates in society and media. The opinion of the people was divided. One section of people thinks that the movie shows selectively one side of the picture rather than giving a balanced view. An IAS officer, who is posted as a secretary in a capital of a state, also commented that the film was biased and the movie's director should also show the pain and suffering of other communities. Moreover, the director should also send the earnings from the movie to the victims for their rehabilitation. After his comment, the government issued a show cause notice to the officer and asked him that a government official should not take any stand in such matters but rather focus on his/her job. The government notice has also divided people into two sides. One side thinks that in the age of social media, a civil servant should be allowed to speak his mind. The other side is of the view that a civil servant is not supposed to opine on societal matters.

In this context, what would be your view on the following matters:

- (a) What ethical dilemma do civil servants face when they have strong urge to opine on societal matters?
- (b) Civil servants should not give their view on societal matters. Argue.
- (c) Whether there should be any disciplinary action against the said officer in the case study. (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)

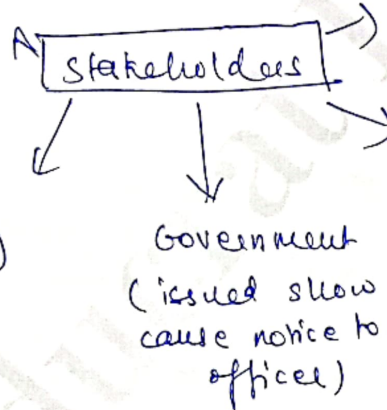
The above case study reflects the situation after release of the movie 'Kashmir Files' which showcases the tragedy of Kashmir Pandits. The opinion by a civil servant has

caused divisions among people — one
reaction supporting anonymity while
another supporting activism.

Stakeholders:

IAS officer
(placed his view
in public)

Film makers
(showcased a
tragic incident)



Audience
(divided into
2 groups)

Victims
(movie is
based on them)

a) Ethical dilemmas faced by servants
when they have strong opinions:

1) Anonymity (not commenting as it is
outside their duty) vs Public participation
(show solidarity with the audience)

2) Neutrality (no biased opinion) vs
Activism (increasing their role in
field)



3) Personal values vs Professional values:
following own moral standards or
sticking to code of conduct.

b) civil servants should not give their
views on societal matters:

1) Anonymity and neutrality are a part
of code of conduct and should not
be violated

2) May create further tensions among
the public

3) Subjects institutional hierarchy as
they are answerable to political
executives and not people

4) can lead to civil service activism:
eg: Shah Faizal

They should give their views:

1) Upholds transparency: people become
aware of attitudes of civil servants

2) Morality: one should speak for or
against something if it is linked to
morality

3) Fundamental Right of Speech under

Art 19.

4) Participatory and consensus oriented decision making is promoted.

Civil servants should have the freedom to comment on ethical matters. However, it should not lead to activism or ~~become~~^{go} beyond their authority.

c) In the above study case, the civil servant has commented on a public matter violating anonymity. even if for bonafide intentions.

Action against him: ✓

1) He should issue a memo: calling for an explanation for his behaviour

2) Understand intentions: an inquiry committee should determine whether the action was for genuine ethical reasons or a mean to grab attention.



3) Preparing a detailed report by the inquiry committee. ✓

4) Giving minimum punishment according to rules for violating Civil service code of conduct. ✓

Civil servants while not being indifferent to social issues, should act as a binding agent in society through their opinions rather than creating further division. ✓

opinions expressed should promote unity and peace — only then is it acceptable.

8. India has critical relations with the neighbouring countries and the clash between the Indian army and neighbour's countries army has become a daily event. To provide quick aid to the army, the government of India is planning to construct a road project in Himalayan area which is ecologically very sensitive. After publication of this news, some activist and locals of that area have opposed the proposal by saying that it would be dangerous for the ecology and lives of locals of that area as the area is considered disaster prone. They have filed a petition in the Supreme Court against the government proposal. The Court has constituted a Committee to review the matter. Suppose you are the head of the Committee, then

(a) What are the ethical dilemmas which would be faced by the court?
(b) What would be your suggestions? Also, give reasons for your suggestions. (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)

Synopsis of the case:

- 1) clash between Indian army and neighbouring nations are increasing
- 2) Road project being developed in an ecologically sensitive area for quick aid
- 3) Writ petition filed in Court against it as it is ecologically dangerous and disaster leading
- 4) I am the head of the committee appointed by Court to look into the matter.



Stakeholders

Me
(head of committee)

Government
(sanctioned road project)

Indian army
(can use road for mobilisation)



Supreme Court
(appointed committee)

Neighbouring countries
(at war with India)

Locals
(against project due to fear of disaster)

a) Ethical dilemmas faced by court :

1) National security (road will help in quick mobilisation of army) vs welfare of public (can be impacted due to disaster)

2) Rights of people (fundamental Right of safe environment) vs Directive Principle of state to ensure security

3) Utilitarianism (road will benefit maximum people of country) vs

deontological (any loss is morally incorrect)
 4) Protecting natural environment (rights of wildlife) vs focusing on development
 - Anthropocentric vs Biocentric approach

b) The options available to court:

1) Stop road construction and protect people

Merit

- a) Protecting lives of local people from disasters
- b) Upholding biocentric view - both wildlife and humans important

Demerit

- a) It will come at a cost to national security
- b) A short sighted solution to the issue

2) Continue the construction and see loss as collateral damage

Merit

- a) Indian army will be able to fight for national security
- b) It will benefit

Demerit

- a) Seeing others as collateral damage is against ethical grounds.

maximum people as
citizens all over
are secured

b) Promotes majoritarianism.
- lets powerful people
displaced.

My suggestions:

- 1) Understand the intangible benefits that will come out of the road project.
- 2) Cost - Benefit analysis of the situation
- 3) Rehabilitation of the people to a more secured area — they are prone to war as well as disaster.
- 4) Allow the project to continue as it is if buffer areas of ecology is being impacted
- 5) If core area is impacted, try to develop an alternative route in discussion with environmentalists

Reason:

It leads to a balanced approach:
protecting environment as well
as borders.

- Good points*
- 2) The demands of all stakeholders are satisfied.
 - 3) Long term solution through rehabilitation of impacted locals.
 - 4) Flexibility: an alternative route will be considered as well.

In understanding the impact of the project, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is needed.

Only then can a proper solution be arrived at on the basis of evidence

9. For decades, the children of tea tribe communities, who live and labour in sprawling tea estates, have had limited access to higher education. Even if a few estates have primary schools, there are no high schools. Students often had to walk kilometres to reach nearby high schools and also chronically low wages mean only few tea garden workers could afford to send their children to high school. Priyanka is also one of those students who had to drop out after class 6 as her parents were not able to afford the school education after that.

While tea garden managements may have been recalcitrant all these years, the government has also neglected the education of tea garden communities.

You are being appointed as the Mission Director for the model schools which are meant to create a better academic environment and reduce dropout rates in the tea garden areas.

- (a) What are the systemic challenges in setting up model schools in the post Covid era and how to overcome them?
- (b) How would you encourage parents to send back child to school and convince them of the importance of education?
- (c) What are the ethical dilemmas of having the oversight of tea estate management over the schools and how to overcome them?
- (d) Do you believe the present initiative could be driven by political calculation? If so, what would you do to ensure that such an initiative shall not remain only on paper? (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)

As the above case study highlights, the tea tribe communities are facing issue of being trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty, — low wages, lack of education and high dropout rates, along with an apathetic attitude from owners

as well as government.

a) Systemic challenges in setting up schools in post covid era:

Challenges

1) Distance maintenance is problematic in a populated country

2) Lack of WASH facilities

3) High ~~low~~ digital divide preventing transition to digital education

4) Unemployment increased causing drop out due to non fees payment.

Solutions

1) Convert unused building into public libraries

2) Voluntary teachers -

junior engineers, personnel etc can take one class per week

3) Institutional development - toilets etc

b) Encouraging parents to send back children to school

1) Showing them tangible outcomes from education - eg: increase in future wages due to education of child.

- 2) Develop a providence redressal mechanism for children.
- 3) Set limits to fees
- 4) Use CSR contribution of company for school amenities.

~~28~~

10. Every youth who destroys his life by drug addiction is a loss for our society. For 25 long years, Kimcham's husband in the Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh was addicted to opium. Located in India's eastern most periphery, Changlang of Arunachal Pradesh has long contended with an addiction problem. Several government-sponsored de-addiction camps were carried out without much success in the past. Most of them were traditional in nature with less participation from other stakeholders, other than the government. In a survey on substance abuse recently conducted by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment identified the Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh as among the 272 most vulnerable in the country. Kimcham one day made the "bravest decision" of her life and signed up her husband for a drug de-addiction programme. This has led the district administration to try to find a solution to this big problem. Suppose you are the district magistrate of the Changlang district, then

- Discuss the probable reasons for the failure of de-addiction programs in the past?
- Identify the stakeholders and mention what they can contribute towards the opium free society.
- What are the options available to you? Critically evaluate them and identify the most appropriate option giving reasons. (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)

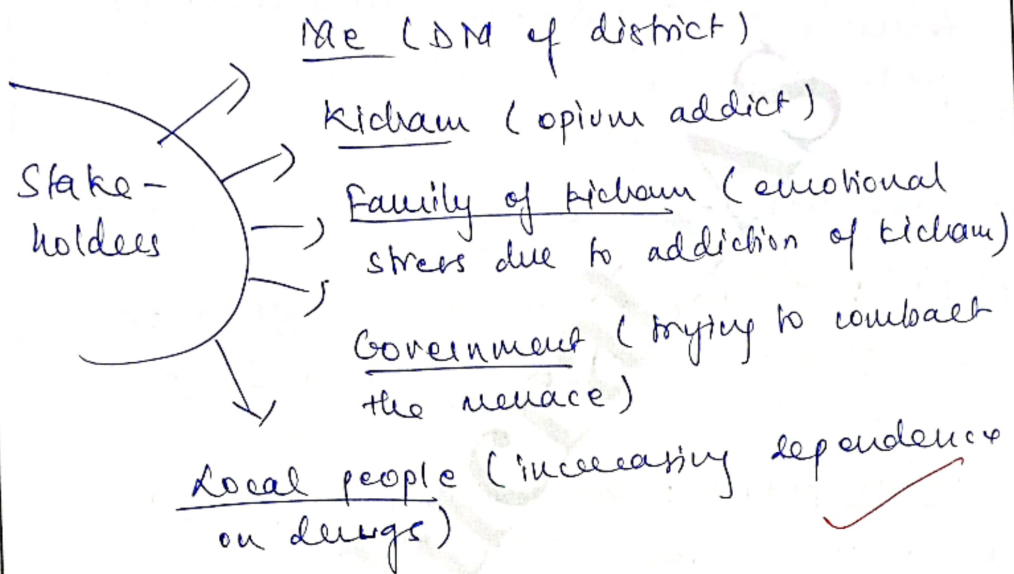
Synopsis :

Drug addiction is a major issue in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh.

- De addiction camps have operated without much success
- Kimcham, an opium addict, decides

to join de-addiction centre after 25 years of drug abuse.

4) I am DM of the district.



a) Reasons for failure of de-addiction centre:

1) Lack of participation - de-addiction requires multi stakeholder approach and not just government participation

2) Relying on traditional measures
- medicines ~~without~~ focusing on counselling, mental health etc

- 3) No focus on attitudinal changes - no awareness campaign
eg: Narkha Mukhi Bhawal
 - 4) Treating the issue in isolation without focusing on regulating drug selling, production etc.
- b) Stakeholders contribution:
- 1) DRG: I can conduct a crackdown on drug manufacturing centres and drug trade
 - 2) Local people: society can keep a vigil on active cases
eg: reporting selling of drugs,
identifying involved persons
— community policing
 - 3) Family: can provide mental and emotional support to prevent relapse
 - 4) Government: can conduct awareness campaigns against drug abuse
→ increase security in border regions

to curb import from Golden Triangle region

c) Options available:

↳ Continue the de addition centres in the same manner

Merit

- a) Quick solution to the problem of drug abuse
- b) Improves government control on such cases

Demerit

- a) Focus is on output rather than outcome - it will only increase the enrolment in the centre without substantial change
- b) Short sighted approach to the issue.

d) Put Kinchanam in jail while completely overhauling the centre

Merit

- a) Consuming drugs is an offence - it ensures law is followed
- b) More time to renovate the centre

Demerit

- a) Will act as a deterrent for others to approach the government for help
- b) Shows lack of emotional intelligence

3) Admit him in the centre while adopting a multistakeholder approach in the board.
— including locals as well.

Merit

- 1) Resolves the issues amicably
- 2) Multistakeholder approach will provide a sustainable solution

Demerit

It can lead to delay in functioning due to too many options.

I will follow option 3 along with the stakeholder contribution mentioned in

Option B

Reason:

- 1) Drug abuse cannot be solved alone by any organisation
- 2) It ensures a long term solution along with short term action
- 3) It focuses not only on physical support but also mental and emotional help through community involvement.



11. To encourage more people to get jabbed, a state government has announced that it would not provide free treatment to Covid-19 patients who have not been vaccinated-‘no vaccine, no treatment’. The government has told to the doctors that providing treatment to non-vaccinated patients would impact the initiative of the government. You are a government doctor in one such state and the head of the covid ward in a city hospital. In your hospital, people are regularly coming for the covid test, but your department is following the government instructions and not providing treatment and any kind of service for those who are not vaccinated. Although people regularly demand these services, they are also promising that they will get the vaccine after check-up and treatment. Suddenly a patient with a severe condition comes to your department who is not vaccinated and is infected with Covid-19. If you do not give treatment to him, his life will be at risk. If you give treatment to him, other people will also demand for their check-up and treatment, which means the government initiative ‘no vaccine, no treatment’ will fail.

Suppose you are the doctor, then

- Discuss the ethical issue involved in the case study.
- Critically evaluate the options available with you. Select the best option and give justification. (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)

Facts of the case:

- 1) Government adopted the policy of no vaccine - no treatment
- 2) A patient with severe condition who is not vaccinated needs treatment, also there is risk to life
- 3) I am a doctor ^{and} at the head of covid ward in a city hospital

a) Ethical issues involved:

- 1) violation of Hippocratic Oath: denying treatment to any sick individual is against morality of a doctor.
- 2) Clash with Rule of law: if treatment is given, government regulations will be violated.
- 3) One instance care vs aggregate: giving the treatment to one patient will lead to a Pandora's Box of demands from other patients.
- 4) Leadership dilution: since other doctors are following the rule, I cannot disregard it being the head of the ward.

b) Options available:

- 1) stick to the government policy of no receive - no treatment.



Merit

- a) Rule of law is followed and government initiative will ~~lead~~ show result
- b) Will set an example for other people to get vaccinated.

2) Disregard the law and treat everyone who is suffering.

Merit

- a) Upholds value of life as the highest ideal
- b) Reflects conscientiousness - doing duty irrespective of obstacles

3) Treat the person as a one time exception and increase vaccination by providing vaccination facilities on spot.

Demerit

- a) Denying someone the right to life on basis of rules is unethical
- b) Create cognitive dissonance as it is ~~against~~ my Hippocratic oath

Demerit

- a) The government scheme will become completely ineffective
- b) Increase rate of non vaccination as there is ~~no~~ consequence for it

Mecit

a) Responding to ground realities - life of a person more important than rules

b) Balances my duty with my moral obligations

Demerit

a) Open up demands by others present - Pandora's Box

I would follow option 3 along with the following course of action

1) Duly consider those patients who are at severe risk for life

2) Provide vaccination facility within the hospital for quick access to treatment.

3) Deny treatment to those who wilfully refuse to get vaccinated.

4) Persuade people to get vaccinated by providing them credible information on its benefits. - awareness campaigns

Reasons:

a) Upholds my moral duty to save life while balancing it with

- adherence to rules of government
- 2) Ensures that citizens are not denied treatment due to lack of vaccination availability
 - 3) long term solution - bringing attitudinal change against vaccine hesitancy by awareness campaigns and persuasion

12. IAS is still considered as the best career in India. Lakhs of individuals every year try for this job. They go through one of the toughest examinations in the world. They join civil services with a public service spirit and a deep urge for making a difference in society. IAS also provides perhaps the widest level of platform for public service. However, once they become IAS then, the scenario becomes different. They have to face lots of pressures and work in a demanding situations. Some get through the situations but some don't. Those who remain honest also face persecution, harassment and risk of getting side-lined.

In recent times, it has been observed that some of the officers those who are not getting right opportunity, are quitting the service. Even young officers have resigned recently. It has also become a cause of concern in the Government as it doesn't give a right message to the entire civil service fraternity.

Mr A, who was an IAS officer, has recently resigned from the service. He served over 15 years as an IAS. The reason for his resignation which he has given through social media is that he was side-lined even if he did good job in whatever capacity he was asked to serve. Since, he was transferred to a department which didn't have public exposure and didn't give much opportunity for playing a bigger role, he felt frustrated and resigned. He also wrote that he was quite satisfied with his decision.

Suppose you are a civil service aspirant, then

- (a) Discuss the ethical issues in the case study
- (b) Can Mr. A's conduct be described as appropriate? Argue.
- (c) Will you suggest any change in government policy of posting and transfers? Also, give justification for your each suggestion. (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)



The above case study highlights the issues that civil servants face in doing their duty — demanding situations, punished for being honest etc. It has led to resignations raising questions on the credibility of civil services fraternity.

a) Ethical issues:

1) Lack of reward: hard work is being punished through transfers instead of being rewarded

2) Questioning credibility: the trust people have in civil services will erode through such public resignations

3) Low conscientiousness: devotion to duty and ^{interest of self and} public welfare has been reduced while appreciation for service has gained importance.

4) Low adversity quotient: not being able to support oneself in the face of adversity.

b) Mr A's conduct is appropriate:

- 1) Integrity: It reflects that Mr A has integrity as he resigned due to inability to perform duty effectively, even if for external reasons.
- 2) It is natural to get ~~not~~ have a desire for reward for hardwork. Not getting it will lead to low motivation.

It is not appropriate:

- 1) He placed 'reward' above his duty of public service. Main aim of civil servant is public welfare and not career growth.
- 2) Shows lack of selflessness and Nishkam karma - major values of civil servant.
- 3) Violates anonymity - sending reason for resignation via media causes distrust towards public service.
- 4) Moral myopia: He was unable to see moral implications of his act.



While career growth is natural desire, civil servants should be guided by values of public welfare and devotion to duty — Nishkam Karma should be the aim.

C?

Educrat IAS

Educrat IAS