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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	58233
Center	N/A	Date	18-Sep-2019

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	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

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

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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

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) Growing awareness about terminal as well as mental illness has given credence to the idea of "living wills". What is a living will? Discuss the ethical issues to be considered from an individual as well as social perspective to formulate and implement it. 10

मरणांतक (टर्मिनल) के साथ-साथ मानसिक रोगों के संबंध में बढ़ती जागरूकता ने "लिविंग विल" के विचार को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। लिविंग विल क्या है? इसे तैयार करने और कार्यान्वित करने के लिए व्यक्ति के साथ-साथ सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य से विचार किए जाने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Living Will - It's a document made by a person deciding in advance about the medical care they wish to receive. It will come in force ^{if} ~~when~~ the person is no longer capable because of mental infirmity or medical incapacity to decide upon his end of life care. The Living Will should be made upon informed consent and in clear and unambiguous language.

The SC in a recent judgement has legalised Right to Passive Euthanasia as a part of Fundamental Right to Life and Liberty and also legality of Living Will. Further this can provide right to die with dignity and

augment the anguish of his relatives.

Ethical Issues for Individuals

- Views of an individual might change over time and might not be willing to adhere to the Living Will when the time comes.
- He might be forced to write the Living Will because of pressure from families or relatives.
- Doctors have to violate their Hippocratic Oath and have to think about whether costly treatment should be given or not, putting them in an Ethical Dilemma.

Ethical Issues for Society

- Relatives might be in a dilemma about whether to continue treatment or follow the will.
- Might increase pressure on sick people to save money ^{and} pressure ^{on} of their relatives.
- Reduces society's trust ^{on} doctors.
- Neglect of Elderly.
- Does this violate the Art. 21 Right to Live?

This right should be accompanied by strong legal sanctioning and the living Will should be certified by a group of competent professionals to prevent misuse.

1. (b) In order to improve the bureaucratic work culture and productivity, there is a need to downsize government and privatize some of the services. Critically discuss with examples. 10

नौकरशाही कार्य संस्कृति और कार्यदक्षता में सुधार लाने के लिए, सरकार का आकार छोटा करने और कुछ सेवाओं का निजीकरण करने की आवश्यकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Bureaucracy is characterised by under-staffing, overwork and red tapism.

According to an Economist Survey it's characterised as the worst in Asia.

Critics allege that the inefficiency is due to poor work culture due to over regulations by the government. The prescription is that of downsizing the govt. and to increase privatisation. This is seen as a continuation of the trend of the LPG reforms of the nineties.

Downsizing the Govt.

- Restructuring and Reorganising of various departments. For eg. 2nd ARC has recommended winding up or merges of several departments to decrease no. of staff and increase efficiency.

It is imperative that during this exercise the fundamental purpose of welfare service isn't lost.

Privatising

In many fields it is felt that the govt. should let private organisations function because of their higher productivity, expertise and efficiency. If private parties are left out then the govt. creates an inefficient monopoly where lack of competition forces no incentive for improvement. This was manifested in the days of License Raj where people had to wait for months to get a telephone connection and nowadays India has the 2nd highest number of cell phone connections in the world due to deregulation of Telecom Sector.

Both these objectives can be combined by PPP models where private parties focus on their core competency and govt. acts as a facilitator of the Public Good.

2. (a) Examine the contemporary relevance of Gandhiji's talisman as a means of resolving ethical dilemmas in day to day life. 10

दैनिक जीवन में नैतिक दुविधाओं का समाधान करने के एक साधन के रूप में गांधीजी के मंत्र की समकालीन प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Gandhiji gave a talisman to guide actions of an individual or a group - 'If ever in doubt about your path, close your eyes and wonder if what you do will benefit the Poorest and most Destitute or harm them'. This talisman is a guide to resolve most contemporary ethical dilemmas.

- Corporate Ethics - Should corporates focus only on creating value for their shareholders or should they pay back to society via Corporate Social Responsibility programs.
- Environmental Ethics - Is shortsighted short term progress worth jeopardizing our common heritage and creating extreme weather events (via Global Warming) which disproportionately harm the poor.
- Societal Ethics - As a society should we not have a responsibility towards the less fortunate, the mentally or physically ill,

the homeless, the orphans and other such people. Society should support via donation and volunteering to NGO's and Shelters.

- o Tax Evasion - Should the wealthy try to use legal and illegal means to lower the tax they pay or should they contribute their fair share so that the govt. can help the needy.
- o International Peace - Should countries try to gain increasingly stronger and expensive weapons and indulge in wars or should they channel that money to more equitable growth and prosperity.
- o Governance Ethics - The states and officials should realise the purpose of its existence via Gandhiji's Talisman and strive to provide corruption free good governance.

Gandhiji's thoughts remain as relevant today as they were in his time.

2. (b) "Intelligence plus character—that is the goal of true education." Assess whether such an objective can be achieved within the existing system of education in India. 10

"बुद्धिमत्ता (प्रज्ञता) के साथ चरित्र निर्माण - सही शिक्षा का मकसद होना चाहिए।" आकलन कीजिए कि क्या वर्तमान भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की जा सकती है।

In India, an education had been considered a certificate for all virtues - Character, Intelligence, Wisdom, etc - and education and teachers held in the highest regard. This was due to the ideal considered Guru Shishya model where emphasis was not just on rote learning and marks but a holistic education.

However, in recent times with the adoption of the British model of education that was bequeathed to us, we ^{find it} falling short of that lofty ideal. The British wanted to create a race of 'Brown Sahibs' where emphasis was on learning ^{only} enough English and other subjects to be able to assist in their rule.

The overemphasis on marks reduces education to a rat race where rote learning and

gaming the system runs rampant. The fight for few higher education seats means that while intelligence or at least a narrow definition is being promoted, character development takes a back seat.

This can be seen in the rise in White Collar Crimes by the educated, like Satyam Scam, Harshat Mehta Stock Market Scam, Banking Frauds etc.

There is urgent need for reforms :-

- Developing multidimensional approach.
- Defining and focussing on 'Value Education' and taking help of parents, teachers and society as well.
- Using innovative methods like Role Playing, Story Writing, Reading etc. to inculcate values and emotions like Empathy

We should learn from eg. of Japan where Character Building is inculcated by activities like making the Students clean the School.

3. (a) "A blanket prohibition of criticism of the policies of the Government is invalid and void, and it makes no difference if the person criticizing happens to be a government servant." Critically discuss in the context of Civil Service Conduct Rules, 1964. 10

"सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना का पूर्णतया निषेध अमान्य और शून्य है, और यदि आलोचना करने वाला व्यक्ति एक सरकारी सेवक है तो इसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता।" सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली, 1964 के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

A Civil Servant's job is to impartially, objectively and to his best abilities carry out the job assigned by the Political Executive as they have the mandate of the people. To do this the Civil Service Conduct Rules lays down certain guidelines which temper the ability of civil servant to publicly criticise the government or its policies.

This is contentious because :-

- Goes against the Freedom of Speech and Expression.
- Democracy is based on fair criticism of govt.
- It is illogical to assume that fair criticism is ill discipline or insubordination.
- A mature democracy should welcome dissent as an opportunity to do better.

Need for these rules ÷

- The political executives have been voted in to power to fulfill their manifesto promises. The public has given them a mandate and they have a right to formulate policies and implement them.
- The administrative machinery should work in a committed manner to ensure this. The criticism would hamper this and be counter productive. Internally any useful criticism can always be suggested.
- Criticism will erode public trust in system.
- The rules ensure trust between bureaucrats and politicians and avoid allegations of political bias and favouritism or victimisation to an extent.

Hence, conduct rules while unwavering are needed. The 2nd ARC comments that they can be replaced with Ethics Code. An internal mechanism to express dissent and offer suggestions should be made available so that public trust isn't eroded but the best possible policies are also framed.

3. (b) "Man by nature is a political animal". Explain with reference to Aristotle's idea of the state in life of the society. 10

"मनुष्य स्वभावतः एक राजनीतिक प्राणी है।" समाजिक जीवन में अरस्तू के राज्य संबंधी विचार के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए।

For Aristotle State is Prior to Society.

He feels that man is by nature a social being and therefore a political animal.

Highlighting the importance of Society and Family" he says 'One who can live without society, must be a God or an animal, he cannot be a man'.

So he believes that it is in the nature of men to organise. From ^{family,} groups, commune, then a village and eventually a Polis or city state. The natural evolution is towards states hence states are the highest form of existence. They help ensure peace, prosperity and general happiness of its inhabitants.

Aristotle was concerned with the 'Good Life' and for him a life in a State,

fulfilling your duties and obligations by law towards the State was a good and virtuous life.

Thus, he justifies the Ages Old question of obligation towards following the laws of states by saying that we're obligated because of the good ~~given~~^{done} to us by States.

However the same political nature and obligations towards states leads to unhealthy nationalism and xenophobia. This has led to wars and troubles of refugees, recession, insurgencies etc. States sometimes operate immorally and citizens have to justify acts like Genocide because of this obligation towards their political nature.

Human Values of life, liberty, freedom of expression and other rights etc. are the moral force of our times. If society adheres to these values then we can expand the Society to an International State with universal peace.

4. (a) What are the factors that have influenced the contemporary attitude of the state and the society towards homosexuality in India? Also, comment on the changing attitude and the factors driving this change. **10**

भारत में समलैंगिकता के प्रति राज्य और समाज की समकालीन अभिवृत्ति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? साथ ही, बदलती अभिवृत्ति और इस परिवर्तन को लाने वाले कारकों पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The recent Supreme Court judgement in the Naz Foundation case reading down Sec 377 of the IPC indicates a changing Indian Social Attitude towards Homosexuality.

Factors Which Caused a Hostile Attitude

- Historically India had been supportive of diverse sexual choices, as indicated by Khajuraho sculptures. However the British Colonial era Victorian morality led to imposition of legal barriers like Sec 377.
- Major religions like Islam and Christianity considers it sinful.
- Socially unacceptable in a society where marriages and families are the expected life route.
- Few politicians or leader ^{were} ~~was~~ explicitly trying to decriminalise homosexuality preferring to leave it to the Court.
- Sex Education in India is lacking so people don't

understand the concept of homosexuality.

Reason for Changing Attitude

- Globalisation and proliferation of liberal norms has led to a softening of attitude towards homosexuality in India too.
- Organisation like Nay Foundation have been fighting a legal battle for equality.
- Cultural norms have been changed by enlightened portrayal of homosexuals in India by TV, Film and other media especially Bollywood.
- Civil Society has done many events like Gay Pride Walks which have led to spreading of awareness and acceptance among the populace.

Thus, we can see that these factors have led to a small but perceptible change in the attitude of society. The removal of the legal stigma can only help in removal of a societal stigma in the long run.

4. (b) With behavioural issues and suicides among children on the rise, teachers and parents need to play an active part in ensuring mental well-being. Discuss. Also, explain the importance of emotional intelligence in this regard. 10

बच्चों में व्यवहार संबंधी मुद्दों और आत्महत्या के बढ़ते मामलों के कारण मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सुनिश्चित करने में शिक्षकों और माता-पिता को एक सक्रिय भूमिका निभाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता (प्रज्ञता) के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

While Indian Students suffer from major stress and mental issues, mental well being is not even part of the conversation. The stress factors for students are :-

- Stress due to competitive exams.
- Unrealistic goals set by society.
- Exposure to Social Media and consequent loss of Self Esteem.
- Inadequate care given to psychological issues
- Trend of going to different cities for coaching where lack of support system exacerbates mental issues.
- Indian culture where mental health issues are swept under the rug.

With these in mind, parents and teachers need to step up and help the students by →

- Providing adequate psychological support
- Remove stigma of mental or behavioural issues
- Use career aptitude tests, counselling and self interests to determine the career of students.
- Teaching students healthy coping techniques of managing stress or negative emotion.
- Monitoring use of Social Media.
- Educate Change in way education is perceived, not just a function of getting marks.

Emotional Intelligence

It is ability to understand and manage our own emotions as well as emotions of others. It is linked to better academic performance as an emotionally intelligent student can manage stressful situations better, overcome adverse conditions and make better choices.

Similarly emotionally intelligent teachers and parents can recognise stress or behavioural issues in students earlier and help them cope with it.

Only then can we ensure a happy childhood for the next generation.

5. (a) The policy of Dhamma advocated by Ashoka through his edicts remains relevant in the context of issues in public life even today. Elucidate with examples. 10

अपने अभिलेखों के माध्यम से अशोक द्वारा समर्थित धम्म की नीति आज भी सार्वजनिक जीवन के मुद्दों के संदर्भ में प्रासंगिक है। उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ashoka was a Buddhist Emperor who spread his 'Dhamma' throughout the subcontinent by inscribing it on rock faces, pillars etc. His ~~the~~ 'Dhamma' was a guide to his subjects to live a virtuous life, a code of conduct based on the values of toleration, acceptance of all religions, acceptance of plurality, empathy, social cohesion and stability etc.

It was essentially a moral code to guide the behaviours of subjects in a way to guarantee stability and peace in society.

Present Day Relevance

Secularism -
asked his subject to tolerate and respect all religions.

Though a Buddhist, he

Public Duty -

His edicts specifically mention the duty of public servants to spread 'dhamma' in the society.

Harmonious Existence with Nature - He advocates for planting trees along paths for shade, advises against needless killing of animals for ritual purposes and advocates for vegetarianism.

Good Governance - His edicts show that a govt. should be willing to engage with its subjects, in a way this is akin to 'Mann ki Baat' or 'State of the Nation Address by US Presidents' done in modern times.

Soft Power - He spread his cultural values towards Sri Lanka, in the West and even towards the East of India. This Soft Policy initiative has helped present day India have cultural linkages with Buddhist Countries.

Ashoka's Dhamma is a revolutionary move for its time and still holds lessons for the present day governments.

5. (b) Arguably, poverty is not only a matter of statistics. It is a reflection on the kind of society we live in. In this context, discuss the ethical implications for a society that witnesses high incidence of poverty. 10

तर्कसंगत रूप से, निर्धनता केवल आंकड़ों की विषय-वस्तु नहीं है। हम जिस समाज में रहते हैं, यह उसकी प्रकृति का एक प्रतिबिंब है। इस संदर्भ में, उस समाज के लिए नैतिक निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए जहाँ निर्धनता व्यापक रूप में विद्यमान है।

Economists like Amartya Sen have long advocated for a nuanced approach to measuring poverty rather than just focussing on raw income data. Poverty is multi dimensional deprivation with social, political, economical and ethical concerns for society :-

Social - Discrimination, Inequality, Social Exclusion and promotes Social Strife.

Political - Reflects restricted participation and influence in political decision by a vast chunk of the citizenry.

Economical - Reflects an inegalitarian economy.

The intergenerational poverty leads to loss in potential economic growth.

Besides these the ethical dimensions of poverty are many:-

- Violates sense of justice and fairness, a

just society should be one having equality of opportunity.

- Erodes Social Cohesion and Social Stability
- Promote injustice and inequality.
- Against human dignity.
- Hinders access to various rights and entitlement.
- Hampers self development of an individual.
- Is the result of an unjust political and administrative set up.

Individuals and institutions should be more empathetic and refrain from massive accumulation of wealth. Unfortunately in India the top 1% of ~~so~~ wealthy people appropriated nearly 50% of the wealth generated in the last 10 years so inequality and poverty growth seem to be increasing.

6. Every superstition cannot be removed by the force of law. For that, a mental change is necessary. Comment. Also, explain how educators and public figures can help in eradicating superstition and instilling scientific temper among people. 10

कानून के बल पर प्रत्येक अंधविश्वास का निराकरण नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए मानसिक परिवर्तन आवश्यक है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि किम प्रकार शिक्षक और प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति लोगों में अंधविश्वास को समाप्त करने और वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति विकसित करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Superstitions are commonly held irrational beliefs which are unscientific or untrue.

Some eg. of them in present times are belief in witches, black cats being unlucky etc.

While some of them are harmless, there are a few nefarious superstitions like witchcraft, black magic, human sacrifice etc. which needs to be removed from society. The govt. often takes a legal approach to this trying to outlaw it and not trying to change society's viewpoints on the subject.

This has been unsuccessful in curbing the menace because of factors like Weak Rule of Law, implementation of legal sanction, no societal consensus on banning the practice etc.

This can be seen in the recent case of parents sacrificing a newborn daughter to beget a son in Madhya Pradesh. Thus, in addition to a law, we need social changes too.

Education is a great tool, building up of Scientific Temperament in the students will ensure a death of to irrationality and superstitions. Further, awareness needs to be spread about the complete immorality and illegality of some of these acts.

In that scenario public figures can play an important role, they can use their mass following and influence to effectively spread awareness about Superstition's ill effects. A great eg. is Mahatma Gandhi who Raja Ram Mohan Roy who changed social perception about Sati by campaigning against it.

7. Many argue that there are times, when war is morally permissible, and even obligatory. Critically discuss. 10

कई लोग तर्क देते हैं कि कई बार ऐसा होता है, जब युद्ध नैतिक रूप में अनुमत, और यहां तक कि अनिवार्य भी होता है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The concept of a 'Just War' is a very old one, St. Augustine and Aquinas dealt with it in Western Culture while in India, the epic Mahabharata deals with the Kurukshetra War and its implications as a 'Dharma-Yuddha'.

The general perception around a Just War are:

- If it's legally permissible - In present times, after UN Sanction has been given.
- If it's fought fairly - No chemical or biological weapons, respectful treatment of POW's, no targeting medical personnel etc.
- Has a Just Cause - For eg. the Balkans War intervention by NATO was justified on the humanitarian grounds.
- No indiscriminate violence - No targeting of civilian populations, no human right violations like rapes, mutilation of corpses etc.

If we look at these conditions, we might think that a war fulfilling these criteria is just. However in the realm of International Politics, there are no morals, there is only rational interest.

A war always has nonethical elements in it, use of landmines, non targeted bombings, usage of drones etc. while legal are still unethical.

We can see the actions of USA against Iraq which were to liberate Iraq and against 'weapons of mass destruction' however we see that the people of Iraq still continue.

War is ~~small~~ statecraft by other means, geo political interests trump ethics and human rights. However, recently a trend has been seen where wars are avoided at all costs because the character of war is changing and so is the perception to it. Maybe while a 'just war' is not happening all wars might be avoided.

8. It has been argued that traditional approaches to corporate social responsibility (CSR) are inadequate. Discuss. Also, examine the role of Social License to Operate (SLO) in this regard. **10**

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (CSR) के प्रति पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोण अपर्याप्त है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में परिचालन हेतु सामाजिक अनुज्ञप्ति (Social License to Operate: SLO) की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Corporate Social Responsibility is a management concept where companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business and interaction with the stakeholders. CSR aims to encourage a positive impact through its activities on the environment, consumers, communities and other members of the Public Sphere. It has become an established practice among global corporates who go beyond profit making and engage in actions that result in good outcomes for the community at large.

However, there are shortcomings in the traditional model. It's not integrated with the other activities of the company, it's also questioned because:-

- There's a choregraph for Societal Implications in a company's activities.
- Lack of intention to serve.
- Eyeing profit and displaying greed.
- Imbalance in CSR Spending, most of it is in activities like education and health.

SLO can play an important role, it refers to all the activities of a company needing to be approved of by stakeholders like the Community, employees and the public.

This 'Social License' is a better ^{concept} term than CSR because it ensures approval for all activities from those directly impacted and not a model where companies self-regulate their behaviours. It is beyond the mere 'number game' that CSR devolves into.

Social Good is a direct resultant of SLO as opposed to CSR model of Corporate Responsibility and Accountability.

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

9. A renowned and critically acclaimed producer-director has come up with a new movie based on retelling of the freedom movement. The trailer of this project depicts prominent freedom fighters and various aspects of their personalities. It is a project that involves substantial sums of money and has taken collaborative efforts of 3 years. However, certain political and social activists have objected to what they perceived as negative portrayal of some freedom fighters. As such, they have opposed the release of this movie and issued threats with serious consequences. This has come in the context of increase in the number of instances involving many groups issuing threats against one or the other movie. In such a context you have been designated as the head of a special committee with the broad responsibility of reviewing the film certification process in general as well as the checking the historical accuracy of the events depicted in this particular movie. **20**

एक प्रसिद्ध और समीक्षकों द्वारा प्रशंसित निर्माता-निर्देशक एक नई फिल्म लेकर आए हैं। यह फिल्म स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की कहानी को दोहराती है। इस फिल्म का ट्रेलर प्रमुख स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उनके व्यक्तित्व के विभिन्न पहलुओं को दर्शाता है। यह एक ऐसी फिल्म है जिसमें काफी बड़ी धनराशि लगी है और 3 वर्षों का सहयोगी प्रयास लगा है। हालांकि, कुछ राजनीतिक और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के निरूपण को नकारात्मक मान कर आपत्ति की है। इस प्रकार, उन्होंने इस फिल्म के रिलीज का विरोध किया है और गंभीर परिणामों की धमकियां दी हैं। यह एक या किसी अन्य फिल्म के विरुद्ध धमकी देने वाले कई समूहों में जुड़े उदाहरणों की संख्या में वृद्धि से संदर्भित है। इस प्रकार के संदर्भ में आपको सामान्य रूप से इस फिल्म के प्रमाणन प्रक्रिया की समीक्षा करने के व्यापक उत्तरदायित्व के साथ-साथ इस विशेष फिल्म में चित्रित घटनाओं की ऐतिहासिक सटीकता की जांच करने वाली एक विशेष समिति का प्रमुख नामित किया गया है।

(a) Who are the key stakeholders you would involve as part of the consultation process?

वे प्रमुख हितधारक कौन हैं जिन्हें आप परामर्श प्रक्रिया में सम्मिलित करेंगे?

(b) What are the principles that you would consider while giving your recommendations to the government? Also, provide an outline of a solution that you deem appropriate in the prevailing context.

सरकार को अपनी अनुशंसाएं देते समय आप किन सिद्धांतों पर विचार करेंगे? साथ ही, एक ऐसे समाधान की रूपरेखा प्रदान कीजिए जिसे आप प्रचलित संदर्भ में उचित मानते हैं।

This is a complex issue that involves the rights of freedom of expression and creative license of the Producers and Film Makers on one hand while it involves the

sensibilities and sensitivity of society on the other. The consultation process should be able to identify public concerns and develop a broad consensus. The inputs of following Stakeholders :-

- 1) Legal experts to understand the legal basis of this and similar cases.
- 2) Representatives of the film industry.
- 3) Historians of repute.
- 4) Members of the Central Board of Film Certification.
- 5) Civil Society members
- 6) The objecting political and social activists.

The task before me is to set forth general Guidelines on how to certify films and also the specific approaches to dealing with this film.

General Guidelines

- Right to Freedom of Expression and Artistic Freedom are very important rights in a country like India.
- We should be able to differentiate between a documentary and a film with respect to Creative License and need for absolute historical accuracy. Both of them are needed and the certification standards for both must be different.
- The film should be responsibly made and be sensitive to societal values and concerns.
- Care must be taken ^{that} for disclaimers or in place in films where any historical liberty is taken.
- A film should not :-
 - 1) Harm the sensitivities of any community and threatens public disorder.
 - 2) Defame or malign a real life figure.
 - 3) Involve contempt of court
 - 4) Not distort well established historical facts

Such guidelines will ensure a uniform, non discriminatory manner of certification of films which has the added advantage of being clear and transparent so the film makers can keep them in mind while making the film and not suffer later.

How to Deal with this Situation

This film should be viewed through the guideline established in general. So

steps should be :-

- 1) A panel of historians should view the film to verify historical accuracy.
- 2) Restricted screening for all stakeholders and addressing their concerns afterwards.
- 3) Reports from them should be given to CBFC who can suggest any edit or disclaimers to the film maker, after which the film can be released.

- 4) Adequate law and order arrangements should be made post release.

The essence of a mature society is freedom of speech and expression. Organisations and pressure groups should not be able to use their 'right to be offended' as a trump card against artists and writers. A fair certification process is key to ensure this.

10. There have been reports of repeat instances of mob lynching in different states of India. It has been pointed out that these presumably faceless mobs gather impromptu on the basis of unverified information on issues that affect the collective conscience of the society such as child trafficking, sexual harassment, cow slaughter etc. Most of the people don't even regret their action of violating the law and even get away with committing such a heinous crime. 20

भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों से बार-बार मॉब लिंगिंग (भीड़ द्वारा हत्या) के उदाहरणों की रिपोर्टें आई हैं। यहाँ गौर करने वाली बात यह है कि यह संभवतः चेहराबिहीन भीड़ बाल तस्करी, यौन उत्पीड़न, गोवध आदि जैसे समाज के सामूहिक अंतःकरण को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों पर असत्यापित जानकारी के आधार पर तत्काल इकट्ठा हो जाती है। यहां तक कि इनमें से अधिकांश लोगों को कानून का उल्लंघन करने के कृत्य पर पश्चाताप भी नहीं होता है और साथ ही इस प्रकार का जघन्य अपराध करके वे बच भी निकलते हैं।

(a) What are the socio-psychological factors that motivate people to join the mob and kill fellow human beings?

लोगों को भीड़ में सम्मिलित होने और साथी मनुष्यों की हत्या करने के लिए प्रेरित करने वाले सामाजिक-मनोवैज्ञानिक कारक कौन-से हैं?

(b) Identify the implications of increasing crime of lynching on society.

समाज पर लिंगिंग (भीड़ हत्या) के बढ़ते अपराध के निहितार्थों की पहचान कीजिए।

(c) Examine the role of social media in recent instances of mob lynching. As a law enforcement officer, how will you prevent such incidents from happening in your district?

लिंगिंग (भीड़ हत्या) के हाल के दृष्टांतों में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारी के रूप में, आप अपने जिले में ऐसी घटनाओं को होने से कैसे रोकेंगे?

Lynching is an example of mob violence where the mob decides to kill a person on suspicion of some illegal or immoral activity being done by that person. Recent cases of mob lynching for activities like Inter-Caste Marriages, Inter Religious Marriages, Cow Smuggling, Child Kidnapping etc. are emblematic of the rise in this violence.

Socio-Psychological Factors

- 1) Emotional response to issues which provoke emotional reactions.
- 2) Lack of faith in the judiciary and the Rule of Law.
- 3) Lack of faith in police.
- 4) Mob mentality where otherwise law abiding people can be incited to commit crimes.
- 5) Encouragement for their actions by religious, social or political leaders.
- 6) Atmosphere of hate and suspicion amongst communities.
- 7) Immunity being promised to the ~~mob~~ and leaders in advance by influential people, also lack of prosecution of the earlier cases further emboldens the perpetrators.
- 8) False news and misinformation being spread through social media.
- 9) Decline in human values of empathy, compassion etc.

Effect of Repeated Occurrences

- 1) Further reduce the trust and belief in Rule of Law among citizens.
- 2) If violence is against a particular community or group, then it increases communal tensions and might provoke retaliation and counter-retaliation.
- 3) The victims often fail to get justice and their family falls prey to poverty.
- 4) Perpetuates hatred and is against Social Unity and Cohesion.
- 5) Negative impact on Socio Economic Growth.
- 6) Promotes radicalisation of youth and thereby crimes and terrorism.
- 7) Breeds anarchy.
- 8) Further emboldens people to indulge in lynching by keeping the failure of judicial system in punishing the earlier perpetrators.

Way Forward

Lynching spreads through misinformation by social media, the mob is mobilised through social media, the masterminds can often escape prosecution by using the anonymity of social media. So the way to combat this as a LEO ÷

- 1) Different Social Media apps/companies should have a feature to tag forwarded messages to make tracking down the original writers easier.
- 2) Group admins should be held accountable for their activities as moderator on the group.
- 3) Immediate arrest of the instigators
- 4) Use the existing laws against murder and intent to murder properly against the mob.
- 5) Counter fake media campaigns.
- 6) Spread public awareness through NGO's, media, street performers about the danger of Social Media; promote communal harmony and human values.

The Supreme Court has taken cognisance of this issue and asked the Govt. to frame an anti lynching law. This 'mobocracy' is an attack on the Constitution and the Rule of Law and must be dealt with firmly and decisively.

11. We live in a time when almost everything can be bought and sold. Over the past few years, markets and market values have come to govern our lives as never before. Today the logic of buying and selling no longer applies to material good alone but increasingly governs the whole of life. However, there is a wide spread realization that markets have become detached from morals and we need to somehow reconnect them. The use of markets to allocate social goods has also been a cause of concern. In this context, answer the following: 20

हम ऐसे युग में रह रहे हैं जहाँ लगभग हर चीज को खरीदा और बेचा जा सकता है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान, बाजार और बाजार मूल्य हमारे जीवन को ऐसे नियंत्रित करने लगे हैं जैसा पहले कभी नहीं था। आज खरीद और बिक्री का तर्क अब केवल भौतिक वस्तुओं पर ही लागू नहीं होता है बल्कि उत्तरोत्तर संपूर्ण जीवन को नियंत्रित कर रहा है। हालांकि, अब व्यापक तौर पर यह अनुभव होने लगा है कि बाजार नैतिकता विहीन हो गए हैं और हमें किसी प्रकार से उन्हें फिर से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। सामाजिक वस्तुओं को आवंटित करने के लिए बाजारों का उपयोग भी चिंता का एक कारण बन गया है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) Is greed wholly a vice or a trait of character that has both positive and negative sides? Could you relate it to the utilitarian philosophy that emphasizes pursuit of self interest by individuals as the basis of economic well being?

क्या लालच पूर्णतया एक बुराई है या वह चारित्रिक विशेषता है जिसके सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों पक्ष हैं? क्या आप इसे उपयोगितावादी दर्शन से जोड़ सकते हैं जो आर्थिक सुख के आधार के रूप में व्यक्तियों द्वारा स्वहित के अनुसरण पर बल देता है?

(b) Are there some things that money shouldn't buy? Illustrate with examples.

क्या ऐसी कुछ चीजें हैं जो पैसे से नहीं खरीदी जानी चाहिए? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

Since the fall of USSR, Capitalism and Free Markets have become the undisputed Global Leaders. They have proven successful at generating unprecedented amounts of wealth and global prosperity.

However, the pervasive nature of market values in every aspect of life has raised moral as well as economic concerns →

- ④ It runs on 'Greed as a virtue'. However, greed is the cause of many ills, wars and exploitation of limited resources. Further it causes inequality, corruption and leads to periodic economic crisis.

However, greed is considered a virtue because:-

- a) It causes firms and people to give their best, greed for profits breeds innovation, causes workers to work harder, learn better and more marketable skills and in general helps the economy to advance.
- b) Without greed a society lacks the motivation to advance in a society, pure altruism alone can't be counted on to ensure that people work ~~to~~ hard enough.

Freedom should be analysed from an Utilitarian Viewpoint :-

Utilitarian's motto is 'Maximum Good for Maximum Number'. A free market system allocates goods and rewards to buyers willing to pay for it by working hard. A free market is more efficient and ensures improvement in collective well being.

However, there have been ills attributed to this philosophy, inequality has risen, world's prone to periodic crises, environmental exploitation etc. are just some of those.

The ultimate analysis though should keep in mind that while inequality has risen, it has the absolute relative level of material wealth of most countries and people. Free markets have not divided the pie fairly, but they have increased the size of the pie too.

Things Money Shouldn't Buy

This question asks whether money market values should trump any other morality or values? While in an individual context there should be few constraints on freedom of action, for a market and corporations there should be limitations.

Values should govern the actions of companies, for eg. Earlier the Slave Trade was immensely profitable yet still immoral.

Some services and items not for sale are :-

- 1) For Profit Education, Healthcare (As monopolies)
- 2) Outsourcing of pregnancy to Surrogates.
- 3) Organ harvesting by buying it from the poor.
- 4) Flesh Trade
- 5) Selling national monuments, parks, forests etc. which are a part of our common heritage.
- 6) Selling and Buying of Votes.

All Capitalistic values should not be adopted into society. There is a need for a public debate about the role and reach of markets and how to assess profits^{and losses} on more meaningful consideration than just monetary ones.

12. You are the head of a policy think-tank. There is a proposal to cut down more than 10,000 trees to build a residential colony in the capital of the country. The city has one of the highest homeless population in the country and the settlement will be used for them. This news has generated a lot of public debate. While on the one hand is the need to expand urban infrastructure in order to meet the demands of the growing population, on the other, is the environmental concern. In last ten years, the city has lost more than half of its green cover and has seen increased frequency of extreme climatic events. You are asked to deliver a lecture for the policymakers and concerned citizens, in which you have to specifically deal with the following questions:

20

आप एक पॉलिसी थिंक टैंक (नीतिगत विचार मंच) के प्रमुख हैं। देश की राजधानी में एक आवासीय कॉलोनी बनाने के लिए 10,000 से अधिक पेड़ों को काटने का एक प्रस्ताव है। इस शहर में देश की सबसे बड़ी बेघर आबादी में से एक रहती है और उनके लिए इस बसावट का उपयोग किया जाएगा। इस समाचार ने काफी सार्वजनिक वाद-विवाद को जन्म दिया है। जहाँ एक तरफ बढ़ती आबादी की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए शहरी आधारभूत अवसंरचना का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ पर्यावरण संबंधी चिंताएँ भी हैं। पिछले दस वर्षों में, इस शहर ने अपना आधे से अधिक हरित अच्छादन को खो दिया है और चरम जलवायविक घटनाओं की आवृत्ति में वृद्धि देखी है। आपसे नीति निर्माताओं और संबंधित नागरिकों को एक व्याख्यान देने के लिए कहा जाता है, जिसमें आपको विशेष रूप से निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों से निपटना है:

(a) Why do you think such situations arise in the first place where developmental activities and environmental concerns often come out as antithetical to each other?

आपके विचार में ऐसी स्थितियाँ प्रथम दृष्टया उत्पन्न ही क्यों होती हैं जहाँ विकासात्मक गतिविधियाँ और पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ अक्सर एक-दूसरे के द्वंद्व के रूप में सामने आती हैं?

(b) What should be the short-term and long-term solutions for tackling such situations?

ऐसी स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक समाधान क्या होने चाहिए?

(c) What are the potential benefits of inculcating environmental concerns in the policy making and planning process?

नीति निर्माण और नियोजन प्रक्रिया में पर्यावरणीय चिंताओं को अंतर्निविष्ट करने के संभावित लाभ क्या हैं?

The situation is a classic case of
Development V/S Conservation, while the
situation of the homeless will be improved

if the houses are constructed, the green cover of the city will be harmed even further.

Reasons for Occurrence

- 1) Lack of Urban Planning - The urbanisation was responsible for the stress on the city's infrastructure, this could have been alleviated by earlier construction of more houses, roads etc.
- 2) Lack of environmental awareness - Only recently has the concept of anthropogenic climate change been recognised. The ill effects of destroying green cover like urban heat sinks, greater pollution etc. on the city too are recently understood.
- 3) New Infrastructure - Many projects like road expansion, metros etc. need to utilise the existing tree or forest cover in the city.
- 4) Urban Migration/Urbanisation - India has

and ~35% urban population which is predicted to go to 50% by 2050. This creates a huge demand for infrastructure expansion, conversion of rural countryside into urban land and in general puts stress on the ecological resources of the urban areas.

Short Term Solutions

- 1) Look into the feasibility of shifting the infrastructure project to another area of the city.
- 2) Increase the Floor Space Index requirement to encourage more effective vertical expansion of buildings.
- 3) Enhance the public transport system to encourage the staying of people in suburban areas.
- 4) Effective coordination with the Forest Dept. and the Municipality to implement a proper design of the housing colony to ensure as few trees are cut as possible.
- 5) Compensatory Afforestation. through using CABMPA funds both within and outside city premises.

- 6) Reform Rent Control Act to increase the number of houses for rent in the city.

Long Term Solutions

- 1) Proper Planning - Identifying future demographic trends, demand for housing, demand for other infrastructure, environmental stress etc.
- 2) Introduction of Environmental Accounting Practices
- 3) Compulsory Afforestation drives -
- 4) Freeing up of excess land held by the govt, army, PSU's etc.
- 5) Effective implementation of housing schemes such as PM Awasz Yojana, Slum Redevelopment Schemes etc.
- 6) Lowering environmental impact of Urbanisation
Usage of Public Transport, Proper Waste Disposal, Plastic Waste Management etc.
- 7) Development of Satellite towns and model villages

- to reduce stress on the cities.
- 8) Effective implementation of schemes like Swachh Bharat and Smart City to improve standard of living.

Benefits of Inculcation of Environmental Concerns in Policy Making

- 1) Sustainable Development - Apt utilisation of resources keeping the needs of the future generations in mind.
- 2) Mitigation of Extreme Climatic Events - Climate Change is leading to extreme weather events.
- 3) Lowering emission of Greenhouse Gases - This will help combat Global Warming and all the attendant ill effects.
- 4) Better Standard of Living - Living in harmony with nature, fewer diseases like Asthma due to less pollution and an all round better life.

Urbanisation must be properly planned to integrate sustainability along with development.

13. You are a young athlete representing India at an international-level competition. During the competition, you witness a few senior athletes injecting something using a syringe, in private. When you approach them, they explain that it is a performance enhancing drug, which is very common in such competitions and you should take the same as well. You are in fear and decide to approach the coach to discuss the event you witnessed. However, you get to know that the athletes are taking the drug at the advice of the coach himself. 20

आप एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतिस्पर्धा में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे एक युवा एथलीट हैं। प्रतियोगिता के दौरान, आप कुछ वरिष्ठ एथलीटों को एकांत में सीरिज का उपयोग करके कुछ इंजेक्ट करते हुए देखते हैं। जब आप उनसे संपर्क करते हैं, तो वे बताते हैं कि यह प्रदर्शन बढ़ाने वाली दवा है, जो ऐसी प्रतियोगिताओं में बहुत आम है और आपको भी इसे लेना चाहिए। आप डर जाते हैं और आप देखी गई घटना पर चर्चा करने के लिए कोच से संपर्क करने का निर्णय लेते हैं। हालांकि, आपको पता चलता है कि एथलीट स्वयं कोच के परामर्श पर दवा ले रहे हैं।

(a) What would you do in this scenario? Discuss the options available to you and chart your course of action.

इस परिदृश्य में आप क्या करेंगे? अपने लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों पर चर्चा कीजिए और अपनी कार्यवाही की योजना का विवरण दीजिए।

(b) Why do you think use of unfair means to enhance performance is common in competitive sporting event? How can this practice be minimized?

आप क्यों मानते हैं कि प्रदर्शन बढ़ाने के लिए अनुचित साधनों का उपयोग प्रतिस्पर्धी खेल आयोजनों में आम है? यह प्रथा किस प्रकार कम की जा सकती है?

This is an ethical dilemma of means vs ends.

The issues with taking PED (Performance Enhancing Drugs) is :-

- 1) They are illegal, banned by most competitions and enforced by WADA
- 2) This will, if caught, tarnish India's image.
- 3) Unethical practices of both coaches and players, violate the spirit of fair play and sportsmanship.

In such a scenario, I will not be willing to violate my code of ethics by taking ~~drugs~~ PED's.

The options available to me are :-

- 1) Warn the coach or players against using PED's in the future. The merits are :-
 - a) Resolves the issue at the team level
 - b) Protects the reputation of my country's athletes and athletic programme, especially as a lot of the non dopers will now be considered guilty by association.

The demerits are :-

- a) Coach may try to punish me on frivolous grounds.
 - b) Warning may not be taken seriously.
 - c) Unfair competition as the other athletes will be competing against people who have taken PED's.
 - d) Doping may get detected in the competition.
- 2) ~~Warn~~ Complain ^{to} the Higher Authorities. The merits are :-
 - a) Fair Competition
 - b) Might help stem the root swiftly.

Demerits are :-

- a) The whole Indian contingent will be suspected of doping even the ones not involved.
- b) Higher officials may be involved too and try to silence me.

3) Option of complaining after the competition is over. Merits :-

- a) A more considered and measured decision can be taken.

~~Demerits :-~~

- a) Massively unfair to the other competitors who are performing against doped players.
- b) Makes a mockery of the whole competition.
- c) Will diminish the value of any medal won by an Indian (do even non doping ones)
- d) Might turn out that the PED taking players lie or fraudulently pass the drug tests

4) ~~Ans~~

All these options are undesirable. I'll take an ethical approach -

- Clear up the information about the drug, is it banned or not, is it a PED, who all are using it and who authorised it.

- Appeal to the conscience of my fellow athletes to not use it, as it violates sportsmanship.
It will be destructive to theirs and India's image.
- Warn the Coach of possible legal actions.
- If all this fails, write an official complaint to the Official Contingent (like the 'Charge De Affaires') or the Sports Minister.

Reasons for Use of Unfair Means

Individual Factors — Desire for glory, competitive spirit, improvement in performance, recovery, enhanced training etc.

Legal Factors — Weak implementation of anti doping laws in domestic competitions, authorities either turning a blind eye in the hope of international glory or actively abetting the doping. For eg. Russia's contingent of athletes to the Olympics was found to

be ~~to~~ doing State Sanctioned Doping due to which they were banned from competing under Russia's flag.

Systemic Factors - Historical prevalence of doping, improvement in doping techniques making getting caught harder, fear that everyone else is doping, doping in off seasons only to minimise the risk of getting caught etc.

Socio Cultural Factors - Some team/country have a culture of winning by any means.

This can be minimised by spreading awareness about the dangers of doping, risk of getting caught, affront to Sportsmanship etc. Punitive

Factors like increased regulation, stricter laws, banning countries which indulge in State Sanctioned Doping etc.

Latest technologies like a 'Blood Passport' to ensure the most personalised anti doping techniques are used.

14. You have been appointed by Election Commission as a booth level officer to oversee the conduct of elections in a remote and under-developed area. For the preparations of elections, you have been instructed to ensure maximum voter turnout. For this, you conduct a series of meetings with the people in villages encouraging them to vote in large numbers. However, they confront you with the fact that despite so many previous elections, the promises made by representatives remain unfulfilled and even the basic necessities of livelihood are not available. As such, they are ignorant of your appeals and are subsequently not forthcoming even to listen to you, let alone giving assurances to vote. Based on this information, answer the following questions: 20

आपको निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा एक दूरस्थ और अल्पविकसित क्षेत्र में चुनाव आयोजन की निगरानी करने के लिए वृथ स्तर का एक अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है। चुनाव की तैयारी के लिए, आपको अधिकतम मतदान सुनिश्चित करने का निर्देश दिया गया है। इसके लिए, आप गांवों के लोगों के साथ उन्हें बड़ी संख्या में मतदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हुए बैठकों की एक श्रृंखला आयोजित करते हैं। हालांकि, वे इस तथ्य से आपका सामना कराते हैं कि पिछले कई चुनावों के बावजूद, प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा किए गए वादे पूरे नहीं हुए हैं और यहां तक कि आजीविका की मूलभूत आवश्यकताएं भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार, वे आपकी अपीलों की उपेक्षा करते हैं और वाद में मतदान का आश्वासन तो दूर, आपको सुनने तक के लिए नहीं आते हैं। इस जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) Identify the stakeholders in the situation along with their interests.

इस स्थिति में हितधारकों की उनके हितों के साथ पहचान कीजिए।

(b) What are the factors that you will take into account to convince the people and ensure maximum voter turnout?

आप लोगों को मनाने और अधिकतम मतदान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किन कारकों को ध्यान में रखेंगे?

Democracy is For the People, Of the People and By the People. However, if the people feel that they don't have a voice then they will not turn ^{up to} vote.

In this case, the Stakeholders are :-

◦ The registered voters in the village-

If they don't vote, then they will not get

- a leader of their choice. Further, there have been cases of some politicians neglecting those areas that don't vote for them.
- Children and First Time Voters - They shouldn't be cynical and mistrustful of the experience. Such an act can hurt the future of democracy in the country.
 - Political Parties - This shows the disconnect between them and the voters. They should practice an aspirational model of campaigning while adhering to the MCC to win the trust of voters.
 - District Collector - Low participation would imply they've failed in their duty to conduct free & fair elections.
 - Nations - India is a democratic country and a high voter turnout is indicative of proper functioning of the political process.
 - Me - Low voter turnout would

be a professional failure.

To Convince people to vote the factors that I shall take into account are :-

- a) Lack of trust among voters towards their Elected Representatives
- b) Dependency and despair among the villagers.
- c) Unawareness about the Accountability mechanism of democracy.
- d) Under Development of the area.
- e) limited choices in the voting process, with NOTA being ineffective.

To ensure maximum voter participation I need to change this attitude ^{of} towards the futility of elections.

This can be done by :-

- 1) listening to their grievances and concerns

- 2) Encouraging elders and influential people to vote and in turn encourage others to vote as well.
- 3) Educate the first time voters about the importance of voting.
- 4) Encourage youth and women to participate
- 5) Educate voters that it's their responsibility and duty to vote for the right person.
- 6) Educate them about the use of NOTA to register dissatisfaction through the ballot.
- 7) Appraise the SDMs, Collectors, ECI and the Political Parties about the dissatisfaction of the villagers.
- 8) Educate them about the Constitutional provisions of elections and the legal rights given to voters.
- 9) Encourage them to stand for elections themselves in order to provide an acceptable alternative.

- 10) Give example of underdeveloped regions which chose the right candidate for election and are now doing well.
- 11) Tell them about the other ways of ensuring accountability of the govt. like using Social Audits Gram Panchayat meetings, use of RTI etc. to encourage their faith in the governance process

All these steps are likely to ensure a healthy voter turnout who will make an informed decision.