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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	84658
Center	ORN	Date	25/7/18

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:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
- There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.
- All questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- 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 clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

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

Living will

After allowing passive euthanasia in Anuna Shabbag case, the SC recently allowed living will for terminally and mentally ill in N40 - "Common Cause" v/s OOI case.

What is it?

A living will is a guideline, prepared by an individual in full mental capacity, to determine his/her further course of action, should the person enter vegetative state, terminally ill, or unable to take decisions on own.

Why living will is a progressive idea?

- * Lesses financial, emotional burden of family members of such person.
- * Promotes organ donation.
- * Reduces suffering of such person.
eg- Anuna Shabbag was on bed for 42 years.
- * Right to life (Art 21), also means Right to die with dignity.
- * Lesses burden of hospital, medical staff.

Ethical issues to be considered

- * Person has right to die with dignity.
- * A person's terminal illness shouldn't become burden for family.
- * Doctor's course of action should be guided by person's will
- * Doctors to consult guardian/relative if no proper will is there.
- * This provision shouldn't be misused.
- * Should be used only when there is no other choice.
- * Living will shouldn't become a tool for children / grandchildren to ignore conditions of elders

Conclusion

- * Government has brought a ^{draft} bill for living will of terminally ill persons.
- * It lays down safeguards that decision must be based on recommendations of 3 senior most doctors, subject to approval of a committee headed by collector.

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

Why there's a need for improvement?

* allegation of Nepotism.

* Bureaucrats have lost their neutrality.

↳ 2nd ARC has put onus on Bureaucrats themselves to restore neutrality

* Politicians interfere in day to day work.

↳ SC in TSR Subramanian v/s UoI held that politicians can't expect obligation through oral orders.

↳ But it's yet to be implemented in letter and spirit.

* corruption.

↳ India ranks 181st on Corruption Perception Index

↳ Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 makes mandatory to get department's approval to start investigation.

Finally,

Goldman Sachs has said that by bringing suitable improvements in Bureaucracy, India could boost its GDP by 0.9% per capita.

Downsizing and privatization will help?Yes, it will

- * Creating more departments slows down the work.
- * Downsizing will help in "maximum governance, minimum government"
- * Privatization of some functions will reduce workload of Bureaucrats
- * will bring efficiency of Private sector.
- * also brings expertise.
eg - lateral entry.

But, it isn't the solution

- * Downsizing might also reduce outreach of government.
- * Private players are lured by profit, while government exists for welfare.
- * Private sector is unaware of ground realities

Way ahead

- * Reforming Civil services.
- * A balance between Public-Private sector.

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

Gandhiji said that when you are confused with what to do, or when the self becomes too much, think about the weakest person in the society. See if your actions could bring swaraj to him/her. This will melt away your dilemma.

Problems that we see today

- * Rising communal violence.
- * Mob lynching.
- * Rising inequality
↳ which is highest since 1922.
- * Poverty
↳ 21.9% of India is BPL.

Gandhiji's Talisman as resolving ethical dilemmas

- * It helps us to understand that the speech we give, the messages we spread on social media, etc, do they -
 - Create division in society
 - Affect ~~to~~ the poor, marginalised, minority.

* It helps government policies to ensure that ~~so~~ it leads to

- Poverty reduction.
- Inequality reduction.
- Welfare state

* In the end it help all of us to be a responsible citizen by creating empathy for weakest and meek section like - Children, women, dalits, etc.

* Like Nelson ~~Man~~ Mandela said -
"The character of a nation is determined by how it treats its children".

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

Intelligence

- * It is the ability to differentiate between right and wrong, and take rational decisions.

Character

- * Character is adherence to morals.

Why they are needed?

- * To create not just knowledgeable, but learned students
- * To let students practice what they have learnt,
- * To take better decisions.
- * To fight for what is right.

Can it be achieved in existing system?

- * Gandhiji's Wardha Education Policy focused on learning through activity.
- * But current system is rote-learning, without any significance to interests, creativity, intelligence.
- * DU reduces 3% marks, if a person changes stream, and reduces 2.5% if best 4

subject includes a vocational subject like - Physical education.

* Even learning has been made insignificant by making it mandatory to pass all students between class V to VIII.

* Reproduction of bookish knowledge in exam, focus on marks has made current system devoid of imparting intelligence and character-building.

way ahead.

* Give more attention to vocational education.

* More work-based learning, which enhances intelligence and decision making.

* Focus on team work, that builds character.

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

There have been numerous attempts to put a ban on criticism in India by Government.

Recently 2010 IAS topper Shah Faesal was served a notice for raising concerns about rapes in India.

History: A colonial legacy.

* Section 123 of IPC, 1870.

→ Any person who makes comments against national interest, government can be imprisoned for 3 years.

→ Gandhiji called it "king of all suppressing laws".

* Civil Service Conduct Rule, 1964.

→ Asks Bureaucrats to ~~refrain~~ refrain from criticizing government.

* Subramaniam Swamy case (2016).

→ SC held that reputation of a person can't be put at stake because of someone else's freedom of expression.

Why criticism should be allowed.

- * It allows more viewpoints to be presented.
- * Nehruji had promised to repeal sedition act after coming to power
- * A section of IPC is not bigger than fundamental rights of people.
 - ↳ Constitution doesn't mention sedition in Art. 19(2)
- * Government works within the constitution
- * Kedarnath Singh v/s State of Bihar (2013)
 - SC held that any slogan can't be considered sedition.
 - Sedition only when it causes outbreak of violence with clear intentions to do so.

Way ahead.

- * There should be inbuilt mechanism for grievance redressal, if a government servant has some grievance.

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

Man is not a self-sustaining creature.

* He needs to cooperate and coordinate with others to sustain.

eg - A businessman needs farmer to grow food, a weaver to weave clothes.

* Man's dependence on other is more that what a bee depends on other bees.

eg - without communication with other, we are like a smartphone without an internet connection.

* Even animals coordinate and cooperate with each other to achieve a common goal.

eg - Hunting in group to kill target and get food.

* However, man's cooperation and coordination is on a much greater scale.

* ~~Thus~~ → This cooperation and interaction within politica (city) makes man a political animal.

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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

Section 377 of Indian Penal Code (1870) criminalizes any carnal intercourse that is against order of nature.

* Hence, lesbians, gay, Bisexual ~~and~~ ~~transgender~~ come under its ambit.

Factors responsible for contemporary attitude.

- * Historical legacy → Section 377 of IPC.
- * India being a religious society.
 - ↳ Even today, churches are opposing decriminalization of sec. 377 in SC.
- * Conservative nature of Indian society.
 - ↳ It prohibits even discussion on homosexuality.
- * Alignment of Indian Politics on lines of Religion and society.
 - ↳ so it kills any political support.
- * Attitude of Judiciary.
 - ↳ Initially Delhi HC even refused to hear petition.
 - ↳ Later a Special Leave Petition in SC reinstated it to HC.
 - ↳ In Naz Foundation Case, Delhi HC decriminalized it.
 - ↳ But soon, SC in Suresh Koushal case criminalized it once again.

- * LGBT community form very insignificant population.
↳ Hence unable to voice their views.

Changing attitude:

- * SC accepted a special leave Petition in Navtej Singh Johar case, to re-examine Suresh Koushal Judgement.
- * Government has refused to object on decriminalizing Sec. 377 and has asked SC to decide on its own.

Factors responsible:

- * Social media has started flow of unrestricted news
- * It has been further boosted by internet, smartphones.
- * Judiciary has shown liberal ideas, by:-
 - ↳ Declaring Privacy a fundamental Right
 - ↳ Agreeing to hear SLP.
- * ~~with~~ increasing share of youth in population
- * LGBT community can express itself through social media.
- * Awareness about rights

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

Behavioural issues and suicides.

- * children have become more erratic in behaviour these days.
- * Rate of suicides has increased, specially during time of exam results, etc.

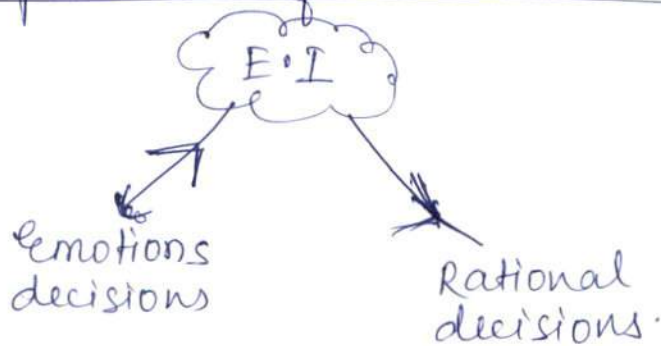
Reasons:

- * cut-throat competition.
- * Inadequate time with parents.
- * More time in virtual world (TV, video games).
- * Peer-pressure, social pressure.

Role of teachers and Parents

- * Teachers should help them:-
 - ↳ realise hidden potential, ~~expt~~
 - ↳ explore themselves.
 - ↳ School is 1st social institution.
 - ↳ Healthy interaction with peers.
 - ↳ Vocational training.
 - ↳ Team work and team spirit.
- * Parents should:-
 - ↳ spend more time with them.
 - ↳ Proper counselling.
 - ↳ Address his fears, concerns.
 - ↳ ward-off social expectations

Importance of Emotional Intelligence



* Emotional intelligence works as :-

Emotions coming.



know your emotions



Categorise them.



Why it is coming.



Remove emotions and understand the issue.



Take rational decisions.

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

The policy of Dhamma propogate by Ashoka in 3rd century BC remains relevant even today's.

Problems that we face today's.

- * Communal violence on religion, caste.
- * Bloody war for territorial claims.
- * Violence as a means of proving superiority.
- * Unnecessary and extravagant customs and traditions.
- * Indifference of government towards sufferings ~~miserable~~ of people.

Policy of Dhamma

- * He advocated for conquest through dhamma (mental conquest) rather than conquest through war.
- * Forbade killing of animals.
↳ It shows care for weak.
- * Dhamma Mahamatas were appoint to ensure that everyone's religion and

beliefs are taken care of.

- * As mentioned on edicts, Ashoka himself used to get on tours, to understand problems of common citizen.
- * It forbade unnecessary expenditure on meaningless rituals.
- * Care, love, respect for all.

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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

Grandhiji called poverty as worst kind of violence.

* Apart from monetary quantification, Poverty has been defined as deprivation from many goals.

* These deprivations include: -

→ Inability of a women to attend education due to social pressure.

→ Inability to meet desired standard of life, within reasonable limit.

→ Proper food

→ Proper wages.

* Even in absolute terms, 21.9% population of India is BPL.

* So when we include dimensions like "inability to go to school", "inability to wear clothing of choice", etc. Then:

↳ This multi-dimensional poverty reflects the kind of society we live in.

eg- A girl may not be able to go school because that society doesn't approve female education.

ethical implication.

- * shows lack of empathy in that society.
- * shows adherence to prejudice and stereotypes.
eg - women shouldn't be educated.
educated women are not good wives.
- * shows that code of conduct of that society doesn't ~~not~~ match global code of ethics.

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

Superstitions are those practices and beliefs that exist among society without any solid backing behind its reason.

Indian society has witnessed history of superstition, thanks to its ignorance, deep faith in ancient history and shattered self-belief due to hundreds of years of colonization.

eg → Don't buy iron products on Saturday.
Don't trim hairs on Tuesday.

Why force of law is inadequate

- * Colonial history has taught us to survive while resisting laws.
- * Superstitions are considered as essential part of culture and identity.
- * Superstitions claim immunity under freedom to practice religion.
- * Religious and socially conservative nature of society dilutes effect of law.

Mental Change is necessary

- * To understand what is logical and what is illogical.
- * ~~##~~ To understand ill-effects of superstitions.

How education and public figures can help.

- * Education helps us to reason, rather than rationalization.
- * We understand historical context, and demand of changing time.
- * Public figures have great fan-following in backward society.
 - ↳ They have been successfully used for promoting
 - tourism
 - use of latrines.
 - women education.
 - Health awareness.

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

Ethics forbids war, because war is essentially bloody, involves deliberate loss of ~~life~~ lives, etc.

However, there are circumstances when war is morally permissible and even obligatory.

↳ This has been referred as Just war.

But, to be called a "Just war", following conditions must be fulfilled :-

- War must be for greater good.
eg - war against ISIS, Taliban.
- To protect innocent
eg - to liberate school girls from Boko Haram's captivity.
- Waged by appropriate authority.

- Must be waged when all other options are exhausted.
- No killing of innocent citizens and unarmed.

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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

CSR

~~* CSR *~~

* corporate social Responsibility obligates a corporate to spend 2% of its profit on social development.

However, traditional approach is inadequate

* corporate often show minimized profits.

* There's an effort to minimize CSR spending.

* current CSR spending is not sustainable.
eg - A corporate runs a school. If corporate starts making losses, school won't survive.

So, changes are required.

* Make CSR spending sustainable.
eg → Ford started working on promotion of green-technologies adoption as a part of CSR spending.

* CSR spending area should match expertise of company.
eg → TATA salt started spreading awareness about benefits of Iodized salt.

Social license to operate

- * It is the operating methodology of a corporate by which it works between its board, executive, workers, shareholders, etc.
- * SLO is often taken as the accepted way of working of a company.

Why it's important

- * British Petroleum (BP) spilled millions of gallons of oil in deep sea horizon.
 - No severe consequences were faced by the company.
 - Similar case ~~at~~ happened in Union Carbide case in Bhopal.
- * So having a correct and healthy and ethical SLO becomes important.

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.

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

(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. 20

(a). Key Stakeholders.

- * Producer-director
 - He is renowned and critically acclaimed.
- * Other people working in the film.
 - Interests of Actors, writers, and people involved in film making.
- * People financially attached to the film
 - Cinema owners.
 - Distributors.
- * Historians with good knowledge.
 - for proper fact check.
- * Political and social activists.
 - To understand their concerns.

- * Script writer of the movie.
- * General administration
- * Legal experts.
- * Police administration.

(b). Principles to consider.

- * As the head of committee, I've immense responsibility.
- * Need to adhere to following principles:
 - ↳ History is not distorted by film makers.
 - ↳ No wrong portrayal. Movie should endeavour to depict reality as much as possible.
 - ↳ Giving proper audience to political parties and social activists.
 - On a condition that no ruckus is created meanwhile.
 - ↳ Interests of persons employed and financially attached to the film.
 - ↳ Recommendation of general administration.
 - ↳ Ability of Police force to maintain law and order.

Outline of solution.

- * First I'll meet the director and script writer.
- * Next, I'll listen to complaints of political party and social activists.
- * Will do a proper fact-check by good historians.
 - ↳ Differences between the film-makers and activists would be sorted out here.
 - ↳ If mistake exists in film, I'll recommend necessary cuts.
 - ↳ If movie is historically correct, I'll recommend its release, with agreement of activists/politicians.
- * However, if activists/politicians still disagree and threaten serious consequences.
 - ↳ I'll take legal opinion, as Article 19 ensures free speech and expression to film makers.
 - ↳ Will warn the fringe groups accordingly.

* If they still don't listen, I'll make proper arrangements for the film to release and ensure proper protection of cinema halls and rule of law on roads.

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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.

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

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

(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?

20

(a) Socio-Psychological factors.

- * Issues like child trafficking, sexual harassment, cow slaughter affect the collective conscience of the society.
- * ~~so~~ Mob is unsure about ability of law enforcement agencies to deal with such issues.
- * There's a demand for speedy justice.
- * More people doing something wrong makes it look right, so ~~more~~ people don't hesitate to join.
- * People are proud of:-
 - Delivering appropriate justice.
 - Protecting social interests.
 - Instant justice.

* There's a feeling of immunity from law enforcement, even when mob knows it's wrong, because:-

→ Mob has no face.

→ Even Police is scared to try of trying stop an angry mob.

(b) Implications on society

* Shows our indifference for truth.

* Lack of empathy for the accused.

* Social prejudice and stereotype for a certain group/community to be accused in certain crime.

eg- Belief that a ~~muslim~~ transporting cow must-for cow slaughter.

- Belief that a Muslim's love with Hindu is "love-jihad".

* Lack of love, compassion, tolerance.

* Lack of emotional intelligence of the crowd.

* Lack of courage of by-standers, Police to interfere and stop the mob.

* Fall of social conscience.

(C.) Role of social media in
mob lynching.

- Social media has no mechanism for facts-check.
- Administrators of group have no accountability.
- Messages are ~~send~~ end-to-end encrypted, making it difficult to intercept or track.
- Hundreds of people can be added to a group.
- Message can be broadcasted to hundreds of contacts at a time.
- Spread of message of social media is very fast.

How to prevent

- * Forming an agency for facts-check.
- * Forming a public broad cast group to counter all fake news.
- ↳ Spreading these counter messages via whatsapp, facebook, newspaper, radio, ~~ed~~ TV, etc.

- * Making group administrator responsible for actions.
- * A police social media contact team:-
 - People can flag suspicious messages to police.
- * Making civil society a partner.

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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:

(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?

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

20

(a)

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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:
- (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?
- (b) What should be the short-term and long-term solutions for tackling such situations?
- (c) What are the potential benefits of inculcating environmental concerns in the policy making and planning process?

20

(a.) Development in recent years have happened in unplanned manner. There has been a focus by government to restrict rural to urban migration by various programmes, instead of proper promotion of urbanization and supporting it with proper planning.

The ~~main~~^{open} area of city has been full of human settlements and only ~~some~~ areas with green @ covers are left to be occupied.

~~It~~ While natural and environmental

resources are limited, human needs are unlimited, further worsen by India's growing population and high speed urbanization. Also developmental activities focus on cost-efficiency rather than environmental impact.

(b) Short term solution:

- * Find and alternate site for residential colony, where trees need not be cut.
- * More high-rise buildings, instead of horizontally spread houses which occupy more space.

Long term solution:

- * Proper demarcation of green cover and empty lands in the city using remote sensing and GIS.
- * Proper planning for future expansion.
- * More green plants plantation in public space.
eg - Parks, road side, in between metro pillars.

- * Making citizens aware about environmental benefits of greenery.
- * Proper engagement with all stakeholders for sustainable development.

(c.) Benefits of inculcating environmental concerns in policy making.

- * ensures proper development
- * ensures healthy environment
- * ensures good-health for city dwellers.
- * keeps a check on climate change.
- * Takes into account concerns of all stakeholders.

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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.

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

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

20

(a) Options available.

(1-) Take drugs myself.

→ It boost my performance.

→ But it against:-

- My morality.
- Rules
- Spirit of sports

(2) Try to persuade senior athletes and coach.

→ About it being:-

- Illegal
- Against sportsmanship.
- Shame it might bring to India.

(3) Talk to senior team management.

→ Tell them about coach & athletes.

→ If they refuse.

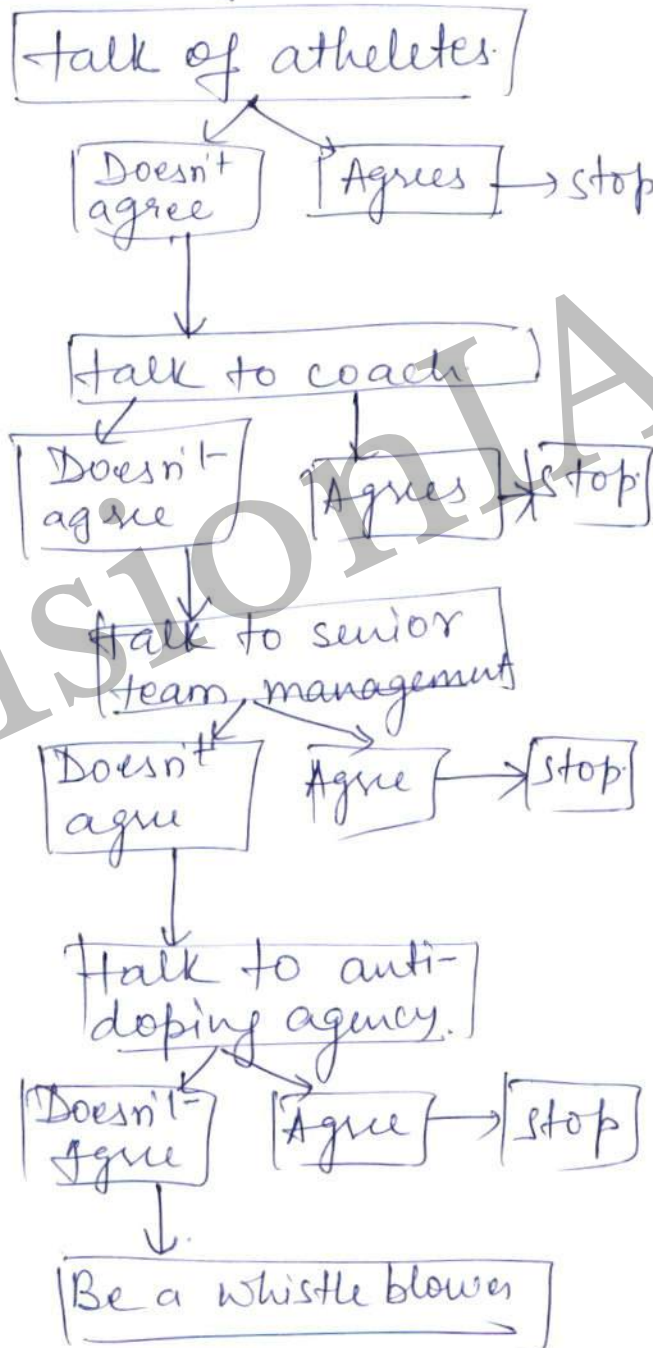
(4-) Talk to Indian Anti-doping Agency.

→ If they also ignore.

(5-) Be a whistleblower.

- ↳ while maintaining my anonymity.
- ↳ Not taking any direct names.

Course of Action Chart



(b) why it's unfair.

- * Competition is just an aspect of sports, and sports itself is much greater than ~~that~~ competition alone.
- * Sports teach us sportsmanship, teamwork, humility, leadership quality, etc.
- * Winning shouldn't be only aspect:
 - ↳ That too winning with help of drugs goes against idea of "fair play".
- * It's illegal as well.
 - ↳ These drugs have negative effects on health, even though they temporarily enhance performance.
- * If caught, it will bring shame to India.

(c) How to minimize it?

- * Teaching ethics of sports to sportsmen.
- * Teaching sportsmanship's spirit.

- * Sports is much more than only achievement.
- * Teaching them about other benefits of sports.
- * Transparent anti-doping testings.
- * Healthy relationship between athletes of all seniority.
 - ↳ senior athletes should lead juniors by example.
- * Proper provisions and protection for whistleblowers.

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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:
- (a) Identify the stakeholders in the situation along with their interests.
 (b) What are the factors that you will take into account to convince the people and ensure maximum voter turnout?

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(a.) Stakeholders:

- * Villagers:
 - want the promises fulfilled.
 - want basic necessities.
- * Booth level officer
 - Proper conduct in remote area.
 - Maximum turnout.
- * Government (Election Commission).
 - Positive message of governance.
 - Proper conduct of elections.
 - Participative democracy.

(b) factor to consider:-

- * More number of meetings are conducted.
- * Taking representatives into confidence.
- * Even with drawal from participation doesn't ensure any development.
- * If there are grievances, they can be addressed by election as a medium of communication between government and public.
- * Which areas had minimum turnout.
- * What all grievances they have.
- * Using "work done so far" as positive example to encourage them for voting.
- * Using neighbouring developed areas as positive example to show that only participation will ensure development.

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