

**GENERAL STUDIES**

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INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10	4.5	1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet	
2	10	4.5	2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory	
3	10	4.5	3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it.	
4	10	4.5	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.	
5	10	4.5	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.	
6	10	5		
7	10	2.5		
8	10	4		
9	10	2.5	Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy?	
10	10	5.5	Mentor's Remarks:	
11	10	2.5	.....	
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19	20	10.5	Start Time: 2:20	End Time: 5:20
20			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks		107.5	TEST CODE:	Medium of Examination:



SECTION- A

1. (a) The logic of limitless wealth lies in the basic human instinct for furthering self-interest in the form of profit. In this context, do you think there is a possibility of pursuing ethical capitalism? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The recent surge in capitalism due to increased materialism and desire for surplus is seen as a basic human instinct.

Furthering self interest in form of profit

→ seen in low wages and exploiting labour

→ Nothing is enough

→ Ethical fading: inability to see ethical dimensions in profit making.

Ethical capitalism is a concerted effort by business organisation to focus on social development along with profit making.

ways :

↳ Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility

- as a desirable agenda - can increase popularity. eg: customers support industries who contribute to CSR
- 2) stakeholder capitalism: promoting interests of all those involved  
eg: giving monetary benefits to tribe for indigenous knowledge
- 3) Organisational ethics should be developed - codification of values
- 4) Role models to motivate others  
eg: T N Seshan acted as a guide.

"The world was enough for everyone's need but not for everyone's greed" - Mahatma Gandhi. We should strive for ethical capitalism and compassionate capitalism.

1. (b) If a law is unjust, a man is not only right to disobey it, he is obligated to do so. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

"The world suffers not as much by evil actions but more because of silence of others who let it go!"

Laws are a set of rules that promote moral behaviour but can also promote injustice:

Eg: Nazism is the greatest example of law being used for unlawful ends.

*Apartheid  
Colonialism  
Racial discrimination in US.*

Need to disobey due to obligation:

1) Unless unjust laws are disobeyed, ethical values will be compromised

eg: Bhagat Singh disobeying colonial laws.

2) Voice to voiceless people -

eg: NBRDs speaking against displacement.

3) Right means to right ends: if a law benefits a few and opposed to view it should not be obeyed.

eg: tactical bombing

4) Iron law of oligarchy: if law is blindly followed it can lead to apathy.

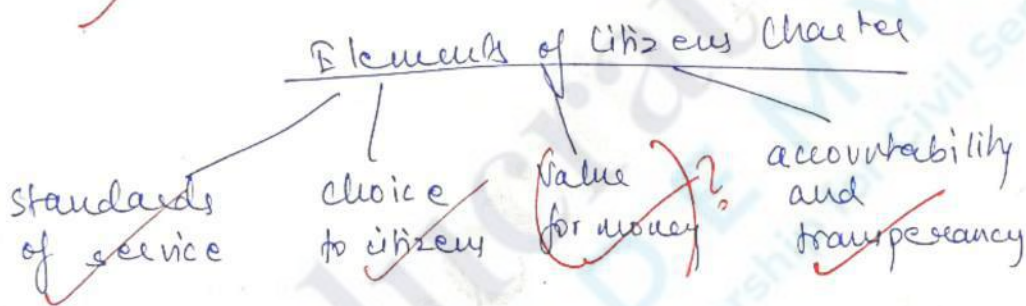
eg: chhattisgarh police beating army jawan for law violation

Law is one of the means to promote justice. It should be fair and reasonable. ~~but~~ Disobeying and acting against an unjust law is one's moral duty.



2. (a) The capacity of Citizens' Charter to initiate any transformative process is conditioned upon it being appropriately designed and effectively executed. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Citizen charter is an undertaking by a public institution to provide a certain level of service to its people.



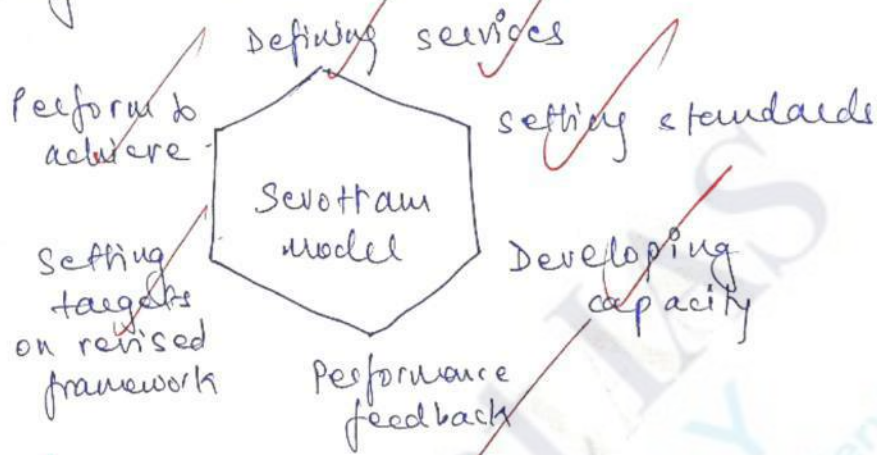
However, it is not being used in a transformative sense due to:

- 1) Lack of legal status
- 2) low awareness among people
- 3) One size fits all approach
- 4) Lack of financial funds.

*more points required here!*

In order to initiate any substantial change there is a need to design it appropriately.

Following the Sevottam model :



~~Good~~

2) Multistakeholder approach - involving citizens while determining service quality

3) Attitudinal change: shift from providing service as 'benevolence' to right.

eg: In Chhattisgarh, citizens now demand services as rights rather than perceive it as kind acts.

Citizen's charter is a way to promote an effective and entrepreneurial government through 'Jan Bhagidari'.



2. (b) The moral fiber and ethical conduct of public officials not only influence the standard of governance but also their own interests and performance. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Public officials are expected to follow ethical and moral standards laid down by Nolan Committee like integrity, selflessness etc. Good

Their conduct affecting governance:

1) Ensuring honesty in their work will improve public image

Good 2) Better policy making due to empathy. eg: Aushong Pame building road in Manipur

3) selflessness ensure timely delivery of public service

eg: Nikunj Dahi joined service again 24 hours after his father's death.

Ethical conduct promoting self interest



1) Conscience is enriched through conscientiousness - eg: U Sagyan known for high integrity.

2) Recognition among public and government.

eg: Prashant Nair called Collector Bro

3) Development of own personality leading to innovation and creativity.

eg: Smita Sabrawal fond your city campaign

Following ethical standards is a way to achieve "Suumme Bonum" - highest good for everyone.

3. (a) The ongoing debate on euthanasia poses several ethical questions. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Euthanasia is the process of taking someone's life to free them of the pain of being in a vegetative state.

2 types

Active

- administering lethal drugs to end life

Passive

- Removing life support systems.

Ethical questions it raises

\* Doctrine of double effect  
\* affordability of medical

Deontological perspective: taking away someone's right to life is wrong irrespective of the intention

2) Slippery slope: it can be misused by family to remove the person seen as a burden

3) Commodification of life: it can increase cases of misusing euthanasia for organ donation

10 marks

4) Moral blindness: when a person becomes incapable of seeing moral implication of act — How can taking life be justified without consent of person in vegetative state.

Ethical arguments by its proponents:

1) <sup>diluted</sup> wrong means to right ends — consequentialist argue that it will free the person of the vegetative state.

2) Life is not only about breathing — it is about living.

3) Humans have morality — ethical being. Hence less chance of being misused.

Euthanasia while depriving someone of their Right to life also acts to enhance the meaning of life. It should be decided on a case to case basis while taking into account ethical dimensions.

3. (b) Foreign aid is a form of neo-colonialism, as the economically wealthier countries can exploit the developing countries under the cloak of aid. Examine. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Foreign aid is financial help given by multinational organisations or foreign countries to countries facing economic issues in order to help them overcome the socio-economic crisis.

Rather than being a kind act it has taken a form of neo colonialism.

1) Subverting sovereignty by imposing conditionalities

eg: IMF conditionalities on India in 1990

2) Exploiting crisis to further their agenda: eg: China's debt trap diplomacy

3) Imposing own culture by promoting a sense of superiority

4) Promoting own vested interest  
eg: Using NGOs to protest

against nuclear power plants.

5) Terror financing by funding illegitimate institution eg: Pakistan's funding of underground workers.

Foreign aid should be based on:

1) Responsibility: deploying funds in areas that is needed

2) Accountability: answerability to multinational organisations for promoting vested interests

3) Compassion: acting in the view of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

In an increasingly globalised world, foreign aid should follow global principles of compassion and unity rather than promoting own political agenda.

4. (a) Throwing light on the idea of Universal Humanism propounded by Rabindranath Tagore, discuss its contemporary relevance. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The idea of Universal Humanism propounded by Rabindranath Tagore focused on seeing the global world as one rather than as separated by culture, race or religion.

Main tenets of Universal Humanism and its contemporary relevance:

1) Brotherhood: feelings of fraternity should be promoted among all.

Relevance: Increasing clashes on civilisation grounds eg: serbia-kosovo show lack of brotherhood

2) Nationism: he promoted environmental protection along with human advancement - Biocentric approach

This part not clear  
→

Contemporary Relevance?  
→  
\* Failure of  
\* not just  
\* Global Pandemic  
\* Communal  
\* Distraction  
\* Rise of  
\* racism  
\* Climate  
\* Change

Today in era of climate change and biodiversity loss — sustainable development is based on humanism.

3) Unity in diversity: promoting integration while preserving culture.

eg: G20 theme of India:  
Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

4) Equality — everyone belongs to same humanity and should be treated equally.

eg: Rule of law promoting equality

The idea of Universal Humanism should be used to solve contemporary issues of war, injustice and promoting peace. It still holds relevance to this day.

4. (b) Do you agree with the view that it is nature and not nurture which determines the emotional intelligence of a person? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Emotional intelligence is the ability of an individual to manage and control one's own emotions and those of others and to apply them in thought and action.

Nature determining EI :-

- 1) Empathy can only be developed in a compassionate individuals and not stoics  
eg: a violent individual will find it difficult to show compassion
- 2) Genetic factors important in guiding creativity and adaptability
- 3) Inner rewards and morality is difficult to nurture.  
eg: U Sagyam had capability to control situations throughout his career.

However, only nature / biology does not guide EI.



## Role of Nurture in EI :

1) Observational learning can promote better management of emotions  
eg: subordinate inspired by senior's response in a difficult situation

2) Self introspection can become a person to become self aware  
eg: Ashoka after Kaling war developed EI.

3) Social skills are developed over a period of time through learning  
eg: Mission Kaaryogi to impact EI in civil servants

Both nature and nurture act together to influence emotional intelligence of a person. They are not anti-thetical rather complement each other.

\* Role of Good  
\* Role of Family  
\* Role of Society  
\* Nurture

5. (a) Values that guide public administrators can often compete with each other, owing to their relative importance to the larger public interest. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Values are individual beliefs and ideas that guide and shape an individual's behaviour.

[Multiple values exist]

<u>Moral values</u> eg: <u>altruism</u>	<u>Political values</u> eg: <u>liberalism</u>	<u>Economic values</u> eg: <u>capitalism</u>
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Public administrators while working for public welfare also continue to hold on their personal values leading to conflicting values and sometimes a crisis of conscience.

Example 1: An officer who holds political liberalism might have to work for a rightist government leading to value conflict.

Example 2: A public administrator might have personal values like

\* transparency  
 \* development  
 \* public  
 \* procedural  
 \* value  
 \* work  
 \* value  
 \* conflict

privacy is highly regarded but has to collect biometric to update Aadhar rules which go against privacy.

Example 3: An officer who believes in non violence might have to use violence to control crowd.

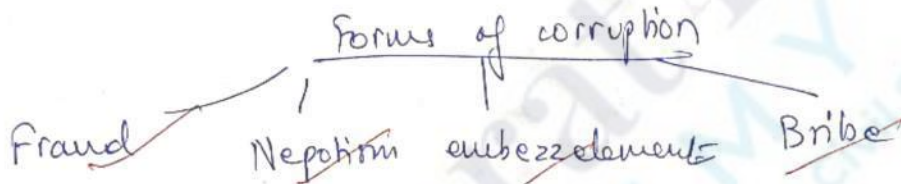
In order to overcome the conflicting values, it is necessary:

- good
- 1) Following conditional values for public welfare
  - 2) Listening to voice of conscience to overcome dilemma.

A public administrator faces such conflicting values on a daily basis and must take decision for wider public good even if it goes against personal values.

5. (b) Is it justifiable to say that corruption is a social phenomenon?  
What are the various ways through which administrative corruption  
can be tackled? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Corruption is a menace whereby an individual misuses his power, position and authority to gain personal benefits.



Corruption is a social phenomenon:

1) Institutional structures promote chances of corruption  
eg: Misuse of discretion by bureaucrats

2) Collusion among individuals  
eg: money capitalism, Yes Bank scandal

3) Apathy of society: corruption seen as a way of life  
eg: 46% of individuals agreed that they have paid a bribe in their life

4) Lack of political will: no strict and honest effort by politicians eg: Politicians outside RTI Act

- While it is a social phenomenon, not everyone is corrupt:
- 1) Kat Bahadur Shastri never misused his position
  - 2) M Visvesvaraya: joined office on the condition that his family will not ask for benefits.

Ways to minimize corruption:

- Good
- 1) Digitization to promote transparency  
eg: Geo tagging of Muzoga workers
  - 2) Enhancing scope of RTI: Chief Justice of India now under RTI
  - 3) Promoting social audit  
eg: Meghalaya social audit law for local schemes
  - 4) Promoting probity among bureaucrats  
eg: Mission Karamyogi
  - 5) Socialisation and awareness campaigns among public  
eg: Corruption Mukh Bharat.

Corruption is a termite that can make the entire country hollow. It should be dealt with sternly before irreversible damage.

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

(a) "Overcoming poverty is not a task of charity; it is an act of justice." Nelson Mandela (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Poverty is more contagious than pollution — a vicious cycle of poverty ensures that people do not get out of the deteriorating conditions.

Overcoming poverty is not charity — It should not be seen as an act of benevolence eg: Government highlighting its noble role in reducing poverty through advertisements to gain political mileage.

2) Helping poor to get fame: eg: social influencers broadcasting their charitable work to overcome poverty.

It is an act of justice:

Justice should be the natural order of society. As long as there is poverty, complete justice is not possible.

*Demand of the question not met?*  
*why not a task of charity?*  
*why are out of Justice?*

2) It is a duty of people to help the needy — not a benevolence.  
eg: Mahatma Gandhi worked to improve Dalit's conditions as a matter of duty.

3) It will promote an equal society  
eg: Ratan Tata saw CSR as his obligation towards creating an equal society.

Unless there is poverty, ethical value of justice will remain elusive. Unless overcoming poverty is seen as duty and not charity, an equal society will not be possible.

6. (b) "I do believe that, where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, I would advise violence." - Mahatma Gandhi  
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Mahatma Gandhi was an ardent follower of non violence or ahimsa. Yet, he preferred violence over cowardice.

\* cowardice is the lack of courage to stand up for what is right.

It can create multiple negative issues:

1) If cowardice can turn to apathy causing grave danger to society

eg: Nazi Germany

2) It can promote majoritarianism leading to subversion of justice

eg: Mob lynchings — not stopped due to fear of crowd.

3) It leads to moral blindness — erosion of moral values of society.

eg: violation of dignity of women publicly crowd simply as onlookers.



In such situations even violence  
is preferred:

- 1) Upholds values of society - eg:  
revolutionaries fought for values like  
liberty and equality
- 2) Promotes empathy among people  
eg: it can motivate others to join  
the cause → even if one person tries  
to stop a mob, others will join too.

The world suffers not as much  
due to evil actions of people as much it  
suffers due to cowardice of onlookers.  
It is more important to take action -  
any action rather than being a silent  
onlooker.

6. (c) "Change does not roll in on the wheels of inevitability, but comes through continuous struggle." Martin Luther King Jr (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The only continuous and permanent thing in society is change. It is necessary for society's evolution and progression.

Change is not automatic:

1) Some people believe that destiny determines change leading to inaction. eg: Doctrine of Niyati

2) Believe that change will come on its own makes individuals as passive recipients.

Change comes through continuous struggle:

1) Belief should only rest on perseverance rather than historical inevitabilism

eg: continuous revolution for over a 100 years to get independence for India.

2) Change at individual level through continuous introspection

eg: Drug addicts go through a long process of de-addiction for years

3) Attitudinal changes is not inevitable - a continuous fight is required

eg: Fight against Dowry still being carried on despite law framed in 1960s.

4) Situational change also entails a long fight with the society

eg: APJ Abdul Kalam struggled for years before being offered a job in space programs.

" If you can't fly, run,  
If you can't run, walk,  
If you can't walk, crawl

By all means keep on Moving "

- In order to bring change,  
continuous struggle is imperative,

**SECTION B**

7. You are posted as the Commissioner of Police in a metropolitan city where a visiting foreign dignitary, with President-level security cover, is scheduled to visit for an official function. As a part of the security preparedness, it has been decided that no vehicular traffic will be allowed on the route which will be taken by the foreign dignitary to reach the venue of the function in the city. However, just 15 minutes before the scheduled arrival of the dignitary, you are informed that a critically-ill patient is stuck on the way to the hospital in a private car along with his family. In this situation, answer the following:

- Discuss the issues involved in halting traffic for VIP movement.
  - List the options available to you in this situation with their merits and demerits.
  - What will be your course of action? Justify with proper reasoning.
- (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)

The above case highlights the issue that a Police Commissioner is facing while carrying out his duty.  
I am the police commissioner who has stopped vehicular traffic for security of a foreign dignitary but faces a dilemma when a critically ill person is stuck in the traffic.

a) Ethical issues involved in halting traffic for vehicular movement of VIP :

1) Promotes VIP culture denying and subverting equality to common man.

2) Inconvenience to common public due to special treatment of foreign dignitaries.

3) Promotes hierarchy and distance between public and government.

4) Agenda of public welfare subordinated to national reputation.

\* Public compromised security for VIP  
\* directed towards  
\* security for foreign dignitaries  
\* Patents

b) Options available to me :

1) Allow vehicular movement to ensure treatment of sick patient

Merit

Life of the patient is saved and should be of utmost important

b) Upholds my moral principle of public welfare.

Demerit

a) National reputation will be compromised in front of foreign dignitary

b) Security of the dignitary may be compromised if he has to wait in traffic.

Tuition higher and  
officers there  
at  
direction

2) Wait for the dignitary to pass and only then give clearance for vehicular movement.

Merit

- a) Will not endanger the life of the visiting official
- b) Upholds Rule of Law - following orders

Demerit

- a) Giving more importance to dignitary's life than patient's life - ethical fading
- b) Shows lack of empathy for the patient
- c) can lead to his death

3) Adopt a balanced approach by taking into account various factors.

→ what balanced approach??

c) My course of action will be based on Option 3

to conduct a SWOT analysis quickly to assess the situation

a) Coordinate with the vehicle driver of the foreign dignitary to understand the time that will be taken

3) Ask team to mobilise the ambulance

of the nearest hospital and make it reach the location as soon as possible

2) Quick provisions for airlifting the patient should be made.

3) If foreign dignitary's vehicle is far from location, then clearance should be given for vehicular movement only for that case and provided it can be controlled before his visit

→ Else airlifting and ambulance for quick 1st aid should be the course of action.

### Reasons

1) It ensures that the patient's life is saved without compromising the security of the personnel.

2) It will save the reputation of the nation in presence of foreign dignitary

3) It upholds my duty to follow law

without compromising on my moral  
principle of Right to life

4) It shows an agile response on  
my part thus enhancing my personality.

*good* While VIP culture can be  
problematic, it is sometimes necessary  
for security purposes. It should be  
dealt with with without compromising  
on public welfare.



8. The transgender community has been a part of India's social set up since the very beginning but never recognized as a reputable part of the society. 'Hijra' is a term traditionally used in India for transgender women who were born male. The role and value of this community in accordance with the sacred Hindu texts condenses to the performance of blessings at marriage and birth ceremonies for good fortune. With the advent of the British Raj in the 19th century, the acts of "cross-dressing" were registered as a criminal offence and if such offences were committed repeatedly, imprisonment followed. Thus, began the criminalization of hijras. Today, although legally supported and socially empowered as compared to earlier times, hijras are still subject to transphobic discrimination-associated violence, poverty, and segregation. In light of the above, answer the following:

- (a) Identify the challenges faced by transgenders during the different stages of their life.
- (b) Discuss the reasons for the continuing discrimination against transgenders in India despite several initiatives for their upliftment in recent times. (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)

Transgenders are a part of Indian society since ages. While they are legally empowered through acts like Transgender Protection Act, they still face discrimination and segregation due to apathetic attitudes.

1) Challenges faced by transgenders in their life cycle:

Childhood

1) Lack of education due to non admission

a) Bullying by other children  
eg: parents not allowing them to play with transgenders.

Adolescent

1) Ghettoisation:  
they live in segregated areas relying on charity of others

2) Mental trauma due to social discrimination

3) Identity crisis due to incapacity to understand physical changes.

Old age

1) Increasing health burden due to abject poverty

2) Isolation leading to depression - no family

Middle age

1) Lack of employment forcing them into beggary

2) Sexual abuse by other members

3) Increased denial of rights - no right to surrogacy.

b) Reasons for continuing discrimination despite initiatives

Initiatives:

- 1) Transgender Empowerment Act to promote their inclusion in society
- 2) Swadhaar card for rehabilitation
- 3) Right to marry, adopt etc given.

Continued discrimination:

- 1) Lack of enforcement of law: laws continue to remain on paper  
eg: Transgenders still majorly employed as beggars
- 2) Lack of awareness among them to understand their rights.
- 3) Lack of bureaucratic will causing policy paralysis: eg: refusal to register complaints / FIRs by transgenders
- 4) Problematic discourse: using derogatory terms like hijra to reinforce their subordination

5) No real effort by corporates: Instead of employing transgenders, they resort to Pride washing

6) Attitudinal stagnation: society not ready to accept them  
eg: Ghetos of transgenders

Need of the hour :

1) Bring attitudinal and behavioural change  
eg: Chattisgarh police employing transgenders as officials

2) Empower them through education and employment: give them rescue according to Ram Singh vs UOI  
Judgement

India's goal in saptarishi is Inclusive development. Transgenders should be a part of it — both on political and ethical grounds.



9. You are an IPS officer posted as the Inspector General of Police in a state. The recent death of a father-son duo in one of the districts in the state, due to custodial violence allegedly in the presence of the Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP), has sparked anger across the state. This is not an isolated incident, as there have been allegations raised by human rights groups in the past regarding custodial deaths due to physical assault by the police. The High Court of the State, taking suo moto cognizance of the recent incident, has served a notice to the state government, seeking a detailed report on the rising instances of custodial deaths. The state government has constituted a Committee to probe the incident and submit a detailed report about the veracity of facts related to it. You have been asked to head the Committee. You know the Deputy Superintendent of Police of the district to be an honest, hardworking and upright officer. He has privately requested you to absolve him of any wrongdoing as he claims not to be present when the incident occurred. You know that any action against him will be detrimental to his reputation and career. On the other hand, the seniors in the department are pressurising you to put all the blame on the DSP and make him a sacrificial lamb in order to protect the overall image of the police in the state. In the given scenario, answer the following questions:
- Identify the stakeholders and the ethical issues involved in the case.
  - What steps will you take to ensure that the enquiry is seen to be fair and impartial?
  - Given the challenges that the police forces in India operate under in their day-to-day functioning, suggest some initiatives to address them. (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)

Synopsis of the case:

1) I am the IGI in a state where father-son death has led to allegations of custodial violence.

2) High Court sent a notice to state government which then formed a committee to look into it.

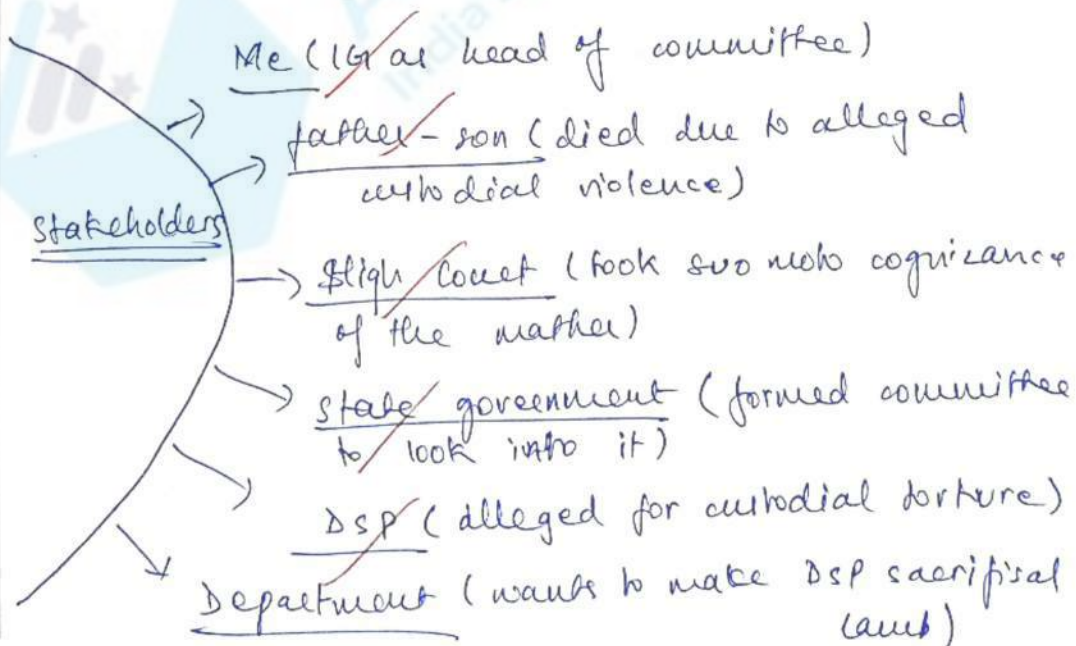
3) DSP is being charged for the death.

I am the committee head facing issue.

Charging DSP will ruin his career.

Department wants me to make him a sacrificial lamb.

a) Stakeholders:



Ethical issues involved:

- 1) Right to life violated of convicts
  - 2) Abuse of position by officials - using convicts as a valve for their frustration
  - 3) Violation of human rights - even convicts have basic human rights.
  - 4) Focus on repressive law rather than restorative law.
  - 5) Departmental loyalty at stake if DSP is not made the sacrificial lamb.
  - 6) Dilemma of empathy (towards official) or commitment to duty (doing hearing committee responsibly)
- b) Steps taken by me to ensure that enquiry is fair:
- 1) I will stick to my conscientiousness values i.e. carry on my duty neutrally
  - 2) I will outrightly refuse to put blame on DSP to save department.
  - 3) I will issue a verbal warning to



department that if they obstruct work of committee, action will be taken against them.

4) I will also not allow my personal relations with DSP to guide my enquiry. It will be unbiased.

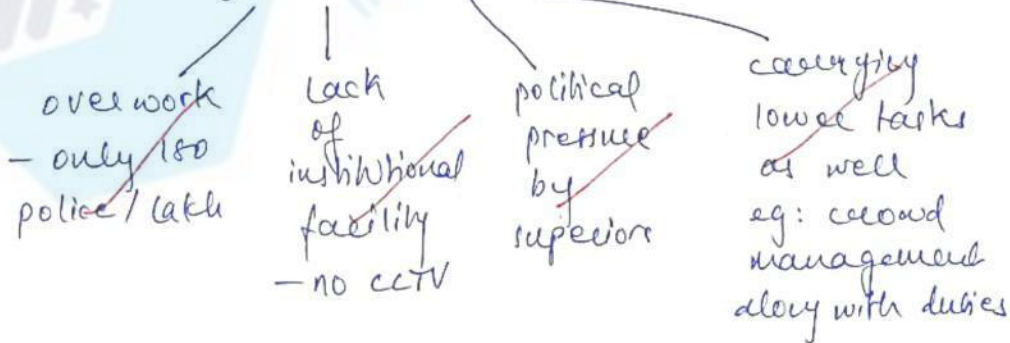
5) I will use CCTVs if any to determine the facts of the case.

6) conduct enquiries with those involved, DSP, victim's family, police personnel and other convicts to arrive at a conclusion.

7) Prepare and submit a detailed report to state government on my findings.

Suspend  
officers  
involved  
until  
facts  
come out

c) challenges faced by police personnel:



Initiatives to improve their conditions:

- 1) Implement recommendation of Prakash Singh judgement
  - separate law and order and investigative functions
  - increase in promotions and salary
- 2) Reducing work burden - no police officer should be give more than 10 serious case per year.
- 3) Incentivising eg: Chattisgaon police offered out of turn promotions to constables who would find 50 missing girls.
- 4) Ethical value training - Inculcating in empathy and sensitivity in police personnel  
eg: chat with DM on Whatsapp
- 5) Mental health improvement  
eg: forming 'choupals' to discuss mental health issues.

Police personnel should be given physical and ethical training to overcome challenges along with institutional support.

10. Mr. X is a billionaire businessman who heads a conglomerate engaged in insurance, energy generation and distribution, and manufacturing. Despite being globally known as a great philanthropist, he turned down a shareholder request seeking the disclosure of the conglomerate's actions on issues related to climate change as well as diversity and inclusion. Because of increased attention to climate and diversity issues, many leading firms have committed themselves to incorporate relevant considerations in their business strategies. Therefore, some industry-observers wonder if Mr. X is out of touch with the industry at large and have warned him that failing to address climate change issues puts his businesses under systemic risk. But, Mr. X maintained his vote against the disclosure proposal, while at the same time acknowledged the importance of both climate change and a diverse and inclusive work force. However, Mr. X believes that such ethical issues take secondary importance to maximising shareholder profit.

- (a) Discuss the importance of including climate change strategies and diversity and inclusion in a business organisation?
- (b) In your opinion, what matters more for a business organisation - socio-environmental concerns or shareholder profit?
- (c) How can the two above-mentioned issues be reconciled? (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)

The above case study reflects the current situation of capitalism whereby material profits are considered more important than ethical considerations.

Mr X refusal to disclose his

initiatives on 2 most important issues of climate change and inclusion despite being philanthropist disregards transparency and value laden business ideas.

a) Importance of including climate change and diversity in business strategy:

1) Promotes stakeholder capitalism:  
ensuring benefit of all those involved  
eg: Tata industries

2) Increases profits of the company:  
customers are more incline to buy products of companies that promote inclusivity or deal with climate change  
eg: classmate to contribute to greenery for every notebook purchased

3) Enhances private organisation role towards society - eg: capitalist thrive on labour and hence seek their welfare as well.

4) Enhances legitimacy - government will support those business more that are aware of current problems.  
eg: supporting those that contribute

\* CAMPA funds.

5) Better audience reach: inclusivity allows  
understand the different needs of  
diverse sections

eg: Architecture companies in  
Bhubaneswar designing disabled  
friendly cities.

b) A business organisation is established  
for profit motive

Importance of profit:

1) Profits ensure that timely wages  
are given to workers

eg: Blinkit not paying workers  
due to loss

2) Acts as a motivation to carry on  
work - without profit, the will to  
work will diminish

eg: increasing resignations due to non  
promotion

3) Business reward for hard work and  
thus equity.



## Socio economic aspects importance

1) Without concern for others, business activities will become a new form of slavery

eg: No minimum wages in colonial times

2) Lack of environmental concern can lead to anthropocentric ideas

eg: Increase man-animal conflict in Assam colony due to industrial setup through encroachment

3) ~~It~~ Giving social and environmental causes importance can promote public trust

eg: Go Airways charged for greenwashing

4) There is no end to greed — it will lead to ethical fading

eg: human trafficking for profits.

While profits cannot be ignored, it cannot be the only motive. It should be a balanced approach between the two.

c) Reconciling profit and socio economic concerns:

1) Promote inclusivity to understand impact of business on different sections.

eg: Ariel hiring LGBTQIA+

2) conduct social and Environmental Impact Assessment before a project.

3) Develop an organisational code of ethics to standardise values

eg: Infosys has an Ethics code.

4) Develop Compassionate Capitalism through CSR funding in collaboration with local NGOs.

5) Focus on public-private partnership so that both public welfare and profit motive are reconciled.

eg: Focus on need based industry

→ agricultural tool industry suited to Indian farmers.

There is a need to develop synergy between ethical egoism and altruism to ensure that a balanced decision is received at.

11. You are posted as a Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district where people of different religious communities are living together peacefully. The district is also famous for its architectural heritage and is regularly visited by tourists from all around the world. However, there has been an incident in the nearby state where people of two different communities have started fighting over religious issues. This incident has a spillover effect over the whole country. In your own area of jurisdiction, you have come to know from various sources about circulation of some hate speech videos, which have the potential to destabilise the law and order situation. You are also aware that some outsiders with dubious intentions have started pouring in your district. In one locality, a shopkeeper who had earlier filed a complaint regarding threats he received for posting something on the internet, is found murdered in cold blood. This incident has stunned the nation. You are being informed that hundreds of people of the community to which the shopkeeper belonged are planning to stage a massive protest in your district.

(a) In the given situation, what are the options available to you to ensure that the law and order situation in the district remains stable. Provide a detailed account of your course of action.

(b) Do you think the present legal and institutional mechanisms are sufficient to tackle the menace of hate speech in the society? (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)

The above incident reflects a situation of communal hate by external elements and hate speeches.

a) Various options available:



if Arrests all those involved even in showing dissent not contributing to law and order issue

Interment should be done?

Merit  
will be a quick solution to an emerging situation of not

~~if~~

Demerit  
if Association fallacy - simply arresting for dissent is against law  
2) Violates Right of free speech under Art 19.

2) Ask seniors for advice.

Merit  
a) Individual memory can help in effective handling of situation  
b) Better so

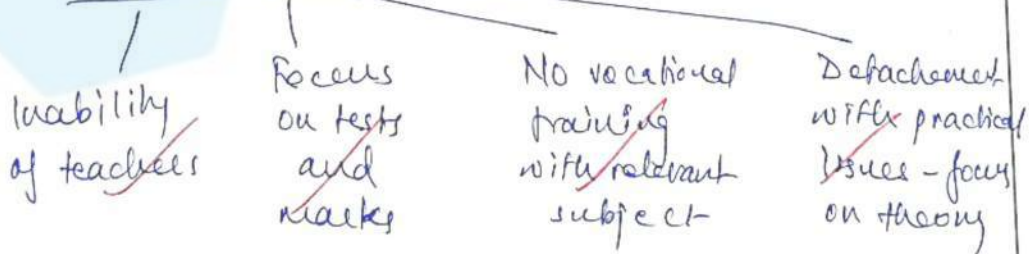
Demerit  
a) Shows lack of courage to handle situation  
b) will lead to delay and situation might escalate

12. The Indian education system suffers from many ills. One of the major issues is the focus on 'rote learning', which has been the staple of the Indian education system for many years. While many Indians have attained success despite this system, simply being able to recall information is not enough in today's world when that information is instantly available to anyone on a mobile phone. A survey of 200 Indian and foreign companies found that only 14% of Indian graduates were prepared for the workforce, largely because most graduates were unable to apply their knowledge to solve real-world problems. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the consequences of 'rote learning' on the educational development of young students in the country?  
 (b) Suggest measures that can be taken to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words, 20 marks)

The above case highlights the major plague in education system of India — rote learning i.e. simply memorising facts. This has translated to low employability due to inability to apply memorized knowledge.

Reasons for rote learning:



2) Consequences of rote learning on educational development:

1) Low personality development: unable to apply learnt knowledge in daily life  
eg: engineers unable to solve daily issues using theory

2) Low employability: only 14% employment rate due to low skill

3) No conceptual clarity: according to ASER report, 40% students were unable to read basic sentence

4) Lack of cognitive development: too much focus on marks and tests is simply creating a rat race.

5) Low emotional intelligence: inability of students to deal with daily issues and pressure due to inadequate focus on mental health  
eg: increasing suicides among students.

6) Neglecting value based education - this can promote intolerance,

violence etc among students.

eg: increase in juvenile delinquency  
among educated youth.

7) Employing unfair means to gain marks

eg: Bihar topper caught cheating in  
10th standard.

Rote learning without character  
development should be eliminated.

b) Measures to address the issue:

1) Focus on conceptual clarity - more  
emphasis on understanding rather  
than memorising eg: NIPUN Bharat

2) Using new tools to enhance  
engagement of students

eg: Gamification of education

- education based game app being  
developed by Education Ministry

3) Promoting vocational education  
with relevant subjects.

eg: experimentation, vocational  
training part of NEP 2020

- 4) Focus on character development through value education.  
eg: conducting bagless days and promoting activities like increased communication, inter school activities
- 5) Using technology: using AI to create immersive reality for better understanding of concepts.  
eg: VR to explain physics topics
- 6) More focus on practical tests rather than rote learning  
eg: asking application based questions
- 7) Teacher training to improve skills  
eg: NISHTHA initiative.
- 8) Pasthala model by UN:  
use available materials to teach rather than creating additional expenses.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, knowledge without

character is a great sin. Society should  
be develop character based education  
through Nai Talim.

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